

Red Lion Hotel, Duxford, Cambridgeshire

An Archaeological Desk Based Assessment



Katie Anderson

CAMBRIDGE ARCHAEOLOGICAL UNIT
UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE



**Red Lion Hotel, Duxford,
Cambridgeshire**

An Archaeological Desk Based Assessment

Katie Anderson

With contribution from Robin Standring
Graphics by Vicki Herring

© **Cambridge Archaeological Unit**
University of Cambridge
Department of Archaeology

April 2008

Report No. 827

This archaeological Desk-Based Assessment (DBA) was commissioned by QuBE Planning Ltd in response to a brief issued by Cambridgeshire Archaeology Planning and Countryside Advice (CAPCA) (Gdaniec 2008). The DBA is the first stage of archaeological investigation to determine the presence/absence of known archaeological sites within the Proposed Development Area (PDA) and study area environs, to suggest the potential for archaeological remains and assess the likely impact of development at the site, centred on NGR TL 4848 4725. Examination of the archaeological, historical and cartographic evidence shows the PDA to be located in an area of intense medieval and post-medieval activity, which includes a Scheduled Monument (No. 24432) and two listed buildings. There is some evidence of earlier human activity dating from the prehistoric to Saxon periods in the wider landscape with finds of worked flint, pottery and human remains, although this is exclusively outside of the PDA. There is also evidence of modern activity, primarily connected to World War Two.

1.0 INTRODUCTION	1
2.0 METHODOLOGY	2
3.0 RELEVANT POLICY	4
PPG15.....	4
PPG 16.....	4
Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Structure Plan.....	4
South Cambridgeshire Local Development Framework	5
Scheduled Ancient Monuments and Listed Buildings.....	7
4.0 BASELINE CONDITIONS	8
Layout of Study Data.....	8
Topography and Geology	8
Known and Potential Archaeology.....	8
Historical Background.....	9
Past and Current Land Use	10
The Archaeological Assessment.....	10
Prehistoric and Romano-British	11
Saxon – Medieval	11
Post-Medieval.....	12
5.0 CARTOGRAPHIC EVIDENCE	13
6.0 DISCUSSION.....	14
7.0 CONCLUSION	15
8.0 ASSESSMENT OF IMPACTS.....	15
Effects During Construction.....	15
Effects Post-Construction.....	16
Mitigation	16
Acknowledgments	16
9.0 REFERENCES	17
APPENDICES	19
Appendix 1 Site and Finds Gazetteer	19
Appendix 2 Air Photograph.....	20
ILLUSTRATIONS	22

1.0 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 Cambridge Archaeological Unit (CAU) has been commissioned by QuBE Planning Ltd to undertake an archaeological desk-based assessment of land at the Red Lion Hotel, Station Road, Whittlesford Bridge, Duxford. The proposed development area (PDA) is centred on NGR TL 4848 4725 (Fig 1).
- 1.2 The principal objective of the study is to determine the presence/absence of known archaeological sites within the PDA and study area environs, to examine the potential for archaeological remains surviving within the PDA and to assess the potential impact of the proposed development on such remains.
- 1.3 The assessment consists of a comprehensive desk-based review of readily accessible primary and secondary sources, and cartographic information relating to the site and surrounding area. The study sets the findings in the context of both the relevant legislation (national and local) as well as the broader archaeological context.

2.0 METHODOLOGY

- 2.1 The desk-based assessment has been compiled under the guidelines of the Institute for Field Archaeologist's (IFA) *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-based Assessment* 2001 and a brief issued by CAPCA (Gdaniec 2008). The Cambridge Archaeological Unit is a Registered Archaeological Organisation of the IFA.
- 2.2 The archaeological baseline has been established using the following methods:
- Desk-based assessment
 - Consultation with curatorial bodies
 - Informal site walkover
- 2.3 The methodology comprises assessing the known or potential archaeological resource within the study area in order to characterise the likely character, extent, quality and worth of the resource within a local, regional, national or international context as appropriate. The assessment is based on existing sources of data including Historic Environment Records (HER), published and unpublished archaeological reports, aerial photographs and historic maps. Where there is sufficient data, this may allow modelling of the resource.
- 2.4 The impact assessment takes account of two factors: the potential for and relative importance of the archaeology, and the likely effect of the proposed development upon that archaeology. The following criteria will be used to determine the significance of the effect.

Table 1: Establishing importance of feature

Importance of feature	Description of feature
<i>National</i>	Scheduled ancient monuments; Grade I listed buildings.
<i>Regional</i>	Sites listed in HER or identified from other sources which comprise important examples in the context of the East Anglian area; Grade II* listed buildings.
<i>District</i>	Sites listed in the HER or identified from other sources which comprise important examples in the context of the South Cambridgeshire area; Grade II listed buildings.
<i>Local</i>	Sites listed in the SMR or identified from other sources which comprise important examples in the context of the site and its immediate surroundings; locally listed buildings, hedgerows of defined archaeological or historic importance.

Table 2: Establishing magnitude of effect

Magnitude of effect	Description of effect
<i>Severe</i>	Site or feature entirely or largely removed / destroyed (over 75%).
<i>Major</i>	Site or feature substantially removed / destroyed (50–75%) or undergoing a fundamental alteration to its setting.
<i>Moderate</i>	Site or feature partially removed (15-50%) or with considerable alteration to its setting.
<i>Minor</i>	Site or feature suffering some disturbance / removal (<15%) or with a discernible alteration to its setting.

Table 3: Establishing significance of effect

Magnitude of effect	Importance of receptor			
	<i>National</i>	<i>Regional</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>Local</i>
<i>Severe</i>	Major	major / moderate	moderate	moderate / minor
<i>Major</i>	major / moderate	moderate	moderate / minor	minor
<i>Moderate</i>	Moderate	moderate / minor	minor	minor / insignificant
<i>Minor</i>	moderate / minor	minor	minor / insignificant	insignificant

3.0 RELEVANT POLICY

- 3.1. Archaeology is covered by both local and national policy. Nationally the primary policies affecting archaeology are **Planning Policy Guidance Notes 15 and 16 (PPG15, PPG16)**, introduced in 1994 and 1991. These have played a crucial role in prompting and guiding the development of local policy. In Cambridgeshire, the relevant policies are the **Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Structure Plan** and the **South Cambridgeshire Local Development Framework**. The relevant sections of these policies are reproduced below.

PPG15

- 3.2 Section 3.15

Achieving a proper balance between the special interest of a listed building and proposals for alterations or extensions is demanding and should always be based on specialist expertise; but it is rarely impossible, if reasonable flexibility and imagination are shown by all parties involved. Thus, a better solution may be possible if a local planning authority is prepared to apply normal development control policies flexibly; or if an applicant is willing to exploit unorthodox spaces rather than set a standardized requirement; or if an architect can respect the structural limitations of a building and abandon conventional design solutions in favour of a more imaginative approach.

PPG 16

- 3.3 Section 6

Archaeological remains should be seen as a finite and non-renewable resource, in many cases highly fragile and vulnerable to damage and destruction. Appropriate management is therefore essential to ensure that they survive in good condition. In particular care must be taken to ensure that archaeological remains are not needlessly or thoughtlessly destroyed. They can contain irreplaceable information about our past and the potential for an increase in future knowledge. They are part of our national identity and are valuable for their own sake and for their role in education, leisure and tourism.

