

# The Former Service Station Site at the south end of Huntingdon Road Cambridge



## Desk-Based Assessment



July 2013

**Client: Olympia Homes**

OA East Report No: 1490

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NGR: TL 4429 5944

**The Former Service Station Site at the south end of Huntingdon Road,  
Cambridge**

*Desk-Based Assessment*

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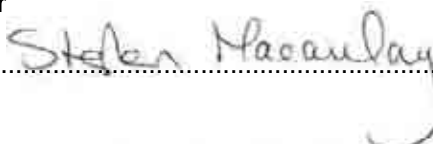
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**Date of Works:** July 2013  
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## Table of Contents

<b>Summary.....</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>1 Introduction.....</b>	<b>8</b>
1.1 Planning Background.....	8
1.2 Location, Geology and Topography .....	8
1.3 Site Visit.....	8
1.4 Acknowledgements.....	9
<b>2 Archaeological and Historical Sources .....</b>	<b>10</b>
2.1 Historical Background.....	10
2.2 The Historic Environment Record (HER).....	12
2.3 Cartographic Evidence.....	15
2.4 Aerial Photographs.....	15
2.5 Earthworks.....	16
2.6 Archaeological Excavations and Surveys.....	16
2.7 Borehole Survey.....	17
<b>3 Deposit Mapping .....</b>	<b>18</b>
3.1 Introduction.....	18
3.2 Prehistoric.....	18
3.3 Roman.....	18
3.4 Anglo-Saxon.....	18
3.5 Medieval.....	19
3.6 Post-medieval – modern.....	19
3.7 Rating.....	19
<b>4 Degree of Survival .....</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>5 Discussion .....</b>	<b>22</b>
<b>Appendix A. HER Entries.....</b>	<b>24</b>
<b>Appendix B. Bibliography .....</b>	<b>33</b>
<b>Appendix C. OASIS Report Form .....</b>	<b>34</b>

## List of Figures

- Fig. 1 Site location map
- Fig. 2 Prehistoric HER entries, 0.5km radius
- Fig. 3 Roman HER entries, 0.5km radius
- Fig. 4 Anglo-Saxon HER entries, 0.5km radius
- Fig. 5 Medieval and later HER entries, 0.5km radius
- Fig. 6 Cambridge 1575, by George Braun and Hogenberg
- Fig. 7 Cambridge 1688, by David Loggan (excerpt)
- Fig. 8 Cambridge 1763
- Fig. 9 Cambridge 1798, by William Custance (excerpt)
- Fig. 10 Cambridge 1830, by Richard Grey Baker (excerpt)
- Fig. 11 Chesterton Inclosure map 1840
- Fig. 12 Chesterton Tithe map 1839-40
- Fig. 13 Ordnance Survey First Edition 1885
- Fig. 14 Ordnance Survey Second Edition 1901
- Fig. 15 Ordnance Survey Third Edition 1926
- Fig. 16 Location of boreholes. Data provided by SLR Consulting Ltd.
- Fig. 17 Borehole Survey Section A. Data provided by SLR Consulting Ltd.
- Fig. 18 Borehole Survey Section B. Data provided by SLR Consulting Ltd.

## List of Plates

- Plate 1 Current photo of the site looking north from the junction of Huntingdon Road and Victoria Road

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## Summary

*Oxford Archaeology East were commissioned by Olympia Homes to carry out a desk-based assessment for the site of a former service station at the south end of Huntingdon Road, Cambridge, at the junction with Histon Road. The site covers 0.13 hectares and is located directly outside the northern gate of the formerly walled town of Roman Duroliponte, or Durolipons, adjacent to the Via Devana; Huntingdon Road follows the course of the Roman road.*

*Not surprisingly, there are considerable Roman remains locally, mainly within the Roman town but also close to the Via Devana as it heads north to Godmanchester. The Roman town was located on a hill north of the river Cam, its north and south extent matching that of modern day Castle Hill. This defensive position, commanding an important river crossing, was already a settlement in the Late Iron Age, evidenced by remains on Castle Hill and at New Hall College. The Late Iron Age settlement on Castle Street was superseded by an Early Roman settlement. The settlement developed in to a small town, Duroliponte, which continued in use throughout the Roman period. In the 4th century it was considered important enough to be fortified with a large ditch, bank and stone wall.*

*Following the end of Roman administration there is little evidence of Early Anglo-Saxon activity near to the subject site. It is likely that an 8th century burh was established north of the Cam by the Mercian king, Offa, although archaeological evidence is again rare. It is possible that an extra-mural market associated with the burh was located outside of the northern gate, in the vicinity of the development area.*

*There is unlikely to have been any major land-use on the site in the medieval period as it is located beyond the limits of the medieval town. Cartographic evidence shows that in the post-medieval period the site was agricultural in use. Notably, a Toll gate or house was located at the southern end of the development area between c. 1750 and 1852. In the later 19th century several residential buildings occupied the plot and in the second half of the 20th century the site was in use as a garage and subsequently a petrol station.*

*The location of the site, close to the edge of the Roman town and next to the Via Devana, mean that if archaeological remains exist on the site they are most likely to be Roman in date although the presence of a Late Iron Age settlement near by suggests that there is a moderate chance of remains from that period.*

*The crucial consideration with this site is not whether archaeology has ever existed here, as there is a higher than average chance that it has, but whether such remains have survived the disturbance caused by modern development. The foundations and associated below ground infrastructure for the garage and petrol station in particular may have seriously denuded or destroyed archaeological remains. As well as the main fuel tanks, there are several smaller (but deep) holes, the canopy foundations, shop foundations, site drainage and two generations of fuel distribution lines. In addition, borehole survey has identified between 1.3 and 2m of Made Ground on the site. In the east of the plot the Made Ground sits directly over Lower Chalk bedrock and the lack of any subsoil suggests truncation of archaeological remains may have occurred. In the west of the site, boreholes identified that the Made Ground is thinner and superficial drift deposits survive over*

*the chalk. However, the boreholes in this part of the site were sunk in locations so as to deliberately avoid services and below ground infrastructure and are therefore not necessarily a true reflection of the level of ground disturbance on that part of the site.*





## 1 INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Planning Background

- 1.1.1 Oxford Archaeology East were commissioned by Olympia Homes to carry out a desk-based assessment for the site of a former service station at the junction of Huntingdon Road and Histon Road, Cambridge (Fig. 1). The site covers 0.13 hectares. The proposed development includes erection of buildings for student accommodation and a retail unit, together with associated hard/soft landscaping and service lay-by (Planning ref. 110876FUL). The site operated as a petrol filling station from the 1970s until 2005. Since 2005 it has been in use as a hand car wash.
- 1.1.2 Due to the high archaeological potential of the site Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Team have asked for a desk-based assessment to be carried out (Phase 1). This shall be followed by a review to assess the suitability and scope of the proposed evaluation strategy (Phase 2). Phase 3 will form the field evaluation (Gdaniec 2013).

### 1.2 Location, Geology and Topography

- 1.2.1 The site is located on the north side of Cambridge, approximately 1km north-west of the modern city centre and 0.5km north-west of the River Cam. It sits directly outside the north gate of the formerly walled Roman town of *Duroliponte*, or *Durolipons*, at the point where the *Via Devana* Roman road extends north-west to south-east. To the north-west the road continues to Godmanchester, along the course of Huntingdon Road and the A14. To the south-east the road runs to Colchester and can be traced through central Cambridge (Castle Street, Bridge Street, St Andrews Street, Regent Street and Hills Road).
- 1.2.2 Between the river and the site, the land rises from approximately 12m OD at the river to c. 20m OD on Castle Street, roughly west of Shire Hall. The land to the north stays close to 20m; the site itself appears flat with heights ranging from c. 20m OD to c. 20.5m OD. Significantly, the section of the river Cam closest to the site is in an area of high terrace gravels which narrows the river's floodplain to less than 1km, making the crossing of its marshes and braided streams easier (Alexander and Pullinger 2000, 9). This was obviously the main factor for settlement being established here.
- 1.2.3 According to the British Geological Society the solid geology of the site is Lower Chalk, which exists as an outcrop underlain and surrounded by older Gault Clay. Down slope towards the River Cam, the solid geology is capped with superficial deposits of Terrace Gravels (BGS 1978). A borehole survey of the site has indicated that Lower Chalk does exist on the site, beginning at depths between 1.5 – 2.5m below ground level (see section 2.7 for a full summary). In places it is overlain by Superficial Drift consisting of thin sandy gravelly clays. Modern Made Ground exists on the site to depths of between 1.3 and 2m below ground level.

### 1.3 Site Visit

- 1.3.1 A site visit was conducted on 2nd July 2013. The urban setting of the site and the existence of the petrol station building and forecourt meant that nothing regarding past land use could be observed (Plate 1).

## **1.4 Acknowledgements**

- 1.4.1 Oxford Archaeology East would like to thank Chris Merritt of Olympia Homes for commissioning and funding the work. Sarah Bultz of Cambridge Historic Environment Record assisted with the HER search and Cambridge Record Office was consulted for the historic mapping. Peter Warland of SLR Consulting Ltd advised on the below ground engineering associated with the modern land use of the site as a garage/petrol station.

## 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL SOURCES

### 2.1 Historical Background

- 2.1.1 There are no early documents relating to the site itself but plenty of secondary sources discuss the Roman town and early history of Cambridge, which is relevant to the current site. An enclosed Late Iron Age settlement existed on Castle Hill before the Roman town was established; from the available evidence it appeared to be focused on the higher ground between Castle Street and Shelly Row (Alexander and Pullinger 2000; figure 2.1). More recent excavations have revealed further Iron Age activity along Huntingdon Road (see section 2.6). The favourable position on the top of an easily defended hill overlooking the easiest river crossing along this part of the Cam must have been the principal reason for the Roman walled town being established at this location. Presumably a crossroads already existed here too.
- 2.1.2 Alexander and Pullinger published a volume on Roman Cambridge (2000), summarising the archaeological investigations which had taken place between 1956 and 1988. Some of the ideas in this volume have been reappraised more recently (Evans 2010). The Roman town, known in the Antonine Itineraries as *Duroliponte* ('*Duro*' meaning fort and '*liponte*' meaning a boggy overflowing river or simply a crossing) was first established immediately after the Roman conquest (AD 43) although this early settlement consisted of a number of enclosures set out on top of the hill and should be seen more as a continuation of the Late Iron Age settlement rather than a planned town. One of these enclosures may have been a small fort or military post, built astride the track that was to become Akeman Street (Alexander and Pullinger 2000; figure 3.1). However, recent studies on local pottery industries and a re-evaluation of Cambridge Castle Hill pottery assemblages have cast doubt on whether there was ever a 1st century military fort constructed at Cambridge (Stephen Macaulay pers. comm). Iron smelting furnaces were found down slope at Honey Hill, closer to the river. Even at this early date there is evidence of metalling of the *Via Devana*, which establishes its route as passing directly to the west of the current site.
- 2.1.3 Early in the 2nd century reorganisation of the western part of the hilltop took place, which involved levelling the fort, building wattle and daub houses in the area between modern day Castle Street and Mount Pleasant, and constructing a stone building with hypocaust system, probably a *mansio* (*ibid*, 35). This latter building, under modern day Castle Court, indicates the developing urban nature of the town, while ceremonial activities are reflected by a large subterranean feature containing animal sacrifices, high status pottery and other artefacts including a bacchus gem. Occupation continued throughout the 3rd and early 4th centuries. Quarrying took place along Mount Pleasant; many of the quarry pits contained large amounts of rubbish indicative of fairly intense settlement. A series of ritual shafts containing infant burials, dogs and other deposits were dug east of Shelly Row (Alexander and Pullinger 2000; figure 5.1).
- 2.1.4 A major change took place in the 4th century when the settlement was made into a defended site surrounded by a 12m wide ditch, 2 – 3m wide stone wall and internal rampart bank, with four gates (*ibid*, 59). It is thought that an area of 8.6 hectares was enclosed (*ibid*, figure 6.1 and Fig. 3 in this report); significantly the northern gate lay c. 50m to the south-east of the current site. New dwellings were constructed on the hilltop; these were wooden and thatched without substantial foundations. The existing street plan was respected and road surfaces were renewed. The reason for this sudden fortification of the settlement is unclear. Evans (2010) has suggested that the site's hill-top topography may have been the critical factor; if it was decided that one of the

settlements in the south-western area of the Fens was to be defended (possibly to ensure Car Dyke transported grain supply), then of the region's major settlements, Cambridge would have been the most suitable. Taylor (in Alexander and Pullinger 2000), points out that other towns on navigable rivers in Eastern England had new or improved defences at this time and that such sites may be inland versions of Saxon shore forts.

- 2.1.5 Following the end of Roman administration in the early 5th century there is no strong evidence for Early Saxon occupation within the walls of the Roman town, although significant cemeteries of the period do exist nearby, at Girton and St John's Cricket Field. In fact it has been noted that the 'remarkable concentration of early cemeteries' around Cambridge suggests Early Saxon settlement must have been focussed around the old walled town and bridge throughout the 5th and 6th centuries (Myres 1969, 76-7). The first written reference to the town comes from the end of the 7th century. In AD 695, a few years after the death of St Etheldreda, foundress of the monastery at Ely, her sister sent messengers to 'a little ruined city called *Grantacaestir*' (fort by the river Granta) and from there one (of Roman date) was found (Taylor 1999). Another early name is '*Grantabrycge*' (bridge over the Granta).
- 2.1.6 By the late 8th century the town was under the control of the powerful Mercian king Offa. Haslam (1984), in his extensive study of the development and topography of Saxon Cambridge, puts forward the argument for Offa establishing a *burh* (a fortified urban centre) at Cambridge north of the river, guarding a bridge, as both a fortress and a defended trading place. Haslam also states that there is evidence suggesting the northern *burh* had a market outside its northern gate. In the 13th century a cross called Aswykston or Ashwyke cross, situated immediately outside the northern gateway of the former Roman town was traditionally associated with 'the market of the old town' (*ibid*, 15-17). The cross must have been located close to the current site and if the reference to the earlier market is correct then this too must have been in the immediate area of the subject site. However, a second cross, the High Cross, was also supposed to have stood near here. Gray (1898, 64-65), quoting 16th century records held by Jesus College, states that, 'Ashwyke stone ys by ye hie crosse at ye Castle end, south weste of ye stone crosse, as it were a quayste cast of, hentingedon waye betwixt, and is nowe a hill, and once stood yer on a lyttle stomped crosse'. Gray adds that a quoit throw is considered to be 19 yards and therefore Aswykston stood at this distance south-west of the stone/High Cross (*ibid*, 65). The Stone Cross, according to the same 16th century source, was on the eastern side of Huntingdon Road opposite the point where it is joined by Hare Hill, modern day Mount Pleasant (*ibid*). This would place both crosses south of the subject site although the accuracy of these records is impossible to determine.
- 2.1.7 The possibility of a market existing here is supported by the layout of the boundary between the northern *burh* and the manor of Chesterton. Instead of following the north-west corner of the *burh* itself, the boundary continues before cutting back on itself, defining a sub-square area approximately 1 hectare in size, outside the north-western line of the defences (*ibid*, 16, figure 2). One interpretation is that this was an extra-mural market area, outside the defences but within the limits of the town lands. A characteristic feature of Mercian *burhs* with a suggested 8th century origin is the presence of a market place, usually associated with a church, immediately outside one or more of the gates.
- 2.1.8 Also relevant to this part of the Mercian *burh* is an area known as '*Le Sale*' or Sale Piece as late as the 12th century, when this area was defined by a ditch (Hall and

Ravensdale 1974-5, 61). The exact location in terms of the modern road layout is uncertain but its northern extent appears to be directly to the south of the subject site (Haslam 1984, figure 1). This could have been the site of the residence of the king's reeve or alderman, which is pertinent to the possible extra-mural market as it may indicate royal control of a trading area.

