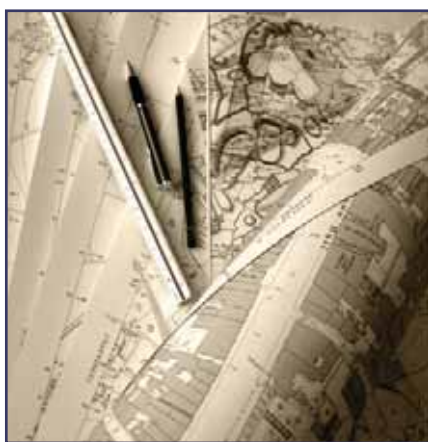


Ridgeons' Site, Cromwell Road, Cambridge



Desk-Based Assessment



February 2015

Client: Januarys Consulting Surveyors

OA East Report No: 1747

OASIS No: oxfordar3-204654

NGR: TL466582

Ridgeons' Site, Cromwell Road, Cambridge

Desk-Based Assessment

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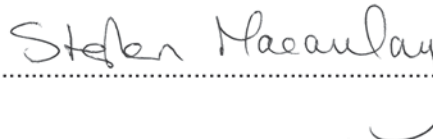
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Summary

Oxford Archaeology East carried out an archaeological desk-based assessment on the Ridgeon's Site, Cromwell Road, Cambridge in February 2015. The site, which covers approximately 3.27ha, is currently occupied by large warehouse type buildings, a car park and a balancing pond, and is earmarked for residential development.

Finds of prehistoric material within the vicinity of the site have been somewhat sporadic and appear, for the most part, not to have been associated with in-situ archaeological features. The same is broadly true of the evidence for Roman activity, although there is a possibility that a Roman cemetery existed at Coldham's Common, to the north of the site.

An Anglo-Saxon cemetery has been located at Mill Road, to the west of the site, and records exist of isolated archaeological finds dating to the Saxon period in the general vicinity of the development area.

During the medieval period the site was owned by Barnwell Priory and formed part of the East Fields of Cambridge. At this time the site was under pasture, which is a relatively non-destructive land use. More recently, buildings were constructed on the proposed site that were associated with the Cambridge to Ely railway which lies immediately to the west.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Planning Background

1.1.1 Oxford Archaeology were commissioned to carry out a desk based assessment for a plot at the Ridgeons' Site, to the west of Cromwell Road, Cambridge (Fig 1). The land is currently occupied by a balancing pond (northern corner), a customer car park, a staff car park, an external yard area and detached plumbing and heating warehouse/showroom. The site is 3.27ha in area and the proposed development is for dwellings.

1.2 Location, Geology and Topography

1.2.1 The site is to the west of Cromwell Road and to the east of the Cambridge to Ely railway line. It is situated at between 10m and 15m OD on land which slopes roughly from south to north. The river Cam lies approximately 1km to the north-west.

1.2.2 The geology of the site consists of Cretaceous West Melbury Marly Chalk Formation, however, no superficial deposits are recorded. (<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>). No superficial deposits could be seen during a site visit as the development area is concreted over.

1.3 Acknowledgements

1.3.1 This desk based assessment was commissioned by Januarys Consultant Surveyors. HER information was provided by Sarah Bultz at Cambridgeshire County Council. The project was managed by Stephen Macaulay.

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL SOURCES

2.1 Historical Sources

- 2.1.1 The historical research regarding Barnwell Priory presented in this section is largely derived from Atkins (2012).
- 2.1.2 The proposed development lies within the parish of Barnwell, approximately 750m to the south-east of the site of Barnwell Priory. The priory was described as being "a place lying in the fields of Cambridge, to wit 13 acres around the springs of Barnwell which King Henry I gave rise...extends along the highroad the full length of the Canons' courtyard, while in depth it stretches over dry land to the river bank" (Maitland 1964, 191). This new site was located at a holy well and a deserted wooden oratory which had been built by a hermit called Godson and dedicated to St Andrew. There is no indication that there was a nearby settlement -indeed the implication that there was a hermitage located here suggests, that there was no settlement nearby.
- 2.1.3 Cambridge land beyond the town was divided into two main fields, the West Fields and the East Fields, which were each sub-divided into four fields. The proposed development lies in part of the East Fields, the bulk of which were held by Barnwell Priory in the late medieval period (Underwood 1993, 169). As a consequence, the East Fields were sometimes referred to as Barnwell Fields.
- 2.1.4 In the 1279 survey, the priory was recorded as having 391 acres and 3.5 roods of land. This also records the site of Barnwell Priory as being 13 acres in size, with a further two acres recorded near the gate of the priory. These two acres were presumably the site of the new lay settlement around the priory. Maitland makes the point that by 1279 the priory would have had an agricultural village which was detached from the main town; this group of houses would have grown up to meet the priory's demand for labour on the large quantity of arable land it had acquired (Maitland 1964, 148 & 183).
- 2.1.5 The number of houses in this settlement is not clear at this time, the 1279 survey's record of 97 houses in Barnwell seems to include both the priory settlement in Barnwell fields and the Saxon Barnwell suburb, with its own church of St Andrew the Great, located just outside the town next to King's Ditch, more than 1km to the west (Taylor 1999, fig. 22). At this time the Barnwell holdings comprised c. one sixth of the whole of Cambridge (583 houses), with the principal owner of these Barnwell properties being the priory. The 97 houses quoted in 1279 would presumably be far more than the detached settlement around the priory.
- 2.1.6 It is suggested that after the priory's dissolution in 1538, most of the lots were bought by John Lacy, a farmer, who leased the former priory lands and tithes for some years (Maitland 1964, 192), although various lots were purchased by Dr Legh (Danckwerts 1980, 211). In 1550 the priory and its lands were granted to Sir Antony Browne and resold twice in three years, the last time to Dr Thomas Wendy of Haslingfield in 1553 (*ibid*, 211-12).
- 2.1.7 The priory was considered too far out of town to become a college and Thomas' heir removed much of its stone for use in a new chapel at Corpus Christi College (Salzman 1967, 256). The farmland probably became Barnwell Abbey Farm, which was owned by Thomas Panton II at the time of the 1807 Act of Enclosure. It was auctioned off in 1809 when the area of the farm roughly corresponded with the 391 acres the Prior of Barnwell is said to have held in 1279. This has led to the suggestion that the abbey farm was probably the core of the former Barnwell Priory estate (Danckwerts 1980, 212 and fig. 1).

2.1.8 During the Enclosure Acts of the 1880s the site became part of Romsey Town. It was during this time that most of the area became strips of land which were mostly sold for housing (Brigham 2006). It was probably the presence by this time of the Cambridge to Ely railway line, immediately adjacent to the western part of the development area, that meant it became the location of buildings associated with rail sidings.

2.2 The Historic Environment Record (HER)

- 2.2.1 The Historic Environment Record (HER) is a database of archaeological findings and includes a broad range of information from individual find spots to large excavations, as well as cropmark sites and listed buildings. The Cambridgeshire HER (CHER) was consulted for this desk-based assessment. A 1km radius search of the site was conducted. This was considered adequate to identify any archaeological finds or remains that may be relevant to the site.
- 2.2.2 The 1km search returned 135 records in the CHER. Selected records are discussed below and shown in Figure 2 and all are listed in Appendix 1. The earliest finds from the vicinity of the study area are those of two Palaeolithic, probably Acheulean, handaxes which were found in the late 19th century at Abbey Pits (CHER 04531), approximately 650m to the north-west of the site.
- 2.2.3 There is a record of a Neolithic axe being found at Mill Road, c.600m to the south-east of the development area (CHER 04696). A stone axe, along with prehistoric pottery, has also been recovered from Coldham's Common, to the north-east of the site (CHERs 05929 & 05067). A Bronze Age beaker has been found at Abbey Road, roughly 750m to the west of the proposed development (CHER 04623).
- 2.2.4 A record exists of an Iron Age brooch and pottery having been found at Coldhams Common (CHER 05048) although the exact location of this is not known. Late prehistoric pottery has been found at New Street (CHER 04625), approximately 550m to the north-west of the development area.
- 2.2.5 There is a record of Roman coins (CHER 04326) having been found on the Cromwell Estate, immediately north of the proposed development. Roman coins have also been found at Barnwell, but their exact location is not known. A Roman brooch has been found at Thoday Street, 250m to the south-east of the site (CHER 04702), and a record exists for a find spot of Roman pottery at Vinery Road, c.500m to the east of the site (CHER 04627). Roman burials have been discovered at Coldhams Common (CHER 5067a) although the exact location of these is unclear. There is also a record of the finding of a Roman cup at Coldhams Common (CHER 05054). Approximately 650m to the south-west of the site, glass vessels, a coin and bronze figurines associated with a possible Roman cemetery have been found (CHERs 02303, 04577 & 03420). Roman coins have been recovered from Gonville Place (CHER 04555) and Mill Road (CHER 04618), 900m and 750m to the west of the site respectively.
- 2.2.6 In 1847 an early Anglo-Saxon inhumation cemetery (CHER 04622) was found at Mill Road Cemetery, approximately 500m to the south-west of the development area. A shield boss and spearhead were amongst the finds. There are also records of Anglo-Saxon burials and finds recovered from Coldhams Common, Mill Road, Newmarket Road and Barnwell (CHERs 05067b & 05336). In particular, in 1904, a double-sided bone comb with incised lines was found at Newmarket Road. Unfortunately the exact locations of the finds in this record are not recorded.
- 2.2.7 Records of findspots of medieval pottery exist for a location at York Street, c.400m to the north-west of the site (CHER 04624), and Coldhams Lane, c.500m to the east of the site (CHER 05047).