- 3.4 Section 30

No development shall take place within [areas of archaeological interest] until the applicant has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted by the applicant and approved by the local authority.

Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Structure Plan (adopted October 2003)

- 3.5 Policy 1/2 Environmental Restrictions on Development

“No new development will be permitted within or which is likely to

adversely affect:

- *internationally and nationally important nature conservation areas*
- *Scheduled Ancient Monuments or other nationally important archaeological sites or their settings*
- *functional flood plains or other areas where adequate flood protection cannot be given and/or there is significant risk of increasing flood risk elsewhere.*

Development will be restricted

- *in the countryside unless the proposals can be demonstrated to be essential in a particular rural location*
- *where there is an unacceptable risk to the quality of ground or surface water*
- *where the best and most versatile agricultural land would be significantly affected*
- *to prevent sterilisation of workable mineral deposit*
- *where there could be damage, destruction or loss to areas that should be retained for their biodiversity, historic, archaeological, architectural, and recreational value.”*

3.6 Policy 7/6

Local Planning Authorities will protect and enhance the quality and distinctiveness of the historic built environment.

Archaeological remains should be seen as a finite and non-renewable resource, in many cases highly fragile and vulnerable to damage and destruction. Appropriate management is therefore essential to ensure that they survive in good condition. In particular care must be taken to ensure that archaeological remains are not needlessly or thoughtlessly destroyed. They can contain irreplaceable information about our past and the potential for an increase in future knowledge. They are part of our national identity and are valuable for their own sake and for their role in education, leisure and tourism (PPG 16).

South Cambridgeshire Local Development Framework (adopted July 2007)

Cultural Heritage (Page 89)

3.7 OBJECTIVES

- CH/a To protect historic landscapes and public rights of way.
- CH/b To protect, preserve and enhance the archaeological heritage.
- CH/c To maintain the character of villages including important open areas.
- CH/d To protect and enhance Conservation Areas and their settings.
- CH/e To protect Listed Buildings and their settings.

POLICY CH1/1 Historic Landscapes:

- 3.8 *“Planning permission will not be granted for development which would adversely affect or lead to the loss of important areas and features of the historic landscape whether or not they are statutorily protected”*

Historic landscapes are particularly valuable in South Cambridgeshire where they add interest and variety to an intensively farmed countryside. Some historic landscapes and features are protected by other policies or legislation, for instance if they are a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) or a Scheduled Ancient Monument. However, the complexity of the historic landscape means that there are many sites and features which do not have such a designation but nevertheless they should be retained because of their contribution to the wider landscape and our ability to read our heritage. The Cambridgeshire Historic Landscape Database, developed by the County Council, provides a valuable tool in defining the evolution of landscape and in identifying historic landscapes. Regard will be had to the database in determining whether proposals would have an adverse impact on historic landscapes.

POLICY CH/2 Archaeological Site (page 90)

- 3.9 *“Archaeological sites will be protected in accordance with national policy (currently PPG16).”*

Where it is deemed that there is archaeological potential, the developer will be required to commission an archaeological evaluation to define the character and condition of any remains. This will include the character and depth of remains together with the impact of development upon the remains together with any mitigation measures to avoid unnecessary damage.

Scheduled Ancient Monuments and Listed Buildings

- 3.10 Statutory provision exists for the scheduling of ancient monuments and buildings of archaeological, historical and architectural importance. The relevant legislation governing the scheduling of ancient monuments, Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM), is the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979.

Buildings of special architectural or historic interest are listed under the provisions of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990. Provision exists under both pieces of legislation for the protection and management of SAMs and listed buildings. Where a listed building is also a designated Scheduled Ancient Monument, ancient monument legislation takes precedence. Before any work can proceed on a SAM 'which would have the effect of demolishing, destroying, damaging, removing, repairing, altering, adding to, flooding or covering up the monument,' the consent of the Secretary of State for National Heritage is required (PPG16 Annex3). The development of a site that requires an environmental assessment (EA) and affects a SAM requires prior consultation with English Heritage (ibid.). There is one Scheduled Ancient Monuments within or immediately adjacent to the study and development areas.

4.0 BASELINE CONDITIONS

- 4.1 The PDA lies between Duxford village, to the south-west and Whittlesford village to the north-west, within the Duxford Parish. It lies approximately 200m to the west of the River Cam and is immediately to the north of the A505. Approximately 0.5km to the west of the PDA is Whittlesford station and railway line. The site is located within the administrative district of South Cambridgeshire District Council.

Layout of Study Data

- 4.2 This report examines a study area covering a radius of 0.5km from the centre of the PDA, centred on TL 4848 4725. Site gazetteer points are shown on Figure 2 and listed in Appendix 1. Gazetteer numbers are referenced in the text in bold e.g. **(1)**.

Topography and Geology

- 4.3 The underlying geology of the PDA is characterised by first terrace river deposits overlying Holwell Formation Chalk. It is located 200m west of the River Cam. The area lies approximately 25m OD and slopes down towards the river. The site itself slopes gently from west to east. However, it has been extensively landscaped to create terraces in a number of areas. In the north-east of the proposed development area, Duxford Chapel appears slightly sunken in relation to the ground level to the south, possibly indicating a build up of deposits in this area.
- 4.4 The PDA is approximately 1km south-east of Whittlesford village, 1km north east of Duxford village and 1.5km west of Pampisford. The site has a railway line immediately to the west and the A505 to the south, with a smaller road (Station Road) along the northern side. A small row of houses and several warehouses are located immediately to the north of the site, beyond which are fields. To the east is a large car park for the associated railway station, separated from the chapel by a small wooded area. To the south there is a large wooded area, known as Whittlesford Bridge Plantation, first recorded on the 1842 Duxford Tithe map (CCRO ref P62/27/2).

Known and Potential Archaeology

- 4.5 No archaeological investigations have taken place within the PDA itself. However, there is a Scheduled Ancient Monument and two listed buildings on the site, about which a great deal is known. Beyond the site, within the 0.5km zone, there are a number of archaeological sites and finds. The 13th century chapel hospital (Plate 7) is a Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM 24432) and a Grade II* listed building **(2)**. The scheduling includes an area of land to the west of the chapel, to preserve any foundations of the 13th century hospital (thought to be located underneath the current hotel (see Fig 2). There is also the Grade II listed building, a 16th century inn **(1)** (now the Red Lion Hotel; Listed Building No. 52912), as well as an 18th century Dovecot **(3)**, which is listed (Listed Building No. 52913). The site is very close to an important trackway, the Icknield Way, which has Iron Age origins and continued in use into the

Roman period, if not later. The chapel lay next to a routeway which was the main route between Royston and Newmarket, and was previously known as London Way. The site is located a short distance from Whittlesford Bridge, which was a key river crossing point. In the wider landscape there is evidence of Bronze Age, Iron Age, Roman and Saxon activity, with settlement evidence primarily from south of the river. The potential for more recent remains associated with World War Two is possible because of the site's proximity to the Duxford airbase and known defensive structures within 0.5km of the site (see Standing Appendix 2).