- 2.1.9 The Mercian *burh* was taken over by the Danes in c. 875, who subsequently constructed a new burh straddling the river and bridge. From this period, the development of Cambridge shifts further to the south and on the whole is not relevant to the subject site. However, the area continued to be significant; construction of the Norman motte and bailey Castle began north of the river in 1068 and Edward I built a stone castle adjacent to the Norman motte in the late 13th century. For the medieval period little is known about the subject site and the immediate adjacent area, apart from what has already been stated in relation to the Ashwyke cross and *Le Sale*.
- 2.1.10 In the post-medieval period Huntingdon Road became a Turnpike. Significantly, a toll house or gate was constructed within the south of the development area, probably in c. 1750, and was shown on the 1798 Custance map of Cambridge (Fig. 9). The Victoria County History states that the turnpike gate was removed in 1852 (Roach 1967, 113).

## 2.2 The Historic Environment Record (HER)

- 2.2.1 The Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record (hereafter CHER) is a comprehensive database of the county's archaeology, which lists everything from individual findspots to large excavations, as well as cropmark sites located through aerial photographs, and listed buildings. A search radius of 0.5km was examined for this study. Not surprisingly, there are a high number of CHER entries within this search area, a total of 166. Only the most relevant are discussed below. A full list of CHER entries with basic details are listed in appendix A.

### ***Prehistoric (Fig. 2)***

- 2.2.2 There are 18 CHER entries relating to prehistoric finds and sites within the 0.5km search radius. Seven of these are findspots including a Neolithic chert hand axe found along Histon Road (CHER 04513) and instances of prehistoric pottery found at Storey's Paddock (CHER 05241A), Storey's Orchard (CHER 05243A), on Shelly Row (CHER 05249B) and further south along Madingley Road (CHER 05125). The earliest prehistoric features locally are two possible Bronze Age ditches, which were found during a small excavation at Fitzwilliam College Library, approximately 200m to the west (CHER CB15416; Slater 2008). Adjacent to the library site, at New Hall College, excavations uncovered Neolithic struck flints, a small number of Bronze Age features and an Iron Age ditch system, probably part of a larger settlement separate from that located on Castle Hill (CHER 11965; Evans 1996). The Iron Age settlement on Castle Hill was recorded during excavation at Ridgeons Garden and is referenced as extending north-east from Shelly Row, covering 2 acres (CHER 08768A). Further settlement is mentioned at Gloucester Terrace (CHER 05251A) and at Shire Hall (CHER 05239a), referring to hut enclosures of at least 3 phases. Recent excavations at 68 Castle Street have also revealed Late Iron Age remains, consisting of occupation layers, metal surfaces and cut features. A substantial north-north-east to south-south-west ditch was also established in the Late Iron Age (CHER CB15498; Ten Harkel 2006; Evans and Ten Harkel 2010).

### **Roman (Fig. 3)**

- 2.2.3 A total of 61 CHER entries relate to Roman finds and sites. The majority (approximately 40) are within the limits of the Early Roman settlement on Castle Hill or the 4th century fortified site leading down to the river. It is not necessary to detail all of these here as the main elements of the Roman town's development have already been covered in section 2.1 of this report, while some of the major excavations are described in section 2.6.
- 2.2.4 Roman entries closest to the current site include inhumations and pottery found in a field opposite Storey's almshouses in 1871 (CHER 05082), pottery found at the junction of Huntingdon Road and Victoria Road (CHER 05083) and reference to a non-extant Roman earthwork at 'Morley's Garage' (CHER 05245). Approximately 100m to the east, Roman pottery has been found on Gloucester Street (CHER 05027), as well as evidence of a possible Roman Road (CHER 05253). Excavation at 10 Gloucester Street in 1970 uncovered a pit/well; finds of pottery, bone objects and coins were recovered (CHER 05254). To the south-west of the site a Roman bronze ring was found in 1804 along Huntingdon Road (CHER 05085), while slightly further to the west a Roman burial was found at 18 Huntingdon Road during digging for a gas-pipe (CHER 05085). The prehistoric findings at New Hall College were superseded by a major Roman settlement located directly adjacent to the Via Devana in the hinterland of the Roman town. The main features were a series of enclosures, abundant pottery dating between the 1st and 3rd centuries, a road which may have pre-dated the Godmanchester road and evidence of metalworking (CHER 11965C; Evans 1996). Another road-side settlement was discovered at Storey's Way, further to the west on the edge of the search area (CHER MCB16304; Willis 2004). It comprised a field system of 1st-2nd century date which was quickly superseded by a minor road. Approximately 150m south-west of the development area a Roman well and skeletons were found at St Edmunds House in 1936 (CHER 05124) while a further 100m to the south-west another two burials were found along with a shallow ditched enclosure, suggesting a cemetery outside of the Roman settlement (CHER MCB15881; Mackay 2006).

### **Anglo-Saxon (Fig. 4)**

- 2.2.5 There are 11 Anglo-Saxon entries within the search area, nearly all of which are inside the limits of the former Roman town. Six of these are findspots including a 9th century coin (CHER 10520) from Castle Hill, a silver penny of Eadgar (AD 959-975) from the area of Castle Court (CHER 10168) and unspecified amounts of Anglo-Saxon pottery found at Storey's Orchard (CHER 05243B), Gloucester Terrace (CHER 05251B) and close to Shire Hall (CHER 05251B).
- 2.2.6 There is an entry for an Early Saxon settlement on Castle Street following on from the Roman settlement (CHER 05239B) although the evidence for it is unclear. The record mentions dates between the 1st and 5th centuries on the basis of 'coins, Samian and Romano-Saxon pottery'. This appears to be a further findspot rather than a settlement. During excavations at 68 Castle Street, 200m to the south-east of the current site, a single Late Saxon cess pit was found on a predominantly Roman site (CHER MCB17392; Ten Harkel 2006). Another entry records Saxo-Norman activity along the *Via Devana* although the location provided is not particularly accurate (CHER 08768B). The detail is also unclear: the record mentions large ditches containing Saxo-Norman pottery although it is unclear exactly which set of excavations the features were found during.

- 2.2.7 Other records include the site of the Late Saxon church of Saint Giles, located somewhere close to the current church (CHER 04755), a carved stone and head of a cross found underneath the ramparts of Cambridge Castle during demolition in the 19th century (CHER 04645) and two stone coffins along with coffin lids, also found under the castle ramparts (CHER 01778A).

#### ***Medieval (Fig. 5)***

- 2.2.8 A total of 46 CHER entries relate to medieval finds and sites. These include several findspots of medieval pottery or coins (CHER 04690B, 05045, 05080, 05122A and 08766A), large monuments such as the Norman motte (CHER 01778) and the Civil War earthworks at the castle (CHER 04831), and extant buildings such as the Church of Saint Giles (CHER 04755A) and Saint Peter's (CHER 04845). Relevant to the subject site are the entries for the Ashwyke or 'Ashwickstone' stone cross (CHER 04709) and the High Cross (CHER 04689), which are recorded as being to the south of the development area. The record states that the Ashwyke cross was positioned at the top of Castle Street, a short way from the High Cross.
- 2.2.9 Other entries near to the site include medieval pottery and a well found during excavations at Storey's Orchard (CHER 05243C) and medieval pottery found during construction work at Castle End Farm (CHER 05244A). Medieval inhumations were found 200m south-east of the site at Comet Place on Castle Hill (CHER 05246A), while a medieval dwelling was found near by at Phoenix Gardens (CHER 05247B). To the north of the site a medieval ditch was found running perpendicular to Histon Road (CHER MCB19901)

#### ***Post-medieval – modern (Fig. 5)***

- 2.2.10 Nine records relate to post-medieval findings within the 0.5km search radius. These include extant buildings such as Storey's Almshouses (CHER 04779) and Pythagoras House (CHER 04984).
- 2.2.11 There are 17 records which relate to 19th century or modern remains; none are particularly relevant to assessing the archaeological potential of the development area.

#### ***Scheduled Monuments***

- 2.2.12 There are two Scheduled Monuments within the 0.5km search radius. Cambridge Castle Mound is the first (SM Cambridgeshire 14) and part of the Civil War defences close to the Castle is the second (SM Cambridgeshire 48). Neither impacts upon the subject site in any way.

#### ***Listed Buildings***

- 2.2.13 There are 36 Listed Buildings within the CHER search area. The oldest extant buildings are The Cambridge Folk Museum at the south end of Castle Street, part of which dates to the 16th century, and 83 Castle Street, which dates to the 17th century or later. Approximately half refer to 19th century houses or buildings including Storey's Almshouses on Mount Pleasant, the Castle Inn on Castle Street and a number of houses on Northampton Street at the south edge of the search area.

## 2.3 Cartographic Evidence

- 2.3.1 There is a good level of cartographic evidence for Cambridge, stretching back to the 16th century. Many of the earlier maps extend as far as Cambridge Castle but no further as this was obviously the edge of the medieval town. The George Braun and Hogenberg map of 1575 is typical (Fig. 6); Cambridge Castle is featured at the extreme north (left hand side of the map) but the subject site lies outside the mapped area. A 1574 map of Cambridge by Richard Lyne and the John Speed map of 1610 depict the same geographical limits.
- 2.3.2 David Loggan's 1688 map of Cambridge (Fig. 7) is the first to include the subject site but only just; it appears that the site sits in open fields although an enclosed building is shown directly to the south-west. A map of Cambridge dated 1763 also shows the site to sit in open fields, to the north-east of the castle enclosure (Fig. 8). The 1798 William Custance map of Cambridge contains a bit more detail (Fig. 9). Once again the subject site is at the edge of the mapped area but Histon Road is depicted (labelled as 'From Cottenham') and significantly the toll bars are shown as thin lines crossing both Huntingdon and Histon Road. The small building at the south-east corner of the development area is presumably the toll house. It is also labelled as 'Turnpike'.
- 2.3.3 The next map to show a greater level of detail is the Richard Grey Baker map of Cambridge, dated 1830 (Fig. 10). The toll bars and toll house are again shown, there are buildings on the opposite side of Huntingdon Road and a larger area of farmland is depicted to the west. As the site itself sits in Chesterton parish, none of the field boundaries on the north side of Huntingdon Road are shown.
- 2.3.4 These boundaries are shown on the Inclosure map for Chesterton, dated 1840, along with plot size and ownership (Fig. 11). The plot is beginning to take on its modern day shape and it is in the ownership of Mary Benson. The size of the plot is 2 acres and 23 parcels. The toll house and toll bars are again shown and the accompanying award states that the plot is bounded along 'part of the south-west and part of the south-east by the Huntingdon Toll Bar' (Cambridge Record Office, ref. Q/RDc59).
- 2.3.5 The Tithe map for Chesterton, dated 1839-40, depicts very similar detail to the Inclosure map (Fig. 12), although the apportionment lists no occupier and describes the land as 'Allotment/ by Turnpike'. The land between Huntingdon and Histon Road is all agricultural.
- 2.3.6 By the time of the First Edition Ordnance Survey of 1885 the area surrounding the site has changed dramatically (Fig. 13). There is terraced housing all along the north side of Huntingdon Road and on both sides of Histon Road. The site itself has a detached building occupying the south of the plot (Chestnut House; not labelled on this version), while the north of the plot is occupied by three terraced houses (Chestnut Terrace; not labelled on this version). The 1901 Second Edition and 1926 Third Edition Ordnance Survey maps (Figs. 14 and 15) show a similar level of detail. By the time of the 1959-60 Ordnance Survey Map Chestnut House has been replaced by new structures in the south of the plot, presumably the garage (<http://www.old-maps.co.uk/maps.html> accessed on 5th July 2013).

## 2.4 Aerial Photographs

- 2.4.1 An assessment of aerial photographic evidence is unsuitable for this area due to its urban character of 19th and earlier 20th century residential streets.



## 2.5 Earthworks

- 2.5.1 There are no earthworks within or close to the subject site, due to the amount of modern development.

## 2.6 Archaeological Excavations and Surveys

- 2.6.1 There is a degree of crossover between this section and sections 2.1 and 2.2; therefore this is only a brief summary of the major excavations locally as the main findings have already been discussed.

- 2.6.2 The majority of excavation locally has taken place within the area of the Roman town. Excavations in the area of Castle Hill have been synthesised by Alexander and Pullinger (2000). This volume includes the results of approximately 30 excavations, although some of these were very small in scale (*ibid*, figure 1.1). The most significant excavations are:

*Ridgeons Garden (previously Phoenix Gardens)*: the northern portion of the land between Shelly Row and Castle Street had been under gardens and orchards since the 17th century and was part of a nursery garden with greenhouses until it was developed in the 1960s and 1970s. Excavation revealed evidence of the Iron Age settlement, Early Roman enclosures and 2nd century houses.

*Castle Court*: Excavations were carried out during the large scale re-development around Shire Hall in the 1980s, revealing limited evidence for the Late Iron Age settlement, part of Akeman Street and the possible *mansio*.

*Law Courts (Castle Street)*: The site of the Law Courts between 1840 and 1954 was previously the location of the medieval gatehouse. It is now the Shire Hall Car Park.

- 2.6.3 The most recent excavation of major significance to take place in the Roman town was at 68 Castle Street in 2006 (Ten Harkel 2006; Evans and Ten Harkel 2010). The earliest remains were Late Iron Age, consisting of occupation layers, metallised surfaces and cut features. A substantial north-north-east to south-south-west ditch was also established in the Late Iron Age. A number of Conquest period features were discovered including a sub-rectangular enclosure ditch. An increase in activity was evident in the Early Roman period, comprising small pits, metallised surfaces and several ditches. The Early Roman features were covered by a garden soil, suggesting a change to more agricultural land use. A small number of Late Roman features were recorded, the paucity of features suggested to be the result of later landscaping rather than a decline in occupation activity. A single Late Saxon feature was identified, interpreted as a cess pit on account of its depth and environmental sample evidence. Over half the site was truncated by a large ditch on a north-east to south-west alignment, which may have originated as the Medieval outer bailey ditch, but which was cleaned out during the early years of the Civil War.

