

Archaeological Field Unit

**Betjeman House, Broadcasting House and Land at Nos. 100-108 Hills Road,
Cambridge: An Archaeological Desktop Assessment**

Rebecca Casa Hatton

July 2005

Cambridgeshire County Council

Report No. 810

Commissioned by *Pace Investments*

**Betjeman House, Broadcasting House and Land at Nos. 100-108 Hills Road,
Cambridge:
An Archaeological Desktop Assessment**

(TL 4578 5723)

Rebecca Casa Hatton, MA, PhD

2005

Editor: Elizabeth Shepherd Popescu BA, MIFA
Illustrator: Carlos Silva

With contributions by Stephen Macaulay BA, MPhil, AIFA



Report No. 810

©Archaeological Field Unit
Cambridgeshire County Council
Fulbourn Community Centre
Haggis Gap, Fulbourn
Cambridgeshire CB1 5HD
Tel (01223) 881614
Fax (01223) 880946

arch.field.unit@cambridgeshire.gov.uk
<http://www.cambridgeshire.gov.uk/archaeology>

SUMMARY

This desktop appraisal was commissioned from Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeological Field Unit (CCC AFU) by Pace Investments to determine the archaeological potential of land at Nos 100-108 Hills Road, Cambridge (NGR TL 4578/5723), prior to redevelopment.

Early prehistoric finds from the study area are limited to a few lithic tools. Scant evidence for Late Bronze Age activity has recently emerged during archaeological investigations at the site of the former Government Offices in Brooklands Avenue.

The main Roman feature in the proximity of the development area is the Via Devana Roman Road which linked Godmanchester, Cambridge and Haverill, and entered the town from the south. Possible remains of the road were recorded at the end of the 19th century in the ground of the University Botanic Garden, to the west of the proposed development site. Antiquarian excavations in the ground of Perse School further south revealed the road base as a deposit of hard-packed chalk some 0.20m thick, with flanking ditches. Earthworks in the form of a ditched and banked enclosure, as well as Roman pottery, were found during building work at the junction of Station Road and the Old Cattle Market, to the south-east of the development site. These earthwork remains have been traditionally attributed to a Roman camp the existence of which has not been confirmed. The presence of the road is likely to have attracted occupation. To date, the evidence points to the presence of an extensive rural field-systems belonging to the hinterland of the Roman town, which would have included the proposed development site.

There is no record of Anglo-Saxon and medieval finds within the development site. Tradition has it that an Anglo-Saxon inhumation cemetery existed at Dam Hill, to the south-west. No further details are available. Medieval finds within the study area are represented by inhumation burials recorded at the junction between Hills Road and Harvey Road to the north of the development site, in the area of Barnwell Abbey/Priory further to the north, and behind the Addenbrooke's Hospital to the north-west. Further evidence for medieval activity includes the remains of agricultural practises associated with the open fields of the Eastern Field system. Furrows have been recorded during recent excavations at the former Government Offices in Brooklands Avenue and at the Unilever site in Union Street.

Major topographical changes were brought about by the Enclosure Act of 1807 which affected the medieval open fields of the Eastern Fields system and led to urban expansion in the area between Newmarket Road and Hills Road. The Enclosure Map of 1807 shows the proposed development site, the boundaries of which have not been significantly altered since enclosure. A few decades later, the first edition of the Ordnance Survey depicts the northern part of site as having been subdivided into narrow tenement plots for terraced houses. Further south, an 'Inn' and a 'Public House' stood on the same site as the extant public houses at No. 106 and No. 108, respectively. A courtyard complex occupied the south-west corner. Later editions of the Ordnance Survey show no significant changes, at least until the last quarter of the 20th century, when most of the late 19th-century buildings were demolished, and the BBC Broadcasting Station was built on the eastern side of the former courtyard complex.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1	INTRODUCTION	1
1.1	Planning Background	1
1.2	Location, Topography and Geology	1
2	HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOURCES	3
2.1	Historical Sources	3
2.2	The Historic Environment Record (formerly SMR)	3
2.3	Cartographic Evidence	7
2.4	Aerial Photographs and Overlays of Aerial Photographs	7
2.5	Earthworks	7
2.6	Archaeological Excavations and Surveys	7
3	OFFICIAL DESIGNATIONS	9
4	ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND	9
4.1	General Background	9
4.2	Site Background	11
5	SOURCES AND CONFIDENCE RATING	15
5.1	Documentary Sources	15
5.2	The HER	15
5.3	Cartographic Evidence	16
5.4	Aerial Photographs and Overlays of Aerial Photographs	16
5.5	Archaeological Excavations and Surveys	16
6	DEPOSIT MAPPING OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS	16
6.1	Prehistoric	16
6.2	Roman	17
6.3	Anglo-Saxon and Medieval	17
6.4	Post-Medieval	17
7	DEGREE OF SURVIVAL OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS	18
7.1	Prehistoric	18
7.2	Roman	18
7.3	Saxon and Medieval	18
7.4	Post-Medieval	18
8	RATING	19
9	CONCLUSIONS	19

BIBLIOGRAPHY	20
MAPS CONSULTED	22
Appendix 1: List of HER Entries	23

LIST OF FIGURES

Fig. 1: Location of development area	2
Fig. 2: Map of archaeological resources	4
Fig. 3: Enclosure Plan (1807) and Baker's Map of Cambridge (1830)	5
Fig. 4: OS 1st ed. (c. 1880)	6

ABBREVIATIONS

CAU	Cambridge Archaeological Unit
CCC AFU	Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeological Field Unit
CRO	Cambridge Record Office
CUCAP	Cambridge University Collection of Aerial Photographs
HER	Historic Environment Record
LB	Listed Building
NMR	National Monuments Record
PCAS	Proceedings of Cambridge Antiquarian Society
RCHM	Royal Commission for Historic Monuments
SAM	Scheduled Ancient Monument
VCH	Victoria County Histories

**Betjeman House, Broadcasting House and Land at Nos 100-108 Hills Road,
Cambridge:
An Archaeological Desktop Assessment
(NGR TL 545780/257230)**

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Planning Background

Pace Investments commissioned a desktop study from Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeological Field Unit (CCC AFU). The aim of the study is to determine the archaeological potential of land at Nos 100-108 Hills Road, Cambridge, prior to re-development.