2.3 Cartographic Evidence

- 2.3.1 A map of the East Fields of Cambridge which was drawn mainly from a Jesus College terrier and transcribed by Dr Caryl, the Master of the College in the late 18th century, shows the development area as being part of Bradmore field (Hesse 2007) (Fig 3). However, whilst 'Bradmore' is the name given on this map for the whole field there is also a specific enclosed area within it called 'Bradmore'. The southern end of the eastern boundary of this smaller field appears to coincide with the south-western boundary of the development area. This boundary is referred to as the 'East Balk' and the field in which the proposed development lies is listed in the terriers as being 'East Bradmore Dole'. Hesse (2007) suggests that the East Balk may be an ancient boundary which is coincident with the transition between gravel and chalk. This may also mark the boundary between different land uses as the names of the furlongs which indicate pasture all lie to the east of it. An auction catalogue map of 1809 shows the site as being part of 'Bradmoor and Middle Fields' (Dankwerts 1980).
- 2.3.2 The 1803 OS Map of Unions, Cambridge shows the proposed development as unoccupied but whilst this map is probably accurate it is not particularly detailed. The 1810 OS Map (Fig 4) shows the site as part of fields to the south of the village of Barnwell. This map is not particularly detailed so only an approximate location for the site is given. The 1832 HMSO Boundary Commission Map shows the site as open land, as does the 1868 Boundary Commission Map, however, the latter does show the Cambridge to Ely railway to the west of the development area. Baker's Map of 1830 (Fig 5) shows the development area as being part of a field within Barnwell Parish. The 1885 First Edition OS Map also shows the proposed development as being devoid of buildings, as does the 1901 OS Map (Fig 6). The 1926 OS Map shows the area as being part of allotment gardens but still devoid of buildings.
- 2.3.3 The earliest map to show any buildings on the site is the 1945 One Inch Map which shows the southern part of development area as being occupied by a large structure which may be associated with nearby railway sidings. However, as this map is not particularly detailed it may be the case that this structure is, in fact, several buildings. Eight buildings, the westernmost of which appears to be a train shed, are depicted as being on the site on the 1952 1:25,000 OS Map, along with three roads.

2.4 Aerial Photographs

- 2.4.1 An aerial photograph dating from 1945 shows the site as being occupied by several large buildings which were probably associated with the adjacent railway sidings. The westernmost of these appears to have been a train shed.

2.5 Archaeological Excavations and Surveys

- 2.5.1 In 2004 an excavation was carried out by Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeological Field Unit at Mantles Yard, approximately 750m to the south-west of the proposed development. This excavation uncovered the remains of Roman ditches (Cooper 2004).
- 2.5.2 The Cambridge Archaeological Unit have carried out an excavation at the Eastern Gate Hotel site, Newmarket Road (Newman 2013), roughly 600m to the north-west of the proposed development. The earliest evidence of activity from this excavation took the form of residual finds of prehistoric flints and Roman pottery. A ditch dating to the Anglo-Saxon period was also found, as was evidence of five long lived medieval burgrave plots. During the post-medieval period these plots were amalgamated to form larger units, one of which was a farmstead and another a brewery or public house.

- 2.5.3 An excavation was undertaken by Oxford Archaeology East at Intercell House, Coldhams Lane (Atkins 2013), approximately 550m to the north-west of the development area (CHER ECB 3873). Prehistoric finds from this site include Neolithic flints and an east to west aligned Iron Age ditch. Residual sherds of Roman pottery were also recovered on this excavation. The Intercell House site was within the lay settlement of Barnwell Priory, whose precinct wall was opposite the excavation on the other side of Newmarket Road. The excavation found occupation dating from c.AD1200 to the modern day, including two or three house plots, with a small period of abandonment from c.1550/1600 to c.1650. Six wells and over 30 pits dating to the medieval period were also uncovered.
- 2.5.4 Oxford Archaeology East also carried out excavations at Harvest Way, off Newmarket Road, approximately 600m to the north-west of the development area (Atkins, in prep). This excavation uncovered a crouched adult male burial of as yet unknown, but probably prehistoric, date. This may be contemporary with small fragments of possible prehistoric fields found on site. Evidence of medieval back-plot activity was also found on this site in the form of pits, wells and ovens. A number of 17th to 19th century building foundations survived across the site, including a brick-lined cellar which was robbed and backfilled with debris from an intense fire.

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 within the study area.

3.2 Prehistoric

3.2.1 It is not clear to what extent truncation caused by the construction of the adjacent railway and its associated buildings has affected the site (see below). It may well be the case that it has caused significant damage to remains belonging to this period. However, it is also possible that upcast generated during the construction of the adjacent railway might have sealed and, as a result, protected earlier remains. The reputed previous use of the proposed development as pasture land, rather than being subjected to ploughing, may also favour the survival of traces of prehistoric activity.

3.2.2 Stray finds of prehistoric artefacts in the general vicinity do suggest that there is a chance of encountering prehistoric remains, however, the likelihood of uncovering significant traces of human activity belonging to this period are probably fairly low.

3.3 Roman

3.3.1 Stray finds of Roman coins from unspecified locations near to the development area hint at the possibility of encountering finds from this period on the site. However, the same factors regarding possible truncation as those noted above have to be taken into account. As a result, the chances of finds from this period are also fairly low.

3.4 Anglo-Saxon

3.4.1 Anglo-Saxon stray finds have been found in the area, although their exact locations are not known. This raises the possibility, albeit a fairly remote one, of there being such finds from the proposed development. It is fairly unlikely that any structures belonging to this period will be found on the site as it was too far from the settlement of Barnwell.

3.4.2 If the south-western boundary of the site is indeed ancient, as suggested above, it may well belong to this phase. However, if this is so the remains of it will lie at the very edge of any potential excavation.

3.5 Medieval

3.5.1 It is likely that the development area was open pasture during this period, making the existence of structures or even cultivation features belonging to this phase unlikely. However, stray finds may be recovered, although the likelihood of this is very hard to predict.

3.6 Post-medieval

3.6.1 The use of the development area for pasture continued into this period and so it is concluded that the likelihood of encountering remains is low. It is possible, however, that the remains of the buildings which occupied the site during the 20th century may survive.

3.7 Rating

3.7.1 Based on the description of known finds and sites within the study area, as defined in the previous sections, the following ratings have been predicted for the survival of remains from each period within the Site:

Period	Rating
Prehistoric	low
Roman	low
Saxon	low
Medieval	moderate
Post-medieval	moderate

Table 1: Predicted rating for archaeological remains within the site

4 DEGREE OF SURVIVAL

- 4.1.1 This section broadly assesses the degree of survival of archaeological remains in the study area or in other words, what actions (either natural or man-made) may have affected any potential buried remains.
- 4.1.2 For much of its history the study area has been agricultural land and this would usually mean that the state of preservation of buried remains would be good. However, as noted above, the site's recent history of occupation by industrial buildings next to a major railway line may mean that any older remains may have been truncated away.
- 4.1.3 Alternatively, there is a possibility that the upcast from any cutting operations that may have taken place during the construction of the railway may have sealed early remains. During a site visit it could be seen that the development area was 1m lower than the adjacent railway with a fairly modern looking retaining wall separating the two (Plate 1). This suggests that the level of the site may have been lowered recently, however, it could be not seen whether the land had been cut or built-up for the railway.
- 4.1.4 The lack of detailed archaeological work in the immediate vicinity of the site makes it difficult to predict the likelihood of uncovering any remains.