- 2.6.4 Most relevant to the subject site are those excavations outside of the Roman town and close to Huntingdon Road, which have revealed evidence of roadside settlement. The most significant of these is New Hall College (Evans 1996). Extending over 1.5 hectares, the excavation uncovered Neolithic struck flints, a small number of Bronze Age features and an Iron Age ditch system. This was superseded by a major Roman settlement separate from the Roman town.

- 2.6.5 At Fitzwilliam College an area of approximately 500m<sup>2</sup> was subject to open area excavation in advance of building a library and student facilities (Slater 2008). A number

of features were recorded, including two Bronze Age ditches and possible structural evidence, together with Late Iron Age or Roman ditches.

- 2.6.6 Further from the road at St Edmunds College an area of 388m<sup>2</sup> was subject to excavation, revealing a rectilinear non-settlement related enclosure dating to the Roman period (Mackay 2006). Two poorly preserved, undated graves were found within the enclosure, suggested to be of Roman date.

## **2.7 Borehole Survey**

- 2.7.1 A borehole survey was undertaken at the site by SLR Consulting Ltd in May 2013 (report 408.04457.00001). A total of 11 boreholes and monitoring wells were fully sampled (Fig. 16). Two interpretive sections were produced based on the results (Figs. 17 and 18). The results of the survey indicate that Made Ground exists across the site at depths of up to 2m. In the south-west of the site (BH101, BH104A, BH105, BH107 and MW4) and also in the north at BH106, there was evidence of Superficial Drift underneath the Made Ground. It consisted of brown or grey gravelly clays with inclusions of unworked flint and mudstone. The Superficial Drift measured up to c. 1.5m thick at MW4. The Superficial Drift sealed Lower Chalk, which in the south of the site began at depths of between c. 1.8 – 2.5m below ground level. In the east of the site (BH102B, BH103A, MW1, MW5) the Made Ground directly sealed the Lower Chalk.
- 2.7.2 The survival or preservation of archaeological remains depends on whether the Made Ground has been built up over what was already there or whether the ground level has effectively been cut away/cleared/truncated before being built up again. In the east of the site, the lack of any subsoil or other deposits between the chalk and Made Ground suggests the ground level may well have been lowered, potentially affecting archaeological remains. In the south of the site, presence of Superficial Drift deposits is more encouraging. Although likely to be older than any archaeological remains encountered, the survival of drift deposits suggest truncation is less severe on this part of the plot, which increases the chance of archaeological remains surviving.

### 3 DEPOSIT MAPPING

#### 3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 In this section, an attempt has been made to map all local monuments and finds and, based on this mapping, to predict the existence of further remains, specifically within the study area. It does not take in to account potential levels of preservation or the degree of truncation which may have taken place; this is examined separately in section 4.

#### 3.2 Prehistoric

3.2.1 Evidence of early prehistoric land use and settlement is limited nearby apart from Neolithic flints found at New Hall College and a small number of isolated findspots. Two Bronze Age ditches found at Fitzwilliam College library are potentially part of a larger site and are probably associated with Bronze Age features found next door at New Hall College. There do not appear yet to be any Early or Middle Iron Age remains discovered locally. In the Late Iron Age however, there does appear to be fairly extensive settlement near by, certainly on Castle Hill at the Ridgeons Garden site and at 68 Castle Street, and also at New Hall College to the west of the site. These areas probably represent two separate Late Iron Age farmsteads; there is the possibility that at least one extends as far as the development area. Also, the Roman roads must have already been established tracks in the later Iron Age and therefore settlement and/or areas of field system would be expected close to such tracks. Based on the available evidence there is a medium chance of Iron Age (particularly Late Iron Age) remains being discovered on the current site.

#### 3.3 Roman

3.3.1 There is a high density of Roman remains in the vicinity of the site. The majority are located within the limits of Roman *Duroliponte* directly to the south-east. The northern gate for the 4th century fortified settlement is located only 50m to the south-east. Prior to the 4th century the exact limits of the settlement are unknown and there is every chance that the current site sits within the wider expanse of settlement, particularly given its immediate roadside location. The road itself, the *Via Devana*, is believed to extend just to the south-west of the site although this is partly conjectural, based on the proposed alignment from fairly short lengths discovered inside the town. Further settlement, in the hinterland of the Roman town, has been found at New Hall College and at Storey's Way, while a potential cemetery was discovered at St Edmunds College. In addition, a number of isolated finds, mainly of pottery, have been recovered within 100m of the subject site. The evidence suggests there is a high possibility of Roman remains existing within the development area.

#### 3.4 Anglo-Saxon

3.4.1 Early Saxon remains are very rare in the vicinity of the site although the number of local Early Saxon cemeteries suggests there must have been settlement near by. There are a few Late Saxon findspots within the limits of the former Roman town, as well as a

Late Saxon cess pit recorded at 68 Castle Street. There is also a strong argument for an 8th century burh (a fortified urban centre) being established north of the river by the Mercian king, Offa. Further documentary evidence suggests there may have been a market located outside the north gate of the burh, in the area of the development area. Whether such a feature would leave any archaeological trace is unknown; it is likely to have been an open area with few or no structures. Based on archaeological evidence alone, there is only a low chance of finding Anglo-Saxon remains on the site.

### 3.5 Medieval

3.5.1 The focus of medieval Cambridge is located further to the south, around the modern city centre. Castle Hill remained an important area because of Cambridge Castle itself and there must have been some settlement north of the river, although the evidence is mainly from findspots rather than excavated areas of settlement. The development area lies at the northern extremity of any activity in this part of medieval Cambridge. The Ashwyke and High Cross appear to have been located south of the site, and these may have marked the northern boundary of the town. Based on the available evidence there is a low chance of medieval remains on the site.

### 3.6 Post-medieval – modern

3.6.1 The earliest cartographic evidence (David Loggan's 1688 map of Cambridge; Fig. 7) shows the site as lying outside of the town, presumably being used as agricultural land. The 1798 William Custance map of Cambridge (Fig. 9) shows toll bars extending across Huntingdon and Histon Road. A toll gate or house is visible on this and later maps towards the south end of the development area, although exactly where this was in terms of the modern plot boundary and road is unclear. If it was partially or wholly in the development area and was a reasonably permanent structure then it may have left an archaeological trace below ground. In the late 19th century a detached building occupied the centre of the plot and a terrace of three houses were located in the north of the plot. The foundations of these structures may exist partially below ground. Based on the presence of several post-medieval/modern structures known to have existed on the site, there is a medium possibility of finding remains associated with them.

### 3.7 Rating

3.7.1 Based on the distribution of known finds and sites locally, as defined in the previous sections, a rating of low, medium or high can be predicted for the survival of further remains within the development area.

Period	Rating
Prehistoric	Medium
Roman	High
Anglo-Saxon	Low
Medieval	Low
Post-medieval	Medium

*Table 1: Predicted rating for archaeological remains within the development area*

## 4 DEGREE OF SURVIVAL

4.1.1 This section broadly assesses the degree of survival of archaeological remains in the development area or in other words, what actions (either natural or man-made) may have affected any potential buried remains. For much of its history the study area has been agricultural land, meaning that apart from the effects of ploughing, archaeological remains should have been preserved. However, the site has been in an urban setting since the second half of the 19th century, since when it has experienced highly intrusive land use. This land use can be separated in to three principal phases:

1. Residential housing since at least the 1880s (see Ordnance Survey First Edition map, Fig. 13). A detached building occupied the south of the plot (Chestnut House), while the north of the plot is occupied by three terraced houses (Chestnut Terrace) along Histon Road.

2. Garage located in the south of the plot in the 1960s. Chestnut House has been demolished by the time of the 1959-60 Ordnance Survey map. The buildings on the south of the plot may relate to the garage (<http://www.old-maps.co.uk/maps.html> accessed on 5th July 2013).

3. Modern day petrol station from 1970s until 2005, including an upgrade in 1997 when new plastic below ground fuel lines were installed.

4.1.2 For each phase of modern development on the site there will be ground disturbance, which will affect below ground archaeological remains. The nature of the ground disturbance for each phase is summarised in Table 2. Details relating to the garage and petrol station phases have been supplied by Peter Warland of SLR Consulting Ltd.

Development phase	Causes of Potential Ground Disturbance associated with land use
1. Residential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Building foundations and service trenches</li> <li>• Possible Victorian cellars</li> </ul>
2. Garage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Building foundations and services trenches</li> <li>• Below ground vehicle inspection pits</li> <li>• Below ground oil and fuel storage tanks</li> <li>• Soakaways</li> </ul>
3. Petrol Station	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Building foundations and services trenches</li> <li>• Below ground drainage – 3 chamber oil water interceptor, a car wash interceptor tank – both c. 2m deep, and a jet wash bay with below ground catch pit.</li> <li>• Below ground fuel storage tanks (c. 4m deep construction)</li> <li>• Below ground fuel distribution lines (2 generations of lines – 1970s metal and 1990s plastic) – a network of pipes linking the tanks to pump islands and the vent pipes.</li> <li>• Below ground telemetry cabling – links the pumps islands and tanks to the shop by cable ducting.</li> </ul>

*Table 2: Potential causes of ground disturbance caused by modern development*

4.1.3 The information in Table 2 shows that foundations and associated below ground infrastructure for the garage and petrol station in particular may have seriously denuded or destroyed archaeological remains on the site. The main fuel tanks cover an area of approximately 15m x 10m along the eastern side of the plot and are c. 4m deep. In addition to the main tanks there are several smaller (but deep) holes, including the oil

water interceptor tank next to the car wash (c. 2m deep), the 3 chamber oil-water interceptor at the site entrance (c. 2m deep) and the jet wash catch pit, as well as the canopy foundations and shop foundations. Petrol station canopy legs are set in large pad base foundations rather than small footings. Their purpose is to anchor the canopy and prevent it from blowing away, rather than simply supporting its weight.

- 4.1.4 Another indicator of the level of truncation on the site is the presence of Made Ground, which according to the borehole survey measures between 1.3 and 2m thick. The survey records inclusions of brick, concrete and tile in the Made Ground and probably relates to successive episodes of demolition and levelling.
- 4.1.5 The key question in terms of any potential archaeological remains is whether the Made Ground has been built up on top of what already existed or whether the ground level has been deliberately lowered in preparation for construction (probably for the garage or petrol station). In the eastern part of the site it certainly seems as if the ground level has been lowered because the boreholes show a thick layer of Made Ground directly on top of Lower Chalk, without any trace of subsoil. If this is the case then this truncation may have removed archaeological remains. In the south of the site on the other hand, a capping of Superficial Drift exists between the chalk and Made Ground. This suggests truncation may be less severe here, which increases the chance of archaeological features surviving. However, these boreholes were sunk in locations so as to deliberately avoid services and below ground infrastructure and are therefore not necessarily a true reflection of the level of ground disturbance on that part of the site (see Figs. 17-18).
- 4.1.6 Part of the site is currently occupied by the petrol station shop. No information is available for this part of the site; the foundations could have caused truncation of archaeological remains but equally, if it is located within the same footprint of the earlier garage building, groundworks may not have been as extensive as on the rest of the site.

## 5 DISCUSSION

- 5.1.1 The subject site is located in an area of rich archaeological remains. The first tangible evidence for settlement occurred in the Late Iron Age, in more than one location. A partially enclosed settlement existed on the higher ground of Castle Hill and probably covered a hectare or more. Further Late Iron Age activity, probably a separate farmstead, existed where New Hall College stands today. The Late Iron Age settlement on Castle Street was superseded by an Early Roman settlement. Its strategic position, on an easily defended hill overlooking a major river crossing, and on a crossroads, was key to its development. The settlement developed in to a small town, *Duroliponte*, which continued in use throughout the Roman period. In the 4th century it was important enough to be fortified with a large ditch and bank. The northern gate of the 4th century town is located 50m to the south-west of the development area. The site also sits directly adjacent to the Roman road, the *Via Devana* (modern day Huntingdon Road) as it leaves Cambridge and heads north-west to Godmanchester. In addition, it is worth noting that Roman cemeteries were not allowed within the limits of settlements and it is common to find them along the roadside leading out of towns
- 5.1.2 Following the end of Roman administration there is scant evidence of Early Anglo-Saxon activity near to the subject site. Early references to Cambridge come from the end of the 7th century when it is called *Grantacaestir* (fort by the river Granta) or *'Grantabrycge'* (bridge over the Granta). As with the Roman name, these early versions of Cambridge allude to the importance of the river. It is likely that an 8th century burh was established north of the Cam by the Mercian king, Offa. It is possible that an extra-mural market associated with the burh was located outside of the northern gate, in the vicinity of the development area. This is evidenced by 13th century reference to a cross called Aswykston or Ashwyke cross, situated immediately outside the northern gateway of the former Roman town, which was traditionally associated with 'the market of the old town' (Haslam 1984). Secondary sources suggest this cross and another, the High Cross, were located to the south of the development area.
- 5.1.3 There is unlikely to have been any major land-use on the site in the medieval period as it is located beyond the limits of the medieval town. Cartographic evidence shows that in the post-medieval period the site was agricultural in use. Significantly, a toll gate or house was located at the southern end of the development area between c. 1750 and 1852. In the later 19th century several residential buildings occupied the plot (Chestnut House and Chestnut Terrace) and in the second half of the 20th century the site was in use as a garage and subsequently a petrol station.
- 5.1.4 The location of the site close to the edge of the Roman town and next to the *Via Devana* mean that if archaeological remains exist on the site there is a high probability that they are Roman. The presence of Late Iron Age settlement near by means there is a medium chance of remains from that period, and also from the post-medieval/modern period because of documented buildings on the plot. The possibility of Anglo-Saxon or medieval remains is low.
- 5.1.5 The crucial consideration with this site is not whether archaeology has ever existed here, as there is a higher than average chance that it has, but whether it has survived the disturbance caused by modern development. The foundations and associated below ground infrastructure for the garage and petrol station in particular may have seriously denuded or destroyed archaeological remains. As well as the main fuel tanks, which are c. 4m deep and cover an area of approximately 15m x 10m along the eastern side of the plot, there are several smaller (but deep) holes, the canopy foundations,

shop foundations, site drainage and two generations of fuel distribution lines. In addition, up to 2m of Made Ground exists on the site, particularly in the east of the plot where it sits directly over Lower Chalk bedrock. In the west of the site, boreholes identified that the Made Ground is thinner and superficial drift deposits survive over the chalk. However, the boreholes in this part of the site were sunk in locations so as to deliberately avoid services and below ground infrastructure and are therefore not necessarily a true reflection of the level of ground disturbance on that part of the site.



