

Judge Business School, Cambridge

An Archaeological Evaluation



Richard Newman

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Summary

A trench-based evaluation, consisting of three trenches covering a combined area of 70.7m², was conducted at the Judge Business School site. The earliest feature to be encountered comprised a substantial – though undated – linear, which may have formed part of an enclosure. This was subsequently overlain by a series of regular west-southwest to east-northeast aligned inhumation burials, laid out in discernible rows. Stratigraphic evidence indicates that this cemetery is 14th century or earlier in origin. It was therefore most probably associated with the medieval proprietary chapel of St. Edmund, which is known to have been situated in this general vicinity. In 1290 the chapel was alienated to the Gilbertines and became the Priory of St. Edmund, which served a collegiate function for brethren of the Order who were studying at the newly-founded University of Cambridge. Burials may also have continued during this period. Although a small number of non-sepulchral features of medieval date were identified during the evaluation, their quantity was not commensurate with long-lived domestic occupation. Instead, it appears most likely that the trenches were located within the former monastic precinct. The priory was dissolved in 1538 and the area returned to secular use, although no archaeological features pertaining to this period were identified. Subsequently, however, in the 1760s, Addenbrooke's Hospital was established at the site. Concomitant with its construction a series of gravel quarries were excavated, disturbing the earlier horizon of burials, and a long-lived sequence of landscaping deposits was formed.

CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION	1
Landscape and Geology	1
Methodology	1
Historical and Archaeological Background	2
RESULTS	3
Phase I: Early Activity	4
Phase II: Medieval Activity	4
Phase III: Post-Medieval Activity	7
MATERIAL CULTURE AND HUMAN REMAINS	8
Pottery	8
Clay Tobacco Pipe	9
Worked Bone	9
Human Remains	10
DISCUSSION	10
CONCLUSION	14
BIBLIOGRAPHY	15
FIGURES	18
OASIS FORM	31

FIGURE LIST

<i>Figure 1: Site location</i>	18
<i>Figure 2: Trench 1 plan and section</i>	19
<i>Figure 3: Trench 1 photographs</i>	20
<i>Figure 4: Trench 2 plan and section</i>	21
<i>Figure 5: East facing section of Trench 2</i>	22
<i>Figure 6: Photographs of burials in Trench 2</i>	23
<i>Figure 7: Trench 3 plan and section</i>	24
<i>Figure 8: Trench 3 photograph</i>	25
<i>Figure 9: Cartographic sources, reconstructed c. 1270 and 1592</i>	26
<i>Figure 10: Cartographic sources, 1688 and 1763</i>	27
<i>Figure 11: Depiction of Addenbrooke's Hospital, 1780</i>	28
<i>Figure 12: Location of previous investigations</i>	29
<i>Figure 13: Phased sections of Trenches 1, 2 and 3</i>	30

Introduction

The Cambridge Archaeological Unit (CAU) undertook a trench-based evaluation on a 10,642m² area of land located in the southern part of Cambridge, Cambridgeshire, between the 12th and the 23rd of August 2013. The Proposed Development Area (PDA) is centred on TL 449 579 and is bounded to the north by buildings fronting Fitzwilliam Street, to the west by Trumpington Street, to the east by Tennis Court Road and to the south by standing residential and commercial buildings (see Figure 1). It lies approximately 250m to the south of the historic ditched boundary of the town, within the medieval Trumpington Gate suburb. Three trenches, covering a combined total of 70.7m² (or 0.7% of the PDA), were excavated at the site. These were constrained in both extent and location by the presence of numerous standing buildings, the majority of which were formerly associated with Addenbrooke's Hospital (prior to this institution's relocation to the south of Cambridge during the 1960s to 1980s). Consequently, two east-northeast to west-southwest oriented trenches were inserted on the lawned area situated immediately in front of the extant Judge Business School, whilst a third, smaller trench was situated within a carpark located to the rear of the structure (see Figure 1). This project followed the written scheme of investigation issued by the CAU (Dickens 2013) and approved by Dan McConnell, Development Control Archaeologist at Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Team (CHET). The work was commissioned by Hannah Reed and Associates Limited, on behalf of the University of Cambridge, in advance of proposed redevelopment.

Methodology

Modern deposits, including layers of turf, overburden, concrete and brick sets, were broken out and removed by a 360° mechanical excavator, employing both 1.5m and 1.8m wide toothless buckets. All archaeological features that were thus revealed were then excavated by hand and recorded using the CAU modified version of the MoLAS system (Spence 1994); base plans were drawn at a scale of 1:50, whilst sections were drawn at a scale of 1:20. Human remains were left *in situ* and planned at a scale of 1:10. Throughout the following report, context numbers are indicated within the text by square brackets (*e.g.* [001]) and feature numbers are denoted by the prefix F. (*e.g.* F.03). All work was carried out with strict adherence to Health and Safety legislation, and within the recommendations of FAME (Allen & Holt 2010). The photographic archive consists of a series of digital images. The site code for the project was **JBS 13**, and the event number was **ECB 4012**.

Landscape and geology

Topographically, the area surrounding the PDA is characterised by a combination of urban settlement (terraced homes to the north and south), primary roads (Trumpington Street and Tennis Court Road) and open green spaces to the west (portions of Downing College). Geologically, the PDA is situated upon Second Terrace sand and gravel overlying Gault Formation mudstone (British Geological Survey, Sheet 188). The present surface height ranges between 11.10m OD to 10.74m OD, whilst the natural gravels beneath slope gradually from east to west, dropping from 9.68m OD to 9.44m OD.

Historical and archaeological background

The historical and archaeological background of the environs immediately surrounding the PDA has been covered in depth in a previous desktop assessment (Brittain 2013) and an earlier historical review (Stokes 1908), whilst the wider background of Cambridge itself is reviewed in several published sources (*e.g.* Cam 1959; Addyman & Biddle 1965; Lobel 1975; Bryan 1999; Taylor 1999). This information is not therefore reiterated in full here. Nevertheless, it is necessary to briefly outline the background of the town in order to place the PDA securely within its wider context; further details on specific sites directly related to its development are discussed in greater depth below.

Little is known of the earliest inhabitants of the area. Although there is diffuse evidence of Prehistoric occupation and activity, most notably of Iron Age date, located to the south and west of the town (*e.g.* Evans 1996; Evans *et al.* 2009) no intensive large-scale settlement has yet been identified. Occupation appears instead to have begun in earnest shortly after the Roman invasion in AD43, with the accepted picture of Cambridge during this period being one of a settlement centred almost exclusively upon the Castle Hill area (*e.g.* Alexander & Pullinger 1999). Recent fieldwork, however, is demonstrating that this interpretation is somewhat limited, with significant settlement having been detected to the west of the presumed centre (Lucas & Whittaker 2001). Finds from this period have also been made to the southeast and there is certainly evidence of Roman activity on the riverfront (Dickens 1996) and the Park Street/Jesus Lane area (Alexander *et al.* 2004), as well as a contemporary suburb situated alongside the southern approach to the town (Newman 2008; Cessford 2012). It is therefore clear that the extent of Roman settlement on the southern bank of the Cam was greater than has generally been supposed and that the southern hinterland of the town was extensive, although it remains poorly understood. Thus, although the PDA is situated at some distance to the south of the main locus of contemporary occupation, it most probably lay within the town's agricultural fringe.

Following the decline of the Roman town from the 5th century onwards the level of occupation in the area appears to have temporarily decreased, as the evidence for Early Saxon (*c.* 410-700) activity in and around Cambridge primarily comprises material recovered during the 19th century from cemeteries on the outskirts of the city (Fox 1923; Dodwell *et al.* 2004; Cessford with Dickens 2005). Very little occupational evidence from this period has yet been identified, with the exception of a small 6th to 7th century settlement located on the western bank of the Cam around a kilometre to the south of the former Roman town (Dodwell *et al.* 2004). Middle to Late Saxon (*c.* 700-900) activity, in contrast, appears to have been primarily refocused upon the Castle Hill area, where a 7th to 9th century execution cemetery has been investigated (Cessford with Dickens 2005; Cessford *et al.* 2007). By the mid 9th century it is clear that some form of settlement had been re-established in the area, as this was occupied by the Viking Great Army in 875, and the region was incorporated into the Danelaw from *c.* 886 until its conquest by Edward the Elder in *c.* 917 (Cam 1934, 39; Lobel 1975, 3). Nevertheless, the town remained only an "economically viable backwater" up until the mid 10th century (Hines 1999, 136); following this date, however, it emerged as a significant urban centre. By the late 10th century a mint had been established (Lobel 1975, 3) and Cambridge was being linked to a group of important trading centres including Norwich, Thetford and Ipswich (Fairweather 2005), thereby emphasising the central role played by river trade in its rapid economic

growth. Indeed by the beginning of the 13th century Cambridge acted as the leading inland port in the county, through which goods and services were disseminated to many of the surrounding regional towns (Cam 1934, 43).

By the early to mid 12th century the settlement to the south of the river Cam had been enclosed within a substantial ditched boundary known as the King's Ditch (see further Cessford & Dickens *in prep.*). This boundary ran approximately 250m to the north of the PDA, along the line of present-day Downing Street/Mill Lane. As a result, the site itself was situated outside its bounds, within the town's Trumpington Gate suburb. In 1279, when a detailed census was undertaken, this small suburb contained 5% of the total population of Cambridge (see further Illingworth 1818). By this date, however, occupation in the area was already well established. Recent excavations conducted within the nearby Barnwell Gate suburb indicate that settlement activity is most likely to have commenced during the 11th or early 12th century (Cessford & Dickens *in prep.*). Occupation extended along both the east and west sides of Trumpington Street, and medieval remains – including both structural elements and cut features – have previously been encountered beside the Fitzwilliam Museum (Whittaker 2002), at 76 Trumpington Street (Dickens 1995) and beneath the Hotel du Vin (Webb 2006). Historically, the area came to be dominated by two wealthy families. On the western side of Trumpington Street, the Le Rus family possessed a large masonry house along with an associated chapel; these were later alienated to the Friars of the Sack in 1258 (Stokes 1908, 14-43; Ellis & Salzman 1948b, 290-1; Haigh 1988, 13). On the eastern side of the road, in close proximity to the PDA, a similar arrangement was owned by the St. Edmund family; their house and chapel were subsequently alienated to the Gilbertine Order in 1290 (Stokes 1908, 44-63; Ellis & Salzman 1948a, 254-6; Haigh 1988, 14-15).