Historical Background

- 4.6 The PDA and study area fall within the historical Whittlesford Hundred, located approximately seven miles south of Cambridge. Although located almost equidistant between the two main villages Duxford and Whittlesford (c. 1km), the site is located within Duxford parish. Much of the following information is summarised from the Victoria County History of Cambridgeshire (Elrington 1978):
- 4.7 Duxford is first mentioned in the will of Theodred, Bishop of London, in AD 952, by the name of Dukesworthe, and later in the Domesday Book of 1086. (<http://www.duxfordvillage.com/page.php/34>). Duxford lay between two branches of the Icknield Way and was linked to the southern route by a road named Walden way in the 17th century, whose ancient route survived inclosure. Duxford was linked to Hinxton by a road which ran across the meadows and crossed the river by a ford, which was still in use in 1972. The road along the northern boundary of the PDA was formerly known as London way and formed part of the main Royston–Newmarket road. It was turnpiked from 1769 until 1874.
- 4.8 The main road crossed the river at Whittlesford Bridge, some 200m east of the site. By the 13th century the bridge was in the charge of the burgesses of Cambridge, who took tolls there for its repair. The bridge toll was suppressed under the Turnpike Act of 1769. Documentary evidence records that by the mid 13th century a small hamlet had developed by the bridge. The hamlet centred on the hospital built south of the road in Duxford, which is described as probably having provided accommodation for travellers. In 1279 a fair was said to have been held by Whittlesford Bridge hospital for many years, although there is no record of it beyond this date.
- 4.9 The history of the hospital chapel is well documented. Known as Whittlesford Bridge hospital, commissioned by William de Colville in the 13th century, it changed ownership several time before being merged with Lacy's manor in c. 1670, which by 1759 also included the Red Lion Inn. The site is thought to have originally comprised a hospital with the chapel, the latter of which is believed to be underneath the inn.
- 4.10 The inn was built in the early 16th century and continued to take advantage of its roadside position. Records show that the inn keeper would hire out pasture to cattle drovers, as well as providing accommodation for royal servants.
- 4.12 The Great Eastern railway line from London to Cambridge was opened in 1845 and included the construction of a station on the boundary with Whittlesford, to the west of the inn. In 1961 a new road (the A505), partly raised on a causeway, was completed, by-passing the inn and the station on the southern side.

Past and Current Land Use

- 4.13 The landscape of the PDA is defined by the River Cam and the routeways which were important from the late prehistoric period until the present day. The location of the PDA next to the river and, in particular, Whittlesford Bridge, would have been significant in the development and role of the site. Both the chapel hospital and later inn would have served people travelling on along these routes.
- 4.14 The current external boundary of the site was established by the mid 19th century, when the Duxford tithe map was produced (see Fig. 3). Since this date, the internal boundaries have remained largely unaltered, although the small square area of land to the east of the chapel is now wooded. In addition, the field boundaries immediately south of the site, between the road and the river, were removed. The building configuration of the site, shown on the historic Ordnance Survey map sequence, reveals a few changes, namely the presence of buildings in the south-east corner of the site on the 1886 10:10,560 County Series map, until the mid 20th century. These buildings no longer exist.
- 4.15 The construction of the railway line and station 50m to the west of the site is one of the most significant changes to the landscape. The impact of this on the site is unclear; however, a site visit showed no evidence of obvious up-cast from its construction.
- 4.16 A major routeway/road ran along the northern edge of the chapel and inn (now Station Road) until a new section of road was added in the mid 20th century, along the southern edge (the A505). This, combined with the construction of the railway line in 1845 on the western edge of the PDA, effectively isolated the chapel and hotel.
- 4.17 In modern times there have been several changes and additions to the site. On the site itself, a number of areas have been landscaped to create terraces. The two car parking areas to the south-west and south-east of the Red Lion hotel have also been levelled. Located to the south of the chapel is a pond, and the raised earthwork to the east of the pond probably resulted from associated up-cast material. Several outbuildings also exist, which are likely to be 20th century in date. These include a garage and summer house in the west of the site and a derelict building/garage to the south of the public house. Of more significance is the air bunker/shelter attached to the aforementioned derelict building, which was found to be in a generally poor condition and filled with building refuse.

The Archaeological Assessment

- 4.18 The objective of the study is to collate and assess existing information relating to the archaeology and history of the area within and immediately surrounding the development area. This will be used to assess both areas of archaeological potential and determine the likely survival of such remains. This data will then be used to assess the likely impact of development on the archaeological record and is considered below.
- 4.19 Principal sources consulted for this study were:

- Cambridgeshire Historic and Environment Record (CHER)
- Cambridgeshire Records Office (CCRO)
- Historic map sequence 1812-1842
- Historic OS map sequence from 1880 to the present day
- Site visit (28th March 2008)

Prehistoric and Roman (up to c. 450AD)

- 4.20 Within the PDA there is no evidence of activity prior to the building of the chapel in the 13th century. However, there is evidence for activity within the wider study area. A Neolithic flint scatter (12) was recovered to the south of the PDA in Hinxton quarry. Excavations a little to the south of the flint scatter revealed a series of Neolithic and Bronze Age features, containing flint and a small quantity of pottery (14). A Bronze Age Beaker burial was recovered by workmen digging a gravel pit approximately 200m north west of the PDA (10). Finally, there is a record of a Mesolithic/Neolithic site, some 300m to the east of the PDA (8), although there are no further details of finds or features. Roman activity is confined to a single find spot of Roman coarseware pottery (more information of the date and nature is unavailable) to the east of the PDA (9).

Saxon and Medieval (c. 450-1539)

- 4.21 Evidence of a Saxon settlement was found during archaeological excavation to the south of the PDA in Hinxton (13). The site included three *grubenhäuser* and a Middle Saxon brooch. The Whittlesford Hundred meeting place (Wapentake) is thought to be located 75m west of the site (4), highlighting the position as one of importance along a major routeway and on the boundary of the hundred.
- 4.22 The most significant activity on the site took place during the medieval period. This included the construction of the chapel hospital of St. John the Baptist in the 13th century (2), founded by William de Colville (Plate 7). The chapel hospital originally comprised a chapel and infirmary hall, which was located to the west of the chapel, with the possibility of some ancillary buildings; only the chapel now remains. The chapel is a small rectangular building, rebuilt in the 14th century and has since seen further alterations. At some stage during its history the west wall had been removed and then replaced at a later date, and it is thought that the chapel would have previously adjoined the infirmary hall. In Addition, a porch on the northern side of the chapel, visible on the Inclosure map and 1842 Tithe map (see Figs. 3 & 4), was removed in the 19th century. The chapel was under Augustinian rule, but by 1337 had ceased to function and was converted to a free chapel, at which time it was rebuilt using locally procured flint rubble. Due to the location of the hospital along the road and close to Whittlesford Bridge, it is thought to have been primarily for the use of travellers. The hospital survived until the Reformation and at its suppression c. 1548, it appears to have been in a state of decline, with the chapel described as being in decay, with no services held for over seven years (VCH). After this period the chapel was used as a barn for the Red Lion Inn. Between 1947 and 1954 it was restored by

the Ministry of Works (now English Heritage), which rebuilt its west end, for preservation as an ancient monument. The scheduled area also includes an area of land to the west of the chapel, in order to preserve any foundations of the hospital and the relationship between the buildings.