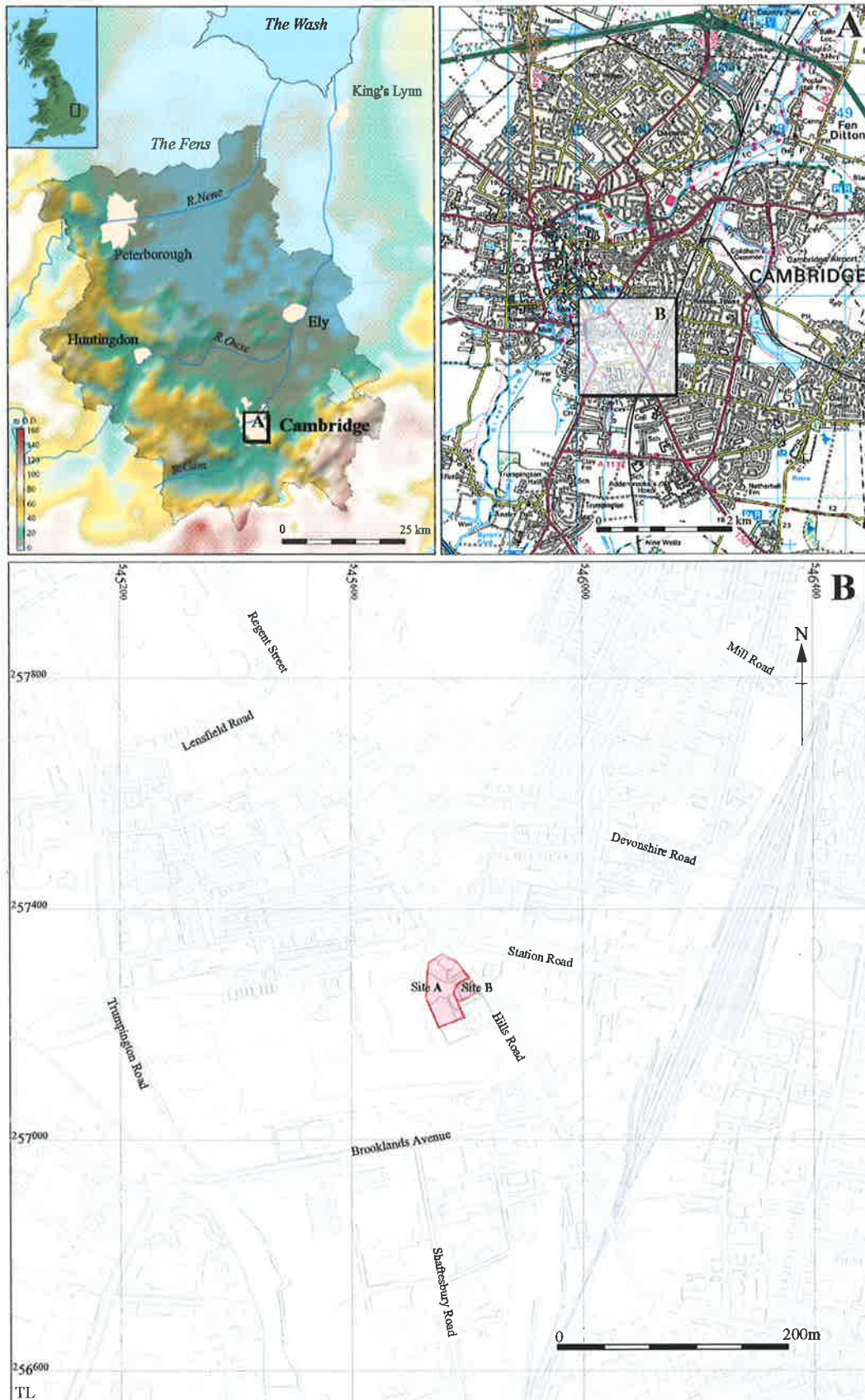
The work contained within this chapter is entirely produced from a desk-based assessment and does not include any data from physical investigation at the proposed development site.

1.2 Location, Topography and Geology

The development site is located off Hills Road, in Petersfield Ward, Newtown, to the south of the historic core of the city of Cambridge (Fig.1). It is centred at NGR TL 4578/5723, at a height of approximately 14m OD. The site comprises a polygonal area of 6975m² which is bounded by the grounds of the 19th-century University Botanic Garden on the north, south and western sides. It is presently occupied by two public house buildings (Nos 106 and 108), a dwelling at No. 100, and by the BBC Radio Broadcasting Station at No. 104. All the structures presently standing date to the late 19th and 20th century. The remainder of the site is currently used for car parking with tarmaced surfaces and sporadic landscaping and trees/bushes.

No archaeological investigations or finds are recorded from within the development area. However, the site is located off Hills Road, on the projected course of the Roman road the *Via Devana*.

The underlying geology comprises Third Terrace gravels of the Cam fluvial system (BGS Sheet 187; Worssam & Taylor 1969).



© Crown Copyright. All rights reserved Cambridgeshire County Council 100023205 2005

Figure 1 Location of development area (red)

2 HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOURCES

For the present study, research into the archaeological and historical resources has been conducted within a 0.75km radius from the proposed development site. The limits of the study area have been set arbitrarily, taking into consideration the historic development of the city of Cambridge, as well as the boundaries of the medieval and post-medieval core. The development site is in fact located outside the historic core of the city, the analysis of which would not be relevant to the present report.

2.1 Historical Sources

2.1.1 Primary Sources

Original archive research has not been undertaken as part of this study. For the present report reference has been made to secondary sources (below).

2.1.2 Secondary Sources

The general history and development of the city are analysed in the Victoria County History (VCH) of Cambridgeshire, 10 volumes, with particular reference to Volume III, and in the report of the Royal Commission for Historic Monuments (RCHM 1959), Parts I-II.

There are also regional studies which concentrate on specific research topics, e.g. place-names (Mawer & Stenton 1943) and the history of Cambridgeshire (Fox 1923; Cam 1934; Clark *et al.* 1938; Kirby & Oosthuizen 2000).