During the 14th century a small hermitage, dedicated to St. Anne, and a hospital dedicated to St. Anthony and St. Eloy were also established in the area (Cam 1959, 133; Ellis & Salzman 1948c). A further important component of the medieval Trumpington Gate suburb comprised two colleges associated with the town's newly established university. The first, Peterhouse, was established in 1284, whilst the second, Pembroke, was founded in 1347 (see further Willis & Clark 1886 Volume I, 1-76 & 121-56). Both colleges have previously been subject to small-scale archaeological investigation (Hall & Lovatt 1989; Hall 1999; Hall 2002). Subsequently, during the Post-Medieval period, the PDA became the location of Addenbrooke's Hospital, which first opened in 1766. This institution was to dominate the area until the late 20th century (see further Rook *et al.* 1991). Further detailed discussion of the historical and archaeological sources directly pertaining to the site will be undertaken within the main body of the following report.

Evaluation results

Three phases of activity have been identified from the evaluation conducted at the Judge Business School. These comprise:

- I. Early activity, predating the establishment of a medieval cemetery.
- II. Medieval activity, both sepulchral and domestic in nature.
- III. Post-Medieval activity, primarily associated with Addenbrooke's Hospital (which opened in 1766).

Because each of these phases represents events that occurred on a site-wide as opposed to trench-specific scale, the relevant information from each trench has been amalgamated into a general phase by phase discussion.

Phase I: Early Activity

Relatively little evidence of early, pre-medieval activity was encountered at the site. Nevertheless, in all three evaluation trenches a well-preserved subsoil deposit was encountered ([132], [242] and [311] respectively; see Figures 2, 4 and 7). This layer potentially represents a remnant of Late Prehistoric/Roman agricultural activity in the vicinity. Deposit [311] certainly contained a sherd of undiagnostic Roman greyware, although this could potentially have been introduced as residual material at a later date. The earliest definite trace of anthropogenic activity comprised east-west aligned ditch **F.209** in Trench 2. This feature – which contained no datable material culture – was primarily infilled with eroded subsoil material (Figure 5). It may therefore be Prehistoric, Roman or Saxon in origin, but could equally well pertain to the initial establishment of medieval occupation in the area.

Sub-soil layer [132] = [242] = [311] extended beyond the limits of Trenches 1, 2 and 3 in every direction. It consisted of moderately compacted mid orangey brown sandy silt with occasional to frequent gravel and rare charcoal fleck inclusions, and measured between 0.28m and 0.38m thick.

Ditch **F.209** was linear or partially curvilinear in form and broadly aligned east-west; it was situated in Trench 2 (Figure 5). Cut [218] measured 1.9m+ by 1.55m in extent and 1.05m deep with steeply to moderately sloping sides and a partially concave base. Basal fill [217] comprised a moderately compacted deposit of pale grey sandy silt with frequent gravel inclusions. Above this, [216] comprised moderately compacted mid to pale brownish grey sandy silt with rare gravel inclusions. This was subsequently overlain by [215], a deposit of pale orangey brown sandy silt with occasional gravel inclusions, which was overlain in turn by [214] and [213]. The former comprised a moderately compacted deposit of mid brown sandy silt with rare gravel inclusions, whilst the latter consisted of moderately compacted mid greyish orange sandy silt with occasional gravel inclusions. Finally, upper fill [212] comprised a deposit of moderately compacted mid brownish orange silt with frequent gravel inclusions. No datable material culture was recovered.

Phase II: Medieval Activity

The earliest datable feature to be identified at the site comprised circular pit **F.100** in Trench 1, which contained two sherds of 10th to 12th century St. Neots-type ware. It is therefore possible that this pit was associated with the wider establishment of Saxo-Norman occupation in the area, an event that most probably occurred during the 11th or 12th centuries. By way of contrast, in Trench 2 the earliest activity pertaining to this phase comprised a minimum of four extended, supine west-southwest to east-northeast aligned inhumation burials. **F.200**, **F.201**, **F.202** and **F.207** were all interred in shallow graves that were both cut into, and backfilled with, sterile subsoil material. None of the individuals appear to have been encoffined, although their orientation and treatment indicate that they were almost certainly Christian in origin. Although partially truncated by 18th century quarrying activity (see Phase III), as well as by more modern disturbances, the distribution of these burials within the trench indicates that they were originally laid out in relatively formal rows (Figure 4). There was no evidence to indicate that any of the graves had intercut, or that more than one ‘generation’ of burials had been inserted into the cemetery. Given the difficulty of identifying individual grave cuts within homogenous subsoil/cemetery soil layer [211], however, it is likely that additional, uninvestigated burials remained present in the unexcavated portions of the trench.

Pit **F.100** was circular in form and located in Trench 1. Cut **[102]** had near vertical sides with a concave base and measured 1.02m in diameter and 0.78m in depth. Two fills were present. Upper fill **[100]** consisted of dark brown moderately compacted clay silt with rare gravel inclusions. Lower fill **[101]** consisted of pale brownish grey relatively loose silty sandy gravel. Two sherds of 10th to 12th century St. Neots-type ware were recovered.

Burial **F.200** comprised an extended, supine west-southwest to east-northeast aligned inhumation. Only part of skeleton **[201]** – consisting of the lower portion of the chest and upper portion of the pelvis – was uncovered during the evaluation (Figure 6). This nevertheless revealed that the lower half of the body had been extensively disturbed. Grave fill **[200]** consisted of mid to pale orangey brown sandy silt with occasional to rare gravel inclusions. The edges of grave cut **[202]** were not discernable within the matrix of the surrounding subsoil, although the burial was determined to be a minimum of 0.3m deep.

Burial **F.201** comprised an extended, supine west-southwest to east-northeast aligned inhumation. Only part of skeleton **[204]** – consisting of the lower portion of the pelvis and upper portion of the femurs – was uncovered during the evaluation (Figure 6). This nevertheless revealed that the lower half of the body had been extensively disturbed. Grave fill **[203]** consisted of mid to pale orangey brown sandy silt with occasional to rare gravel inclusions. The edges of grave cut **[247]** were not discernable within the matrix of the surrounding subsoil, although the burial was determined to be a minimum of 0.3m deep.

Burial **F.202** comprised an extended, supine west-southwest to east-northeast aligned inhumation. Only part of skeleton **[206]** – consisting of the skull and upper portion of the chest – was uncovered during the evaluation (Figure 6). This nevertheless revealed that the lower half of the body had been extensively disturbed. Grave fill **[205]** consisted of mid to pale orangey brown sandy silt with occasional to rare gravel inclusions. The edges of grave cut **[207]** were not discernable within the matrix of the surrounding subsoil, although the burial was determined to be a minimum of 0.35m deep.

Burial **F.207** comprised an extended, supine west-southwest to east-northeast aligned inhumation. Only part of skeleton **[228]** – consisting of the left arm, part of the chest and the upper portion of the pelvis – was uncovered during the evaluation (Figure 6). This nevertheless revealed that both the upper and the lower portions of the body had been extensively disturbed. Grave fill **[227]** consisted of mid to pale orangey brown sandy silt with occasional to rare gravel inclusions. The edges of grave cut **[228]** were in this instance discernable as it had been cut into the underlying natural gravel, and the burial was determined to be a minimum of 0.4m deep.

Although no datable material culture was recovered from any of the burials, **F.207** was truncated by northwest-southeast aligned linear **F.206**, which was in turn truncated by substantial pit **F.205**. This latter feature contained two sherds of diagnostically 14th century pottery, thereby providing a stratigraphic *terminus ante quem* for the preceding cemetery. At least one additional post-cemetery feature of probable medieval date – **F.210** – was also present within Trench 1. This implies that once the cemetery had gone out of use a range of different activities were undertaken, although it is notable that, overall, relatively few post-sepulchral features were present. In Trench 1, moreover, no burials were identified. Additional features of medieval, or probable medieval, date were present in this trench, however (Figures 2 and 3). These included three northwest-southeast aligned linears – **F.101**, **F.103** and **F.107** – which varied between 0.62m and 1.37m in width. Unfortunately, only one of these features, **F.101**, contained any datable material culture (a single sherd of 13th to 15th century coarseware). In addition, partially truncating **F.103** was probable cesspit **F.106**. This latter feature – which measured 2.1m+ in diameter and was augered to a depth of 1.95m – originally contained a central, wattle-lined shaft (see Figures 2 and 3). Arranged around the perimeter of the cesspit were two associated postholes (**F.104** and **F.105**), whilst a further posthole – **F.110** – was also present at the northeastern end of the trench. Finally, two quarry pits (**F.108** and **F.109**) were also identified; the former contained four sherds of 13th to 15th century medieval coarseware. Overall, the

density of medieval features in Trench 1 was relatively low. Moreover, the presence of several ditches lying in close proximity to one another is atypical in a densely occupied suburban context (Hall & Hunter-Mann 2002, 807-10; Bowsher *et al.* 2007, 23) an interpretation that is further supported by the relative dearth of contemporary refuse material. Overall, therefore, this evidence implies that Trench 1 may have been located on the periphery of the contemporary cemetery identified in Trench 2, in an area where relatively few domestic activities were undertaken.

Ditch **F.101** was linear in form and aligned northwest-southeast; it was situated in Trench 1. Cut **[105]** measured 1.9m+ by 1.37m in extent and 0.86m deep with steeply to moderately sloping sides and a 'V' shaped base. Basal fill **[104]** comprised a moderately compacted deposit of pale brown sandy silt with frequent gravel inclusions. Above this, upper fill **[103]** comprised a moderately compacted deposit of mid greyish brown sandy silt with occasional gravel and charcoal fleck inclusions. The ditch contained a single sherd of 13th to 15th century coarseware.

Ditch **F.103** was linear in form and aligned northwest-southeast; it was situated in Trench 1. Cut **[111]** measured 1.9m+ by 1.21m in extent and 0.76m deep with steeply to moderately sloping sides and a relatively flat base. Basal fill **[110]** comprised a moderately compacted deposit of mid brownish grey clay silt with occasional gravel inclusions. Above this, **[109]** comprised a moderately compacted deposit of mid orangey grey clay silt with rare gravel inclusions. Finally, upper fill **[108]** consisted of a moderately compacted deposit of mid brownish grey clay silt with frequent gravel inclusions. No datable material culture was recovered.

Posthole **F.104** was circular in form and located in Trench 1. Cut **[113]** had near vertical sides with a flat base and measured 0.41m in diameter and 0.23m in depth. This contained a single fill, **[112]**, which comprised a moderately compacted deposit of mid brown clay silt with occasional gravel inclusions. No datable material culture was recovered.