- 4.23 The scheduling states that “the north of the chapel is believed to contain further remains, including burial and yard surfaces, connecting the hospital with the former course of the road” and “The surface of the path adjacent to the east and south walls of the chapel, together with the surface of the driveway leading to the hotel car park are excluded from the scheduling, although the ground beneath these surfaces is included” (English Heritage listing). The listing also describes how the functional relationship between the hospital and the adjacent road is of particular significance, and buried evidence for this association will remain to the north of the chapel, together with the hospital (and later, secular) cemetery. However, the location of the cemetery is still ambiguous. On sites of this type there was no standard pattern of cemetery location, which is often dictated by the relationship between the chapel and infirmary hall (Gilchrist and Sloane 2005). However, the exact layout of the infirmary is unknown and thus the location of the cemetery, although believed to be on the north of the chapel, is still questionable. Evidence to support this view comes from the Inclosure map and Tithe map, which show the Chapel to be immediately next to the road, thus allowing little space for burials. There is however, an area of land on the east of the chapel, shown on early 19th century maps to be separated from the main site, which is now largely wooded. It is possible that this was the cemetery. However, even if the cemetery was confined to this area, there is still a possibility of encountering human remains elsewhere on the site.
- 4.24 The listed Red Lion Hotel (1) is believed to overlie the former infirmary hall (Plate 5). It was constructed in the early 16th century, with alterations between the later 16th-20th centuries. Originally called the White Lion, it was renamed the Red Lion in the 18th century. It is suggested that the inn took over the role of taking in travellers from the hospital when it was constructed. The main part of the building faced the street (now Station Road) and there may have been a wing running back to the south from the west end. A further wing was added in the late 16th-early 17th century to the south of the east end. More recently the east wing was extended southwards, the space between the two wings filled in and the west wing extended incorporating timbers from a 16th or 17th century barn. It is suggested that James I stopped here in 1619 on his return from a horse-race at Newmarket, and in 1622 the inn was said to be very commodious for royal servants and other travellers along that road.

Post-Medieval (1540 - present)

- 4.25 The Dovecot (3) is believed to have been constructed in the 18th century with alterations in the 19th and 20th centuries, according to its listing (Plate 6). However, evidence from QuBE Planning Ltd suggests that the Dovecot was in fact constructed in 1960. The building is not visible on the historic maps, and the materials used in its construction are all said to be post-war in date (QuBE Planning Ltd), thus supporting a view that it is a modern addition to the site.
- 4.26 The 19th and 20th century saw a number of changes adjacent to the site, notably the construction of the railway line immediately to the west of the site, opened in 1845 as

part of the Newport and Brandon railway. Whittlesford Railway station is located some 50m from the site. Construction of the railway was a large-scale development, but it does not appear to have directly affected the PDA, with no obvious levelling of the area adjacent to the railway.

- 4.27 Four WW2 Pillboxes were located within the study area, although not in the PDA itself. One was located immediately to the south of the site **(5)**, one south-east **(6)**, one north east **(7)** and finally, one north west **(11)**. All of these have since been destroyed. A bunker/shelter is present on the site, which is Curtilage listed, although it is in poor condition. This is likely to be associated with the GHQ defensive line which is visible on air photos (Appendix 2).

5.0 CARTOGRAPHIC EVIDENCE

- 5.1 Detailed cartographic evidence for the study area dates from the early 19th century, the earliest being the Duxford Inclosure map (CCRO Ref Q/RDc44). The exact date it was produced is unclear; however it had been enrolled with the Clerk of Peace in early 1831. The map shows the inclosure to be a small area encompassing the chapel and the Red Lion with an extended western wing. There is a small square area on the eastern edge of the chapel, which although part of the inclosure, had been defined as a separate area. It is possible that this area would have functioned as the cemetery due to its positioning next to the chapel. There is also a pond south of the inclosure. A small lane runs along the western side of the inn, called 'Cuckoo Park Lane'. By the time the Tithe map for Duxford was drawn up in 1842 (CCRO Ref P62/27/2), the plot had halved in size, with the southern half, including the pond, now a separate plot, with the boundary extending from below the western wing of the inn to the eastern boundary. The possible cemetery area was also still defined as separate on the Tithe map. This map also shows the addition of a new rectangular building in the centre of the plot.
- 5.2 There are several changes recorded on the First edition (1880-1891) 1:10,560 County Series map; the railway line and station to the west of the site, Whittlesford Bridge Plantation to the south of the site and a small number of quarry pits on the opposite side of the railway line. There is also a small row of houses to the north of the PDA, on the opposite side of the road. Although the quality of the image is poor when enlarged, there appear to be new building(s) in the south-east corner of the plot. In the 1:2,500, 1886 edition map, there is more detail of the buildings on the site, showing two 'L' shaped buildings (one upside down) in the south-east corner.
- 5.3 There are few changes to the site and adjacent area in the following maps, although the detail is poor. It is not until the National Grid 1:2,500 map (1981) that there are noticeable changes to the area. The western wing on the inn appears to have been shortened, while the dovecot is clearly visible. The shelter/bunker is not marked on the map.

Date	Description
N/A	Duxford inclosure map (enrolled with the Clerk of peace in 1831)
1842	Duxford Tithe map
1880-1891	1 st Edition County Series 10:10,560 scale map
1886	National Grid 1:2,500 scale map - 1 st Edition
1899-1904	1 st Edition County Series 10:10,560 scale map – 1 st revision
1924	1 st Edition County Series 10:10,560 scale map – 2 nd revision
1948-1951	1 st Edition County Series 10:10,560 scale map – 3 rd revision
1973	National Grid 1:10,560 scale map – 1 st Edition
1981	National Grid 1:2,500 scale map
1987	O.S 1:25,000 Pathfinder sheet 1027 – Duxford to Great Chesterford

Table 4: Cartographic evidence examined during this study

6.0 DISCUSSION

- 6.1 Finds of Mesolithic/Neolithic date were recovered from within the study area, although these were all located on the opposite side of the river and further south than the PDA. The presence of noteworthy Bronze Age remains to the south and north of the site suggest the possibility of activity on the site itself. Although there is no Iron Age activity within the study area, there is evidence of Late Iron Age occupation within a 1km zone, including a cremation cemetery south of the site at Hinxton (Hill, Evans & Alexander 1999). There is some evidence for Roman activity in the wider environs, including a possible temple to the south-west of the site (Redding 2003) and further evidence from Hinxton of Roman settlement (Evans 1993). However, within the 0.5km zone there is only the single record of finds of Roman pottery (9).
- 6.2 There is evidence for Saxon activity in the area, with settlement evidence to the south of the river and the location of the Whittlesford Wapentake (4) c. 50m to the west of the PDA.
- 6.3 The location of the site near River Cam and Icknield Way is of fundamental importance. When combined with the evidence from the study area, this suggests that there may have been Prehistoric and/or Roman and Saxon activity on the site, associated with these networks. Although, the significant developments on the site during the medieval period and in recent times are likely to have disturbed or even destroyed evidence of any earlier activity.
- 6.4 Evidence for medieval activity, principally associated with the chapel hospital, is most likely to be encountered on the site. The hospital foundations are believed to be under the current hotel, although the shape, size and orientation of this building is unknown. The scheduling of the chapel also includes an area of land between the chapel and hotel. There is a possibility of encountering ancillary buildings which may have been contemporary with the chapel hospital, although there is currently no evidence that such buildings existed. The pond, which is visible on the Duxford inclosure map, is now outside the area due to the inclosure changes seen on the 1842 Tithe map. This may be the case with other associated features. Perhaps the most significant findings would be an associated cemetery. Nonetheless, it seems most likely that this is located next to the chapel, and the early maps suggest the eastern side of the chapel as a possibility. However, human remains could potentially be encountered on the southern side of the chapel.