5 DISCUSSION

- 5.1.1 The records of prehistoric finds from the vicinity of the proposed development appear to be random and sporadic in their distribution. If any prehistoric remains are to be found on the site they are likely to be artefacts which have been in some way redeposited rather than being in-situ. However it is important to point out that as the medieval land-use of the area was for pasture, which is relatively non-destructive, it may well be the case that features from this period survive.
- 5.1.2 Evidence from the Roman period, beyond that of isolated finds of individual artefacts, is also unlikely to be found on the site. The development area lay approximately 3km to the east of the Roman settlement of Cambridge and is, therefore, likely to have been farmland during this period. However, as noted above, the non-destructive nature of subsequent medieval land use may mean that any Roman remains, should they be present, are likely to have been preserved, as has been the case at Coldham's Common to the north.
- 5.1.3 The same factors as those noted above apply to Anglo-Saxon remains. The existence of an early Anglo-Saxon inhumation cemetery (CHER 04622) at Mill Road Cemetery, 500m to the south-west of the development area, make the likelihood of finds from this period slightly higher. This likelihood may increase if the south-western boundary of the site dates to this period as discussed above. However, the subsequent remodelling of this boundary may have destroyed any earlier remains.
- 5.1.4 The site was probably open pasture belonging to Barnwell Priory during medieval period and it is therefore unlikely that any structures were built at this time. There is also a low probability of encountering burials or even cultivation features.
- 5.1.5 More recently, the construction of buildings associated with railway sidings is likely to have led to the destruction of earlier remains. The extent of the truncation caused by this is currently unknown and given the generally flat topography of the area may be fairly minimal.

APPENDIX A. HER DATA

Pref Ref	Name	Record Type	Summary	Grid Ref. (TL)
02303	Roman cemetery and glass vessels	Monument	Cemetery, Two Roman glass vessels	46 58
03420	Bronze figurines	Find Spot	Bronze Mercury and Hercules. Cult objects	46 58
04411	Old Cheddar's Lane Pumping Station	Building	Pumping station was completed in 1895	4652 5934
04531	Palaeolithic finds, Festival Theatre Site, Newmarket Road, Barnwell	Find Spot	Palaeolithic implements, probably Acheulean	4624 5881
04555	Roman bronze coin, Donkey Common	Find Spot	A bronze coin, probably of Claudius	457 581
04577	Ptolomaic coin, Barnwell	Find Spot	Copper Ptolemaic coin "said to be of Ptolemy Soter, 323 – 285 BC"	46 58
04618	Roman coin find, Cambridge Sorting Office	Find Spot	Coin found during building work on the forecourt of the Sorting Office in 1935. No other details.	4584 5811
04622	Saxon burials, Mill Road,	Monument	Anglo-Saxon burials found in Mill Road Cemetery 1847. Fragment of shield boss and spearhead found in 1847 in Parochial Burial ground.	4615 5821
04623	Beaker find, Abbey Road	Find Spot	A beaker, Abercromby type 'A' phase 3 was found at Barnwell.	4616 5898
04624	Medieval pottery, York Street	Find Spot	Found in York St, exact location not known	464 585
04625	Late prehistoric pottery finds, New Street,	Find Spot	Found in New St (in a garden) 1905	464 588
04626	Roman coins, Cromwell Estate, Coldham's Lane	Find Spot	Roman coins found on the Cromwell Estate, Cambridge	468 584
04627	Roman pottery, Vinery Road	Find Spot	Roman pottery found 1907 at Cherry Hinton near Vinery Road	472 579
04644	Medieval seal impression, Barnwell	Find Spot	The impression is of a brass secretum or private seal showing the head of St John the Baptist on a charger	46 58
04653	Cellarer's Chequer, Barnwell Priory	Building	Barnwell Priory, Augustinian Canons, founded in 1092, now moved from near Cambridge Castle to its present site in 1112. Includes fishpond and Barnwell Spring	4625 5897
04654	Barnwell Abbey/Priory	Monument	Medieval architectural fragment. Medieval stone coffin. Medieval skeleton.	462 590
4677	Gravestone, Staffordshire Street	Monument	Probably the earliest example of the Purbeck school (height of its production from reign of Henry II but, 50 years before it reached the Cambridge area) in Cambridgeshire. It consisted of a base, a shaft issuing from a dragon's head – it has now been lost.	461 585
04684	Abbey House	Building	Abbey House, some 33yds back from the Road, 17yds E of Abbey Road, of one and two storeys with cellars and attics, has plastered timber-framed and brick walls and tile-covered roofs. In the main it is the work of three periods, the late C16, the late C17 and the early C18	4621 5891
04696	Neolithic axe, Mill Road	Find Spot	Greenstone axe. Found in Mill Road.	470 575
04701	Site of cross, Mill Road	Monument	A Cross stood on Hinton Way (now Mill Road) and was situated near where the Union now stands.	461 579
04702	Roman fibula, Thoday Street	Find Spot	Roman bronze, harp shaped fibula found in Thoday Street, Cambridge in 1900	468 578
04828	Site of windmill	Monument	Wind mill. Depicted 1847, approximate location.	458 577
04829	Site of windmill	Monument	Wind mill depicted 1847, approximate location.	459 579
04906	Cambridge Railway Station	Building	The Railway Station was built in 1845 in Italianate style. It is of 1 and 2 storeys and built of gault brick with stone and stucco dressings. The roofs are slate covered.	4619 5725
05001	Saint Andrew the Less	Building	Originated as a chapel of Barnwell Priory. It is a simple early C13 building of nave and chancel under one roof.	463 589

Pref Ref	Name	Record Type	Summary	Grid Ref. (TL)
05029	Stone axe find, Coldhams Common	Find Spot	Stone axe found in Coldhams Common. Made out of epidote – hornblende schist.	47 58
05047	Medieval pottery, Coldhams Lane	Find Spot	Medieval pottery found in Coldhams Lane c 1901.	473 582
05048	Iron Age finds, Coldhams Common	Find Spot	A sherd of coarse Belgic pottery, and a La Tene III fibula found on Coldhams Common.	4741 5860
05054	Roman cup, Coldhams Common	Find Spot	Roman octagonal cup, found in the Coldhams Common area.	47 58
05067	Prehistoric finds, Coldham's Common	Find Spot	On Coldham's Common (somewhere); Prehistoric stone object found 1879; Prehistoric pottery found 1879; Prehistoric pottery, spoon or scoop; Prehistoric pottery and brooch.	474 587
05067a	Roman Burial(s), Coldham's Common	Monument	A Black Roman vase Roman inhumations, on Coldhams Common	474 587
05067b	Saxon Burials, Coldhams Lane	Monument	Skeletons were found in Coldham Lane with 'daggers at the waist'	474 587
05142	Neolithic axehead, Warkworth Street	Find Spot	Almond-shaped axe with a pointed butt and rounded blade found in Warkworth Terrace in April, 1908. Origin is suspect. (Dr Bushnell claims that it is West Indian)	457 583
05336	Saxon finds, Coldham's Common	Find Spot	Scattered Anglo-Saxon finds at Coldham (Common)	47 58
05339	Saxon finds, Barnwell	Find Spot	Scattered Anglo-Saxon finds at Barnwell.	46 58
10157	Medieval remains, Barnwell Priory	Monument	The butt end of a substantial trench was revealed running approximately E – W across the area, filled with fragments of chalk, marl, clay and sand. It is suggested that this fill is the result of deliberate levelling of the robbed wall foundations of part of the priory, possibly a buttress at the W end of the priory church. However this alignment E – W, does not accord with Clark's plan of 1891, which was based on the alignment of the Cellarer's Chequer.	4626 5894
10173	Pest houses, Coldham's Common	Monument	Shortly before the plague ceased the Town of Cambridge petitioned Parliament to take in 40 acres of Coldham's Common on which to erect pest houses. However the Bill did not pass and in 1703 the pest houses already erected on the common were taken down and the materials sold.	475 585
CB14819	Saint Philip's Church, Mill Road/Thoday Street,	Building	Built in 1891 by William Wade of St. Neots. It became a distinct parish in 1902	4676 5764
CB14820	Saint Barnabas' Church, Mill Road/Saint Barnabas' Road	Building	Built in 1869-88, by W. Basset-Smith and T. Talbot Bury. Fabric of yellow brick, with geometrical tracery, the church has no tower.	4619 5785
CB14821	Christ Church, Christchurch Street	Building	The parish of Christ Church stands on the south side of Newmarket Road, near Maids' Causeway. The walls are of red brick with some stone dressing and the roofs are slate covered. The church was built in the Tudor style to the designs of Ambrose Poynter, opened in May and consecrated in June 1839.	45870 58769
CB14823	Saint Martin's Church, Suez Road	Building	Built in 1960-2 by Paterson & Macaulay. Main structure of laminated timbers with an exceedingly steep triangular section. There are creed and commandment boards above the altar, coloured glass lozenges in the entrance gable.	4707 5715
CB14825	Saint Matthew's Church, Geldart Street	Building	Greek cross with octagonal centre. It has a spectacular interior, the sky lit octagon being faced with vigorous timber panelling – a kind of pitch-pine chapter house	46192 58531
CB14826	Saint Stephen's Church, Brooks Road/Coldham's Lane	Building	Built 1948, its patron is the Church Trust Fund	4752 5798
CB14851	Sturton Street Wesleyan Church	Building	The chapel was built in 1875, with about 150 sittings.	4641 5820