The work of historian D.M. Browne represents the main source of information for local studies, in particular his 'Gazetteer of the City of Cambridge' published in the *Proceedings of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society (PCAS)* series in 1974.

In addition to Browne's contributions, notes and articles on past and recent fieldwork undertaken in Cambridge, as well as theory papers on the historic origin and development of the town, are published in the *PCAS* series.

2.2 Historic Environment Record (formerly SMR)

There are no Historic Environment Records (HER) entries within the proposed development site itself, although those within the study area are located in Fig.2. These sites and findspots are mentioned in the text where appropriate and/or noted in the summary in Appendix 1.

Within the study area entries for the prehistoric period include a few stray finds (see Section 4.2.1).



Based upon Ordnance Survey material with the permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationary Office © Crown copyright. Unauthorised reproduction infringes copyright and may lead to prosecution.
Cambridgeshire County Council 100023205 2005

Figure 2 Map of selected archaeological resources

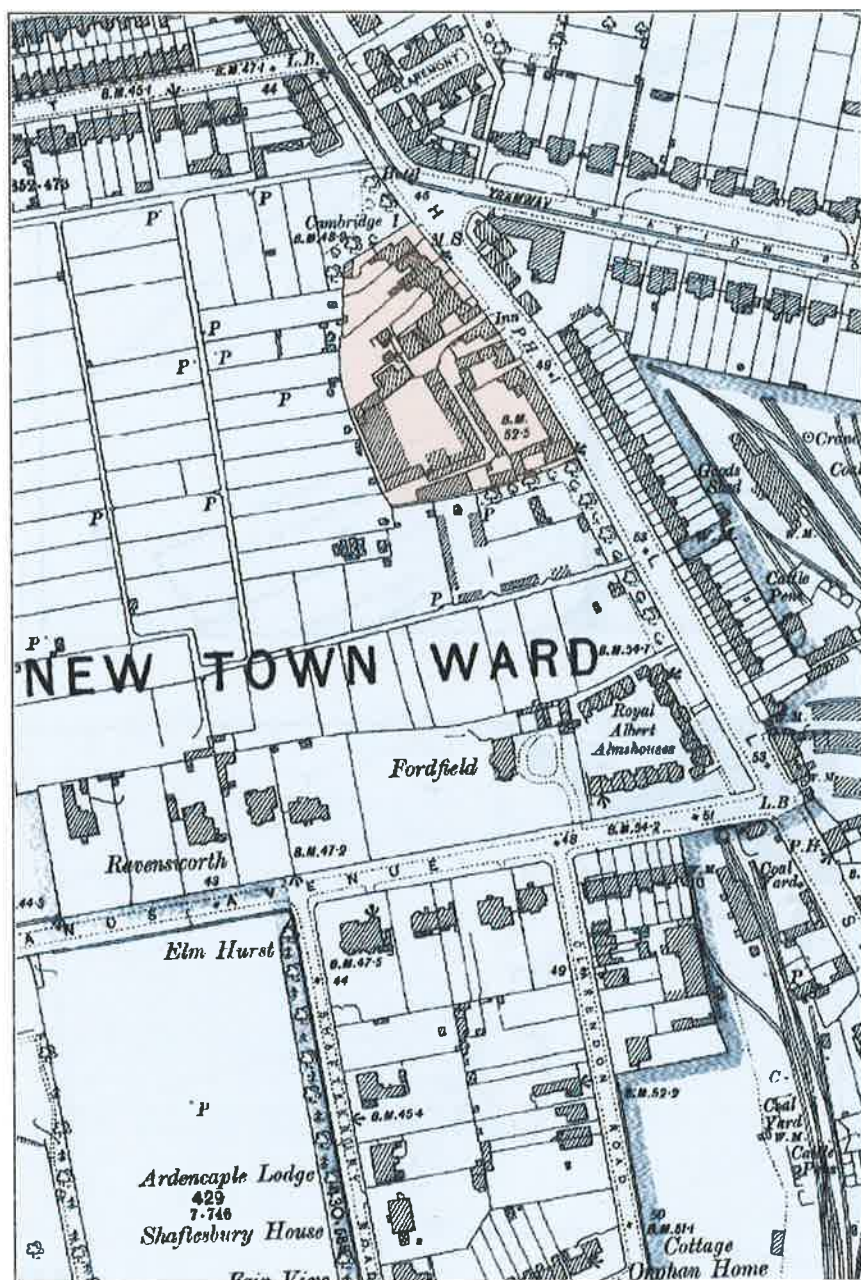


Figure 4 OS 1st Edition c. 1880

Evidence for Roman finds stems from both antiquarian observations and modern archaeological investigations, with particular reference to the *Via Devana*, and remains of field systems (see Section 4.2.2).

The only entry for the Saxon period refers to the antiquarian discovery of a cemetery, of which no record survives (see Section 4.2.3).

The main entries for the medieval period refer to burials discovered in the 19th century and, more recently in the 1990s, in the ground of the Old Addenbrooke's Hospital (see Section 4.2.3).

Post-medieval entries describe extant buildings, which are summarised in Appendix 1.

2.3 Cartographic Evidence

The first comprehensive and detailed maps of the city and surrounding area are the Enclosure Map of c. 1807 and Baker's Map of Cambridge of 1830 (Fig.3). Later maps include editions of the Ordnance Surveys from the end of the 19th century onwards.

2.4 Aerial Photographs and Overlays of Aerial Photographs

With reference to the study area, the HER has no record of archaeological features visible on aerial photographs¹.

2.5 Earthworks

There is no record of surviving earthworks within the proposed development site.

Antiquarian observations of an alleged Roman marching camp or temporary fort (ditched and banked enclosure) on the eastern side of the *Via Devana* (HER 04814 and 05145) remain unsubstantiated.

There are no other known earthwork remains within the study area.

¹ The HER has a collection of maps showing overlays of aerial photographs taken after the Second World War. The photographs were plotted in the 1980s and digitised in 2001 from research in the CUCAP and NMR collections. In 1997 Cambridgeshire County Council commissioned an aerial photographic coverage of the whole county. The photographs are available in digital format.

2.6 Archaeological Excavations and Surveys

The area under study has witnessed a series of recent excavations in advance of development. None has been conducted within the proposed development site (Fig. 2).