- 6.5 The 1842 Tithe map shows a new structure in the centre of the site, although this has disappeared by the 1880-1891 County Series map. On the 1:2,500 County Series map of 1886, there are at least two new buildings in the south-east corner of the site, which are present until the National Grid 1:2500 map 1981. It is unclear what the nature and function of these buildings was and whether or not they were permanent structures. There is a strong possibility of encountering the foundations and footprints of earlier buildings in that area.
- 6.6 Finally, it is possible that there will be evidence of more recent activity, in particular, associated with World War Two, especially in light of the air photograph evidence (see Standing Appendix 2).
- 6.7 The construction of the hotel building and the creation of the car park will have different implications for potential archaeology at the site. However, it should be considered that the proposed location for the hotel is very near to the railway line and it is possible that the construction of the line in the mid 19th century disturbed any remains of earlier activity. Further to this, more recent developments at the site, such as levelling of the area and the probable addition of new services may have had an impact on any underlying archaeology. The extensive landscaping of the site, whilst having potentially disturbed any sub surface remains in certain areas, may also have sealed any potential archaeological features, thus preserving them, in other areas.

7.0 CONCLUSION

- 7.1 The PDA is within a landscape rich in archaeology, although medieval archaeology is the most likely to be encountered on the site. Much is known about the development of the site from the early 13th century onwards; however there are still areas of uncertainty concerning the cemetery and any additional associated buildings. There is therefore a medium to high probability of encountering medieval and post-medieval remains associated with the chapel hospital and potentially uncovering human remains. Prehistoric, Roman and Saxon remains, although possible, are likely to have been disturbed and/or destroyed by consequent activity on the site; there is a low probability of encountering evidence from these periods. Finally, there is the potential of finding evidence of the site's use during World War Two, although the only remaining structure is the air defence shelter. It should be considered that any evidence of activity from the site is likely to have been affected by the construction of the railway, the development of the A505, and the internal landscaping/levelling of the site.

8.0 ASSESSMENT OF IMPACTS

Effects During Construction

- 8.1 The main impact upon the archaeology during construction will be caused by groundworks, primarily the construction of the hotel building but also by the landscaping of the area and the installation of services. Consequently, the impact will be more severe in the area of the proposed building. Although there is a Scheduled Ancient Monument and two listed building on the site, the most extensive proposed

works are located a distance from these buildings, although landscaping of the area will have an impact on any underlying archaeology.

Importance	Magnitude	Effect
District	Moderate/major	Moderate/Minor

Table 5: Classification of sensitive landscape receptors and magnitude of effect during construction.

Effects Post-Construction

- 8.2 Once construction has been completed, any lingering effect upon the archaeological resource will be minimal. The only possible continuing impact will be horticultural activity, but this does not extend in general to a depth that is likely to impact upon the archaeology.

Importance	Magnitude	Effect
District	Minor	Minor/Insignificant

Table 6: Classification of sensitive landscape receptors and magnitude of effect post-construction.

Mitigation

- 8.3 Mitigation for the archaeology will adhere to the principles outlined in PPG 16 and reiterated in local legislation, which favours the preservation *in situ* of significant archaeological remains where they have been identified and, where preservation is not practicable, an appropriate level of recording of the archaeology. All archaeological fieldwork would be conducted in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation, drawn up in consultation with and approved by CAPCA. Prior to any construction, the development area will be subject to thorough, appropriate Field Evaluation, specifically a comprehensive programme of trial trenching tailored to the final development master plan. Any “sites” subsequently discovered will be either *preserved in situ* or ‘*preserved by record*’ (i.e. excavated).

Acknowledgements

The staff at Cambridgeshire HER and County Records Office helped with the documentary and cartographic research. Jonathan Tabor carried out the site visit. Grahame Appleby helped with information and proof reading. Emma Beadsmoore was the Project Manager.

References

Cambridgeshire & Peterborough Structure Plan (adopted October 2003)

Elrington, C.R. 1978. *A History of the County of Cambridge and the Isle of Ely. Vol VI.* Victoria History of the Counties of England. Oxford. Oxford University Press

Evans, C. 1993. *Archaeological Investigations at Hinxton Quarry, Cambridgeshire.* Cambridge Archaeological Unit, Report No. 88.

Foot, W. 2006 *Beaches, Fields, Streets and Hills: the anti-invasion landscapes of England, 1940.* Council for British Archaeology,

Gdaniec, K. 2008. Unpublished document. *Brief for Archaeological Evaluation.* Cambridgeshire Archaeology Planning and Countryside Advice.

Gilchrist, R and Sloane, B. 2005. *Requiem, The Medieval Monastatic Cemetery in Britain.* Museum Of London Archaeological Services.

Hill, J. D, Evans, C and Alexander, M. 1999. The Hinxton Rings – A Late Iron Age Cemetery at Hinxton, Cambridgeshire. *Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society* 65:

Institute of Field Archaeologists. 2001. Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Bases Assessment.

Lowry, S. 1995 *Twentieth Century Defences in Britain.* Council for British Archaeology, Unpublished research report.

Lowry, S. 2004 *British Home Defences 1940-45.* Osprey Publishing: Wellingborough

Mortimer, R. and Evans, C. 1996. *Archaeological Excavations at Hinxton Quarry, Cambridgeshire - The North Field - Vol I-III.* Cambridge Archaeological Unit 168

Osborne, M. 2004 *20th Century Defences in Britain: Cambridgeshire including Peterborough and Huntingdon.* Concrete Publications, Market Deeping.

Planning Policy Guidance Note 15. Office of the Deputy Prime Minister

Planning Policy Guidance Note 16. Office of the Deputy Prime Minister

QuBE Planning Ltd. 2008. The Red Lion, Whittlesford Bridge. Historic Building Assessment.

Redding, M. 2003. *Site 1 Moorfield Road, Duxford, Cambridgeshire. An Archaeological Evaluation at the Proposed Extension of the Volvo Construction Equipment Works Depot.* Cambridge Archaeological Unit, Report No.532.

Schofield, J. 2004 *Modern Military Matters: studying and managing the twentieth-century defence heritage in Britain: a discussion document.* Council for British

Archaeology: York.

South Cambridgeshire Local Development Framework (adopted 2007)

Whittaker, P, Evans C & Gibson D. 2002 *Granham's Farm, Great Shelford, Cambridgeshire. An Archaeological Evaluation*. CAU report No. 514.