Pref Ref	Name	Record Type	Summary	Grid Ref. (TL)
CB14852	Zion Baptist Church, East Road	Building	Of two storeys and a basement. Built of gault brick with low-pitched slated roofs. A new chapel was added to the N.E. in 1877-79 and the main building became used as a hall and schoolroom	4582 5828
CB14857	Living Waters, Pentecostal Church	Building	Strict Baptist chapel in Tenison Road which was opened in 1897 replacing the Hope Chapel in Paradise Street	4608 5774
CB14858	Mill Road/Stockwell Street Baptist Church	Building	Established in 1882 as a mission hall by the St. Andrew's Street chapel. It became independent a few years later.	4657 5767
CB14947	Seventh Day Adventist Church, 17 Hobart Road	Building		4721 5748
CB15070	Gun emplacement, Newmarket Road,	Monument	28A-2pdr AT, T-shaped rear screen	47021 59257
CB15506	19th century well, 75 Norfolk Street	Monument	Following the discovery of a large hole in the rear yard of no 75, a site visit was conducted. The well had been dug into the underlying natural with no support structures	46129 58397
CB15751	Mill Road Cemetery	Park and Garden	Grade II registered cemetery. A city cemetery, established by the parochial clergy and opened by the Bishop of Ely in 1848, in response to the creation of a burial ground at Histon Road, Cambridge in 1843.	46134 58194
MCB16290	Mosque, Mawson Road (formerly Gospel Hall),	Building	The building was first used for prayers in September 1982. It was originally built as a gospel hall, then became a meeting house of the Plymouth Brethren, and then a social centre for the Co-Operative Society. It is currently called the Abu Bakr Siddiq Islamic Centre.	4608 5792
MCB16296	? Roman ditches, Mantles Yard	Monument	An evaluation was carried out prior to the development of the site. No evidence for the nearby Roman road or possible marching was recovered. Two ditches were identified on a broadly N-S alignment. With the exception of a single sherd of Roman pottery, no artefacts were recovered, suggesting these may have been field boundary ditches of Roman or later date.	46176 57529
MCB16394	Destroyed pillbox, Newmarket Road	Monument	Hexagonal pillbox on Newmarket Road, now destroyed.	470 593
MCB16538	Converted warehouse	Building	Former warehouse now converted for use as a budget hotel. Original windows remain on one side.	4616 5732
MCB16539	Carter Bridge	Monument	Built c. 1990 to allow pedestrians and cyclists to cross the railway lines avoiding busy roads. Asymmetric suspension bridge, with a single concrete pier carrying aircraft warning light on the top.	4631 5744
MCB16540	Bolton's Warehouse, Tenison Road	Building	Warehouse built by members of the Bolton family, c.1900, with loading doors on the frontage levels and a derrick. The warehouse has maintained its external appearance in a sympathetic conversion to offices.	4612 5785
MCB16542	Dale's brewery, Gwydir Street	Building	A red-brick three-storey building, built 1902, with the name prominently displayed on an iron rooftop 'balustrade'.	4623 5791
MCB16543	Coldhams Common Gatehouse	Building	Small one storey brick building (1858). Weighing house for coprolites from open-cast mining on Coldhams Common.	4700 5867
MCB16544	Coldhams Common footbridge	Monument	Steel lattice girder on cast-iron columns carrying foot/cycle path across the railway. Built c. 1887 by local iron founder J.I. Headly of the Eagle Foundry to span the railway and Mill Road, resited on brick piers c. 1900.	4727 5861
MCB16546	Britannia Ironworks,	Building	Last surviving 19th century foundry/smithy buildings in Cambridge. Building started by local iron worker J T Alsop in c.1890. Acquired by McKays in 1912 and used for engineering and tool sales.	4615 5870
MCB16548	Labgear, Chesterton	Building	1920s style factory units, with sawtooth roofs and window lights.	464 585
MCB16549	Tram depot	Building	Horse-drawn trams operated in Cambridge 1880-1914. Part of the tram shed survives as offices, and the stables have undergone extensive conversion to a public house.	4585 5840
MCB17098	Air raid shelter, Romsey	Monument	This air raid shelter site was reported by J. Parsons for the Defence of Britain project.	4691 5793

Pref Ref	Name	Record Type	Summary	Grid Ref. (TL)
MCB17304	Priory brewery, Newmarket Road	Building	The Priory Brewery located between current Cambridge Evening News premises and the Bird in the Hand P/H.	4600 5886
MCB17306	Victoria brewery, Napier Road	Building	The Victoria brewery was built off Newmarket Road, in what is now called Napier Street. The brewery appears to have been quite important in the 1840s and 50s, and supplied 12 barrels of beer for the Coronation Dinner on Parker's Piece in 1838.	4592 5877
MCB17308	Shakespeare brewery, Newmarket Road	Building	At the junction of Newmarket Road and Wellington Street was the Shakespeare brewery: seems to have been in existence in 1837. The brewery consisted of a three-floor brewhouse with a range of associated ancillary buildings.	4597 5881
MCB17309	Maltings, behind the Wrestler's Inn, Newmarket Road	Building	There was a 12 quarter maltings belonging to the Shakespeare brewery behind the Wrestlers Inn on Newmarket Road.	4672 5916
MCB17310	Auckland brewery, Newmarket Road	Building	The Auckland brewery was located on the corner of Auckland Road and Newmarket Road, and seems to have been in operation for a few years around 1875. Exact location is not known.	4590 5883
MCB17311	Rose and Crown, 110 Newmarket Road,	Building	The Rose and Crown, located at the junction of East Road and Newmarket Road, had own brewery in the 1850s/60s.	4622 5884
MCB17314	Rabbit brewery, Gold Street	Building	The Kite was a major centre of the Cambridge brewing industry. The Rabbit brewery was located at 50 Gold Street, associated with a public house of the same name. The brewery was in existence by 1864	45880 58615
MCB17770	Moated site	Monument	A moated site was constructed on the outskirts of Cambridge as a direct outcome of an outbreak of plague in the town in 1574, as an attempt to isolate the victims and prevent the spread of the disease.	459 576
MCB17938	Air raid shelter, 112 Hemingford Road	Monument	A well preserved air raid shelter was observed in the garden of 112 Hemingford Road in July 2008.	47053 57908
MCB18137	Coprolite extraction site, St. Matthew's Primary School	Monument	Evaluation revealed a series of large, parallel straight-edged features, providing clear evidence for large-scale quarrying, which was probably associated with coprolite extraction in the 19th century. Two later features containing pottery dated to 1820-1860 were also recorded, possibly refuse pits associated with settlement along East Road.	4591 5838
MCB18139	Rifle range and butts, Coldham's Common	Monument	Rifle range and butts, Coldham's Common	4776 5850
MCB18140	Small pox hospital, Coldham's Common	Monument	A small pox hospital is depicted N of the railway on the Ordnance Survey map of 1904.	4770 5810
MCB18225	Town Gaol, Parker's Piece (site of)	Building	The New Town Gaol was built in the late 1820s to designs by William McIntosh Brookes. The form of the prison was described in 1851 as containing 50 cells with an octagonal centre block with three wings, with a castellated gate at the front of the prison.	4569 5800
MCB18567	Remains of terraced houses and South Street	Monument	Archaeological evaluation revealed the remains of the 18th century 'South Street' and a series of terraced properties as seen on the 1886 OS map.	4592 5829
MCB19136	19th century building remains, 5 Wellington Court	Monument	Fragments of walls and a floor relating to a 19th century building were identified during evaluation excavation in April 2010. Fragments of post medieval clay pipe and 19th century pottery and glass were recovered.	4603 5875
MCB19145	Possible World War 2 air raid shelter	Monument	A possible World War 2 air raid shelter was identified during test pitting in 2009. The structure comprised two concrete walls and former rubble remains of concrete steps leading to a possible entranceway.	4600 5898