Posthole **F.105** was circular in form and located in Trench 1. Cut **[115]** had near vertical sides with a flat base and measured 0.45m in diameter and 0.26m in depth. This contained a single fill, **[114]**, which comprised a moderately compacted deposit of mid brown clay silt with occasional gravel inclusions. No datable material culture was recovered.

Probable cesspit **F.106** was sub-circular in form and located in Trench 1. Cut **[119]** measured 2.12m by 1.54m+ in extent and was augered to a depth of 1.95m. It had steeply sloping to near vertical sides; the base was not seen. Central fill **[118]** consisted of a relatively loose deposit of mid greyish green organic silt with occasional pale brown sandy gravel tips and lenses. This material appears to have been contained within a revetted shaft. Surrounding this was backfill deposit **[117]**, which consisted of semi-indurated pale greyish yellow sandy gravel with rare charcoal fleck inclusions. Finally, upper fill **[116]** consisted of a moderately compacted deposit of mid greyish brown clay silt with occasional gravel and rare charcoal fleck inclusions. No datable material culture was recovered.

Gully **F.107** was linear in form and aligned northwest-southeast; it was situated in Trench 1. Cut **[121]** measured 1.9m+ by 0.62m in extent and 0.48m deep with steeply sloping sides and a partially concave base. Fill **[120]** comprised a moderately compacted deposit of mid to dark brown clay silt with frequent gravel and rare charcoal fleck inclusions. No datable material culture was recovered.

Quarry pit **F.108** was sub-oval in form and situated in Trench 1. Cut **[124]** measured 1.92m+ by 1.48m+ in extent and 0.98m in depth, with steeply sloping to near vertical sides and a relatively flat base. Basal fill **[123]** comprised a relatively firm mid grey clay silt deposit, with frequent gravel and rare charcoal fleck inclusions. Upper fill **[122]** comprised a relatively firm mid greyish brown clay silt deposit, with occasional to rare gravel and charcoal fleck inclusions. The pit contained four sherds of 13th to 15th century coarseware.

Quarry pit **F.109** sub-oval in form and situated in Trench 1. Due to its close proximity to the edge of the trench, this feature was not excavated. Its upper fill was almost identical to that of adjacent quarry pit **F.108**. No datable material culture was recovered.

Posthole **F.110** was circular in form and situated in Trench 1. Cut **[135]** measured 0.25m in diameter and 0.37m+ in depth. It had vertical sides and a relatively flat base. Central postpipe **[133]** contained a loosely compacted deposit of mid brown clay silt with occasional charcoal fleck

inclusions. Outer packing [134] comprised a well-compacted deposit of whitish grey silty clay with few inclusions. No datable material culture was recovered.

Pit **F.205** was sub-circular in form and situated in Trench 2. Cut [226] measured 2.12 by 1.22m+ in extent and was augured to a depth of 1.65m. It had steeply sloping to near vertical sides; the base was not seen. The lowest fill to be encountered, [225], comprised a pale orangey yellow sandy silt with frequent gravel inclusions. This was overlain by [224], which consisted of a dark brownish grey compacted sandy silt deposit. The latter fill also abutted [223], which comprised a pale brownish orange sandy silt deposit with frequent gravel inclusions. Above this lay [222], a moderately compacted deposit of dark greyish brown sandy silt, which was in turn overlain by [221], a moderately compacted deposit of pale brown sandy silt with frequent gravel inclusions. Penultimate fill [220] comprised a relatively firm deposit of mid brownish orange sandy silt with very frequent gravel inclusions. Finally, uppermost fill [219] consisted of a moderately compacted deposit of pale brown sandy silt with rare gravel inclusions. Two sherds of 14th to 15th century Hedingham ware and Essex Red ware were recovered from this feature.

Linear **F.206** was linear in form and aligned northwest-southeast; it was situated in Trench 1. Cut [231] measured 1.5m+ by 0.6m in extent and 0.95m deep with steeply sloping to near vertical sides and a flat base. Fill [230] comprised a moderately compacted deposit of mid brown sandy silt with occasional to rare gravel inclusions. No datable material culture was recovered.

Pit **F.210** is of uncertain form as it was heavily truncated by later features. Cut [237] measured 0.62m+ by 0.37m+ in extent and 0.42m in depth. It had a relatively flat base and its sides were no longer present. Fill [236] consisted of a relatively firm deposit of mid brown sandy silt with occasional gravel and rare charcoal fleck inclusions. No datable material culture was recovered.

Phase III: Post-Medieval Activity

Post-Medieval activity at the site was primarily restricted to the deposition of made-ground/landscaping deposits. The principal exception to this pattern comprised mid 18th century quarry pits **F.203**, **F.204** and **F.208** in Trench 2 (Figure 4). These features were linear in form, with vertical sides and relatively flat bases. **F.203** in particular contained a moderately sizable assemblage of pottery and clay tobacco pipe fragments, along with disarticulated human remains derived from the preceding medieval cemetery. Stratigraphically overlying the quarry pits was spread/trample deposit [241] = [245], which was overlain in turn by made-ground layer [240] (Figure 4). Both of the latter deposits appear most likely to have been associated with landscaping activities related to the establishment and/or upkeep of Addenbrooke's Hospital, which opened at the site in 1766. Similarly, in Trench 1 make-up/foundation deposit [131], metalling/path spread [130] and made-ground layers [129] and [127] all appear to have been of similar origin (Figure 2). Also identified in both Trenches 1 and 2 was a late 20th century brick carpark surface ([128] = [244]) that was overlain by modern topsoil deposit [126] = [238].

Quarry pits **F.203**, **F.204** and **F.208** were rectangular in form and aligned broadly east-west; they were located in Trench 2. They varied in size between 1.82m+ and 6.05m+ in length and 0.37m+ and 1.54m+ in width. Of these three features, only one – **F.203** – fell sufficiently well within the confines of the trench to be excavated. It measured 1.05m in depth and had near vertical sides and a relatively flat base. Its single fill, [208], comprised a relatively loose banded deposit of alternating dark brown friable clay silt and firm yellowish grey sandy silt with frequent gravel inclusions. A relatively sizable assemblage of 17th and 18th century material culture – including pottery, clay tobacco pipe and worked bone fragments – was recovered from this feature.

Layer [241] = [245] comprised a relatively compacted deposit of brownish yellow clay silt with occasional to frequent gravel inclusions. It measured 0.08m thick. Layer [240] comprised firm deposit of dark grey sandy silt, with occasional gravel, charcoal and CBM fragment inclusions. It measured 0.46m thick

Layer [131] comprised a relative compact deposit of mid grey silty clay with frequent gravel and occasional chalk and charcoal fleck inclusions, which measured 0.21m thick. Layer [130] comprised an indurated deposit of gravel and pea grit within a matrix of pale grey sandy silt. It measured 0.11m thick. Layer [129] comprised a moderately compacted deposit of pale brownish grey sandy silt with occasional gravel inclusions, which measured 0.42m thick. Layer [127] comprised a moderately compacted deposit of dark grey clay silt, with occasional to frequent CBM and occasional coal, cinder and chalk fleck inclusions.

Surface [128] = [244] comprised a series of flat-laid pink and yellow machine-made frogged bricks, bedded on a thin layer of coarse yellow sand. They measured 220mm by 110mm by 65mm in extent. Topsoil layer [126] = [238] comprised a relatively loose deposit of pale brown sandy silt, with occasional to rare gravel inclusions.

Situated a little way to the northeast of Trenches 1 and 2, a somewhat different sequence was encountered in Trench 3 (Figures 7 and 8). Here, overlying the Phase 1 subsoil was well-worked horticultural layer [310]. This was subsequently overlain by 19th century or later made-ground deposit [309], which was truncated in turn by services F.300, F.301, F.302 and brick-built manhole F.303. Finally, the sequence was capped by two successive late 20th century car park surfaces, granite sets [301] and brick sets [300].

Horticultural layer [310] was composed of relatively firmly compacted mid to dark brown clay silt, with occasional to rare gravel and charcoal fleck inclusions. It measured 0.28m thick.

Services F.300, F.301 and F.302 varied between 1.65m+ and 1.95m+ in length and 0.21m+ and 0.48m in width. F.300 comprised a salt-glazed sewer pipe, F.301 a lead waterpipe and F.302 a brick-built culvert (Figure 7). Both F.301 and F.302 also connected to brick-built manhole F.303. All of these services were late 19th, or more probably early to mid 20th century, in origin.

Layer [301] consisted of roughly squared granite sets, averaging 120mm by 100mm by 100mm in extent, which were bedded upon hard grey sandy mortar. It measured 0.12m thick. Above this was a thin layer of concrete, upon which was set brick surface [300]. This consisted of brick sets measuring 220mm by 110mm by 80mm in extent, which were bedded upon sharp yellow sand. It measured 0.22m thick.

Material Culture and Human Remains

A relatively small quantity of material culture was recovered from the Judge Business School site. Even given the limited scale of the work that was undertaken, this result is somewhat surprising; the volume of material present is not commensurate with the quantity that might be anticipated from an intensively occupied suburban context. Provisional assessments of the most significant classes of material are presented below. In certain cases, however, insufficient quantities were recovered for a full assessment to be valid. Relatively little animal bone was present, for example, although all of the fragments that were identified were well preserved. Similarly, only a small quantity of vessel glass was recovered.

Pottery (Richard Newman)

A total of 49 sherds, weighing 698g, were recovered from the three evaluation trenches (Table 1). Although limited in scale, the material contained within this assemblage pertains to all of the main phases of activity at the site. Firstly, a single sherd of Roman pottery (consisting of undiagnostic greyware, weighing 37g) was recovered from subsoil deposit [311] in Trench 3. This was most probably related to contemporary agricultural activity, although it may alternatively have been introduced alongside other material during the medieval period. Subsequently, two sherds of Saxo-Norman St. Neots-type ware, weighing 51g, were recovered from pit F.100. These sherds date to the 10th to 12th centuries, but were most probably deposited during the 11th or 12th century. Ten sherds of later medieval material were also present. This group was dominated by coarsewares of

varying buff, brown and grey fabrics (8 sherds, weighing 128g), which date to the 13th to 15th centuries. Individual sherds of 14th century Hedingham ware (weighing 7g) and 14th to 15th century Essex red ware (weighing 6g) were also present within pit **F.205**. The Post-Medieval assemblage was dominated by 16th to 17th century Glazed Red Earthenware (8 sherds, weighing 125g) and German Stoneware (8 sherds, weighing 116g), the latter of which was predominately imported from Frechen. Small quantities of 16th to 17th century tin-glazed earthenware (3 sherds, weighing 29g) and lead-glazed earthenware (2 sherds, weighing 32g) were also identified. Notably, no cut features of this date were identified. In contrast, 18th century quarry pit **F.203** produced the single largest individual assemblage from the site. Although somewhat mixed, containing residual 17th century elements, the majority of this group – which included Staffordshire-type white salt-glazed stoneware (1 sherd, weighing 2g), Chinese Export porcelain (1 sherd, weighing 1g), Staffordshire-type slipware (1 sherd, weighing 5g), plain red ware (3 sherds, weighing 22g) and London-type Stoneware (4 sherds, weighing 45g) – dates to the mid 18th century. Finally, five sherds of late 19th or early 20th century refined white earthenware were also recovered from service trench backfill [304] in Trench 3.