Appendix 1 – Site and Finds Gazetteer

Gaz.	Grid Ref	Period	Description	HER
1	TL 4847 4726	Medieval	The Red Lion Hotel (formally inn) . Built in 16th century with alterations in the 17th,18th, 19th and 20th centuries. Thought to be built over the former 13th century chapel hospital Listed Building No. 52912.	4131
2	TL 4850 4727	Medieval	Chapel of St. John the Baptist. The remains of a hospital chapel which was later incorporated into a Free Chapel. The associated hospital is thought to be located underneath the Red Lion Hotel. Scheduled Monument No 24432.	MCB16978
3	TL 485 472	Post Medieval	Dovecote. Converted into a house. Possibly built in the 20th century. Listed Building No. 52913	10408
4	TL 484 472	Saxon	Whittlesford Wapentake- Anglo Saxon meeting place for the Whittlesford Hundred	11892
5	TL 485 472	WW2	Pillbox - destroyed	CB15063
6	TL 486 472	WW2	Pillbox - destroyed	CB15064
7	TL 487 473	WW2	Pillbox - destroyed	CB15062
8	TL 488 473	Mesolithic /Neolithic	Apparent site recorded in the HER, reported by B. Beveridge, no details of any features or finds	04102
9	TL 489 473	Roman	Find of Roman coarseware pottery. Details on context, quantity and date unavailable	04106
10	TL 4388 4734	Bronze Age	Beaker burial with accompanying pottery (Abercomby Type A). Found by workmen digging a quarry pit.	04105
11	TL 482 474	WW2	Pillbox - destroyed	MCB16378
12	TL 4864 4696	Neolithic	Flint scatted recovered during archaeological evaluation by The CAU (Evans, 1993)	11306A
13	TL 4872 4694	Saxon	Saxon settlement including 3 grubenhauser and a brooch found during archaeological investigations by the CAU (Evans, 1993)	11306B
14	TL 487 469	Neolithic/Bronze Age	Flints and pottery from pits and tree throws, found during archaeological investigations by the CAU (Mortimer and Evans 1996)	11978

Appendix 2 - World War Two

Robin Standring

GHQ Defensive Line

The former route of the GHQ defensive line, a national anti-tank obstacle ('stop-line') from the Second World War, runs in close proximity to the PDA. This obstacle was designed to be the 'last line of defence' against a mechanised invasion if the coastal crust of defences was breached. Looping around London and making use of natural waterways where possible, the route was supplemented by stretches of a machine-dug anti-tank ditch, and concrete anti-tank cubes (Foot 2006, Schofield 2004). The East Anglian part of this line stretched from the Thames estuary up to Lincolnshire and included the strategically important Duxford Airfield and City of Cambridge 'within the loop' (Osborne 2004). At strategic locations the line was reinforced with pillboxes, minefields, barbed wire and portable obstacles that could be dragged in to place to block roads or bridges (Lowry 1995, Foot 2006).

A Luftwaffe air photo from 31st August 1940 (Fig. 6 A-D) clearly shows the proximity of the GHQ line to the PDA, with the photograph taken very soon after main construction. Vegetation has been cleared near Whittlesford Bridge and vehicle tracks lead from the bridge across the PDA to the site of a pillbox construction (A) that is listed in the HER (5 & 6). Areas of freshly turned earth can be seen as white marks next to the bridge (B) where a further pillbox is recorded in the HER (7 & 11). The banks of the River Cam have been 'reinforced' with mounds of earth on the defensive side to hinder crossing and to provide some cover for the defenders (C). Further to the north, an anti-tank trench has been dug by machine to cut out the loop of the river and provide more defence of the rail line (D). From Whittlesford, the line followed the River Cam, deviating at Shelford to loop around Cambridge as a machine dug anti-tank ditch, where the feature has been identified and excavated during a previous archaeological evaluation at Granham's Farm (Whittaker *et al* 2002).

The Whittlesford Bridge was a crossing point that gave direct access to the strategically important Duxford Airfield which is known to have been heavily defended from ground and air attack (Osborne 2004). It is therefore reasonable to expect that this bridge across the GHQ line would have been heavily defended, and the close spacing of pillboxes adjacent to the PDA (5 & 6) is some indicator of this importance. In keeping with other bridges on the GHQ line, the locality was likely to have been mined with explosives which would have been blown during an enemy advance (Schofield 2004, Lowry 2004). An extant machine gun post at Whittlesford Mill one kilometre to the north is indicative of the importance attached to defending these bridges.

Military Bunker / Shelter

The air photo indicates that the PDA was subject to military activity associated with the nearby construction of the GHQ line, and this is most clearly evidenced by the presence of a brick and concrete bunker / shelter which was noted during a site visit (Fig. 6 & Plates 1-4). This reinforced sunken structure has a more 'formal' construction than a domestic air raid shelter, it having external dimensions of 11m x 3m with a thick concrete slab roof reinforced by steel girders. Currently the bunker is partly obscured by vegetation and a dump of rubbish including asbestos roofing sheets. Internally it contains a dump of wood and building materials which limited closer inspection (Plate 4).

Windows or embrasures on both sides of the structure suggest that it was designed to be more than just an air raid shelter – a sealed up opening on the side of Whittlesford bridge would have permitted observation or firing (Plate 3). It is likely that the structure was associated with troops that were stationed to defend the bridge, and could also have served as an air raid shelter for those billeted in nearby houses.