Pref Ref	Name	Record Type	Summary	Grid Ref. (TL)
MCB19146	Medieval middens and post medieval quarry pits	Monument	Test pitting in 2009 identified a layer of probable medieval cultivation soil containing a mixture of 12th-13th century rubbish. The layer possibly derived from the middens associated with Barnwell Priory 200m to the east. Two residual Neolithic worked flints were also recovered. To the north of the site five 17th or 18th century quarry pits were identified.	4602 5898
MCB19237	Site of Nissen Hut, Severn Place	Building	A World War Two Nissen hut in good condition, although displaying signs of modern alterations relating to its recent use as a garage	4604 5875
MCB19327	Gardens of Abbey House,	Park and Garden	Abbey House was built in the late-16th and 17th-centuries to the south-west of the site of Barnwell Priory, which had been dissolved in 1550.	4623 5892
MCB19332	Stone coffins, Barnwell Priory	Monument	Stone coffins 'found' as depicted on 1st edition Ordnance Survey map, in the area of gravel pits to the east of Barnwell Priory	4631 5898
MCB19472	Victorian 'Dell' garden, Highsett	Park and Garden	In 1957 Eric Lyons proposed a 15-storey block of bachelor flats along Hills Road which was accepted by the local planning authority but was not erected, hence the 'Highsett'.	4581 5747
MCB19521	Coldham's Common	Park and Garden	Coldhams Common is an area of common land extending to 39.6 hectares and dating from at least the 14th century. Sports pitches and a swimming pool cover 8.9 hectares. Coldham's Green is shown on the 1300 Field Map of Cambridge and was designated a Green Common by 1700.	4737 5855
MCB19652	Pillbox, Coleridge recreation ground	Monument		4680 5714
MCB19673	Post-Medieval quarrying at Land off Auckland Road	Monument	A truncated surface of levelled and re-deposited backfilled quarry fill was uncovered during the evaluation, with traces of cut and re-cut quarry pits within it. This activity can be dated to the Post-Medieval period through the pottery that was recovered.	4588 5890
MCB19806	Medieval and Post-Medieval features at Intercell House, Coldhams Lane	Monument	Archaeological excavations revealed a mid/late Iron Age ditch at least 20m long which we re-cut tree times. Occupational features dating from 1200 to the modern day were uncovered. During the 13th -15th centuries up to six wells and over 30 pits of various sizes were in use at different points over the period.	4654 5890
MCB19807	Post-Medieval and Modern remains at 7-9 Abbey Street	Monument	An archaeological trial trench evaluation was carried out and revealed layers of Post-Medieval and Modern layers. No archaeological features were uncovered. From the layers, finds of pottery, CBM and animal bone were recovered all dating to the Post-Medieval period of later.	4626 5881
MCB19844	Cinema, Mill Road	Building	Cinema. Photos can be seen on the website. 1910: opens as the Empire in Sturton Town Hall showing films and variety shows. 19??: Is demolished to be replaced by student residences.	4620 5789
MCB19846	Playhouse Cinema, Mill Road	Building	Playhouse Cinema. Photos can be seen on the website. 1913: Playhouse Cinema opens. It is Cambridge's first purpose-built cinema.	4599 5798
MCB19907	Former railway sidings near station	Monument	Excavation revealed a primary layer of railway ballast, overlain with a layer of silty clay combined with coal, ash and clinker which represented the period of time at which the railway sidings were in use. Shallow depressions marking the removal of railway sleepers and the traces of 2 parallel sets of tracks were recorded across the site.	4604 5736
MCB19909	Post-medieval quarrying at Parkside Fire and Rescue Station	Monument	The three trial trenches located north west of the watching brief area also revealed intensive quarrying activity. All earlier archaeology had either been destroyed by the quarrying or there was not any in the first place. A large number of deep, straight-sided linear pits were inserted.	4571 5823

Pref Ref	Name	Record Type	Summary	Grid Ref. (TL)
MCB20109	Former sanatorium, Brookfields Hospital	Building	Sanatorium marked on 1st edition OS map (1885).	4730 5761
MCB20110	Cement and Lime works, Romsey	Monument	Cement and Lime Works illustrated on the 2nd addition OS map (1903). Large areas of quarrying are also noted in the vicinity of the works.	4722 5761
MCB20115	Quarry pits at Coleridge Community College, Radegund Road	Monument	Five trial trenches were excavated revealing a series of inter-cutting medieval quarry pits. A couple of drainage ditches, aligned north-east to south-west in the northern half of the site.	4713 5713
MCB20129	Hughes Hall	Building	Hughes Hall was granted full University college status, 121 years after its establishment. Founded in 1885, it originally opened as the Cambridge Training College for Women as part of an effort to further women's prospects in higher education. The college was formally recognised by the University in 1949.	4589 5797
MCB20132	Site of Cambridge Union Workhouse, Petersfield	Building	Former union workhouse, now maternity hospital (1959)	4617 5796
MCB20180	Quarry pits at The Royal Standard, 292 Mill Road	Monument	An archaeological evaluation was carried out and revealed only undated putative quarry pits. A single sherd of 16th century pottery and 18th/19th century peg tile came from a smaller pit.	4701 5756
MCB20306	Post medieval wall, Severn Place	Monument	An archaeological evaluation undertaken in advance of residential development revealed a post-medieval (possibly 18th century) wall. Pottery and tobacco pipes recovered during the excavation all dated to the 18th century. The wall was aligned to the rear wall of terraced properties that formerly stood on the site, as illustrated on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map.	4604 5876
MCB20323	Undated features at Former focus DIY	Monument	Nine trial trenches were excavated and identified two small pits and four small ditches. There appeared to be a significant level of ground disturbance from the former use of the site as the 19th-20th century railway sidings. The pits and ditches contained no datable finds.	4607 5739
DCB364	Old Cheddar's Lane pumping station	Scheduled Monument		4652 5933
DCB7078	Custodian's House Mill Road Cemetery	Listed Building	MILL ROAD 1. 942 Custodian's House Mill Road Cemetery II 2. Dated 1848. The original mortuary Chapel later converted to a house. Knapped flints with limestone quoins and dressings.	46062 58140
DCB7081		Listed Building	NEWMARKET ROAD 1. 942 (North Side) No 61 II 2. C18, remodelled externally and internally in early C19. Yellow brick front with red brick side walls.	46013 58855
DCB7112	Wall at rear of Abbey House	Listed Building	Wall at rear of Abbey House II 2. Medieval stone wall circa forty yards in length running East-north-east from the house. Repaired in brick. Probably part of the precinct wall of Barnwell Priory.	46234 58928
DCB7212	Hughes Hall	Listed Building	WOLLASTON ROAD 1. 942 Hughes Hall II 2. 1894-5. By Fawcett. In the Neo-Dutch manner. Red brick. 3 storeys. Canted bay windows on the ground floor, mullion and transom windows above. Tiled roof with shaped gables.	45884 57978
DCB7281	Petersfield	Listed Building	Nos 1 to 10 (consec) GV 2. Circa 1840, No 1 is 1842. Grey gault brick. 2 storeys	45858 58254
DCB7290	Barnwell Priory and Barnwell Priory (The Cellarer's Checker)	Listed Building	Barnwell Priory (The Cellarer's Checker) II* 2. Remains of C13 stone building, part of claustral buildings of Barnwell Priory.	46251 58974
DCB7328	Cambridge City Branch Library	Listed Building	MILL ROAD 1. 942 Cambridge City Branch Library II 2. Dated 1897. Red brick. Single storey. Divided into 8 bays by paired and single Corinthian pilasters.	46351 57827
DCB7330	Church of St Andrew the Less	Listed Building	Small church of early C13 date consisting of chancel and nave. Rubble with some dressed stone. Built by Barnwell Priory.	46295 58902

Pref Ref	Name	Record Type	Summary	Grid Ref. (TL)
DCB7334	Church of Christ Church	Listed Building	Church. 1839. By Ambrose Poynter. North porch added in the late C19. Minor alterations in 1946, interior divided horizontally late C20. Red brick with stone dressings; slate roof. Tudor style.	45871 58770
DCB7335	Arts Theatre Workshop and Store	Listed Building	NEWMARKET ROAD 1. 942 (South Side) No 36 (Arts Theatre Workshop and Store) (Formerly listed as Former Festival Theatre). II 2. Former Theatre Royal. 1816. Built at Barnwell because of prohibition in the University town. The interior is a virtually complete example of a Georgian theatre with a three-tiered horseshoe auditorium with the galleries supported on cast iron columns.	45945 58775
DCB7398	Zion Chapel Sunday School (Baptist)	Listed Building	Formerly the chapel itself, but now used as a hall. 1838. Grey gault brick. 2 storeys and basement. Low pitched hipped slate roof. Altered in 1879 when the present Chapel was built.	45819 58272
DCB7470	Archway at Abbey House and to the West of it	Listed Building	ABBEY ROAD 1. 942 Archway at Abbey House & to the west of it. II 2. Detached Romanesque archway standing immediately to the west of the house.	46207 58900
DCB7487	The Zion Baptist Church	Listed Building	Cambridge East Road gv ii church. 1877-9. Gault brick with red brick and stone dressings and Welsh slate roofs, some hipped, some with stone-coped gables. Venetian Byzantine style, with large central space, lower entrance/staircase towers either side and vestries to rear.	45831 58277
DCB7500	Gaslamp	Listed Building	Lamp standard. c.1900. Cast iron. fluted shaft with splayed base and cushion terminates at top with a minimal waterleaf capital.	45812 58213
DCB7503	Church of St Matthew	Listed Building	Church. 1866 by R.R. Rowe. Gault brick with red brick dressings; slate roofs. Greek cross plan consisting of octagonal central core with 4 radiating arms.	46191 58533
DCB7526		Listed Building	NEWMARKET ROAD (South side) No.38, GV II, House, now offices. c.1795 by William Wilkins (senior, died 1815) for himself. Gault brick laid in Flemish bond. Slate roof	45960 58797
DCB7538		Listed Building	CAMBRIDGE NEWMARKET ROAD. II House. Early C19. Gault brick with plain-tile mansard roof and brick left end stack.	46579 58993
DCB7551	Abbey House	Listed Building	ABBEY ROAD 1. 942 Abbey House. II 2. C17, perhaps containing parts of earlier date; 2 storeys with attics; part brick; part timber-framed and plastered	46216 58920
DCB7596		Listed Building	NEWMARKET ROAD 1. 942 (South Side) No 26. II 2. Circa 1840. Grey gault brick. 2 storeys and attic. Ground floor has 2 large French windows	45924 58798
DCB7717	Wall at Abbey House fronting Abbey Road and Beche Road	Listed Building	ABBEY ROAD 1. 942 Wall at Abbey House fronting Abbey Road & Beche Road. II 2. Probably C18. Stone wall with some brick inset; brick coping.	46193 58933
DCB7732		Listed Building	NEWMARKET ROAD 1. 942 (South Side). II 2. Early C19. Grey gault brick. 2 storeys, attic and basement.	45802 58780
DCB7733	Churchyard Wall and Railings and Parish Room of Christ Church	Listed Building	NEWMARKET ROAD (South side) Churchyard Wall, Railings & Parish Room of Christ Church (Formerly listed as: NEWMARKET ROAD Churchyard wall and railings of Christ Church) GV II, Walls, railings and parish room. 1839. By Ambrose Poynter.	45855 58792
DCB7734	King William IV Public House	Listed Building	NEWMARKET ROAD 1. 942 (South Side) No 214 (King William IV Public House) II 2. Early C18. Probably timber-framed with a rendered brick front.	46566 58937
DCB7761	The Railway Station	Listed Building	STATION ROAD 1. 942 The Railway Station. II 2. 1845. Architect Sancton Wood. White gault brick. Stone bracket cornice.	46191 57260