University Botanic Garden (HER ECB1374)

Trenching produced evidence for 19th-century horticultural activity associated with the Botanic Garden (Cessford 2003). Not listed in Appendix 1.

Former Charrington Oil Depot, Clarendon Road (HER MCB15331)

Trenching produced evidence for 19th- and 20th-century terracing associated with the Oil Depot (Kenney 2000a). In the area to the south, evidence emerged for undated ditches which may have been part of a prehistoric or Roman field-system.

Old Addenbrooke's Hospital (HER 04713)

Investigations uncovered the remains of five disturbed inhumations of former hospital patients who died in the 1770s without a subscriber to pay for burial; they were interred in the hospital ground (Welsh 1994).

Old Cattle Market (HER CB15509)

This site had been heavily disturbed displaying a high degree of truncation, probably resulting from the construction of the railway (Mackay 2001a). In the southern part of the site a pit containing a large assemblage of Roman pottery suggested gravel extraction associated with the construction or maintenance of the *Via Devana*.

Homerton Street (HER ECB998)

Preliminary trenching revealed deposits thought to be associated with the *Via Devana* (Mackay 2001b and 2001c). A subsequent area excavation covering the projected course of the Roman road produced negative evidence. Not listed in Appendix 1.

Unilever, Union Street (HER CB15464)

Trenching uncovered the remains of 1st- to 3rd-century agricultural features (Dickens 1999). Later activity was represented by medieval and post-medieval ridge and furrow, and by the remains of late 19th-century buildings demolished in the 1970s.

Former Government Offices, Brooklands Avenue (HER 15309, 15324, 15350, 15919 and MCB 16312)

Preliminary trenching revealed the remains of 1st- to 2nd-century ditches (Kenny 2000b). The subsequent first phase of area evaluation produced evidence for 19th-century garden features associated with the ornamental gardens of Brooklands Estate (Dickens & Patten 2003). The second phase produced evidence for a Bronze Age pit, two phases of undated (prehistoric or Roman) ditches, traces of medieval ridge and furrow and 19th-century garden features (Cooper, A., 2004).

Mantles Yard, St Barnabus Road (HER MCB 16296)

Trenching revealed the remains of field boundaries of probable Roman date (Cooper, S., 2004).

3 OFFICIAL DESIGNATIONS

There are no known designations within the proposed development site. The University Botanic Garden (HER 10834), which bounds the site on the north, south and west sides, is a Grade II* Registered Garden (English Heritage Register of Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest in England, GD 1603). It was laid out on meadowland from the 1846 onwards, to a design of Andrew Murray, in a formal landscape style, and further extended from the 1950s onwards. The area of proposed development was never part of the garden, the former having been enclosed at the beginning of the 19th century, well before the creation of the latter.

Further designations within the study area refer to post-medieval and 19th-century Grade I (HER 04859), Grade II* (HER 04780, 05025) and Grade II Listed Buildings (04842, 04855, 04856, 04860, 04862, 04902-04905). Details of the buildings can be found in the RCHM 1959, Part II.

Finally, the early 17th-century Hobson's Conduit or Cambridge New River (HER 04529), located at the junction of Trumpington Road and Lensfield Road, is a Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM 35).

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

4.1 General Background

Unless otherwise cited, the content of this section draws upon the surveys by Fox 1923, Clark *et al.* 1938, VCH (Roach 1967; Elrington 1978) and RCHM 1959 (Part I). The general background is presented in the form of brief remarks, since detailed analyses of the history and archaeology of the city of Cambridge are outside the scope of this study.

4.1.1 Prehistoric

Early prehistoric activity in the area occupied by the city of Cambridge remains elusive. It is represented by few stray lithics dating to the Palaeolithic period and by Late Neolithic finds of groove ware and flint flakes from Hills Road. Early Bronze Age activity has been identified at Barnwell where a beaker burial was uncovered, and possibly, at Green House Farm (Mould 1996) and at the former cemetery in Newmarket Road (Casa Hatton 2005), where Neolithic/Bronze Age worked flint was found re-deposited in Iron Age and Roman features, respectively. A later bronze mould found in New Street

suggests the existence of metalworkers and, probably, traders in the area. Knowledge of the Iron Age period is also scanty, though recent excavations at Newmarket Road have uncovered evidence for occupation spanning the entire Iron Age into the Early Roman period (Mould 1996; Mortimer 1997; Gibson & Lucas 2000; Gibson & Lucas 2002; Casa Hatton 2005).

4.1.2 *Roman*

During the Roman period the river gravels were densely settled. At Cambridge the main nucleus of settlement appears to have been centred on the Castle Hill area (Alexander & Pullinger 2000), with occupation extending to the south. Recent archaeological excavations have produced evidence for Roman activity on the riverfront (Dickens 1996) and in the Park Street/Jesus Lane area (Dodwell 2002; Alexander *et al.* 2003).

Further investigations in Newtown, around Hills Road (below) and Newmarket Road (Mortimer 1997; Gibson & Lucas 2000; Gibson & Lucas 2002; Casa Hatton 2005), have uncovered remains of industrial and agricultural activities. The evidence would suggest that the area around Newmarket Road was part of the extensive hinterland of the Roman town.

4.1.3 *Anglo-Saxon and Medieval*

Early Saxon Cambridge is known through the antiquarian excavations of pagan cemeteries at the periphery of the city. Based on the distribution of known cemeteries and burials, two nuclei might have existed on the gravel river terraces on both banks of the Cam. On the west bank of the river settlement is likely to have centred on or near Castle Hill, where during recent investigations residual Middle Saxon pottery was recovered from post-medieval gravel pits (Alexander 1996). On the east side of the river occupation appears to have occurred in the centre of the later, medieval, town.