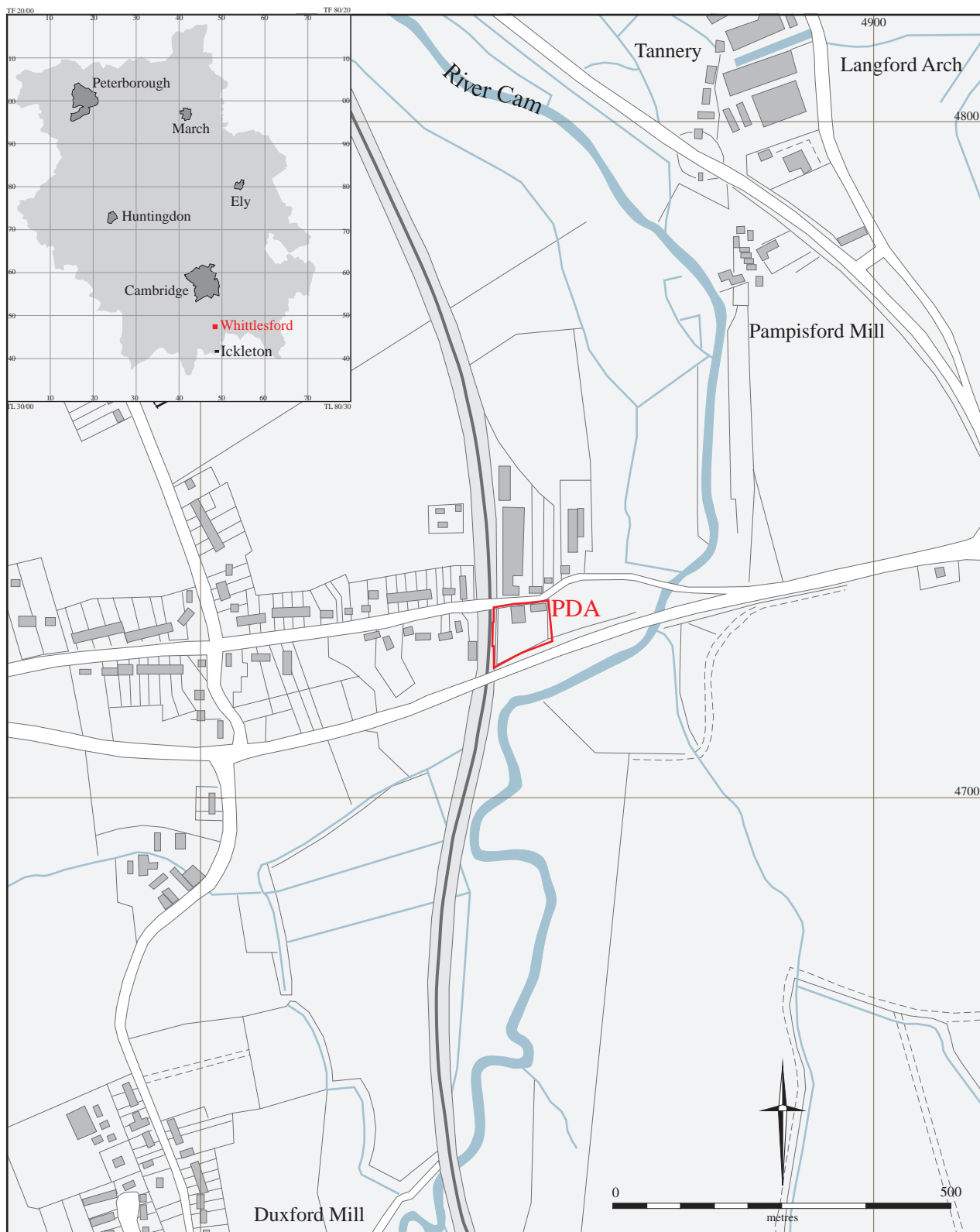


Figure 1. Site location.

Based on the Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map
 With the permission of the controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office © Crown Copyright.
 University of Cambridge Licence No.AL 550833

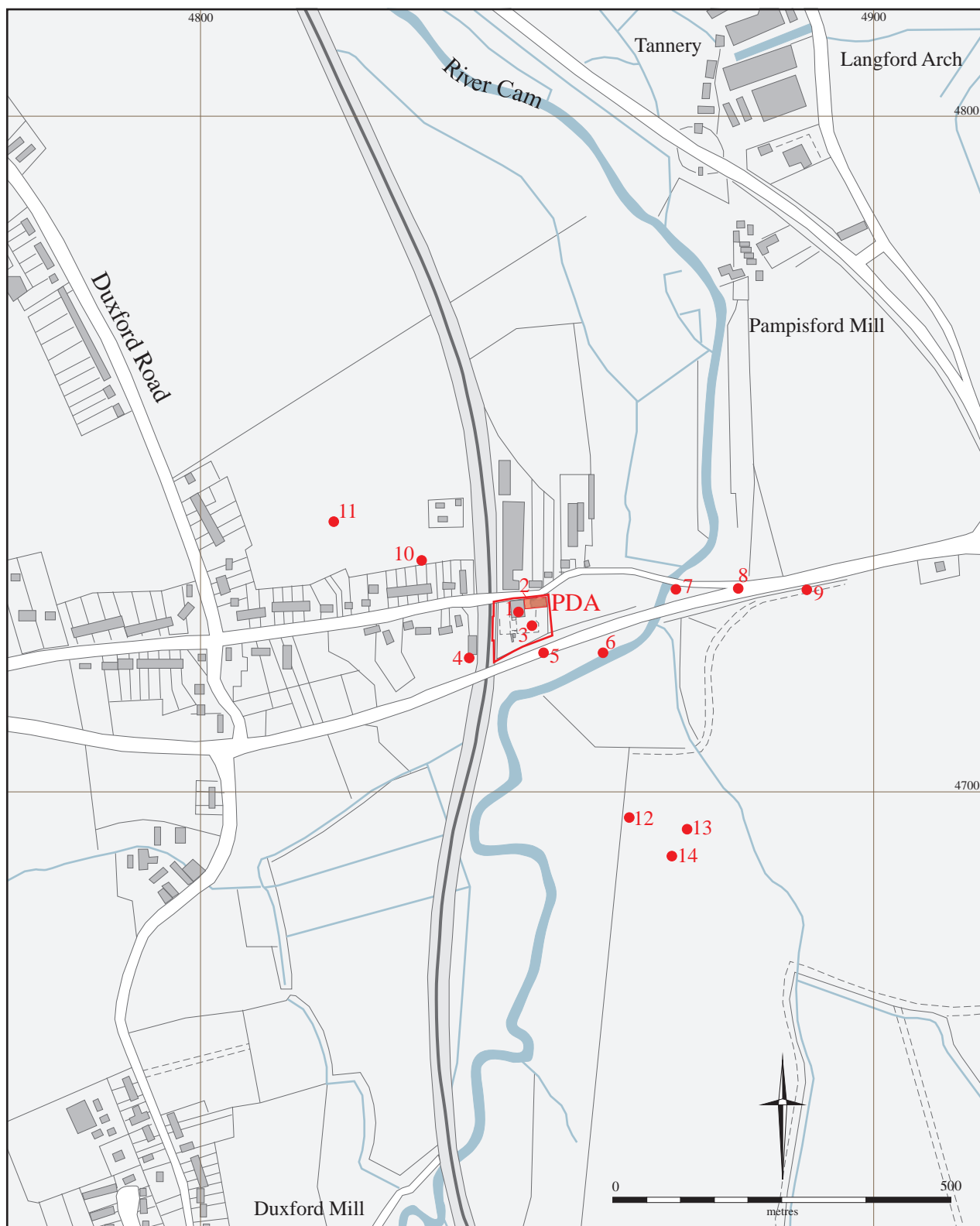


Figure 2. Gazetteer points.

Based on the Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map
 With the permission of the controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office © Crown Copyright.
 University of Cambridge Licence No.AL 550833



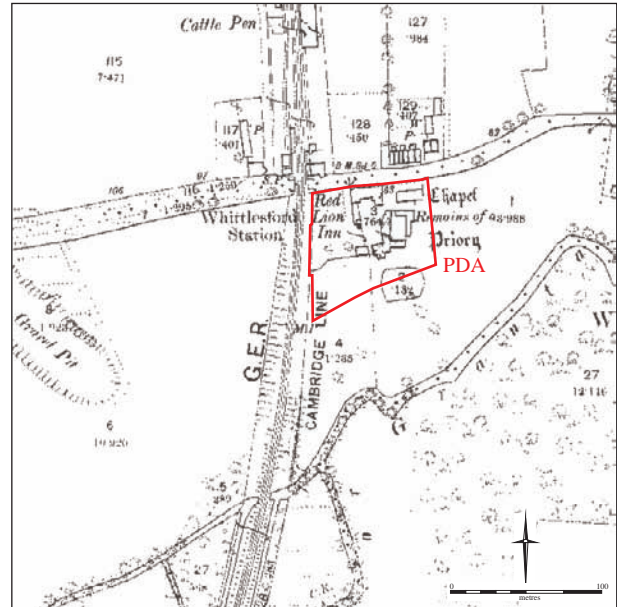
Figure 3. Inclosure map.