Pref Ref	Name	Record Type	Summary	Grid Ref. (TL)
DCB7754	Tomb of George and Sarah Kett at Mill Road Cemetery	Listed Building	CAMBRIDGE 667/0/10141 MILL ROAD 23-JAN-03 Tomb of George and Sarah Kett at Mill Road Cemetery GV II Monument. c.1872. White marble with green marble insets. The monument is in the form of a low plinth with inscription to sloping sides.	46073 58180
DCB7778	Tomb of James Rattee at Mill Road Cemetery	Listed Building	Monument. c.1855. Stone. Double-arched canopy with crocketed finials and embattled cresting. Sexfoil arches below quatrefoils within gables.	46087 58206
DCB7779	Tomb of Elizabeth and George Kett at Mill Road Cemetery	Listed Building	Chest tomb. Stone. Coped cruciform chest with, at east end, a high relief kneeling figure of Mary Magdalene who holds a jar of ointment.	46074 58173
DCB7780	Tomb of Harry Hall at Mill Road Cemetery	Listed Building	Monument. Stone. c.1863. Stepped pedestal on a low plinth has slightly tapering shaft surmounted by a garlanded urn. On the front of the shaft is a relief of an angel carrying an infant aloft	46104 58250
DCB7781	Tomb of James Reynolds at Mill Road Cemetery	Listed Building	Headstone. Stone, c.1868. Large gabled headstone with finely carved central wreath has slate inscription panel to James Reynolds.	46197 58330
DCB7782	Tomb of Hermann Bernard at Mill Road Cemetery	Listed Building	Monument. c.1857. Obelisk attached to the corners of which are four moulded stone pylons or bollards with pyramidal tops.	46194 58211
DCB7783	Tomb of Edward and Elizabeth Rist Lawrence at Mill Road Cemetery	Listed Building	Monument. c.1857. Stone. Moulded square pedestal has frieze of finely carved beribboned wreaths. Above is a square cinerary urn with carved pediments and antefixae.	46219 58159
DCB7784	Tomb of William Crowe at Mill Road Cemetery	Listed Building	Tomb. c.1859. Stone. A plain massive ledged sarcophagus with inscription panels is supported on four legs standing on a moulded base.	46142 58104
DCB7785	Tomb of Elizabeth Moyes at Mill Road Cemetery	Listed Building	Monument. c.1865. Stone. Gothic-style pedestal, with quatrefoil base frieze and corner buttresses to cusped-arched inscription panels, supports gabled pinnacle ornamented with crockets, finials and angels.	46094 58217

APPENDIX B. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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APPENDIX C. OASIS REPORT FORM

All fields are required unless they are not applicable.

Project Details

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Project Name	<input type="text" value="Ridgeons' Site, Cromwell Road, Cambridge, Desk-Based Assessment"/>		
Project Dates (fieldwork)	Start <input type="text"/>	Finish	<input type="text"/>
Previous Work (by OA East)	<input type="text"/>	Future Work	<input type="text"/>

Project Reference Codes

Site Code	<input type="text" value="CAMCRR15"/>	Planning App. No.	<input type="text" value="Pre-app"/>
HER No.	<input type="text" value="n/a"/>	Related HER/OASIS No.	<input type="text"/>

Type of Project/Techniques Used

Prompt	<input type="text" value="Planning condition"/>
Development Type	<input type="text" value="Housing Estate"/>

Please select all techniques used:

DBA

<input checked="" 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".

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Project Location

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Cromwell Road
Cambridge"/>
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Project Originators

Organisation	OA EAST
Project Brief Originator	Paul Belton, January's Consultant Surveyors
Project Design Originator	
Project Manager	Stephen Macaulay
Supervisor	Stephen Morgan

Project Archives

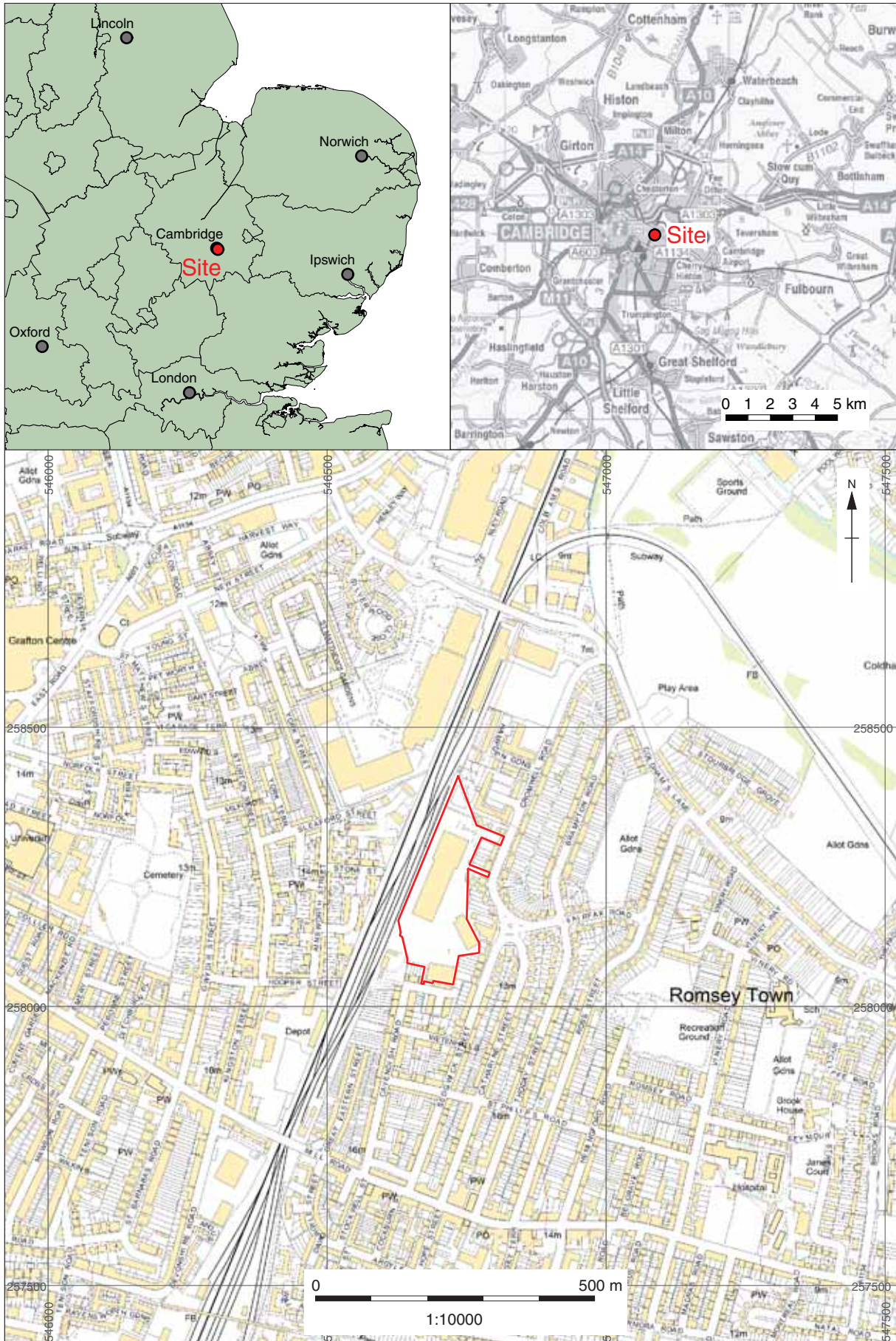
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Archive Contents/Media