## APPENDIX A. HER ENTRIES

<i>HER no.</i>	<i>Record type</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Monument type</i>	<i>Evidence</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Grid ref (Easting)</i>	<i>Grid ref (Northing)</i>
01499	FS	Roman pottery jar, Gloucester Street	FINDSPOT		Roman (43 AD to 409 AD)	544500	259300
01778	MON	Castle Hill, Cambridge	CASTLE, CHAPEL, GATEHOUSE, MOTTE, BASTION, BULWARK, PRISON	DEMOLISHED BUILDING, DESTROYED MONUMENT, DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE, EARTHWORK,	Medieval to 19th century (1066 AD to 1900 AD)	544570	259190
01778a	MON	Stone coffins, Castle Hill, Cambridge		FIND	Saxon (410 AD to 1065 AD)	544600	259200
01778b	MON	Carved stone and stone coffins, Castle Street, Cambridge	CROSS, SCULPTURE	DESTROYED MONUMENT, FIND	Medieval (1066 AD to 1539 AD)	544500	259200
01778C	MON	Romano-British ditch, Shire Hall, Cambridge	BUILDING, CARVING, COFFIN, INHUMATION	SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	Roman (43 AD to 409 AD)	544596	259276
04422	MON	Saxon village, Castle Hill, Cambridge		DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE	Saxon (410 AD to 1065 AD)	544500	259400
04512	MON	Post-medieval ditch, Magrath Avenue, Cambridge		SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	Post Medieval (1540 AD to 1900 AD)	544600	259400
04513	FS	Neolithic chert axe, Histon Road, Cambridge	FINDSPOT		Neolithic (4000 BC to 2201 BC)	544320	259660
04598	MON	Roman remains, Lady Margaret Road, Cambridge		FIND	Roman (43 AD to 409 AD)	544300	259100
04599	MON	Medieval stone structure, Lady Margaret Road/Madingley Road, Cambridge	BUILDING?		Medieval (1066 AD to 1539 AD)	544200	259100
04609	FS	Roman pottery find, Victoria Road	FINDSPOT		Roman (43 AD to 409 AD)	544700	259550
04630	MON	? Roman earthwork, Wheatsheaf Inn, Huntingdon Road		SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	Roman (43 AD to 409 AD)	544300	259400
04645	MON	Carved stone, Cambridge Castle	CROSS, SCULPTURE	ARCHITECTURAL COMPONENT, FIND	Early Saxon to Medieval (410 AD to 1539 AD)	544600	259200
04645a	MON	Cambridge Castle, stone coffins	CHAPEL?, COFFIN, INHUMATION	CONJECTURAL EVIDENCE, FIND	Medieval (1066 AD to 1539 AD)	544600	259200
04688	MON	Roman burial, 18 (1B?) Huntingdon Road		SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	Roman (43 AD to 409 AD)	544200	259400
04689	MON	High Cross (site of), Cambridge		DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE	Medieval (1066 AD to 1539 AD)	544290	259400
04690	MON	Roman buildings, Lady Margaret Road		FIND, SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	Roman (43 AD to 409 AD)	544300	259100

<i>HER no.</i>	<i>Record type</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Monument type</i>	<i>Evidence</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Grid ref (Easting)</i>	<i>Grid ref (Northing)</i>
04690a	MON	Post medieval finds, Lady Margaret Road		FIND	Post Medieval (1540 AD to 1900 AD)	544300	259100
04690b	FS	Halfpenny of Edward III, Lady Margaret Road	FINDSPOT		Medieval (1066 AD to 1539 AD)	544300	259100
04709	MON	'Ashwickstone' ('Ashwyke stone') cross		DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE	Medieval (1066 AD to 1539 AD)	544300	259380
04710	MON	Dole stone between 'Castle Hill Furlong' and 'Blackmoor Piece'		DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE	Medieval to 19th century (1066 AD to 1900 AD)	544700	259300
04755	MON	Saint Giles' Church, Cambridge (site of)		DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE	Middle Saxon to 11th century (651 AD to 1100 AD)	544610	259080
04755a	BLD	Saint Giles' Church, Cambridge		EXTANT BUILDING	11th century to 19th century (1001 AD to 1900 AD)	544593	259102
04778	BLD	Pound Hill School		EXTANT BUILDING	Post Medieval (1540 AD to 1900 AD)	544460	259060
04779	BLD	Storey's Almshouses		EXTANT BUILDING	Post Medieval (1540 AD to 1900 AD)	544320	259290
04831	MON	Civil War earthworks at the Castle, Cambridge		SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	Medieval to 19th century (1066 AD to 1900 AD)	544600	259250
04845	BLD	Saint Peter's Church, Castle Street, Cambridge	CHURCH	EXTANT BUILDING	Medieval to 19th century (1066 AD to 1900 AD)	544529	259089
04863	BLD	Storey's Almshouses		EXTANT BUILDING	18th century (1701 AD to 1800 AD)	544510	259010
04984	BLD	Pythagoras House	HOUSE	EXTANT BUILDING	Post Medieval (1540 AD to 1900 AD)	544480	258990
05026	FS	? Prehistoric pottery, Castle Street, Cambridge	FINDSPOT		Late Prehistoric (4000 BC to 42 AD)	544400	259400
05027	FS	Roman pottery, Gloucester Street	FINDSPOT		Roman (43 AD to 409 AD)	544400	259400
05030	FS	Roman pottery, Pound Hill	FINDSPOT		Roman (43 AD to 409 AD)	544400	259100
05045	FS	Medieval pottery sherds, Westminster College	FINDSPOT		Medieval (1066 AD to 1539 AD)	544400	259000
05046	MON	Castle Street, Cambridge (Medieval remains)		FIND	Medieval (1066 AD to 1539 AD)	544400	259200
05069	MON	Roman features, Castle Street police station		FIND	Roman (43 AD to 409 AD)	544450	259260
05075	FS	Roman knife, Shire Hall	FINDSPOT		Roman (43 AD to 409 AD)	544500	259300
05076	MON	Wall, Shire Hall	WALL	SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	Medieval to 19th century (1066 AD to 1900 AD)	544500	259300
05077	MON	St Peter's Mound		EARTHWORK	Undated	544500	259100

<i>HER no.</i>	<i>Record type</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Monument type</i>	<i>Evidence</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Grid ref (Easting)</i>	<i>Grid ref (Northing)</i>
05078	MON	Roman structure, Lancastrian Free School			Roman (43 AD to 409 AD)	544500	259100
05079	MON	Burials, 12 Shelley Row		FIND	Medieval (1066 AD to 1539 AD)	544400	259200
05079A	FS	Roman pottery, 12 Shelley Row, Cambridge	FINDSPOT		Roman (43 AD to 409 AD)	544400	259200
05080	FS	Small lead toys, Castle Street, Cambridge	FINDSPOT		Medieval (1066 AD to 1539 AD)	544400	259200
05081	FS	Roman pottery, Gloucester Street	FINDSPOT		Roman (43 AD to 409 AD)	544400	259300
05082	MON	Roman inhumations and pottery, Castle Hill, Cambridge		FIND	Roman (43 AD to 409 AD)	544300	259400
05083	FS	Roman pottery, Churchill garage	FINDSPOT		Roman (43 AD to 409 AD)	544300	259400
05084	MON	Roman structure, Drake's Spring		EARTHWORK	Roman (43 AD to 409 AD)	544300	259300
05085	FS	Roman bronze ring, Huntingdon Road, Cambridge	FINDSPOT		Roman (43 AD to 409 AD)	544260	259390
05086	FS	Roman pottery, Castle St, Cambridge	FINDSPOT		Roman (43 AD to 409 AD)	544500	259300
05087	FS	Roman pottery, Castle Street, Cambridge	FINDSPOT		Roman (43 AD to 409 AD)	544500	259300
05093	BLD	The Grove, Cambridge		EXTANT BUILDING	19th century (1801 AD to 1900 AD)	543990	259490
05121	MON	Roman remains, Barrmore		FIND	Roman (43 AD to 409 AD)	544200	259100
05121A	MON	Barrmore		FIND	Medieval (1066 AD to 1539 AD)	544200	259100
05122	MON	Roman pit/well, Madingley Road		FIND	Roman (43 AD to 409 AD)	544200	259100
05122A	FS	Madingley Road	FINDSPOT		Medieval (1066 AD to 1539 AD)	544200	259100
05123	MON	Roman road, Madingley Road		FIND	Roman (43 AD to 409 AD)	544200	259000
05124	MON	Roman pits and burials, St. Edmund's House		EARTHWORK, FIND	Roman (43 AD to 409 AD)	544200	259300
05125	FS	Prehistoric pottery finds, Madingley Road	FINDSPOT		Late Prehistoric (4000 BC to 42 AD)	544300	259000
05125A	FS	Roman pottery, Madingley Road	FINDSPOT		Roman (43 AD to 409 AD)	544300	259000
05125B	MON	Saxon pottery, Cambridge		FIND	Saxon (410 AD to 1065 AD)	544300	259000
05165	FS	Roman coin find, Elterholm, Madingley Road	FINDSPOT		Roman (43 AD to 409 AD)	544060	259120
05165a	FS	Post-Medieval finds, Elterholm, Madingley Road			Post Medieval (1540 AD to 1900 AD)	544060	259120
05167	MON	Architectural fragments, 212 Victoria Road		ARCHITECTURAL COMPONENT	Medieval (1066 AD to 1539 AD)	544400	259550

HER no.	Record type	Name	Monument type	Evidence	Date	Grid ref (Easting)	Grid ref (Northing)
05239	MON	Durolipons (site of)	BANK (EARTHWORK), CELLAR, DITCH, EARTHWORK, ENCLOSURE, FEATURE, FORT, GATE, PALISADE, ROAD, SHRINE, TOWN, WALL	SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	Roman (43 AD to 409 AD)	544400	259300
05239a	MON	Iron Age settlement, Shire Hall, Cambridge	DITCH, ENCLOSURE, HOUSE, SETTLEMENT, SHRINE?	SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	Iron Age (800 BC to 42 AD)	544400	259300
05239b	MON	Early Saxon settlement, Castle Street, Cambridge		SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	Early Saxon (410 AD to 650 AD)	544400	259300
05240	MON	Roman structures, Mount Pleasant		SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	Roman (43 AD to 409 AD)	544300	259200
05240A	MON	Mount Pleasant (Medieval remains)		SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	Medieval (1066 AD to 1539 AD)	544300	259200
05241	MON	Roman remains, Storey's Paddock		SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	Roman (43 AD to 409 AD)	544300	259200
05241A	FS	Prehistoric pottery, Storey's Paddock, Cambridge	FINDSPOT		Late Prehistoric (4000 BC to 42 AD)	544300	259200
05241B	MON	Storey's Paddock (medieval remains)		SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	Medieval (1066 AD to 1539 AD)	544300	259200
05242	MON	Roman remains, Storey's Charity		EARTHWORK, FIND	Roman (43 AD to 409 AD)	544300	259200
05243	MON	Roman remains, Storey's Orchard		SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	Roman (43 AD to 409 AD)	544300	259300
05243A	FS	Prehistoric pottery, Storey's Orchard, Cambridge	FINDSPOT		Late Prehistoric (4000 BC to 42 AD)	544300	259300
05243B	FS	Saxon pottery, Storey's Orchard, Cambridge	FINDSPOT		Saxon (410 AD to 1065 AD)	544300	259300
05243C	MON	Storey's Orchard (Med remains)		SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	Medieval (1066 AD to 1539 AD)	544300	259300
05244A	MON	Castle End Farm (Medieval remains)		EARTHWORK, FIND	Medieval (1066 AD to 1539 AD)	544300	259300
05245	MON	Roman earthwork, Morley's Garage		DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE	Roman (43 AD to 409 AD)	544300	259400
05246	FS	Roman pottery, Comet Place / St John's Place	FINDSPOT		Roman (43 AD to 409 AD)	544400	259300
05246A	MON	Medieval inhumations, Comet Place / St John's Place		SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	Medieval (1066 AD to 1539 AD)	544400	259300
05247	MON	Roman remains, Phoenix Gardens		SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	Roman (43 AD to 409 AD)	544400	259300
05247A	MON	Phoenix Gardens		SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	Late Prehistoric (4000 BC to 42 AD)	544400	259300
05247B	MON	Phoenix Gardens		SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	Medieval (1066 AD to 1539 AD)	544400	259300

<i>HER no.</i>	<i>Record type</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Monument type</i>	<i>Evidence</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Grid ref (Easting)</i>	<i>Grid ref (Northing)</i>
05248	MON	Roman remains, Ridgeons Garden South		SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	Roman (43 AD to 409 AD)	544400	259300
05248A	MON	Ridgeons Garden S		SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	Late Prehistoric (4000 BC to 42 AD)	544400	259300
05248B	MON	Ridgeons Garden S		SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	Medieval (1066 AD to 1539 AD)	544400	259300
05249	MON	Roman enclosure and street, No 17 Shelley Row	DITCH, ENCLOSURE, ROAD, SETTLEMENT, WELL, YARD	SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	Roman (43 AD to 409 AD)	544400	259300
05249A	MON	Iron Age settlement remains, Shelley Row		SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	Iron Age (800 BC to 42 AD)	544400	259300
05249B	FS	No 17 Shelley Row			Late Prehistoric (4000 BC to 42 AD)	544400	259300
05249C	MON	No 17 Shelley Row		SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	Medieval (1066 AD to 1539 AD)	544400	259300
05250	MON	Roman well, No 4 Shelley Row		SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	Roman (43 AD to 409 AD)	544400	259200
05250A	FS	Late prehistoric pottery, 4 Shelley Row	FINDSPOT		Late Prehistoric (4000 BC to 42 AD)	544400	259200
05250B	MON	No 4 Shelley Row		SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	Medieval (1066 AD to 1539 AD)	544400	259200
05251	MON	Roman remains, Gloucester terrace	CROSS, SCULPTURE	SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	Roman (43 AD to 409 AD)	544500	259300
05251A	MON	Gloucester terrace		SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	Late Prehistoric (4000 BC to 42 AD)	544500	259300
05251B	FS	Gloucester terrace	FINDSPOT		Saxon (410 AD to 1065 AD)	544500	259300
05251C	MON	Gloucester terrace		SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	Medieval (1066 AD to 1539 AD)	544500	259300
05252	FS	Roman pottery, Cambridge	FINDSPOT		Roman (43 AD to 409 AD)	544500	259200
05252A	MON	Law Courts, Cambridge (Medieval remains)		SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	Medieval (1066 AD to 1539 AD)	544500	259200
05253	MON	? Roman road, Gloucester Street/Castle Street		FIND	Roman (43 AD to 409 AD)	544400	259400
05254	MON	Roman remains, 10 Gloucester Street		SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	Roman (43 AD to 409 AD)	544400	259400
05255	FS	Roman pottery, Gloucester St, Cambridge	FINDSPOT		Roman (43 AD to 409 AD)	544400	259400
08407	FS	Roman pottery, Pound Hill, Cambridge	FINDSPOT	UNSTRATIFIED FIND	Roman (43 AD to 409 AD)	544400	259000
08434	MON	Cromwellian earthworks, Shire Hall, Cambridge	EARTHWORK, FORT	EARTHWORK	Post Medieval (1540 AD to 1900 AD)	544500	259400
08765	MON	Undated ditch, Garden Centre site, Castle Street, Cambridge		SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	Undated	544350	259400
08766	MON	Late Roman town wall, St Peter's Street, Cambridge		SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	Roman (43 AD to 409 AD)	544510	259100