Period	Fabric	Count	Weight (g)	MSW (g)
<i>Roman</i>	Greyware	1	37	37
<i>Saxo-Norman</i>	St. Neots-type ware	2	51	25.5
<i>Medieval</i>	Essex red ware	1	6	6
	Hedingham ware	1	7	7
	Medieval coarseware	8	128	16
<i>Post-Medieval</i>	Glazed Red Earthenware	8	125	15.6
	German Stoneware	8	116	14.5
	Lead-glazed earthenware	2	32	16
	Tin-glazed earthenware	3	29	9.6
<i>Modern</i>	Chinese export porcelain	1	1	1
	English Utilitarian Stoneware	4	45	11.2
	Plain red	3	22	7.3
	Refined white earthenware	5	92	18.4
	Staffordshire-type white salt-glazed stoneware	1	2	2
	Staffordshire-type slipware	1	5	5
		49	698	14.2

Table 1: Pottery assemblage by fabric

Clay Tobacco Pipe (with Craig Cessford)

A single, albeit relatively sizable, assemblage of clay tobacco pipe fragments was recovered from 18th century quarry pit **F.203**. In general, the presence of clay tobacco pipe fragments in a context indicates a date between the late 16th and early 20th centuries (c. 1580-1910) although it is normally only possible to derive a precise date from bowls, marked pieces and some heel or spur fragments. A minimum of six bowls were identified within the present assemblage. These can be relatively closely dated via reference to Oswald's general typology (Oswald 1975). Two bowls belonged to Oswald's Type 6 (c. 1660-80), one to Type 8 (c. 1680-1710), one to Type 9 (c. 1680-1710), one to Type 10 (c. 1700-40) and the final example could not be closely dated as it was too fragmentary. Therefore, as with the associated pottery assemblage from the same feature, a relatively high degree of residuality is represented. This may indicate that the backfill of the pit was derived from the contemporary topsoil.

Worked Bone (Richard Newman)

A worked bone knife handle scale was recovered from 18th century quarry pit **F.203**. It was well-made, with chamfered sides and a flared terminal, and bore four drilled holes that allowed it to be affixed to the blade's tang. The handle's fine finish, allied with its small size (it measured 61mm+ long and up to 19mm wide, tapering to 14mm), indicate that it may have comprised a relatively fine

implement such as a dining knife. It was composed of a heavily-worked cattle- or horse-sized metapodial, and weighed 2g.

Human Remains (with Natasha Dodwell)

Four articulated adult inhumations were identified during the course of the evaluation. All four – **F.200**, **F.201**, **F.202** and **F.207** in Trench 2 (Figure 6) – appear to have comprised part of a larger, well-ordered cemetery. Only a small proportion of each burial was excavated, however – sufficient to determine the presence of articulation and the degree of preservation – prior to it being reburied *in situ*. Few details of age/gender could therefore be discerned. All of the bone was found to be in a good state of preservation. Nevertheless, in every instance later truncation had removed at least part of each burial; no complete inhumations were identified. Concomitant with this high level of disturbance, disarticulated human remains were also recovered during the course of machining. These fragments were entirely concentrated in Trench 2 and included a minimum of four femurs, five tibias and numerous phalanges. This material was clearly labelled and reburied, alongside the *in situ* remains. The presence of disarticulated human remains, which may have become relatively widely dispersed across the site, should be taken into account during any potential future works.

Discussion

At present, the date and extent of the earliest activity to be encountered at the site – as represented by linear **F.209** – is unclear. This feature may be Prehistoric, Roman or Saxon in origin, but could equally well pertain to the establishment of medieval occupation in the area (in the 11th or perhaps 12th century). Certainly, an enclosure of the type of which it most probably constituted a part would not have been inconsistent with the initial layout of a small chapel. Whatever its origin, however, the ditch had fully silted up by the time a series of regular west-southwest to east-northeast aligned burials were interred above it. Both their alignment and regularity, set out as they apparently were in well-spaced rows, indicate that they were Christian in origin. Stratigraphic evidence, moreover, suggests that they were 14th century or earlier in date. Significantly, these skeletons represent by no means the first such discoveries to be made at the site. Previously, human remains had been noted by the antiquarian William Cole “when digging about the foundation and gardens” of Addenbrooke’s Hospital in the 18th century (Stokes 1908, 62; see also Figure 12). These burials, which clearly predated the hospital’s inception, were almost certainly associated with the same medieval cemetery that was identified during the present investigation. Indeed, the finds made in the garden at this time may very well have derived from gravel quarries such as **F.203**, **F.204** and **F.208**. A further discovery of an articulated inhumation was then made in 1996, during the excavation of a service trench. Although not accurately located, and only partially investigated, this burial appears most likely to have been situated approximately midway between Trenches 1 and 2 (Malim 1996; see also Figure 12). Finally, disarticulated human remains were also recovered from medieval features located around 50m to the south, beneath the Hotel du Vin, in 2006 (Webb 2006; see also Figure 12).

Much the most likely provenance for the above remains – with the possible exception of the disarticulated material from the Hotel du Vin, which may relate to the 14th century Hospital of St. Anthony and St. Eloy situated further to the south (see further Rubin 1987, 106) – is the burial ground of the proprietary chapel of St. Edmund’s, or a later iteration thereof. This medieval foundation is known to have been situated on the eastern side of Trumpington Street, although its precise location is unclear. The earliest recorded documentary evidence pertaining to the chapel dates to 1232 when it was in the possession of one Walter of St. Edmund’s, who had acquired it by marriage

(Cam 1959, 133). Interestingly, the eponymous chapel does not appear to have derived its name from its new owner but rather the reverse, its dedication being adopted as cognomen by the wealthy family that now possessed it (Cam 1959, 133). Proprietary chapels of this type were rare, but by no means unique, in medieval Cambridge. Similar examples included the Chapel of St. Lucy – situated on the opposite side of Trumpington Street, and originally in the possession of the Le Rus family – along with the churches of St. Michael, St. Peter and All-Saints-by-the-Castle (Ellis & Salzman 1948a, 254). The origin of the Chapel of St. Edmund itself is unclear, but may well have extended back as far as the 12th or even 11th century. By the 13th century it was classified as an *ecclesia* – effectively, a church without a parish – and had an associated burial ground (Cam 1959, 133). The latter was first recorded in the 13th century, when a graduate of the recently founded university gifted the chapel land ‘with the body of his mother’ prior to 1272 (Ellis & Salzman 1948a, 255); although by this date the site may already have been in sepulchral use for some time. In 1279 the *Rotuli Hundredorum* recorded that:

“the advowson and gift of the chapel of St. Edmund belong to Luke St. Edmund, who is the true patron of the aforesaid chapel; the right of patronage belongs to him by hereditary right, via the decease of his ancestors [*advocacio et donatio capelle sancti Edmundi pertinentad Lucam de Sancto Edmundo qui est verus patronus capelle predictae et jus patronatus ad eum pertinent jure hereditario per decessum antecessorum suorum*]” (Illingworth 1818, 393).

By 1290, however, the inheritance had passed to Luke’s sister Cecily, who, on the 12th of June that year, “obtained license to alienate to the Master and Brethren of Sempringham [the mother house of the Gilbertines, or ‘White Canons’] 2 acres of her patrimony and the advowson of St. Edmund’s Chapel” (Ellis & Salzman 1948a, 254).

By 1291 a number of canons were already resident at the site (Clark 1907, 212). Their new home, the Priory of St. Edmund, was one of the last monasteries to be established by the Gilbertines, the only indigenous monastic order in medieval England. Unlike the majority of Gilbertine foundations, however, the Priory of St. Edmund was not a mixed gender house. Instead, it was intended to act as a collegiate base where canons from the order’s sister houses could reside whilst studying at Cambridge’s newly founded university (Golding 1995, 73). As such, it was perhaps more akin in form to a hostel than a fully-fledged monastery. The canon’s primary residence was most probably the St. Edmund family’s former mansion. Subsequently, further endowments were gifted to the monastery, including, in 1293, an additional house with 60 acres of land, and 40s. of rent, from Cecily St. Edmund (Ellis & Salzman 1948a, 255). Indeed, up until the mid 14th century numerous gifts of land were made to the priory, all of which were based in Cambridge. Nevertheless, “though a laudable attempt to improve the academic standing of Gilbertine canons, [the Priory of St. Edmund] could hardly be said to have been a wholly successful venture” (Golding 1995, 174). Moreover, an extensive fire occurred in the mid 14th century, with differing dates of 1340 and 1348 being cited (Fuller 1840 [1643], 57; Ellis & Salzman 1948a, 255). Occurring at much the same time as the Black Death, this combination of events appears to have been disastrous and the house never really recovered. At the dissolution, for example, its assessed income was very low, at a little under £15 (Golding 1995, 174). Although no formal surrender of the priory is recorded, the last prior, Humphrey Spensley, was awarded a pension of £5 in November 1539 (Ellis & Salzman 1948a, 256).

As with the earlier proprietary chapel, the exact location of the Priory of St. Edmund is not known. It has been suggested, however, that it occupied “roughly, the present site of Addenbrooke’s Hospital” (Ellis & Salzman 1948a, 255). This attribution is based partly upon the surviving – albeit limited – historical references, and partly upon previous discoveries of human remains. The historical references include that of Thomas Fuller, who in his 17th century *History of the University of Cambridge* cited an inspection of the monastery that occurred in 1401:

“Hence they advanced to the White Canons *over against Peterhouse*, where the name remaineth at this day [1643] whom they visited in their church (now buried in its churchyard, and the church-yard in oblivion) observing all solemn formalities” (Fuller 1880 (1643), 133; emphasis added).