The later Anglo-Saxon period is documented by historic evidence. The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle records that *Grantabrycge* (Cambridge) passed into the Danelaw in AD878. The Anglo-Danish burgh was later destroyed, and King Svein placed on the throne of England. Traditionally, the burgh has been located on the right bank of the river, and centred at Peas Hill/Market Hill, in much the same area as was protected in the early medieval period by the King's Ditch. This latter could have been originally dug in this period and later formalised by King Henry III (Cam 1934). However, the settlement on the Castle Hill area was by no means derelict, as attested by the number of houses destroyed when Cambridge Castle was built, and by the quality of 10th- to 11th-century monumental sculptured stones from a church, possibly a precursor of the Norman St Giles founded by Sheriff Picot. The 12th-century *Liber Eliensis* classed 10th-century Cambridge with the trading centres of Norwich, Thetford and Ipswich, due to its position as one of the main terminals of the Cam-Ouse river system (Cam 1934, 43).

After the Conquest, Sheriff Picot built the motte and bailey castle on Castle Hill, later refurbished in the late 13th century. The sheriff and his successor

were also responsible for a number of religious foundations. In the course of the 12th century the commercial importance of the town was growing, its prosperity being attested by the foundation and building of churches by townsmen. By this time, the medieval town was bounded to the east and south by the line of the King's Ditch. The Hundred Rolls of 1279 indicate the existence of four main areas of occupation, the Market Place, St Clement's Parish, a green belt in between, and the riverside area. In the 13th century the town consolidated its position as a corporation. At the same time, the introduction of the Mendicant Orders gave origin to the university. During the 14th to 16th centuries a number of university colleges were founded and refurbished. Construction of the colleges changed the topography of Cambridge. Nonetheless, the later 14th and 15th century witnessed a period of general economic stagnation, with large, vacant spaces appearing within the town.

4.1.4 *Post-Medieval*

During the 17th and 18th centuries the urban improvements were more architectural than topographical. It is only in the first half of the 19th century with the enclosure of the medieval open fields (Loggan 1690) and, in particular, the Western Fields (Enclosure Acts of 1802) and the Eastern Fields (Enclosure Act of 1807), that major changes were brought about. By this time, the open spaces within the medieval town had already been encroached upon, including the water meadows, the gradual acquisition of which had begun at the time of Henry VI for Kings College in the middle of the 15th century. The enclosure provided the necessary space for the town to expand outside the historic nucleus. In the second half of the 19th century extension occurred westwards over Newnham, and southwards between Newmarket Road and Trumpington Road. The expansion northwards towards Milton and north-westwards along Huntingdon Road did not come until the 20th century. One of the main events in the 19th-century development was the construction of the Railway Station in the former Eastern Field system in 1845 (HER 04906). In the 1880s the Cambridge Street Tramway Company was formed, with trams running from the station down Station Road to Hills Road, Regents Street and St Andrews Street to the north, and down Lensfield Road to the west. The tramway system was short-lived and was soon replaced by buses at the beginning of the 20th century (Anderson 1969).

Integral to the growth of the town was the provision by the University of facilities outside the colleges, prompted by the growth of science and technology. This growth continued in the course of the 20th century when education became a major business. After the Second World War government policies of decentralisation from London to East Anglia led to further growth (Bryan 2000a; 2000b).

4.2 Site Background

4.2.1 Prehistoric

Early prehistoric finds from the study area are limited to few stray lithic tools dating to the Palaeolithic period (HER 05013). Late Neolithic groove ware and flint flakes were also found near Hills Road (RCHM 1959, Part I, xxxiv). Scant evidence for Late Bronze Age activity has recently emerged in the course of archaeological investigations at the site of the former Government Offices in Brooklands Avenue where undated, possibly prehistoric (or Roman?) ditches were recorded (Cooper, A., 2004; HER MCB16312 and CB15309). The Iron Age is very poorly represented, the only known finds of this period being limited to a 'Ptolomaic' coin (HER 04577) recovered in the course of gravel extraction at Barnwell, to the north, together with the remains of possible cremation burials, also found at Barnwell (HER 04643), recorded at the beginning of the 20th century (Fox 1923, 91ff). These finds are located within the 1km grid-square and are not shown on Fig. 2.

4.2.2 Roman

The main Roman feature in the proximity of the development area is the *Via Devana* (Margary 1973, Route 24), which entered the town from the south. The *Via Devana* linked Godmanchester, Cambridge and Haverill, crossing the ancient Ikniled Way leading into Norfolk. The exit was probably near Castle and Magdalene Street to a bridge over the River Cam. The line of the road is uncertain. It may have followed Sidney, St Andrews and Regent Street and Hills Road, diverging from the last near the junction with Station Road to cross the grounds of Homerton College and Perse School. From the New Addenbrooke's Hospital the road was once visible as a ridge and beneath a hedge as far as Cross Road, whence the line followed that of Worts Causeway, until a change in alignment at NGR TL 5489/2548 brought it onto the line of Wool Street, near the Gog Magog Golf Course (Elrington 1978, 17-18). Possible remains of the road (HER 04614) were found in the 19th century during trenching some 2-3m from the road edge in the University Botanic Garden, in close proximity to the proposed development site (Babington 1883; Browne 1974, map 21, no. 30). There is some confusion over the exact location of this find, as the co-ordinates in the HER record do not match Browne's location. It is possible that the *Via Devana* ran parallel to the western side of Hills Road. Antiquarian excavations in the ground of Perse School south of the development site revealed the road base as a deposit of hard-packed chalk some 0.20m thick, with flanking ditches set 14m apart (Walker 1910), though negative evidence from a small area excavation at Homerton Street nearby has raised the question about the actual position of the road here (Mackay 2001b & c). Immediately to the west of the development site a Roman coin (HER 04613) was found in the ground of the University Botanic Garden (Babington 1883; Browne 1974, map 21, no. 31).

Roman earthworks in the form of a ditched and banked enclosure, as well as Roman pottery, were found during building work at the junction of Station Road and the Old Cattle Market (Walker 1910; Fox 1923; HER 04814 and

05145). The earthworks were interpreted as representing the possible remains of a military camp. There is some confusion over the exact location of this 'military camp' in the HER record. A recent evaluation at the Old Cattle Market showed that most of the area under investigation had been truncated, probably during the construction of the railway around the middle of the 19th century. However, in the southern portion of the site there was evidence for a Roman pit possibly associated with gravel extraction for the maintenance of the *Via Devana* (Mackay 2001a; HER CB15509). Given the high degree of truncation, it is unlikely that earthworks would have been visible within the evaluation area at the beginning of the 20th century. Therefore the entry HER 05145 for the Roman camp may refer to the same observation as in HER 04814, further north. Finally, Roman pottery was found during building work in 1926 immediately to the south of HER 04814 (HER 04601).