<i>HER no.</i>	<i>Record type</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Monument type</i>	<i>Evidence</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Grid ref (Easting)</i>	<i>Grid ref (Northing)</i>
08766A	FS	Medieval occupation debris, St Peter's Street, Cambridge	FINDSPOT		Medieval (1066 AD to 1539 AD)	544510	259100
08768	MON	Roman site N of Shire Hall		SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	Roman (43 AD to 409 AD)	544500	259300
08768A	MON	Iron Age settlement, Cambridge	DITCH, VILLAGE	SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	Iron Age (800 BC to 42 AD)	544500	259300
08768B	MON	Saxo-Norman activity alongside the Via Devana, Cambridge	DITCH, ROAD, SETTLEMENT	SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	Saxo-Norman (1001 AD to 1150 AD)	544500	259300
08769	MON	Medieval road, St Peter's Street, Cambridge		SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	Medieval (1066 AD to 1539 AD)	544500	259100
08769A	FS	Roman pits, St Peter's St, Cambridge	FINDSPOT		Roman (43 AD to 409 AD)	544500	259100
08769B	MON	Saxo-Norman remains, St Peter's Street, Cambridge		SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	Saxo-Norman (1001 AD to 1150 AD)	544500	259100
08770	MON	Pound Hill		FIND, SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	Roman (43 AD to 409 AD)	544400	259100
08770A	MON	Saxon and Saxo-Norman remains, Pound Hill, Cambridge		SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	Early Saxon to Saxo-Norman (410 AD to 1150 AD)	544400	259100
10092	FS	One sherd of Saxo-Norman pottery, Medieval pottery and post-medieval remains, Fitzwilliam College, Cambridge	FINDSPOT		Late Saxon to 19th century (851 AD to 1900 AD)	543950	259450
10168	FS	Saxon silver penny, Castle Hill, Cambridge	FINDSPOT		Late Saxon (851 AD to 1000 AD)	544400	259300
10520	FS	C9th coin, Cambridge	FINDSPOT		Middle Saxon to Late Saxon (801 AD to 900 AD)	544483	259413
11136	MON	Churchyard, All Saints' Church, Cambridge		SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	Medieval (1066 AD to 1539 AD)	544500	259200
11503	MON	Roman occupation evidence, 75, 83 and 85 Castle Street, Cambridge		SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	Roman (43 AD to 409 AD)	544409	259282
11503A	MON	Medieval remains, 75, 83 and 85 Castle Street, Cambridge		SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	Medieval (1066 AD to 1539 AD)	544409	259282
11521	MON	Roman features, Kettle's Yard		SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	Roman (43 AD to 409 AD)	544550	259070
11521A	MON	Medieval burials, Kettle's Yard	INHUMATION CEMETERY	SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	Medieval (1066 AD to 1539 AD)	544550	259070
11718	MON	Human remains, 73 Castle Street, Cambridge		SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	Medieval to Modern (1066 AD to 2050 AD)	544418	259273
11829	PLA	Chesterton wapentake		DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE	Saxon (410 AD to 1065 AD)	544600	259200
11880	MON	Medieval castle ditch, Castle Inn		SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	Medieval (1066 AD to 1539 AD)	544511	259183

<i>HER no.</i>	<i>Record type</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Monument type</i>	<i>Evidence</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Grid ref (Easting)</i>	<i>Grid ref (Northing)</i>
11929	MON	Medieval to Post Medieval quarry pits and residual pottery, 19- 37 Castle Street, Cambridge		SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	Medieval to 19th century (1066 AD to 1900 AD)	544495	259145
11965	MON	Prehistoric remains, New Hall College		SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	Early Mesolithic to Late Iron Age (10000 BC to 42 AD)	544070	259520
11965C	MON	Roman remains, New Hall College		DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE, FIND	Roman (43 AD to 409 AD)	544080	259400
CB14818	BLD	Saint Luke's Church, Victoria Road, Cambridge	CHURCH	EXTANT BUILDING	19th century to Modern (1801 AD to 2050 AD)	544684	259620
CB14864	BLD	Castle Street Methodist Church, Cambridge		EXTANT BUILDING	Modern (1901 AD to 2050 AD)	544505	259134
CB15029	MON	Roman structural remains, 73-75 Castle Hill, Cambridge		SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	Roman (43 AD to 409 AD)	544426	259282
CB15071	MON	Destroyed pillbox, Shire Hall			World War II (1939 AD to 1945 AD)	544400	259500
CB15106	MON	Shire Hall, Cambridge (Cold War emergency planning centre)			Modern (1901 AD to 2050 AD)	544539	259302
CB15416	MON	Bronze Age features, Fitzwilliam College Library		SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	Bronze Age (2500 BC to 701 BC)	544015	259505
CB15489	MON	Roman and Medieval remains, Former Cow and Calf, Cambridge		SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	Roman to 16th century (43 AD to 1600 AD)	544406	259166
CB15496	MON	Multiperiod remains, Magdalene College, Chesterton Road		DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE, EARTHWORK, SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	14th century to 20th century (1301 AD to 2000 AD)	544705	259224
CB15498	MON	Iron Age and Roman features, Land adjoining 68 Castle Street, Cambridge		SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	Late Bronze Age to 5th century Roman (1000 BC to 409 AD)	544450	259310
CB15499	MON	Roman pit, 71 Castle Street, Cambridge		SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	4th century AD (301 AD to 400 AD)	544419	259267
CB15716	MON	Multiperiod features, Cambridge Folk Museum		SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	Roman to 17th century (43 AD to 1700 AD)	544565	259046
MCB15796	MON	Roman and Early Medieval deposits, 18 and 18a St. Peter Street, Cambridge		SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	Roman to Saxo-Norman (43 AD to 1150 AD)	544489	259087
MCB15878	MON	Ridge and furrow remains, Storey's Way, Cambridge		SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	Medieval (1066 AD to 1539 AD)	543945	259264
MCB15879	MON	Coprolite works, New Hall		SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	19th century to 20th century (1801 AD to 2000 AD)	544245	259376
MCB15880	MON	Post Medieval quarry and landscaping, Fitzwilliam College		SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	Post Medieval (1540 AD to 1900 AD)	543926	259468

<i>HER no.</i>	<i>Record type</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Monument type</i>	<i>Evidence</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Grid ref (Easting)</i>	<i>Grid ref (Northing)</i>
MCB15881	MON	Roman inhumation, St Edmund's College	INHUMATION	SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	Roman (43 AD to 409 AD)	544125	259240
MCB15886	MON	Ridge and furrow remains, St Edmund's College		DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE, SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	Medieval to 20th century (1066 AD to 2000 AD)	544125	259269
MCB16062	MON	Roman remains, 68-70 Castle Street, Cambridge		SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	Roman to 3rd century AD (43 AD to 300 AD)	544435	259310
MCB16074	MON	Norman castle ditch, Cambridge	DITCH, MOAT?	SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	Medieval to 11th century (1066 AD to 1100 AD)	544572	259149
MCB16299	MON	Roman enclosure ditches and burials, St. Edmunds College, Cambridge		FIND, STRATIFIED FIND, SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	1st century AD to 5th century Roman (1 AD to 409 AD)	544150	259230
MCB16304	MON	Roman road and field system, Storey's Way		CONJECTURAL EVIDENCE, SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	Roman (43 AD to 409 AD)	543816	259481
MCB16305	MON	Medieval and Post-Medieval remains, Storey's Way		SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	Medieval to 19th century (1066 AD to 1900 AD)	543816	259481
MCB16526	BLD	Cambridge Folk Museum, Cambridge	INN, MUSEUM	EXTANT BUILDING	20th century to Unknown (1936 AD to 2100 AD)	544590	259060
MCB17227	BLD	Chapel of Saint Edmund's House, Cambridge	ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH	EXTANT BUILDING	Modern (1901 AD to 2050 AD)	544166	259287
MCB17305	BLD	Eagle brewery, 212-214 Victoria Road, Cambridge		DEMOLISHED BUILDING, DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE	19th century (1801 AD to 1900 AD)	544400	259550
MCB17392	MON	Saxon cess pit, Land adjoining 68 Castle Street, Cambridge		SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	Late Saxon (851 AD to 1065 AD)	544450	259310
MCB17393	MON	Outer bailey and Civil War ditch, Land adjoining 68 Castle Street, Cambridge		CONJECTURAL EVIDENCE, STRUCTURE, SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	Medieval to 19th century (1066 AD to 1900 AD)	544450	259310
MCB17461	MON	Late Iron Age pits, St Edmund's College, Cambridge		STRATIFIED FIND	Late Iron Age (100 BC to 42 AD)	544160	259230
MCB17830	MON	Roman features, Fitzwilliam College Library		SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	Late Iron Age to 5th century Roman (100 BC to 409 AD)	544015	259505
MCB17831	MON	Medieval and post-medieval features, Fitzwilliam College Library		SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	Medieval to 20th century (1066 AD to 2000 AD)	544015	259505
MCB17905	MON	Roman ditch and wall, Northampton Street		SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	Roman (43 AD to 409 AD)	544540	259040
MCB18483	MON	Late post-medieval remains, Benson Place, Cambridge		SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	18th century to 20th century (1701 AD to 2000 AD)	544230	259550



<i>HER no.</i>	<i>Record type</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Monument type</i>	<i>Evidence</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Grid ref (Easting)</i>	<i>Grid ref (Northing)</i>
MCB19099	MON	Post medieval postholes, Fitzwilliam College, Cambridge		SUB SURFACE DEPOSIT	Post Medieval (1540 AD to 1900 AD)	543978	259454
MCB19395	MON	Assize Court Building, Cambridge	ASSIZE COURT	DEMOLISHED BUILDING, DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE	19th century to Cold War (1841 AD to 1954 AD)	544490	259225
MCB19580	MON	Wall foundations at Castle Hill Mound, Cambridge	CURTAIN WALL	EXCAVATED FEATURE	2nd century AD to 19th century (101 AD to 1900 AD)	544596	259169
MCB19822	MON	Roman features at Castle Street, Cambridge	FEATURE, LAYER, OVEN, PIT, QUARRY	EXCAVATED FEATURE	Roman to 19th century (43 AD to 1900 AD)	544579	259068
MCB19848	BLD	Rendezvous Cinema, Magrath Avenue, Cinema	BUILDING	DEMOLISHED BUILDING	20th century (1901 AD to 2000 AD)	544564	259406
MCB19901	MON	A medieval ditch at 59 Histon Road, Cambridge	DITCH	EXCAVATED FEATURE	Medieval (1066 AD to 1539 AD)	544281	259645

For Record Type MON= Monument, FS= Findspot, BLD= Building, PLA= Place

## APPENDIX B. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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## APPENDIX C. OASIS REPORT FORM

All fields are required unless they are not applicable.

### Project Details

OASIS Number	oxfordar3-154553		
Project Name	The Former Service Station Site at the south end of Huntingdon Road, Cambridge		
Project Dates (fieldwork)	Start		Finish
Previous Work (by OA East)	No		Future Work
			Unknown

### Project Reference Codes

Site Code	CAM HUN 13	Planning App. No.	110876FUL
HER No.	n/a	Related HER/OASIS No.	

### Type of Project/Techniques Used

Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPS 5
Development Type	Urban Residential

### Please select all techniques used:

#### DBA

<input type="checkbox"/> Aerial Photography - interpretation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Documentary Search
<input type="checkbox"/> Aerial Photography - new	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Visual Inspection (Site Visit)

### Monument Types & Period

List feature types using the [NMR Monument Type Thesaurus](#) together with their respective periods. If no features were found, please state "none".

Monument	Period
n/a	Select period...
	Select period...
	Select period...
	Select period...

### Project Location

County	Cambridgeshire	Site Address (including postcode if possible)	
District	Cambridge City	Former Texaco Garage, Huntingdon Road, Cambridge, CB3	
Parish	Cambridge		
HER	Cambridgeshire		
Study Area	0.13 hectares	National Grid Reference	TL 4429 5944

### Project Originators

Organisation	OA EAST
Project Brief Originator	Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Team
Project Design Originator	n/a
Project Manager	Stephen Macaulay
Supervisor	Tom Phillips

### Project Archives

Physical Archive	Digital Archive	Paper Archive
Cambs County Council	OA East	Cambs County Council
CAM HUN 13	CAM HUN 13	CAM HUN 13

### Archive Contents/Media

	Physical Contents	Digital Contents	Paper Contents
Animal Bones	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ceramics	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Environmental	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Glass	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Human Bones	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Industrial	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Leather	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Metal	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Stratigraphic		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Survey		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Textiles	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Wood	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Worked Bone	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Worked Stone/Lithic	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
None	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Digital Media	Paper Media
<input type="checkbox"/> Database	<input type="checkbox"/> Aerial Photos
<input type="checkbox"/> GIS	<input type="checkbox"/> Context Sheet
<input type="checkbox"/> Geophysics	<input type="checkbox"/> Correspondence
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Images	<input type="checkbox"/> Diary
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Illustrations	<input type="checkbox"/> Drawing
<input type="checkbox"/> Moving Image	<input type="checkbox"/> Manuscript
<input type="checkbox"/> Spreadsheets	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Map
<input type="checkbox"/> Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Matrices
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Text	<input type="checkbox"/> Microfilm
<input type="checkbox"/> Virtual Reality	<input type="checkbox"/> Misc.
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Research/Notes
	<input type="checkbox"/> Photos
	<input type="checkbox"/> Plans
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Report
	<input type="checkbox"/> Sections
	<input type="checkbox"/> Survey

### Notes:



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Figure 1: Site location (red) showing proximity of HER entries (green)