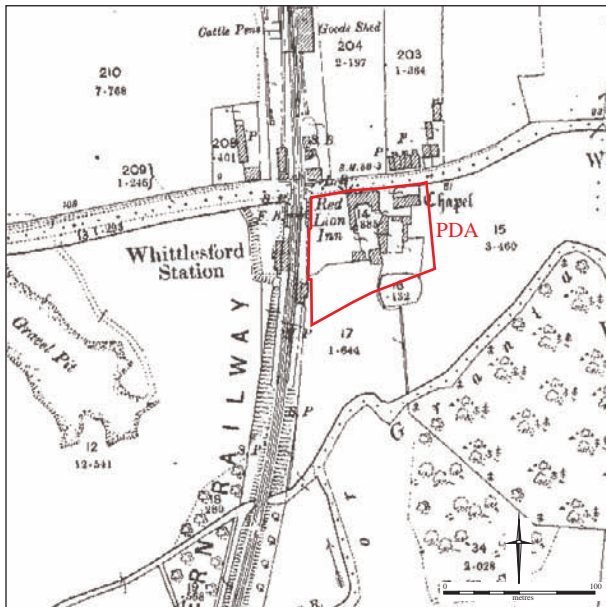
Figure 4. 1842 Tithe map.



First ed. 1-10560 map, 1880-91.



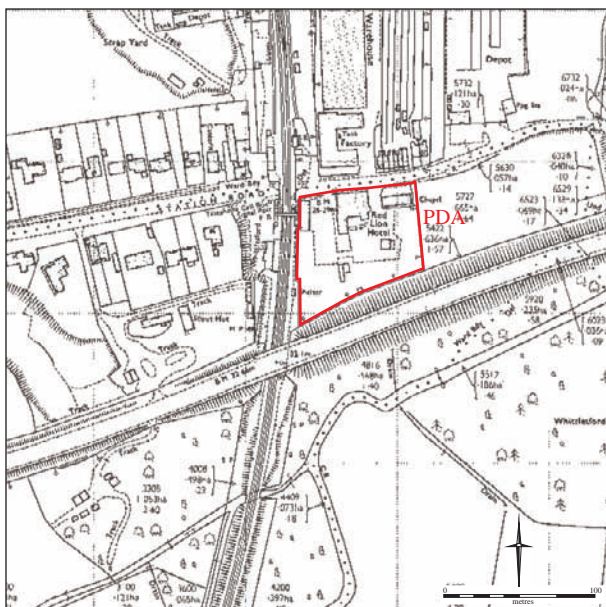
First ed. 1-2500 map, 1886.



First ed. revised 1-2500 map, 1903.



Third ed. 1-10560 map, 1948-51.



1-2500 map, 1981.

Figure 5. Historic map sequence.

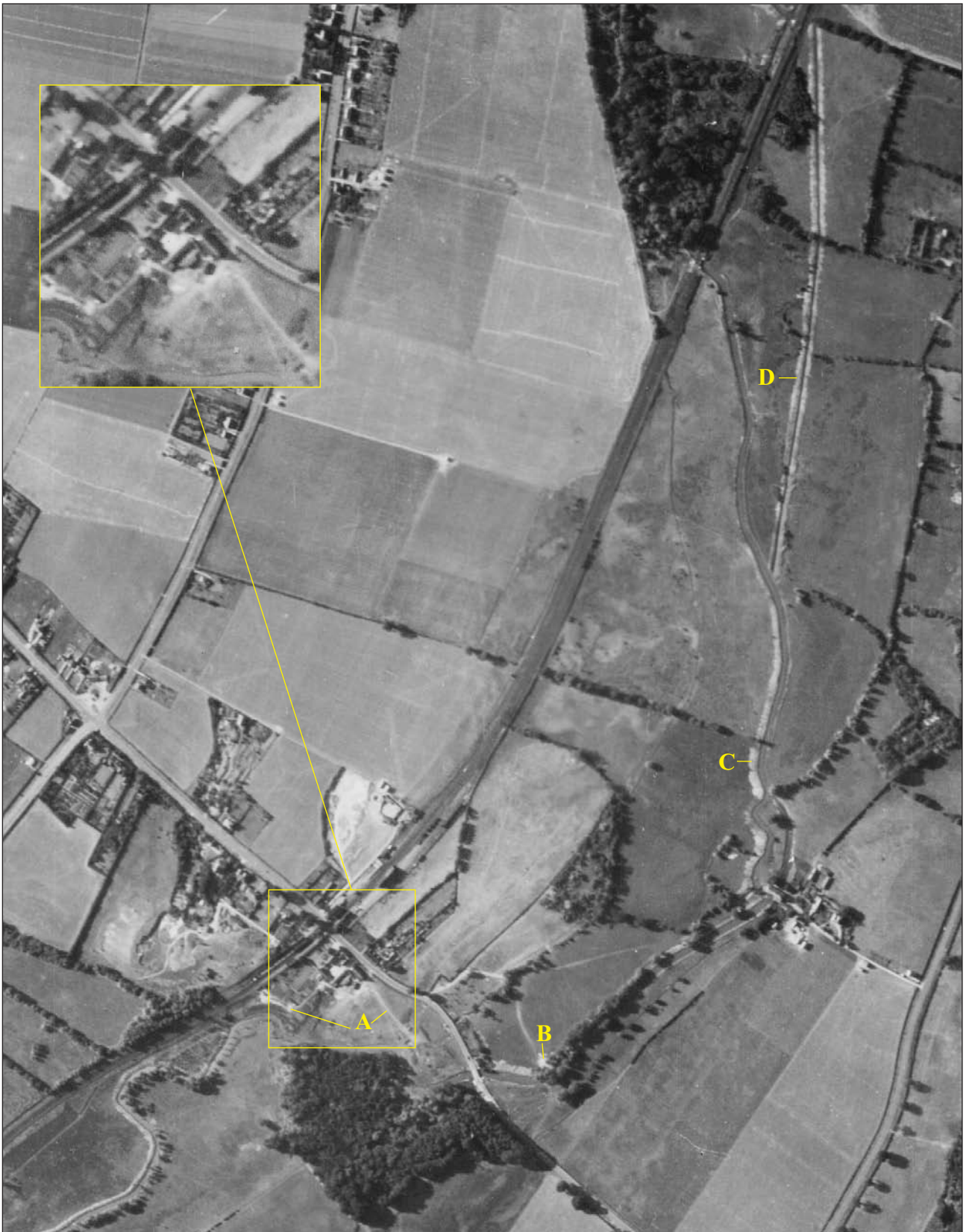


Figure 6. Luftwaffe photo from 31/8/1940 showing extent of GHQ defensive line.



Plate 1



Plate 2



Plate 3



Plate 4

Plates 1-4. Bunker/shelter within the PDA.



Plate 5



Plate 6



Plate 7

Plates 5-7. Views of the PDA.