Roman occupation is characterised by a significant linear distribution of finds, including the 'military camp', along the projected course of the *Via Devana*. The presence of the road is likely to have attracted settlement, though to date the evidence only points to agricultural activities. To the north of the proposed development site, recent archaeological investigations at the Unilever Centre in Union Road (Dickens 1999; HER CB15464) have uncovered the remains of 1st- to late 3rd-century agricultural features. At the former Government Offices in Brooklands Avenue to the south further evidence has emerged for 1st to 2nd-century ditches perpendicular to the proposed course of the *Via Devana* (Kenny 2000b; HER CB15919). Two phases of undated ditches, on north-south and east-west alignments, as well as north-east to south-west alignment, were recorded during the second phase of the evaluation at the former Government Offices in Brooklands Avenue. They were interpreted as representing possible prehistoric features, due to their proximity to a Bronze Age pit. However, it is also possible that, based on their alignment, the north-east to south-west aligned ditches might have been Roman, being perpendicular to the *Via Devana* (Cooper, A 2004; HER MCB16312 and CB15309). Finally, undated, possibly Roman, ditches were excavated at Mantles Yard in St Barnabus Road to the east of the proposed development site (Cooper, S 2004; HER MCB16296). The evidence would point to the presence of an extensive field-system as part of the hinterland of the town, which would have included the proposed development site.

Finally, finds of uncertain location within the 1km square-grid to the north-east of the development site include the antiquarian record of a Roman cemetery at Barnwell (HER 02303), together with the recovery of votive bronze figurines (HER03420) (from a possible *shrine/mausoleum?*) and a bronze *fibula* (HER 04702). These finds are located within the 1km grid-square and are not shown on Fig. 2.

4.2.3 *Anglo-Saxon and Medieval*

There is no record of Anglo-Saxon and medieval finds within the study area.

Tradition has it that an Anglo-Saxon inhumation cemetery existed at Dam Hill, to the south-west of the development site (HER 04955). Associated finds

comprised long brooches, including an early Hanoverian type, wrist clasps, a spearhead, and a crystal ball in bronze slings (Fox 1923, 249). No further details are available.

Medieval finds within the study area are represented by an inhumation burial (HER 04611) to the north of the development site, which was uncovered in the 1960s during building work at Old Perse School, at the junction between Hills Road and Harvey Road (Browne 1974, map 8, no. 1). Medieval pottery was found nearby (HER 04612). In the area of Barnwell Abbey/Priory further to the north-east a medieval stone coffin, inhumation and architectural fragments were uncovered at the beginning of the 20th century (HER 04654). Finally, human remains (HER 04713) were excavated at the end of the 19th century behind Addenbrooke's Hospital to the north-west of the development site. Further remains of an adult female (HER 11912) were found in 1997. The burials from Addenbrooke's Hospital probably belonged to a cemetery associated with the religious house (Chapel of St Anne or Hospital of St Anthony and St Eloy?) which once stood on this site.

Remains of ridge and furrow associated with the medieval open fields of the Eastern Field system were found during excavations at the Former Government Offices in Brooklands Avenue (Cooper, A 2004), and at the Unilever Centre in Union Street (Dickens 1999). The HER records the sites of crosses used as a landmark in the description of the open fields, including Dawe's Cross at the junction of Hills Road and Lensfield Road, north of the development site (HER 04708), and a second cross to the north-east on Mill Road (HER 04701).

Finally, a stray medieval buckle was found in the late 19th century during building work, immediately to the north of the University Botanic Garden (HER 05013a).

4.2.4 *Post-Medieval*

Major topographical changes in the study area were brought about by the Enclosure Act of 1807 affecting the medieval open fields of Eastern Fields system. The enclosure led to urban expansion in the area between Newmarket Road and Hills Road as early as 1814, with intensive development of the present Newtown between Trumpington Road and Hills Road during the 1820s-1850s. Baker's Map of 1830 shows a major area of development between Newmarket Road and Hill Road (Fig.3). House building along the western side of Hills Road was restricted by the presence of the University Botanic Garden (GD 1683) which was relocated from its original site between Free School Lane and Corn Exchange Street, formerly the garden of the Austin Friars, to Hills Road in 1846. By contrast, the building of the railway station off the eastern side in 1845 did not affect growth, which continued southwards beyond the junction with Cherry Hinton Road.

According to Mawer & Stenton (1943) Hills Road was so named in 1858, as leading to the Gog Magog Hills. However, The Enclosure Map of 1807 already refers to Hills Road. The same map shows the enclosed fields of the

former Eastern Field system, including the proposed development site, the boundaries of which have not been significantly altered since enclosure. In 1830, Baker's Map depicts a building in the north-eastern corner of the field, immediately outside the area of proposed development, and refers to a stone 'cross' and a 'weighing machine' a little beyond the first milestone ('One Mile') from the town. A few decades later, the first edition of the Ordnance Survey (OS 1880s) shows the northern part of the development site as having been subdivided into narrow tenement plots for terraced houses fronting the road. Further south, an 'Inn' and a 'Public House' stood on the same site as the extant public houses at No. 106 and No. 108, respectively. The south-west corner of the development area was occupied by a courtyard complex. Later editions of the Ordnance Survey show no significant changes, at least until the last quarter of the 20th century, when most of the late 19th-century buildings were demolished, and the Broadcasting Station was built on the eastern side of the former courtyard complex.

5 SOURCES AND CONFIDENCE RATING

5.1 Documentary Sources

Original documentary research has not been undertaken, as it lies outside the scope of this report. General outlines of the history of the county together with accounts of individual parishes are provided by the VCH and RCHM. These tend to be biased towards the following:

- the medieval ecclesiastical history;
- the medieval origin and later development of the town with emphasis on extant monuments and earthwork remains;
- social history

As a whole, the available documentary sources provide useful and reliable information on the historic, economic and social development of the town.