This evidence appears to indicate that the monastery lay in close proximity to the PDA, but can in no way be regarded as conclusive. Unfortunately, the earliest cartographic evidence for Cambridge – which might provide more reliable corroborative evidence – was not compiled until the early 16th century (see Baggs & Bryan 2002). It therefore postdates the monastery’s dissolution, although the earliest surviving map of the town – that of Richard Lyne in 1574 – nevertheless recorded the term ‘Chanons’ in the approximate area of the PDA. Lyne’s map was highly stylised, however, and does not represent an accurate measured survey; consequently, it cannot be considered very reliable. Subsequently, in 1592, a much more detailed plan was drawn up by John Hammond. Only one complete copy of this work is known to have survived, held by the Bodleian Library in Oxford, and of this many of the sheets are in a very poor state of preservation. Nevertheless, Hammond’s depiction of the Trumpington Gate suburb – although located on one of the poorly preserved sheets (Figure 9B) – represents the first reasonably accurate survey of the area. In the first instance, Hammond depicted a fenced enclosure lying to the south of the PDA that he labelled ‘Chanon’s Clofe’. Stokes, in his later reconstruction of the medieval layout of the suburb, used this as his basis for placing the Priory of St. Edmund itself in this location (Stokes 1908; Figure 9A). No structures were depicted here in 1592, however, and the priory is known to have held a significant amount of additional land in the area. The close and the priory should not necessarily therefore be conflated. Moreover, to the north of the fenced enclosure – and thus within the bounds of the PDA itself – a number relatively substantial building complexes, laid out in quadrangular and double-quadrangular arrangements, were depicted. These contrast markedly with the much smaller-scale structures that lined the western side of Trumpington Street.

A building complex of this type – composed of several substantial two- or three-storey ranges, ranged about one or possibly two courtyards – would certainly have been consonant with the requirements of a small monastic college. Thus, whilst Hammond’s depiction remains somewhat impressionistic and cannot be relied upon for precise, detailed information, it is nevertheless consistent with the broader pattern indicated by the results of the present evaluation. The absence of intensive, intercutting domestic features, for example – in direct contrast to the pattern that has previously been encountered during excavations conducted within the contemporary Barnwell Gate and Barnwell suburbs (Cessford & Dickens *in prep.*; Newman 2013) – allied with the presence of a potentially quite extensive cemetery, is highly distinctive. Such evidence argues persuasively that the activities undertaken within the PDA during the medieval period were not those typically associated with a residential

suburban milieu. During the succeeding Post-Medieval period, however, following the priory's dissolution, this situation appears to have altered somewhat. In 1688, a further map of the area was produced. This plan, which was compiled by David Loggan, indicates that a number of minor topographic changes had taken place (Figure 10A). Firstly, although numerous structures were still present at the site, these buildings were arrayed in a less complex arrangement than previously. They nevertheless remained more substantial than the houses situated on the opposite side of the street, and many had substantial formal gardens. Secondly, the former Canon's Close had by this date become densely occupied. The cartographic evidence therefore indicates that the area had by-and-large reverted to its pre-monastic prosperous residential form, and this situation probably remained largely unchanged in 1763 (Figure 10B). The dearth of archaeological features of Post-Medieval date encountered during the evaluation is therefore somewhat unusual. It appears most likely that Trenches 1 and 2 were located within a relatively formal open space – either a courtyard or a garden – and that any associated domestic features were situated elsewhere.

In 1766, the character of the area altered markedly when Addenbrooke's Hospital was established (see further Rook *et al.* 1991). This foundation, which was intended to serve the poor of Cambridge, originally comprised a detached two-storey Georgian building that was fronted by a large formal garden (Figure 11). The preceding residential properties that had lined this part of Trumpington Street were cleared to make way for its construction. Indeed, the hospital was to dominate the PDA until the late 20th century, when it transferred to new purpose-built accommodation located on the southern outskirts of the city. In between, it was to expand markedly. The first substantial alteration occurred in 1823-4 when lateral wings and a portico were appended to the structure. Further reconstruction was then carried out during the 1830s and 1860s to accommodate the medical and rehabilitation provision of the day – notably, advances in ventilation, lighting and sanitation – along with decorative features including a new façade. Subsequently, land to the east of the hospital was acquired in 1861 from Corpus Christi College for the construction of buildings to accommodate patients and nurses; these were completed in 1865. Additional buildings, including those for sick nurses, were completed in the 1890s, and further developments were added during the 20th century. Of particular archaeological significance is an order dating from 1772 that all patients dying in the hospital should be buried in the institution's grounds (Rook *et al.* 1991, 49-50). This provides a context for two further discoveries of human remains at the site. The first occurred during the construction of additional nurses' accommodation in the late 19th century, when a minimum of 19 individuals were encountered (Kempson 1897: Figure 12). The second occurred in 1994, when service works conducted in the same area encountered five additional interments (Welsh 1994; Figure 12). Associated coffin fittings and clay pipe fragments – allied with the substantial depth of the burials – indicate that they were almost certainly associated with the hospital cemetery as opposed to an earlier, medieval burial ground. Trench 3 was deliberately sited in close proximity to these earlier discoveries in order to test this hypothesis (Figures 7 and 12). Although no burials were encountered during this exercise, the limited size of the trench – which was constrained by the built-up nature of its locale – precludes the definite identification of a boundary to the cemetery. Instead, it is possible that any interments made in this area were relatively widely spaced.

Conclusion

The archaeological potential of the Judge Business School site is high. In the first instance, previous discoveries of human remains – allied with those made in Trench 2 during the present investigation – indicate that a potentially quite extensive medieval cemetery is present within the PDA. Indeed, it is possible that more than one chronologically distinct burial ground is represented. Interments are likely to have occurred in relation to both the proprietary Chapel of St. Edmund (whose burial ground probably served the local laity) and, subsequently, the Gilbertine Priory of St. Edmund (where brethren of the Order may have been interred¹). Unlike the recently excavated mid 13th to early 16th century cemetery of the Hospital of St. John (Cessford 2012), however, the burials at the present site do not appear to have been inserted in a densely repeated sequence of intercutting layers. Instead, a single horizon of regularly laid-out interments was identified. This implies that, in contrast to the former cemetery's constrained urban location, the present site's suburban locale permitted a gradual expansion of the chapel's and/or priory's cemetery precinct. A second potential element of the archaeological sequence at the Judge Business School site comprises structural remains. Although no architectural elements were encountered within the evaluation trenches themselves, historical and cartographic evidence indicates that a number of buildings were previously present. These included the proprietary chapel itself along with later monastic buildings, as well as contemporary and/or later domestic structures. The low level of later truncation (Figure 13), allied with the potential scale and robusticity of many of these buildings, suggests that remnants of them may survive. Moreover, associated with these structures are likely to have been a range of everyday domestic features such as wells, cesspits, ditches and pits. Finally, to the rear of the extant Judge Business School an additional, Post-Medieval cemetery is present. Although not encountered during the present evaluation, the 1994 investigations (Welsh 1994) – in conjunction with the remains encountered during late 19th century construction works in this area (Kempson 1897) – demonstrate that a potentially quite sizeable late 18th to early 19th century burial ground may also be encountered during any future works.

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¹ Given the somewhat unusual demographic of the Priory of St. Edmund, which was primarily attended by younger members of the Order for only a relatively brief duration, it is unlikely that the house required as substantial a cemetery as might otherwise have been typical for a monastery of this size.

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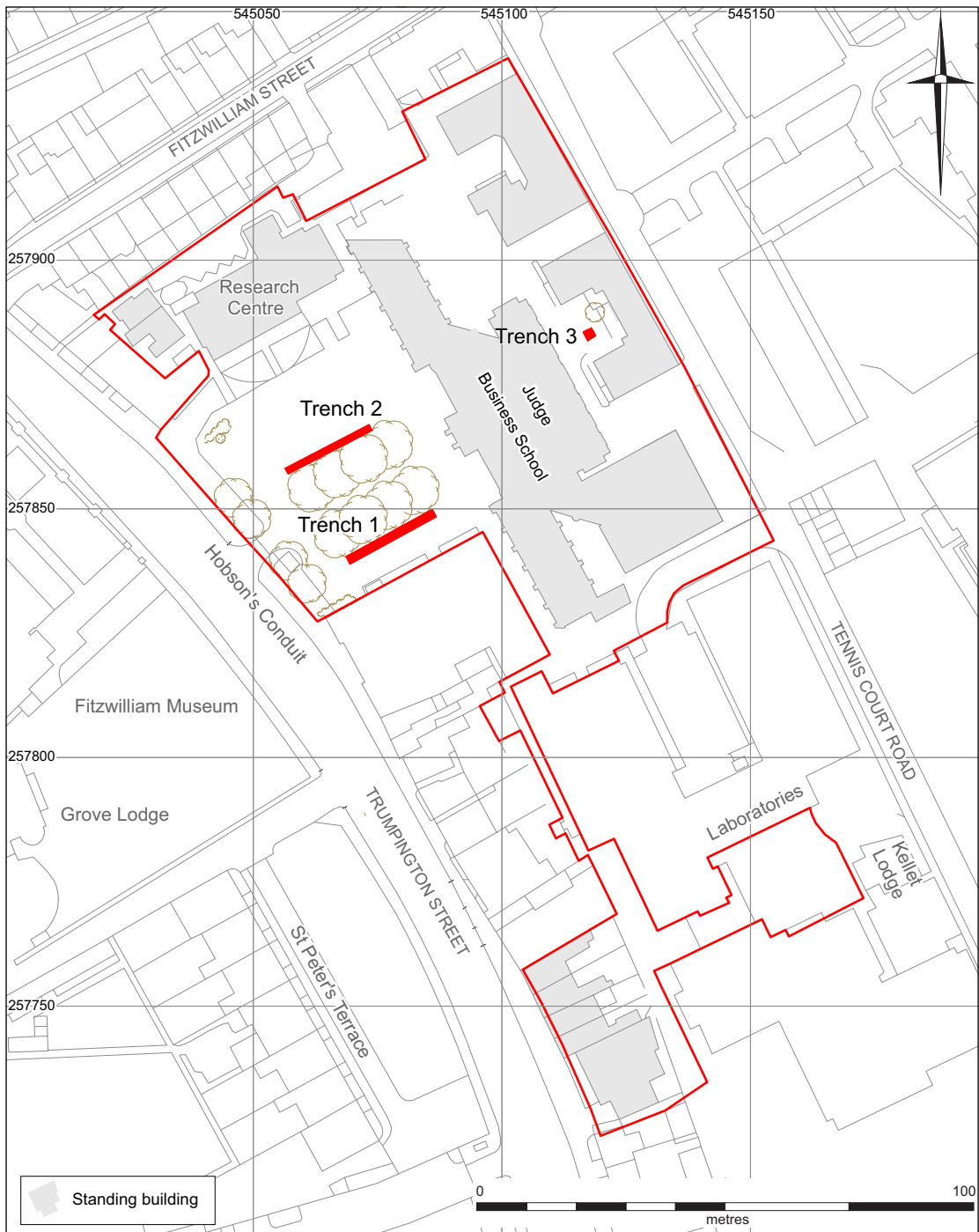
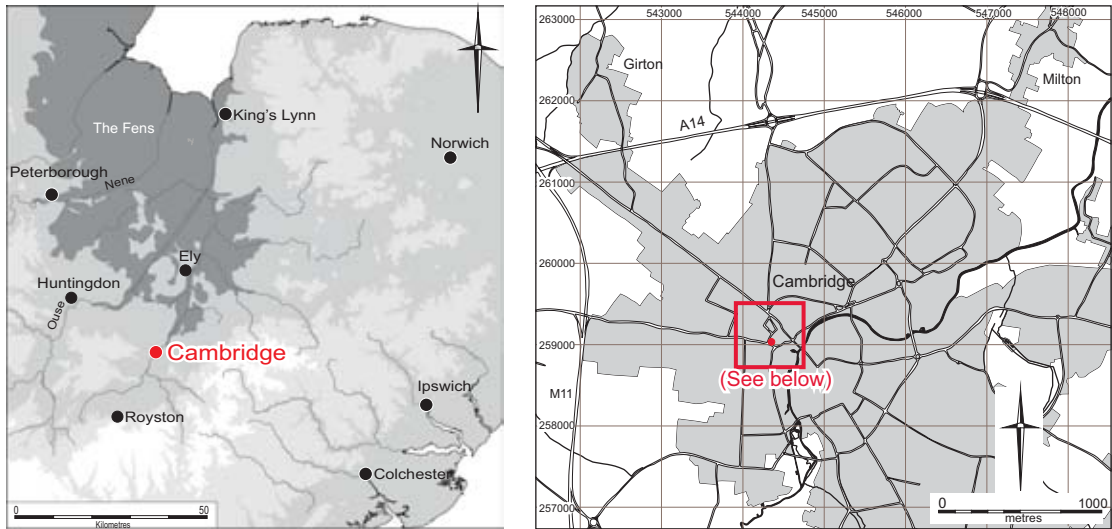