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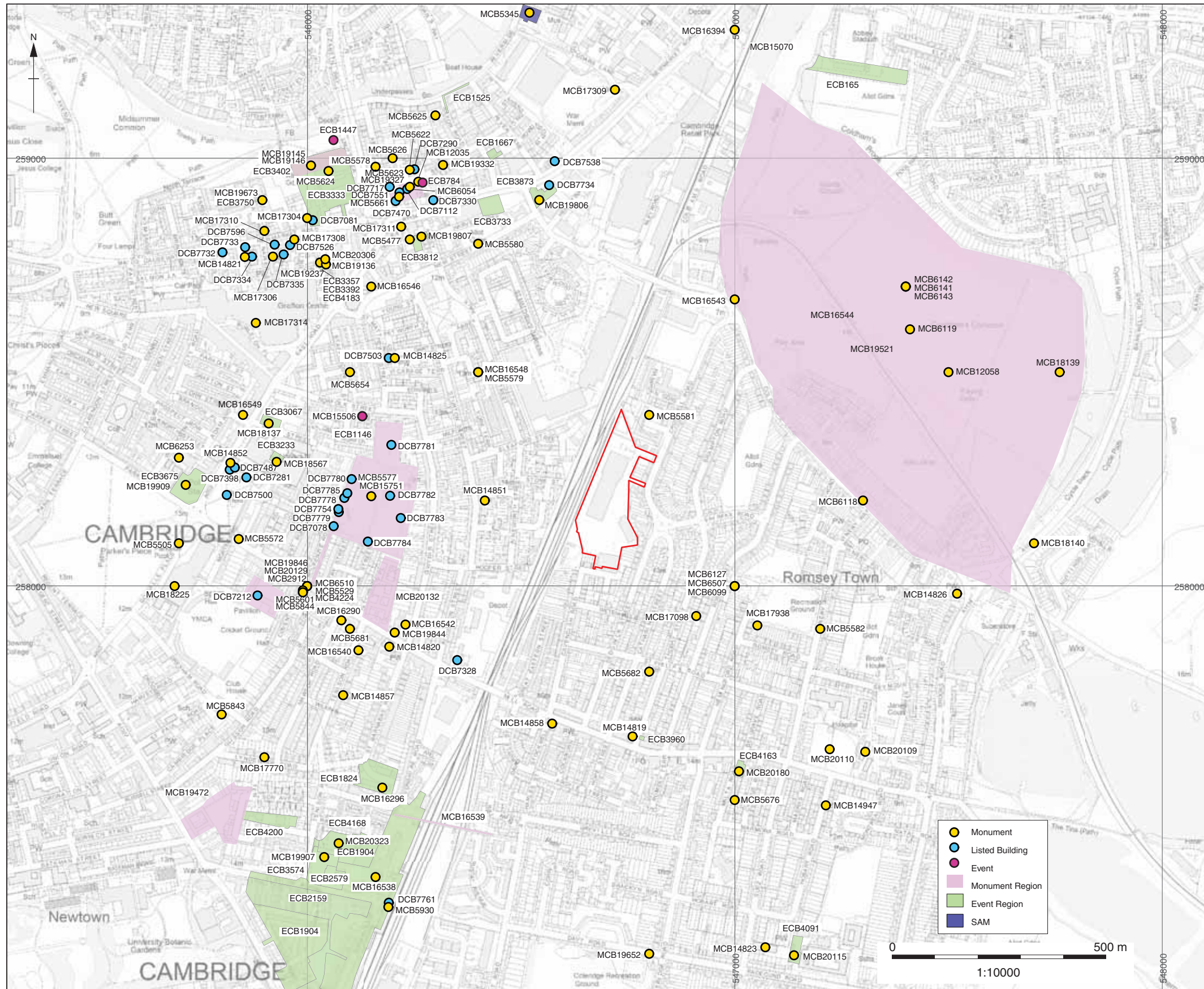
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	<input type="checkbox"/> Survey

Notes:



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Figure 1: Site location



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Figure 2: Map of HER data

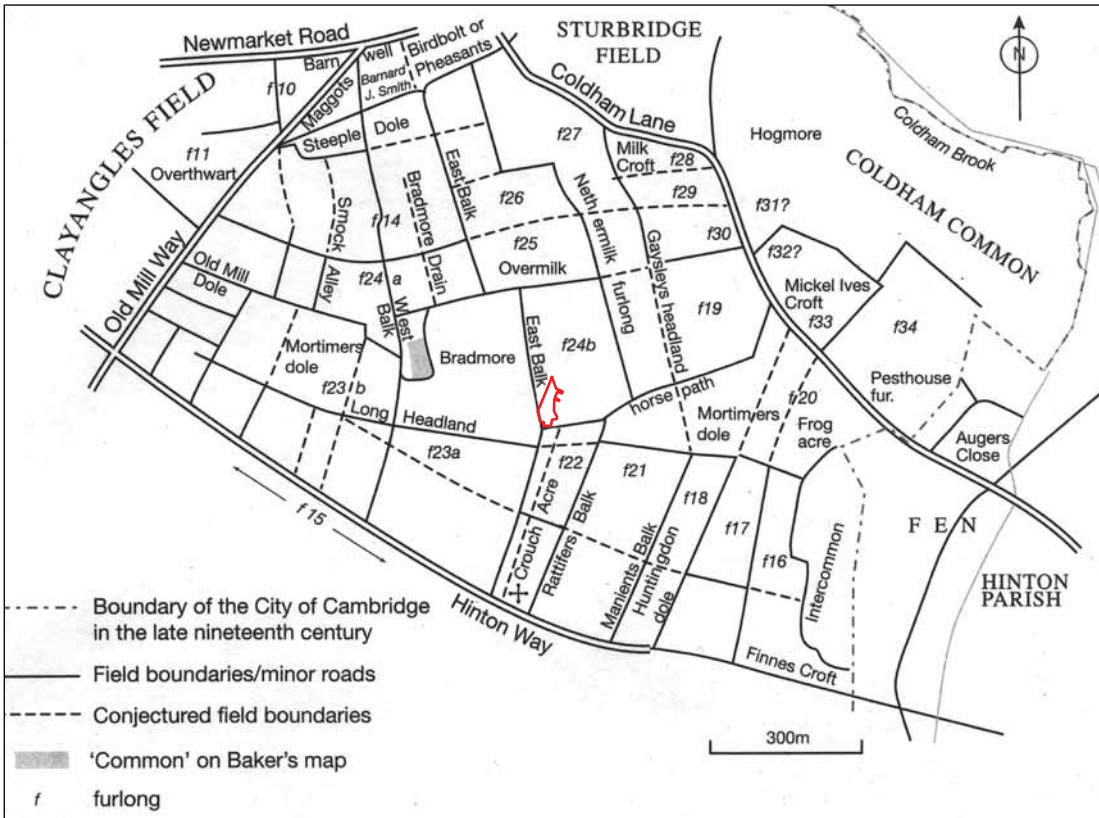


Figure 3: Map of Bradmore field, drawn mainly from Jesus College terrier (Herrier 2007)