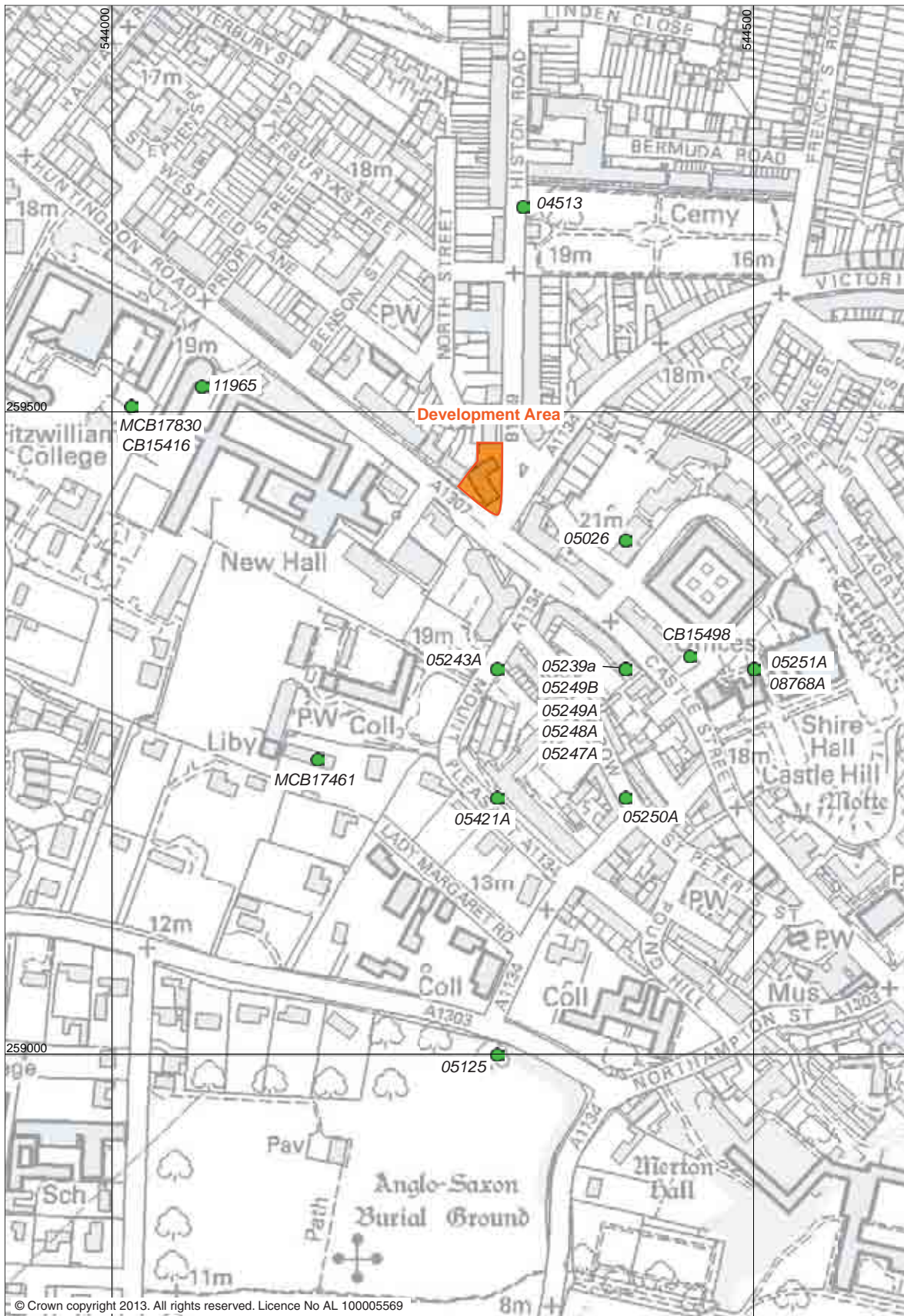


Figure 2: Prehistoric HER entries 0.5km radius







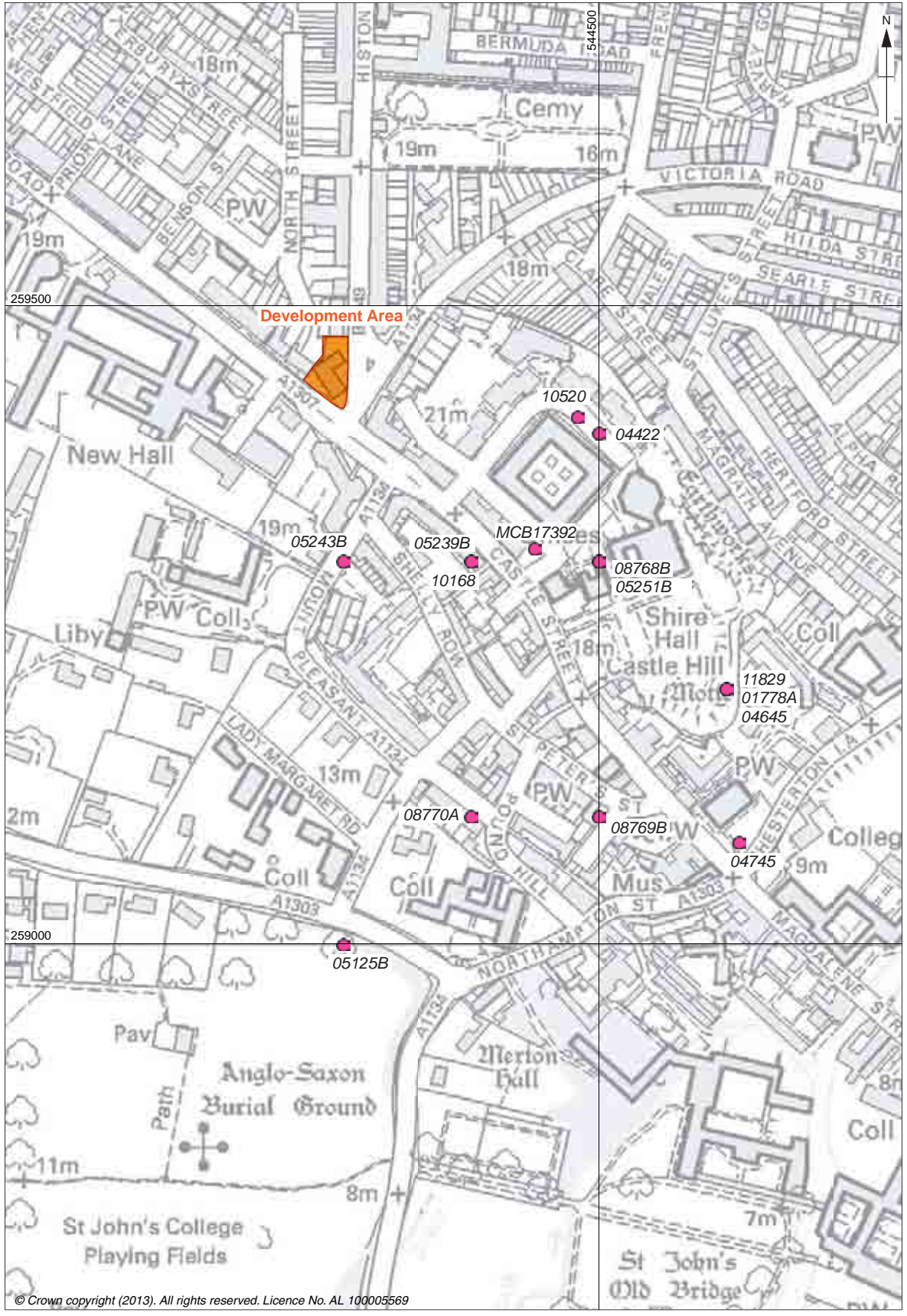
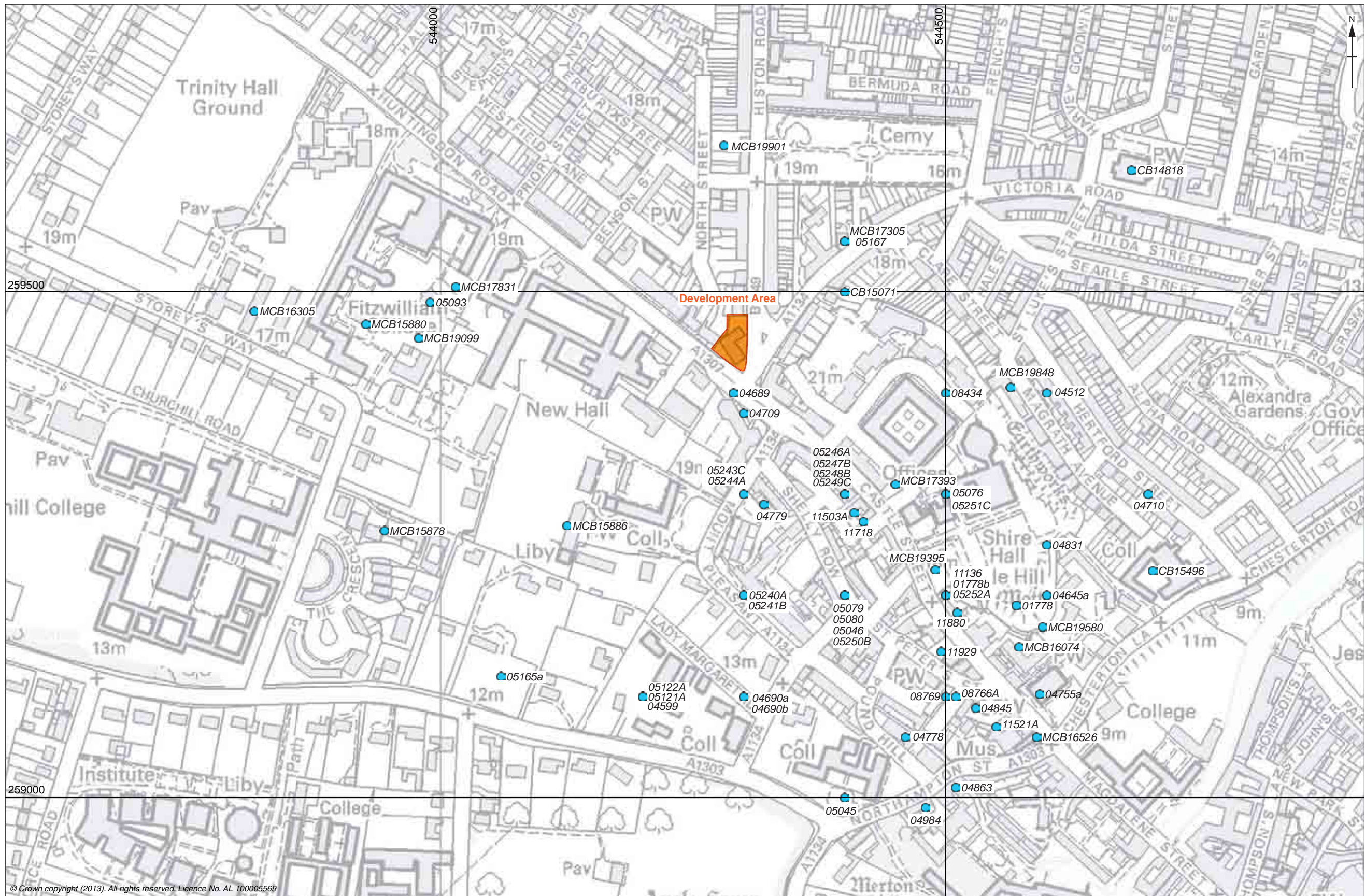


Figure 4: Anglo-Saxon HER entries 0.5km radius





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Figure 5: Medieval and later HER entries 0.5km radius





Figure 6: Cambridge 1575, by George Braun and Hogenberg



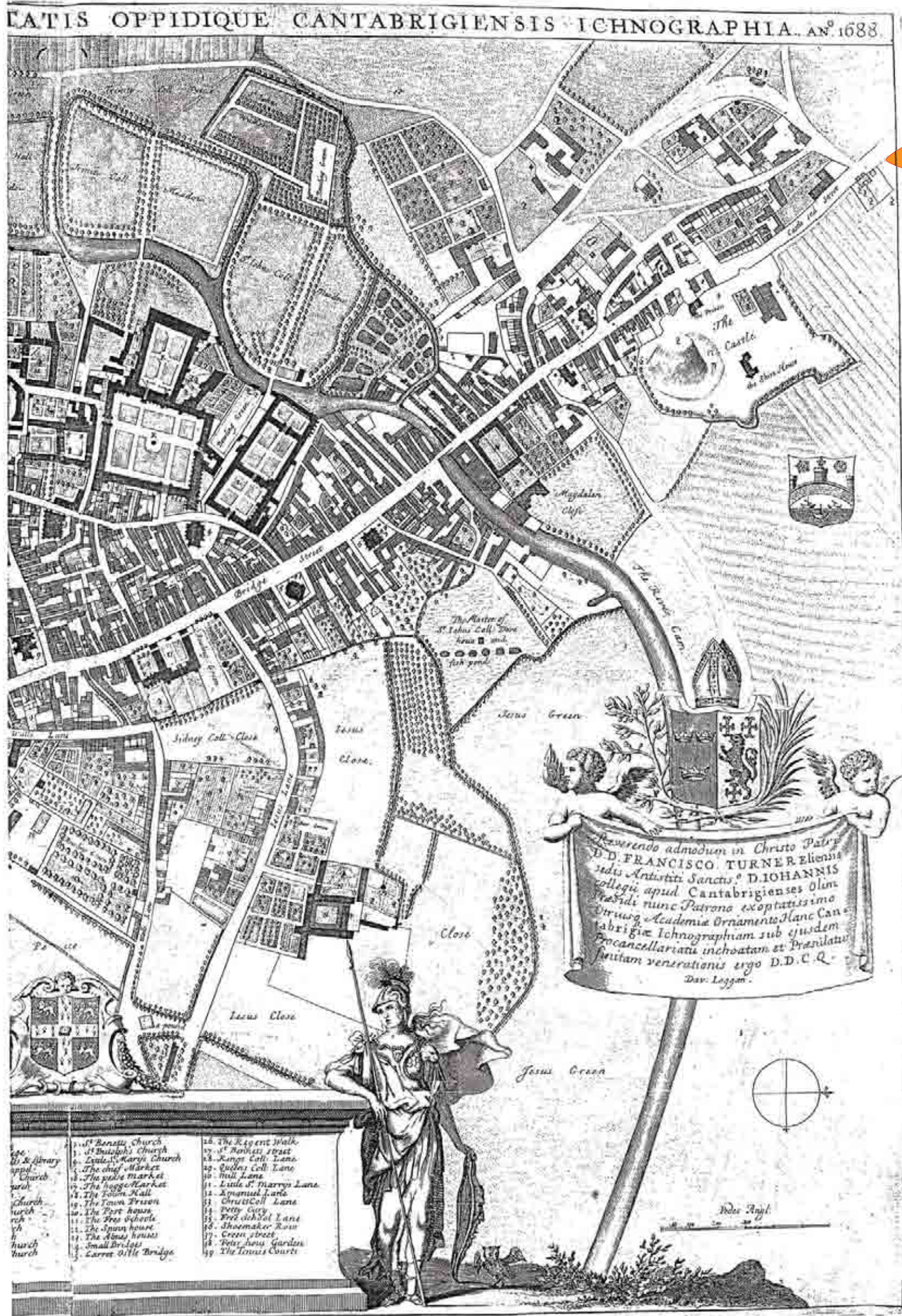
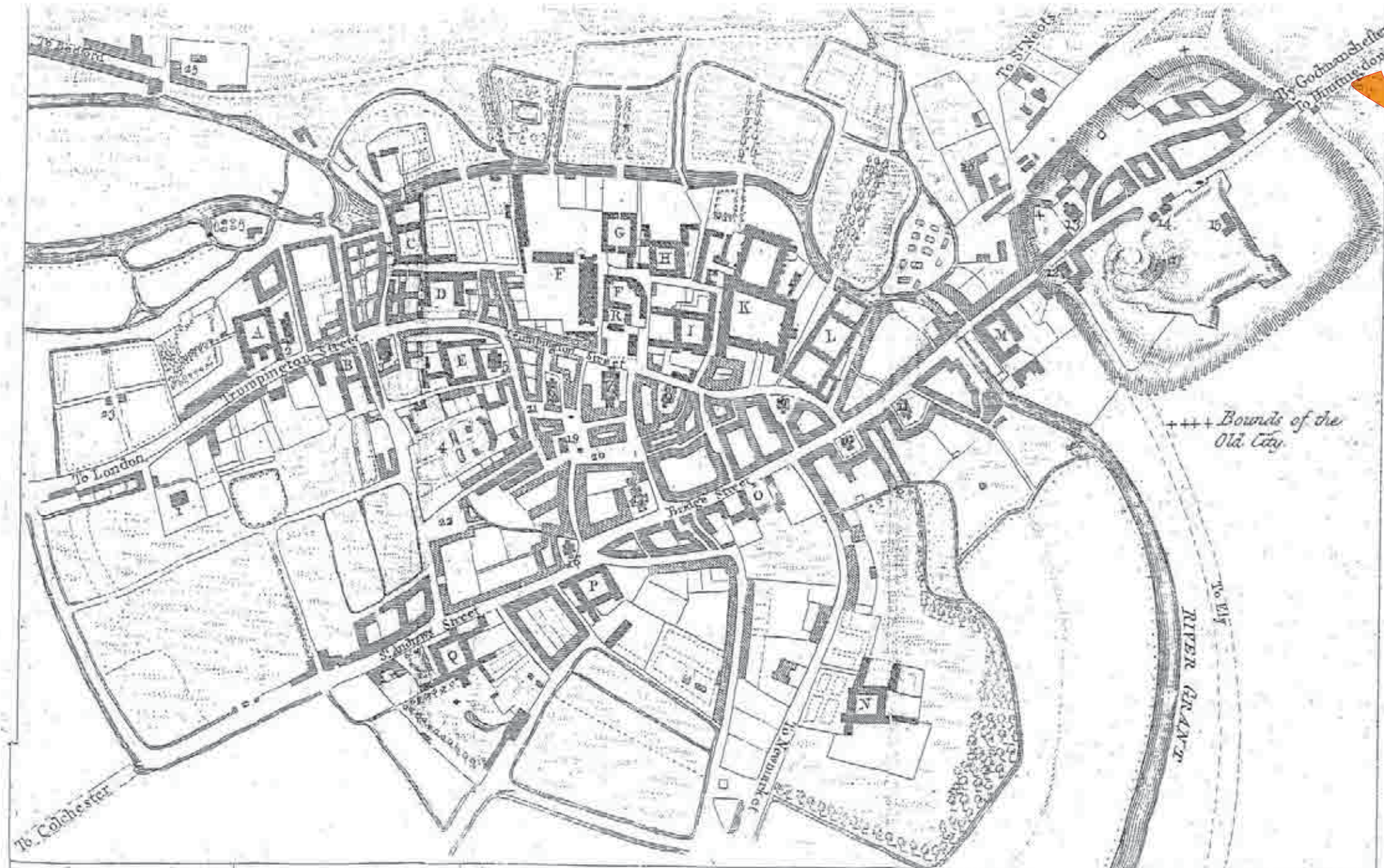
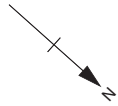