Figure 1. Trench Plan.

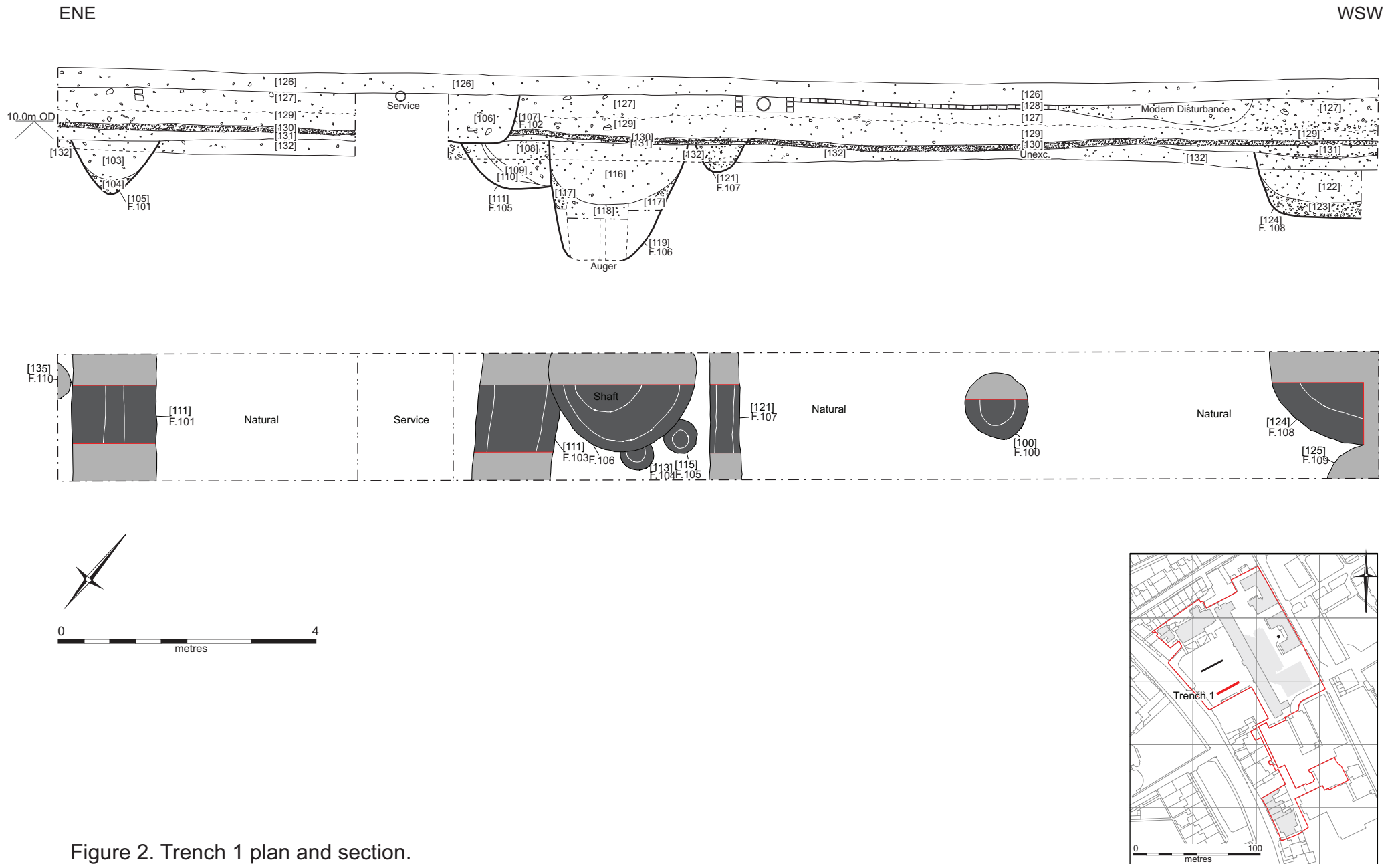


Figure 2. Trench 1 plan and section.



Figure 3. Trench 1 features: (A) F. 108, facing Southwest; (B) F.101, facing south-southeast (C) F.103, F.106 and F.107, facing south-southeast.

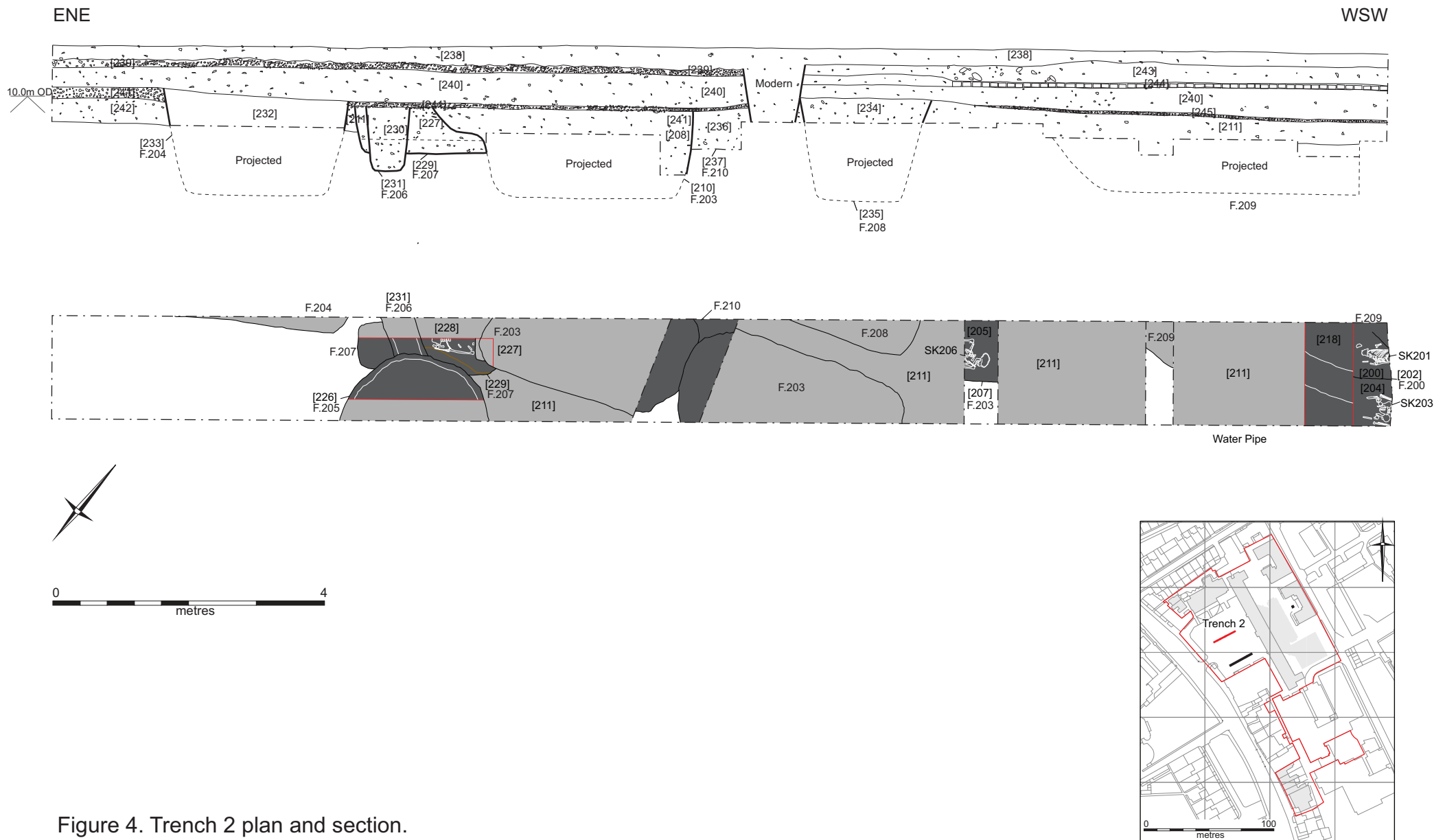


Figure 4. Trench 2 plan and section.