Figure 4: 1810 OS map

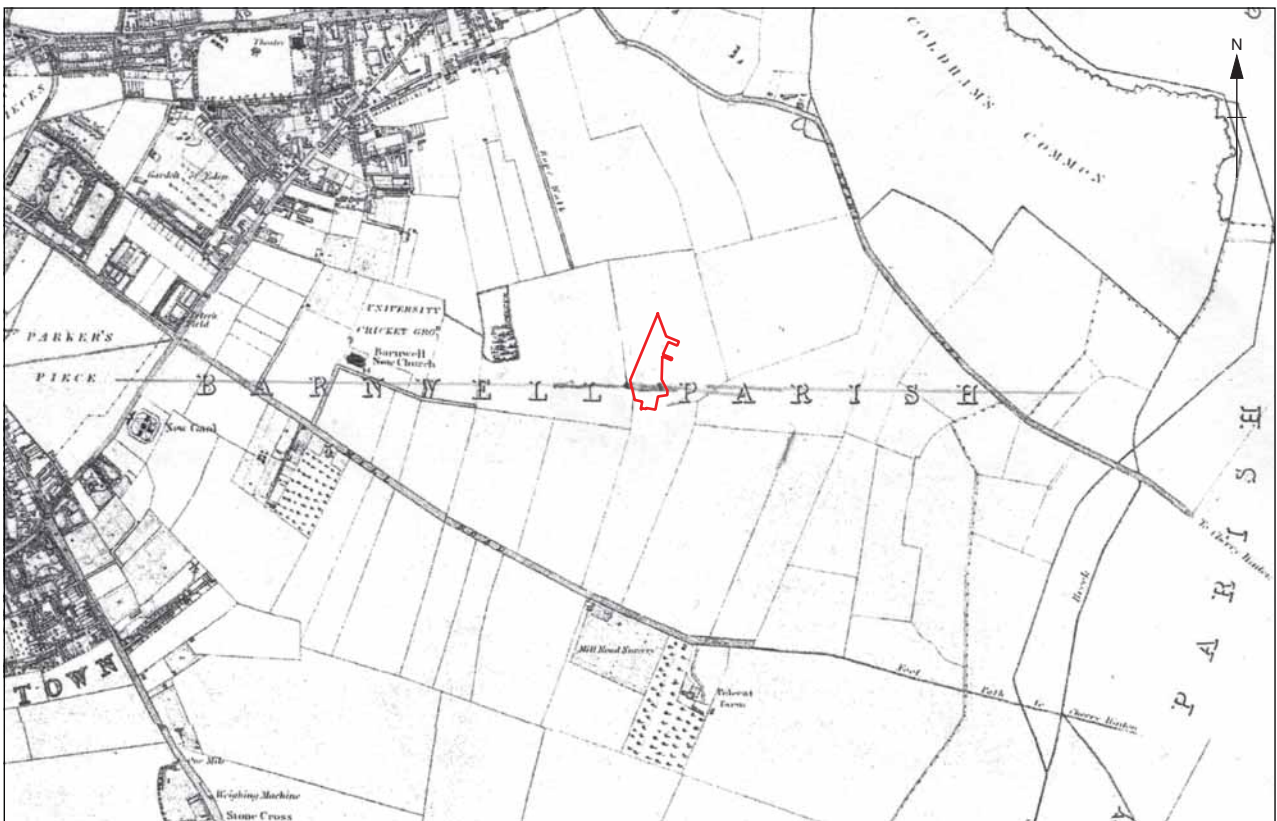


Figure 5: Baker's map of 1830

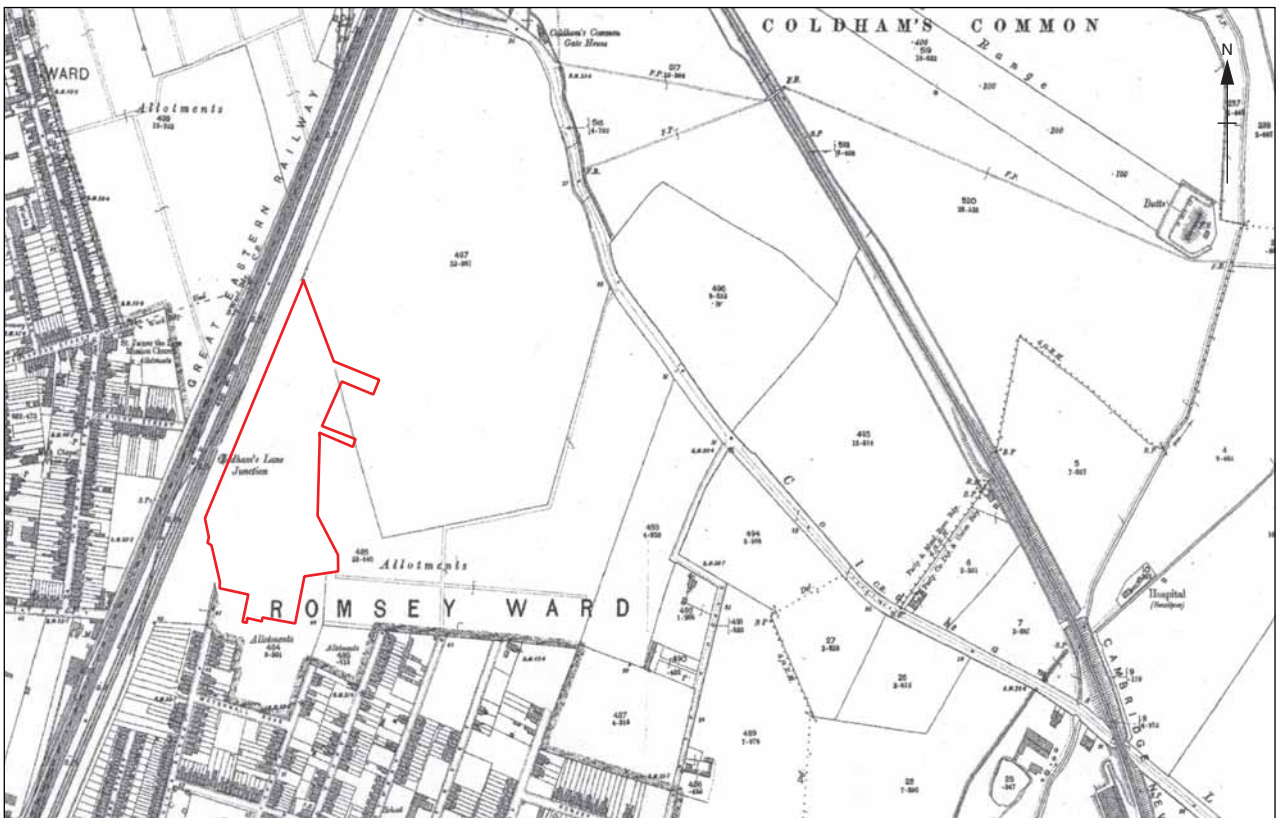


Figure 6: 1901 OS map

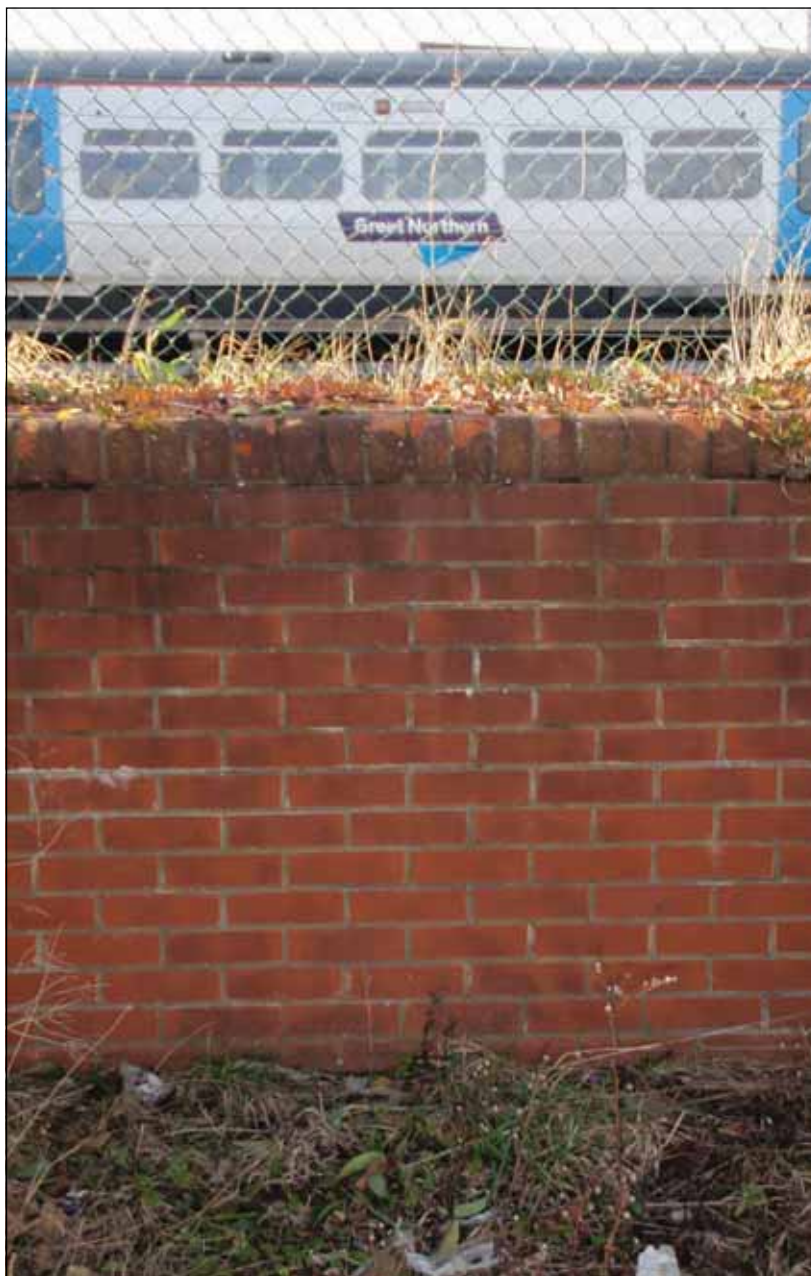


Plate 1: Retaining wall of railway on western boundary of site



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