Figure 7: Cambridge 1688, by David Loggan (excerpt)





Development Area

PLAN OF CAMBRIDGE. 1763.				
A. <i>S<sup>t</sup> Peter's College.</i>	I. <i>Carus College.</i>	R. <i>Schools &amp; Libr.</i>	6. <i>S<sup>t</sup> Edwards.</i>	12. <i>S<sup>t</sup> Giles's.</i>
B. <i>Pembroke Hall.</i>	K. <i>Trinity College.</i>	1. <i>Hospital.</i>	7. <i>C<sup>t</sup> S<sup>t</sup> Mary's.</i>	13. <i>S<sup>t</sup> Peter's.</i>
C. <i>Queens College.</i>	L. <i>S<sup>t</sup> John's College.</i>	2. <i>Int. S<sup>t</sup> Mary's Church.</i>	8. <i>S<sup>t</sup> Michael's.</i>	14. <i>Castle.</i>
D. <i>Catherine Hall.</i>	M. <i>Magdalen College.</i>	3. <i>S<sup>t</sup> Botolph's.</i>	9. <i>All Saints.</i>	15. <i>Bridewell.</i>
E. <i>Denet College.</i>	N. <i>Jesus College.</i>	4. <i>Botanic Gardens.</i>	10. <i>S<sup>t</sup> Sepulchres.</i>	16. <i>S<sup>t</sup> Andrews Ch.</i>
F. <i>Kings College.</i>	O. <i>Sidney College.</i>	5. <i>S<sup>t</sup> Benedict's Church.</i>	11. <i>S<sup>t</sup> Clement's.</i>	17. <i>Trinity Ch.</i>
G. <i>Clare Hall.</i>	P. <i>Christ College.</i>			18. <i>Pythagoras's School.</i>
H. <i>Trinity Hall.</i>	Q. <i>Immanuel College.</i>			19. <i>Shire Hall.</i>
				20. <i>Butter Market.</i>
				21. <i>Corn Market.</i>
				22. <i>Beast Market.</i>
				23. <i>New Gardens.</i>
				24. <i>Silver Street.</i>
				25. <i>Newnham.</i>

Figure 8: Cambridge 1763





Development Area



Figure 9: Cambridge 1798 by William Custance (excerpt)



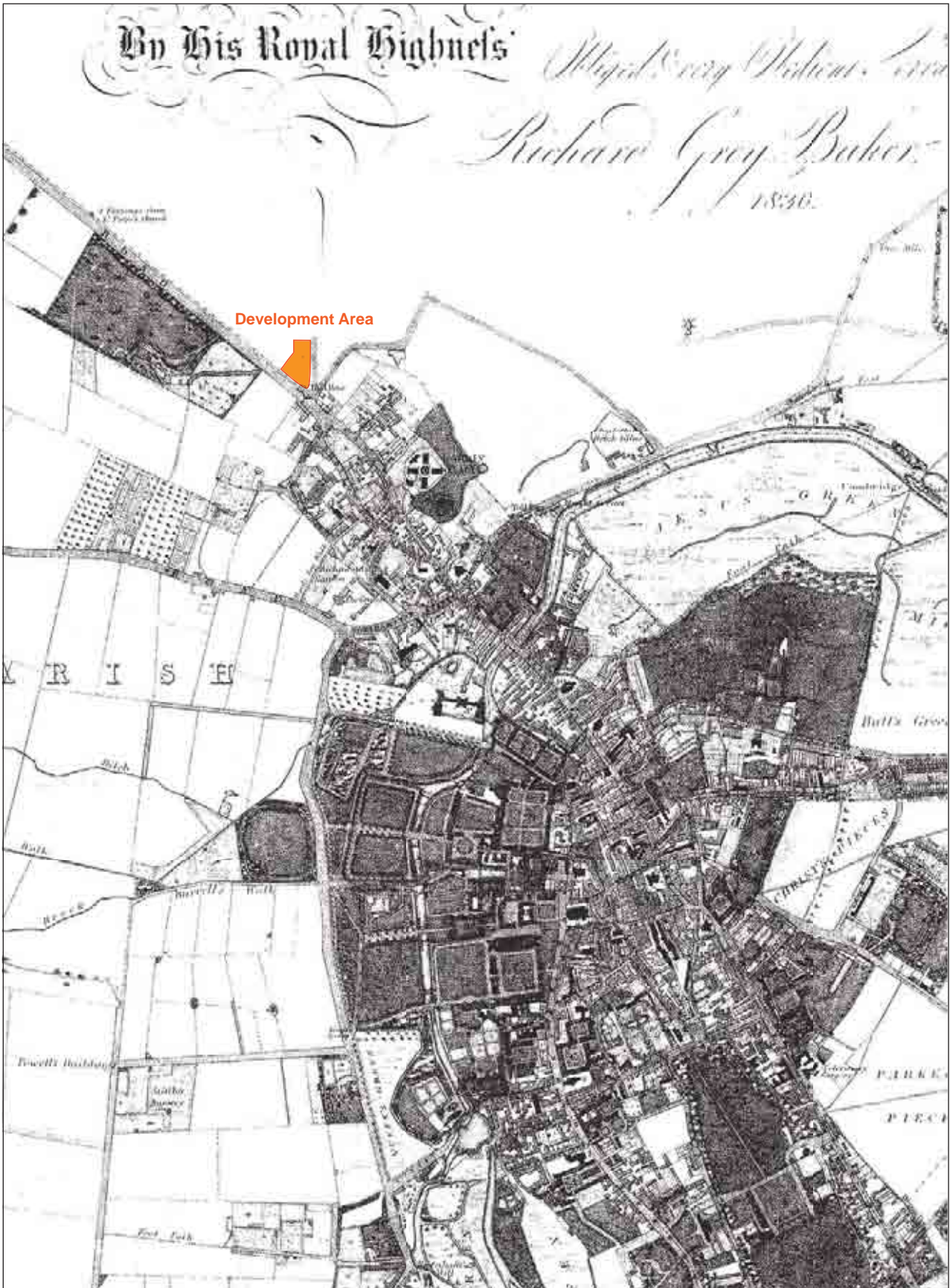


Figure 10: Cambridge 1830, by Richard Grey Baker (excerpt)



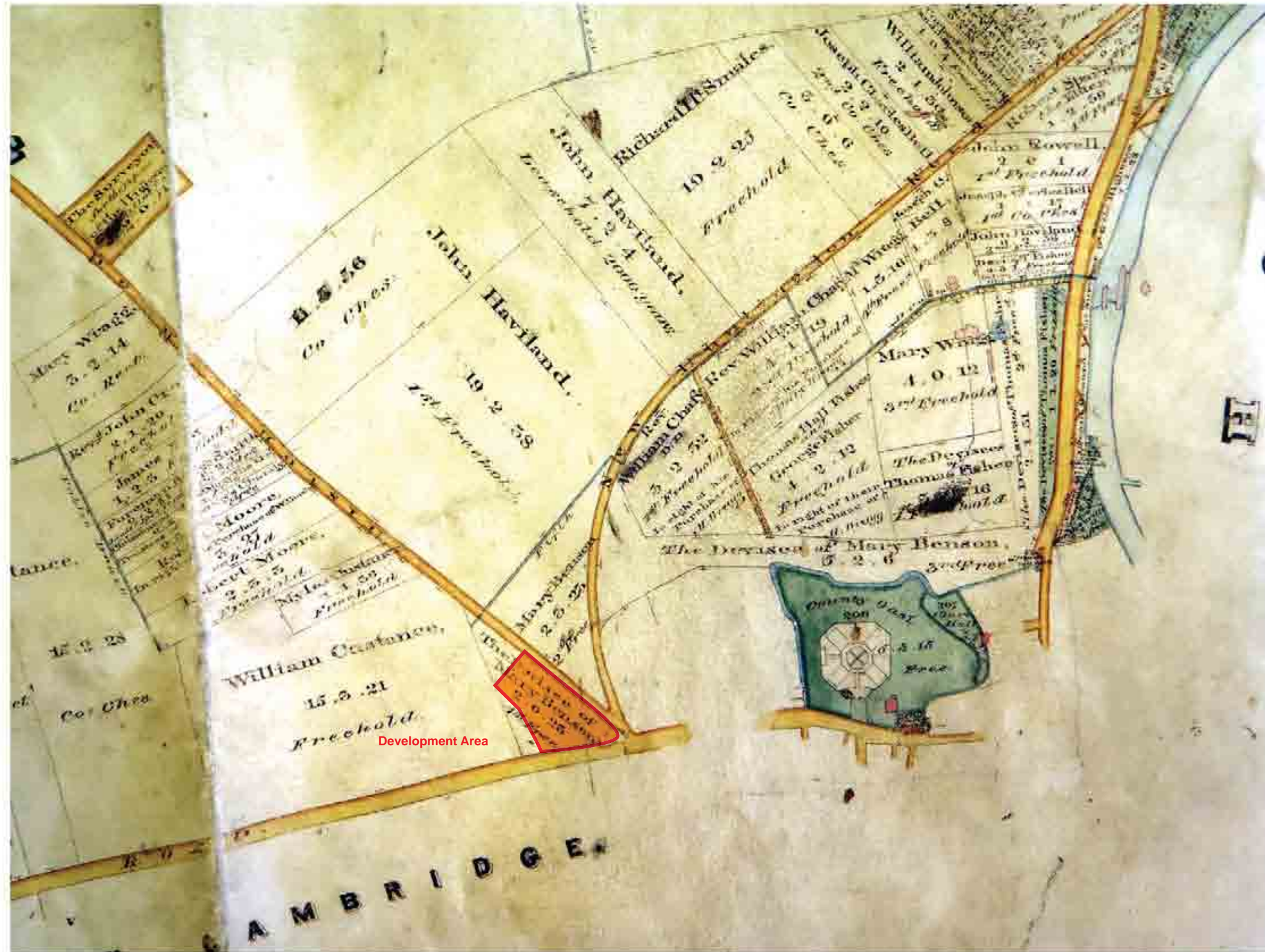
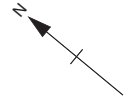


Figure 11: Chesterton Inclosure map 1840 (excerpt)



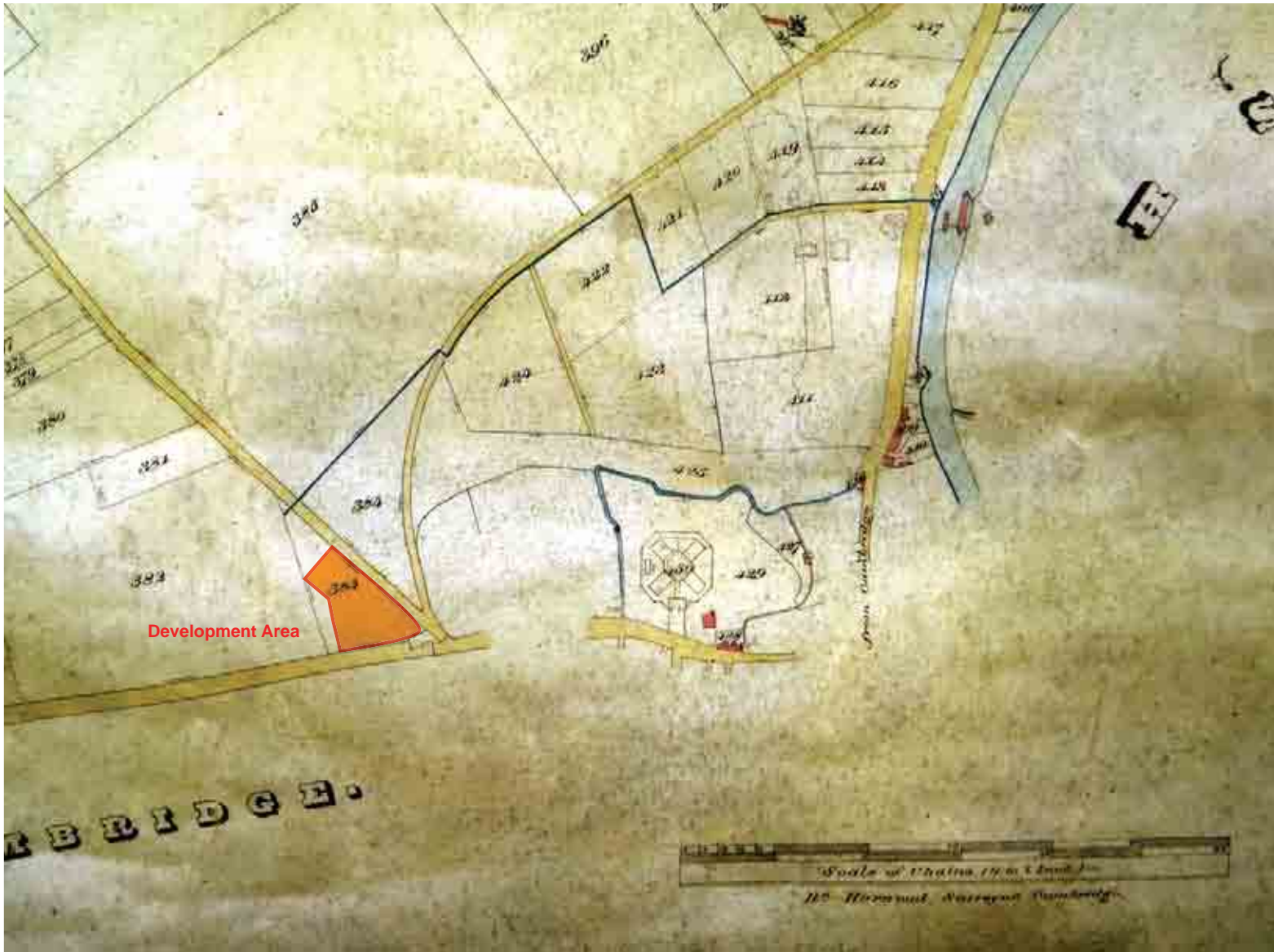


Fig. 12: Chesterton Tithe map 1839-40 (excerpt)