Figure 5. Northeast facing section of Trench 2, showing ditch F.209 and burials F.200 and F.201.



Figure 6. Burials in Trench 2: (A) F.200 and F.201; (B) F.202; (C) F.207.

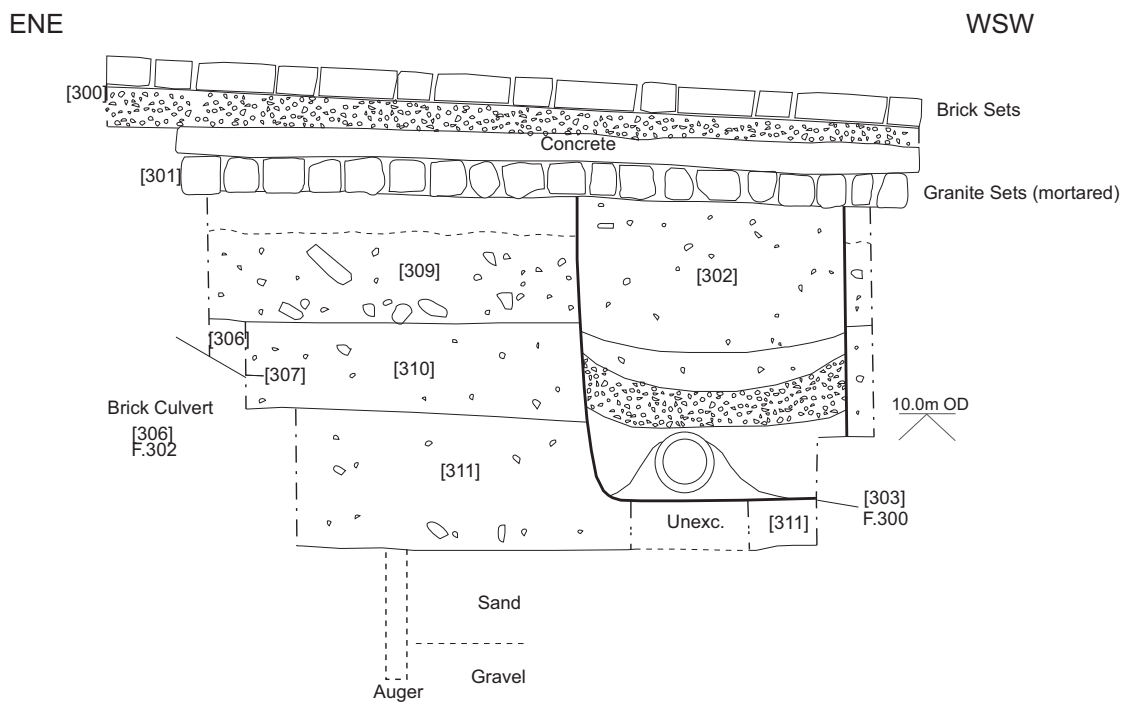
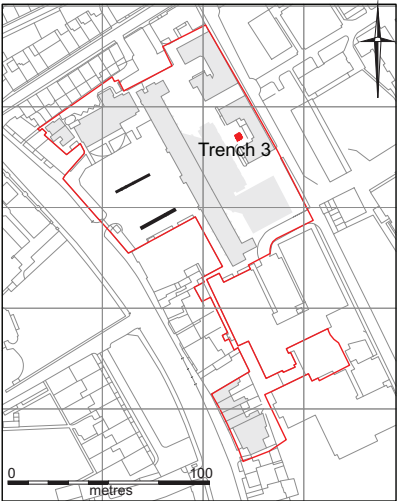
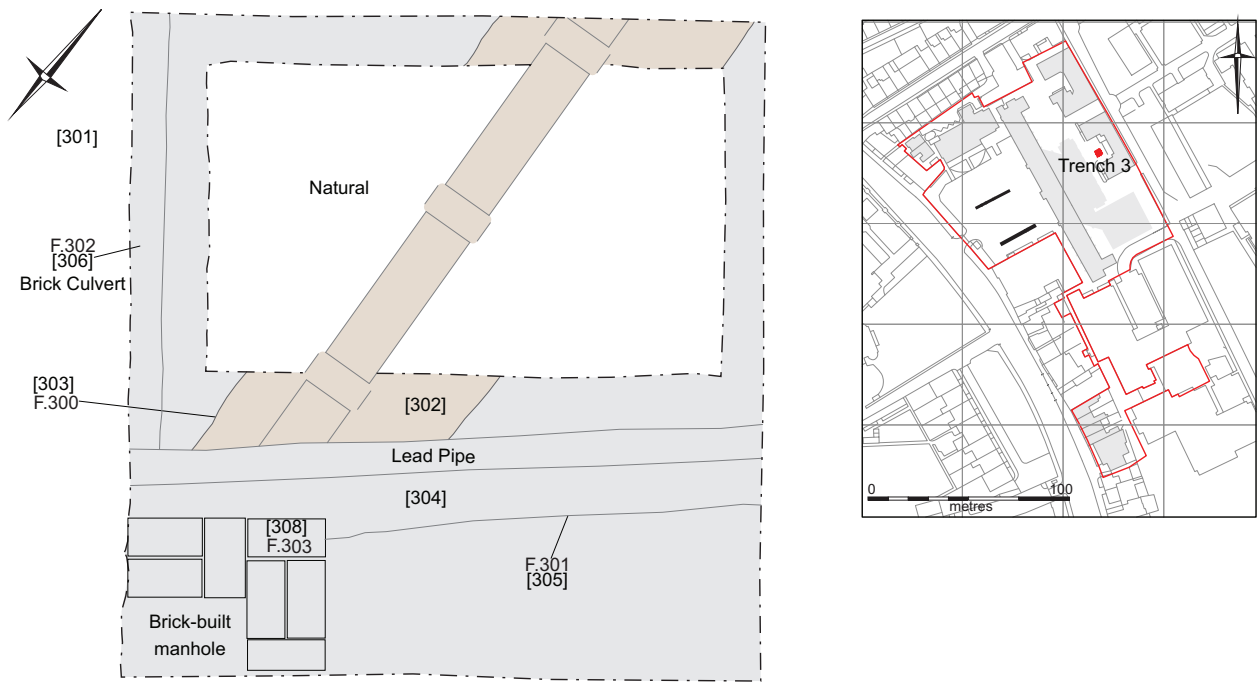
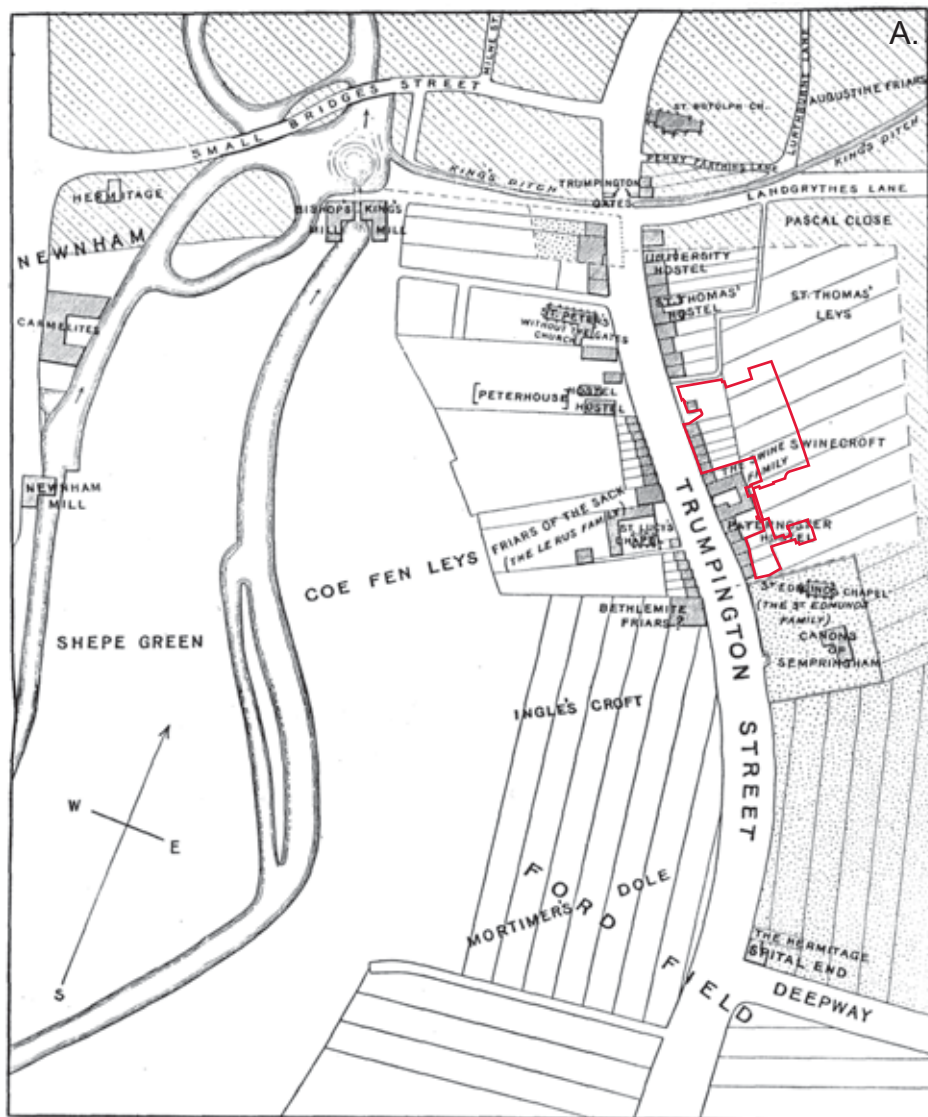


Figure 7. Trench 3 plan and section.



Figure 8. Trench 3, facing south-southeast.



PLAN OF CAMBRIDGE: OUTSIDE TRUMPINGTON GATES. CIRCA A.D. 1270.

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| 
ST MARY'S
PARISH
[Formerly St Peter's] | 
ST BOTOLPH'S
PARISH | 
ST BENET'S
PARISH |
|---|---|---|



Figure 9. (A) Stokes' reconstruction, c. 1270; (B) Hammond 1592.