5.2 The HER

The HER of Cambridgeshire County Council records several finds in the study area. Most entries refer to the following:

- prehistoric, Roman and medieval antiquarian finds;
- post-medieval extant buildings;
- results from recent archaeological investigations.

The information provided by the HER is up to date, although it is affected by the following:

- a bias towards periods which are well represented by material culture, *i.e.* medieval and post-medieval remains. This bias has its roots in the kind of

information provided by the Ordnance Survey records, the precursor of the HER, that placed emphasis on extant remains, including earthworks, and important finds spots;

- the HER collection represents a variable source of information that has been influenced by fieldwork strategies, collection of finds, antiquarian observations, local and professional interests. Therefore, the degree of accuracy of the entries varies.

5.4 Cartographic Evidence

The first comprehensive and detailed maps of the study area are the Enclosure Map of 1807 and Baker's Map of Cambridge of 1830 (Fig.3). Later maps include Ordnance Surveys from the end of the 19th century onwards.

Bearing in mind the varying degree of accuracy and detailing of the pre-Ordnance Survey maps, as a whole, the available cartographic evidence provides useful information for the development of modern town and its surrounding landscape from the early part of the 19th century.

5.5 Aerial Photographs and Overlays of Aerial Photographs

Not available.

5.5 Archaeological Excavations and Surveys

Recent development monitored under PPG16 has offered the opportunity to investigate several sites within the study area. The investigations have produced useful information on the rural hinterland of the Roman town, confirming at the same time that this part of Cambridge was arable until enclosure at the beginning of the 19th century.

Settlement redevelopment and expansion during the 19th and 20th centuries have reduced the amount of land surface available for archaeological investigations within the built-up area, and is likely to have obliterated earlier archaeological remains and deposits, with particular reference to the frontages of Hills Road.

6 DEPOSIT MAPPING OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS

In this section an attempt has been made to map all known monuments and events and, based on mapping, to predict the existence of further remains within the proposed development site. These predictions should not be used to produce 'constraint maps'.

6.1 Prehistoric

To date, there is scant record of prehistoric activity in the area. However, the

absence of prehistoric finds does not necessarily reflect absence of activity and is probably largely due to 19th- and 20th-century development obliterating earlier features and deposits.

Based on the available evidence, it is not possible to predict the existence of prehistoric finds within the proposed development site. Areas that escaped destruction caused by medieval and post-medieval land use, as well as modern development could potentially produce prehistoric remains.

6.2 Roman

Roman activity in the area is well known, with particular reference to the *Via Devana*, remains of which were found in the ground of the University Botanic Garden to the west, and in the grounds of Perse School to the south. Although the exact course of this road is unknown, based on the excavated evidence, as well as the distribution of known finds it is highly probable that remains of the road and associated features may exist within the development site.

6.3 Anglo-Saxon and Medieval

Within the study area Anglo-Saxon and medieval remains are scant. Until Enclosure at the beginning of the 19th century the development site was part of the medieval field system of the Eastern Fields, remains of which were excavated at the Unilever centre in Union Street (Dickens 1999) and at the Former Government Offices in Brooklands Avenue (Cooper, A 1994; HER CB15324). There is therefore high potential for the existence of agricultural remains within the proposed development site in those parts of the site which have escaped damage caused by later development.

6.4 Post-Medieval

During the post-medieval period the site was still rural. From the beginning of the 19th century the study area is well documented through cartographic evidence and extant buildings the distribution of which is consistent with continuous growth from the time of enclosure. At the beginning of the 19th century the only building known from cartographic evidence was probably located immediately to the south of the development site. By the time of the OS 1st edition (1880s), the site had been developed, with new tenements plots being created and built upon. As with the medieval period, there is high potential for the existence of agricultural remains in those parts of the site which have escaped damage caused by later development.

7 DEGREE OF SURVIVAL OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS

This section broadly assesses the degree of survival of archaeological remains in the areas defined by deposit mapping. The assessment takes the form of a prediction model based on probability and not certainty. It is meant as a guide only.

The degree of preservation of potential buried remains within the study area is likely to have been affected by development in the course of the late 19th and 20th century.

7.1 Prehistoric

Mapping suggests that the prehistoric period may be under-represented, as the location of these remains is least well known.

Prehistoric finds are poorly represented. As with most built-up areas, absence of evidence is more likely to be due to obliteration caused by medieval and post-medieval, agricultural activities, and more recent development.

Absence of positively identified prehistoric sites prevents an assessment of the state of preservation of potential prehistoric remains. As a result, the rate of survival for the prehistoric period can only be described as unknown.

7.2 Roman

There is a wealth of evidence for Roman activity within the study area. Where excavated, the rate of survival of field remains is good, despite later development causing some degree of disturbance, as in the Homerton Street area. With particular reference to the *Via Devana*, the rate of survival of the remains recorded within the Botanical Garden is unknown, whereas records of excavations within the ground of Perse School suggest a good rate of survival.

7.3 Saxon and Medieval

Based on the evidence from recent archaeological investigations, Saxon and medieval remains, largely associated with agricultural practices, are expected to have survived in varying degree of preservation in undisturbed area within the development site.

7.4 Post-Medieval

As with the medieval remains, the rate of survival of potential post-medieval remains within the development site is predicted to be variable, as such remains are likely to have been obliterated by 19th-century and modern development.

8 RATING

Based on the distribution of known finds and their degree of survival in the study area, as defined in the previous sections, rating can be summarised as follows:

<i>Period</i>	<i>Distribution</i>	<i>Survival</i>
Prehistoric	low/unknown	unknown
Roman	high	good
Anglo-Saxon and Medieval	high for field system/unknown	variable
Post-Medieval	high for field system/unknown	variable
Late 19th-mid 20th century	high for suburban development	good

9 CONCLUSIONS

From the available records and nature of the known archaeological data, there is a good potential for the survival of Romano-British rural archaeology, which may include minor settlement remains. Archaeology of other periods is likely to be confined to agricultural field systems, which while not significant in themselves, may have facilitated the survival of earlier Roman and even prehistoric remains.