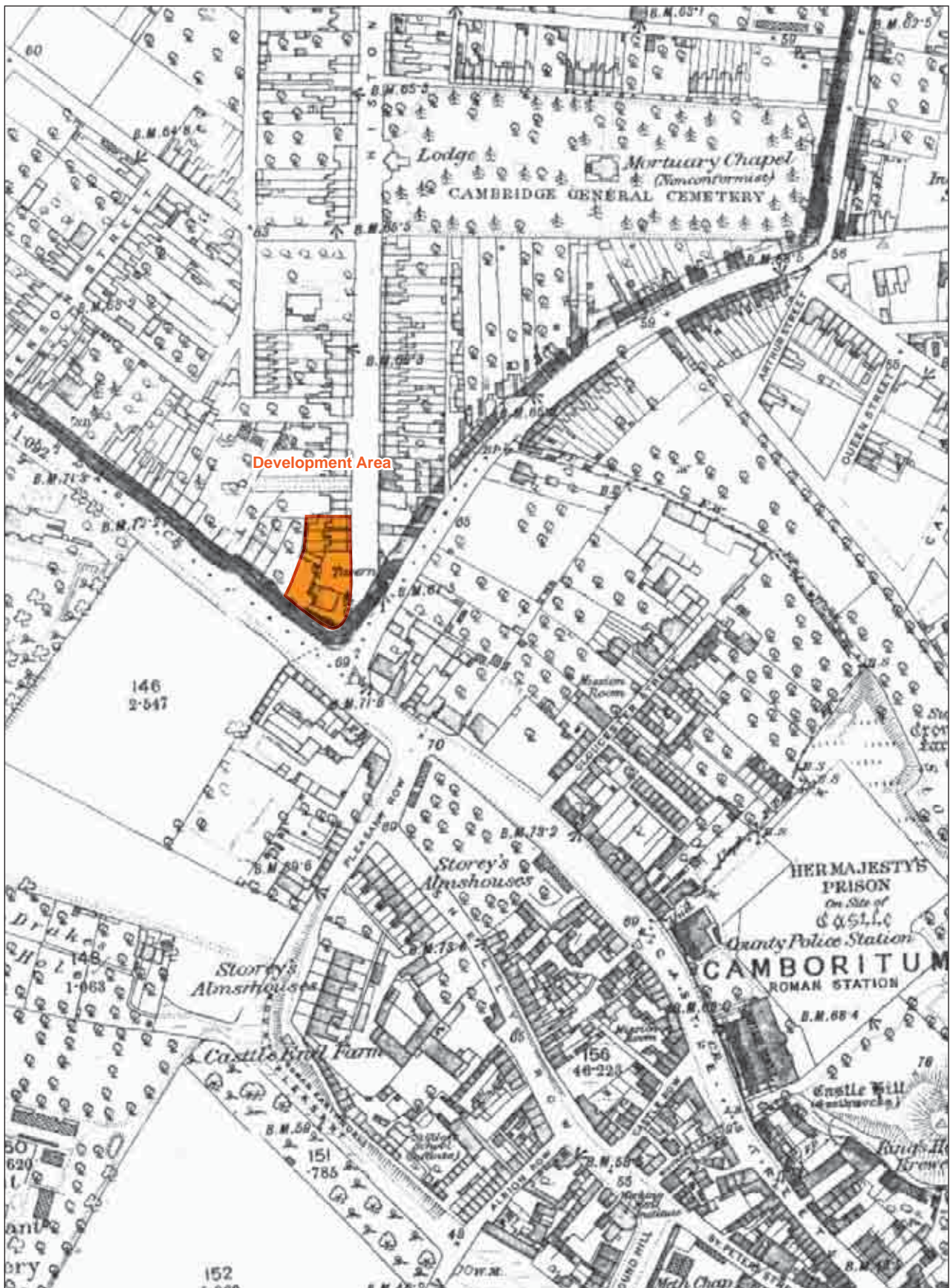


Figure 13: Ordnance Survey First Edition 1885





Figure 14: Ordnance Survey Second Edition 1901





Figure 15: Ordnance Survey Third Edition 1926



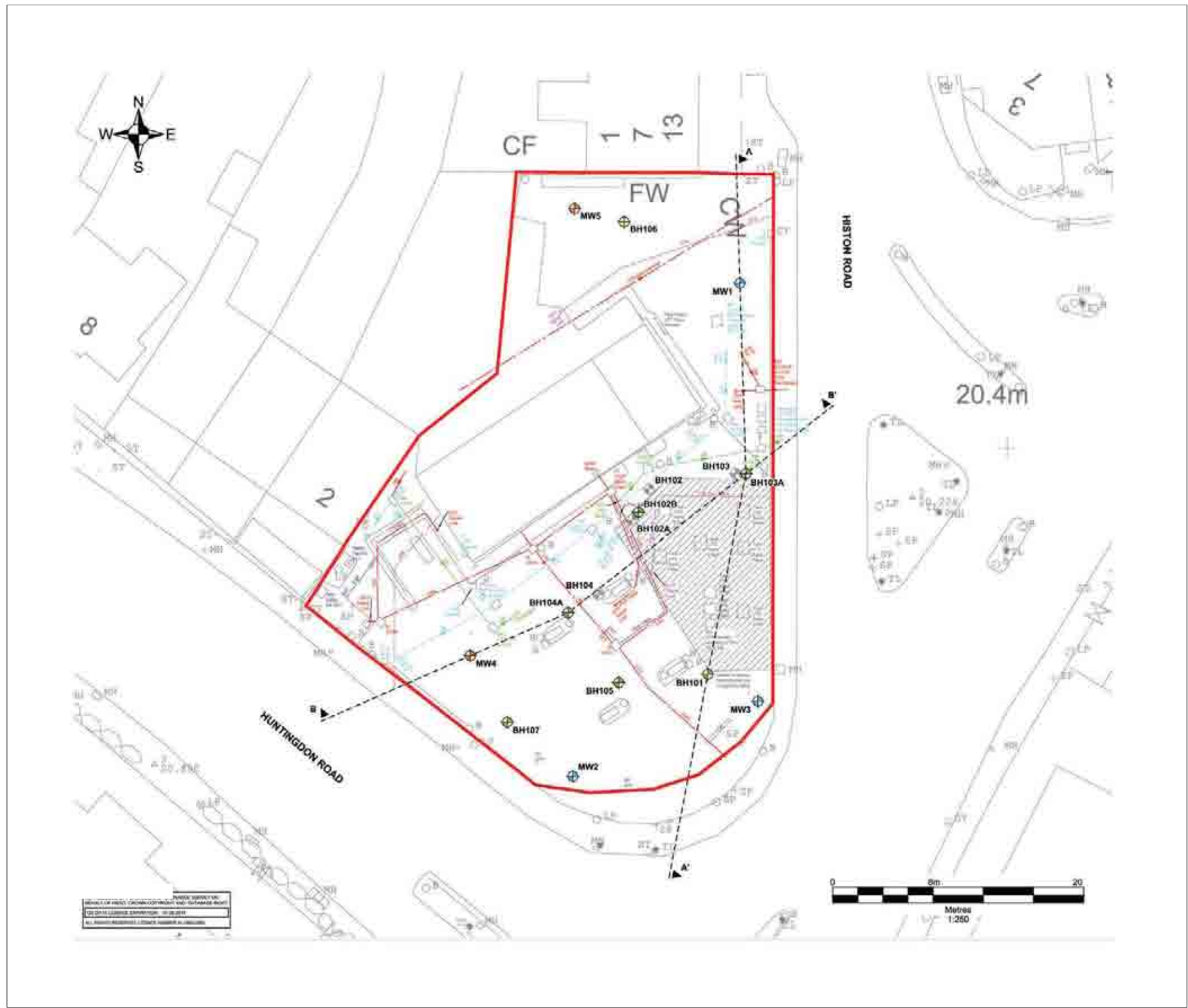


Figure 16: Location of boreholes. Data provided by SLR Consulting Ltd.

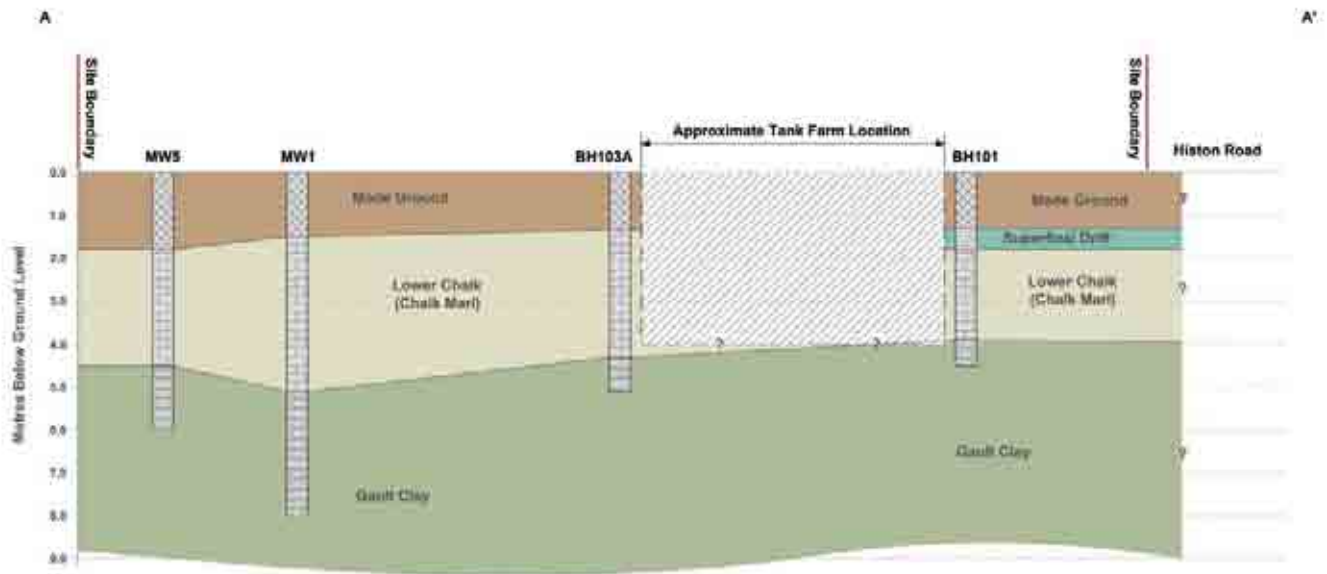


Figure 17: Borehole Survey Section A. Data provided by SLR Consulting Ltd.

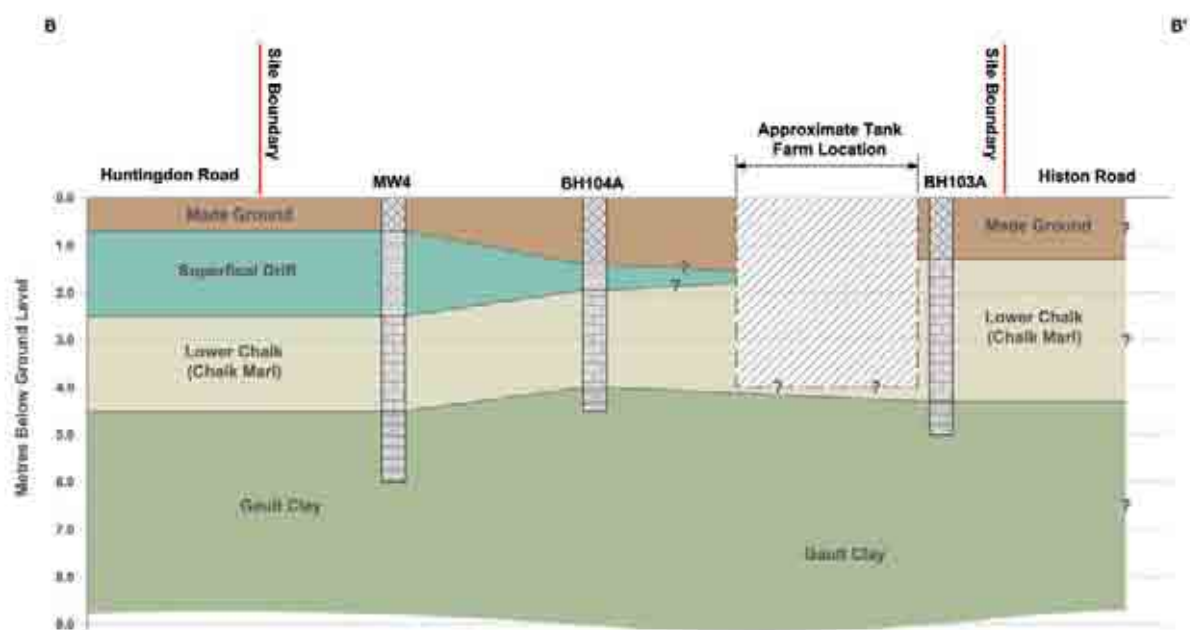


Figure 18: Borehole Survey Section B. Data provided by SLR Consulting Ltd.



Plate 1: Current photo of the site looking north from the junction of Huntingdon Road and Victoria Road



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