Figure 11. Addenbrooke's Hospital by Richard Gardner Senior, 1780 (British Library, King George III Topographical Collection).

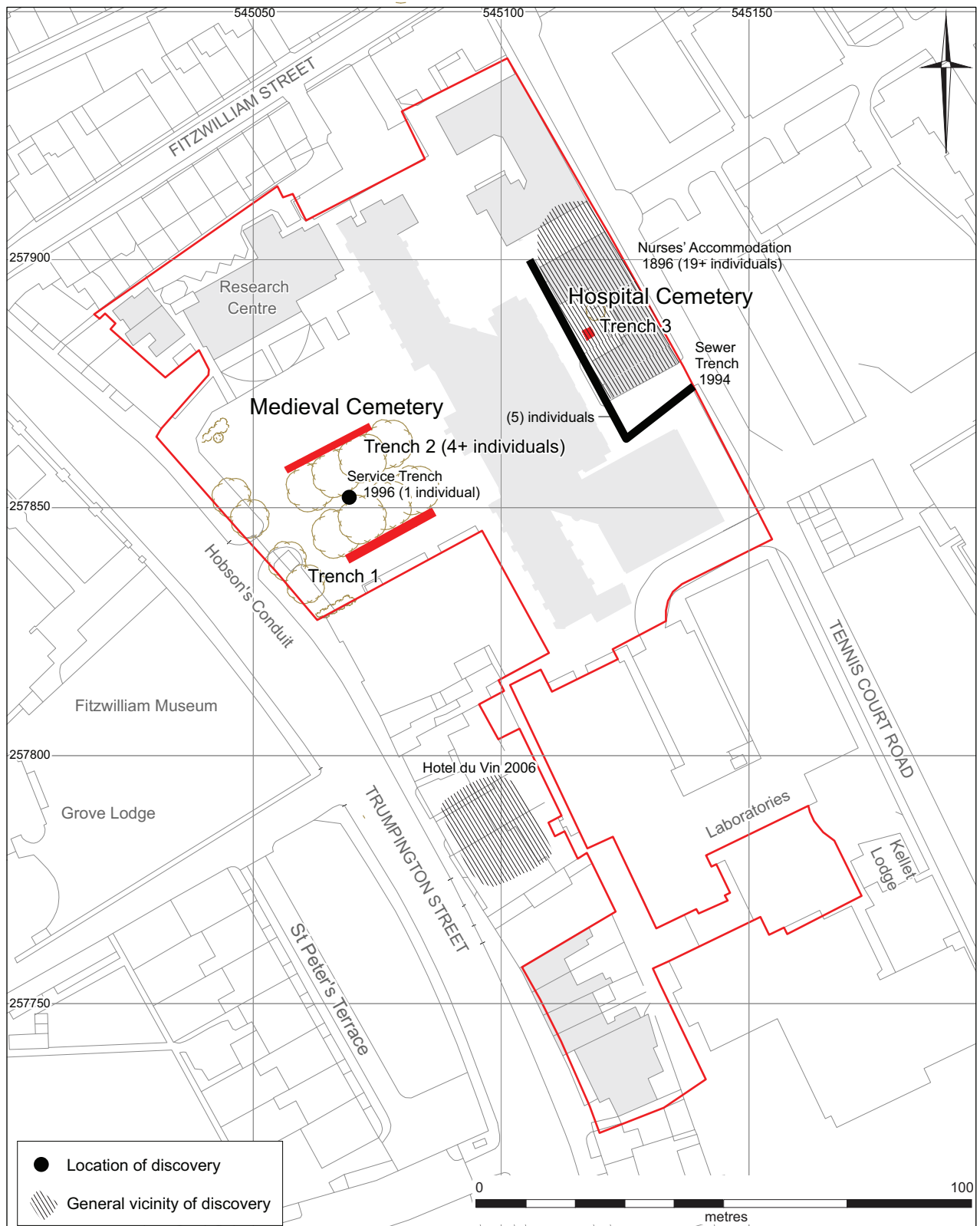


Figure 12. Previous discoveries of human remains.

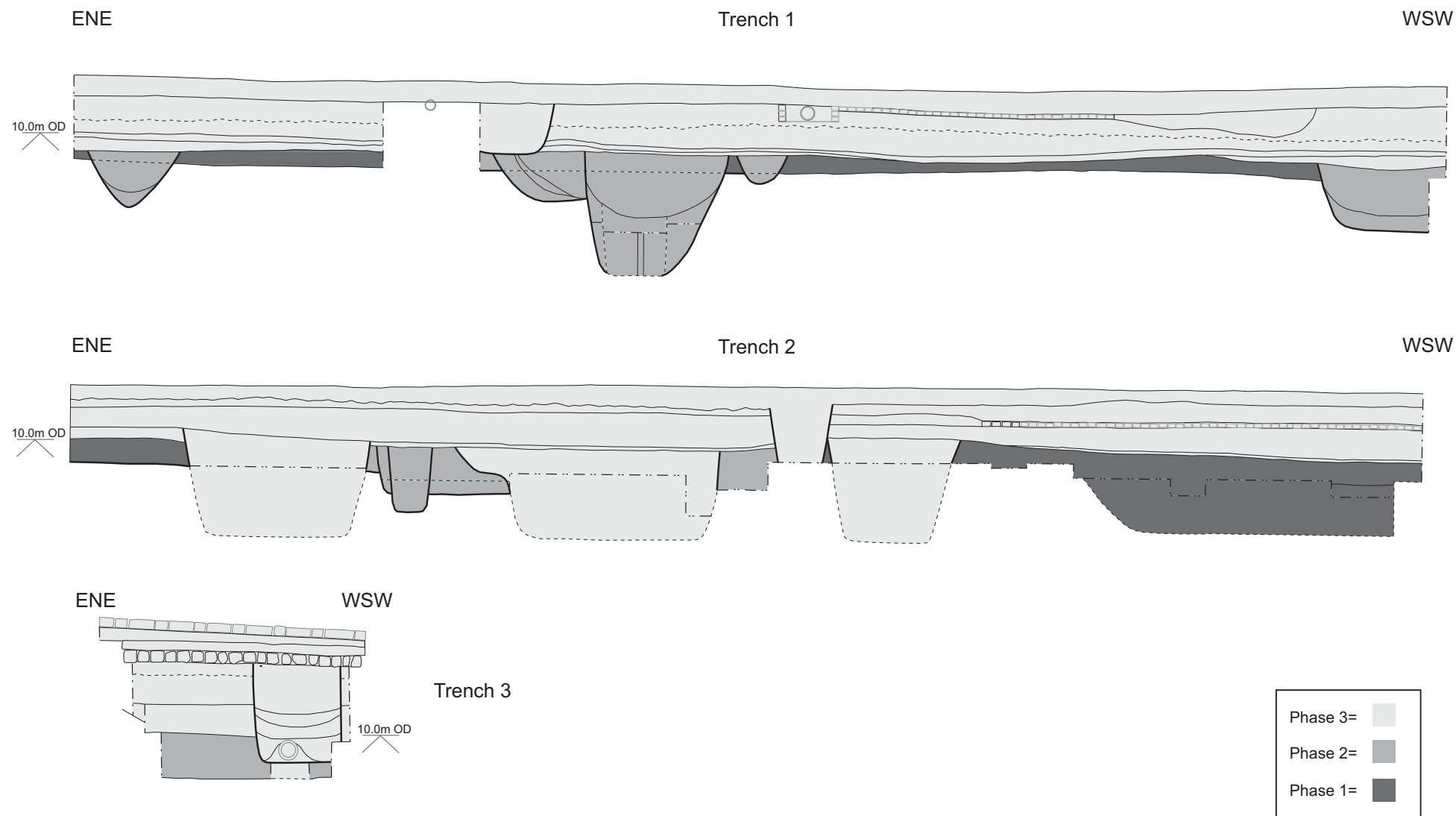


Figure 13. Sections of Trenches 1, 2 and 3 showing archaeological phases.

Oasis Form

OASIS ID: cambridg3-159586	
Project Details	
Project name	Judge Business School, Cambridge
Short description of the project	A trench-based evaluation, consisting of three trenches covering a combined area of 70.7 square metres, was conducted at the Judge Business School site. The earliest feature to be encountered comprised a substantial - though undated - linear, which may have formed part of an enclosure. This was subsequently overlain by a series of regular west-southwest to east-northeast aligned inhumation burials, laid out in discernible rows. Stratigraphic evidence indicates that this cemetery is 14th century or earlier in origin. It was therefore most probably associated with the medieval proprietary chapel of St. Edmund, which is known to have been situated in this general vicinity. In 1290 the chapel was alienated to the Gilbertines and became the Priory of St. Edmund, which served a collegiate function for brethren of the Order who were studying at the newly-founded University of Cambridge. Burials may also have continued during this period. Although a small number of non-sepulchral features of medieval date were identified during the evaluation, their quantity was not commensurate with long-lived domestic occupation. Instead, it appears most likely that the trenches were located within the former monastic precinct. The priory was dissolved in 1538 and the area returned to secular use, although no archaeological features pertaining to this period were identified. Subsequently, however, in the 1760s, Addenbrooke's Hospital was established at the site. Concomitant with its construction a series of gravel quarries were excavated, disturbing the earlier horizon of burials, and a long-lived sequence of landscaping deposits was formed.
Project dates	Start: 12-08-2013 End: 23-08-2013
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	JBS 13 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	ECB 4012 - HER event no.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Listed Building
Current Land use	Industry and Commerce 2 - Offices
Monument type	PITS Medieval
Monument type	DITCHES Medieval
Monument type	BURIALS Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	"Targeted Trenches"
Development type	Building refurbishment/repairs/restoration
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 Judge Business School, Cambridge
Postcode	CB2 1AG
Study area	10642.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TL 449 579 52 0 52 11 59 N 000 07 13 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 9.44m Max: 9.68m
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	Richard Newman
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	University of Cambridge
Project Archives	
Physical Archive recipient	Cambridgeshire County Archaeology Store
Physical Archive ID	JBS 13
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Glass","Human Bones","Worked bone"
Digital Archive recipient	Cambridgeshire County Archaeology Store
Digital Archive ID	JBS 13
Digital Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Glass","Human Bones","Survey","Worked bone"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Spreadsheets","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Cambridgeshire County Archaeology Store
Paper Archive ID	JBS 13
Paper Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Human Bones","Survey","Worked bone"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Photograph","Plan","Section"
Project Bibliography	
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title	Judge Business School, Cambridge: An Archaeological Evaluation
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Date	2013
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