A programme of trial trenching to establish the character, date, state of preservation and extent of any archaeological remains within the proposed development site is likely to be required. Information from this evaluation will allow an assessment of the proposed developments archaeological implications and to inform an appropriate mitigation strategy. Sufficient time must then be allowed within the development programme to facilitate any further archaeological works, if required, prior to the development commencing. These mitigation strategies must be determined and set out by the local authority planners and advised by Cambridgeshire Archaeology Planning and Countryside Advice section (part of Cambridgeshire County Council).

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Alexander, J., & Pullinger, J., 2000, 'Roman Cambridge: Excavations on Castle Hill 1956-1988', *PCAS* 58

Alexander, M., 1996, *19-37 Castle Street, Cambridge: An Archaeological Evaluation*. CAU Rep. No. 191

Alexander, M., Dodwell, N., & Evans, C., 2003, *A Roman Cemetery at 35-37 Jesus Lane, Cambridge*, CAU Report

Anderson, R.C., 1969, *The Tramways of East Anglia*

Browne, D.M., 1974, An Archaeological Gazetteer of the City of Cambridge, *PCAS* 65 (Part I)

Babington, C.C., 1883, *Ancient Cambridgeshire*

Bryan, P., 2000a, 'Cambridge in the Nineteenth Century'. In T. Kirby & S. Oosthuizen, (eds.)

Bryan, P., 2000b, 'Cambridge in the Twentieth Century'. In T. Kirby & S. Oosthuizen, (eds.)

Cam, H.M., 1934, 'The Origin of the Borough of Cambridge', *PCAS* 35, 33-53

Casa Hatton, R., 2005, *Roman Activity at the Former Allotment Site, Newmarket Road, Cambridge: An Archaeological Excavation*, CCC AFU Report

Cessford, C., 2003, *Evaluation at Cambridge University Botanic Garden*. CAU Rep. No. 575

Clark, G., Lethbridge, T.C., & Phillips, C.W., 1938, In H.C. Darby (ed.), *The Cambridge Region*

Cooper, A., 2004, *Former Government Offices, Brooklands Avenue, Cambridge. Archaeological Evaluation on the proposed Residential Development Site (Part 21)*, CAU Rep. No. 608

Cooper, S., 2004, *An Archaeological Evaluation at Mantles Yard, St Barnabus Road, Cambridge, Cambridgeshire*, CCC AFU Rep. No. 751

Dickens, A., 1996, *Excavations at St Johns College, Cambridge*, CAU Rep. 175

Dickens, A., 1999, *Archaeological Investigations at the New Unilever Cambridge Centre, Union Road, Cambridge*, CAU Rep. No. 316

Dickens, A., & Patten, R., 2003, *Former Government Offices, Brooklands Avenue, Cambridge. Archaeological Evaluation on the proposed Residential Development*

Site (Part 1), CAU Rep. No. 524

Dodwell, N., 2002, *Archaeological Investigations at 11 Park Street, Cambridge*, CAU Rep. 485

Elrington, C.R., (ed.), 1978, *A History of the County of Cambridge and the Isle of Ely, Vol. VII*. London

Fox, C., 1923, *The Archaeology of the Cambridge Region*. Cambridge

Gibson, D., & Lucas, G., 2000, *Archaeological Excavations at the North Field, Green House Farm, Cambridge*, CAU Report 354

Gibson, D., & Lucas, G., 2002, 'Pre-Flavian Kilns at Greenhouse Farm and the Social Context of Early Pottery Production in Cambridgeshire'. *Britannia* XXXIII (2002)

Kenny, D.A., 2000a, *An Archaeological Evaluation at the Former Charrington Oil Depot, 22-24 Clarendon Road, Cambridge*, CAU Rep. No. 360

Kenny, D.A., 2000b, *An Archaeological Evaluation at the Former Government Offices, Brooklands Avenue, Cambridge*, CAU Rep. No. 347

Kirby, T., & Oosthuizen, S., (eds.), 2000, *An Atlas of Cambridgeshire and Huntingdonshire History*. Centre for Regional Studies, Anglia Polytechnic University

Mackay, D., 2001a, *Evaluation at the Old Cattle Market, Cambridge*, CAU Rep. No.437

Mackay, D., 2001b, *Evaluation around Homerton Street, Cambridge*, CAU Rep. No. 423

Mackay, D., 2001c, *Evaluation of Land adjacent to Homerton Street, Cambridge*, CAU Rep. No. 448

Margary, I.D. 1973, *Roman Roads in Britain*. 3rd ed. London

Mawer, A., & Stenton, F.M., 1943, *The Place-Names of Cambridgeshire and the Idle of Ely*. The English Place-Name Society, XIX. CUP

Mortimer, R., 1997, *The Iron Age settlement Sites at Greenhouse farm, Fen Ditton, Cambridgeshire. A Trench Assessment*, CAU Report 240 (1997)

Mould, C., 1996, *An Archaeological Evaluation at Greenhouse Farm, Newmarket Road, Cambridge*, BUFAU Project No. 431

RCHM, 1959, *An Inventory of the Historic Monuments of the City of Cambridge*. Parts I-II. HMSO, London

Roach, JP (ed.) 1967, *A History of the County of Cambridge and the Isle of Ely, Vol.*

III. London

VCH see Roach, JP (ed.) 1967 and Elrington CR (ed.) 1978

Walker, F.G., 1910, 'Roman Roads into Cambridge', *PCAS* 14, 141-176

Welsh, K., 1994, *Eighteenth Century Burials at Old Addenbrooke's Hospital*. CCC AFU Rep No. A043

Worssam, B.C., & Taylor, J.H., 1969, *Geology of the Country around Cambridge. Memoir for 1:50000 Geological Sheet 188 (England and Wales)*. Institute of Geological Science

MAPS CONSULTED

Enclosure Map of c.1807

Bakers Map of Cambridge 1830

OS 1st ed. Cambridgeshire Sheet XLV (1886)

OS 2nd ed. Cambridgeshire Sheet XLV (c.1900)

OS revised ed. Cambridgeshire Sheet XLV (c.1920s)

OS Cambridgeshire Sheet XLV 1960 and later editions

CRO Q/RDc 16

CCC AFU copy

CCC AFU digital version

CCC AFU digital version

CCC AFU digital version

CRO

BGS Sheet 187, England and Wales 1:50 000 (Provisional Series)

Appendix 1: List of HER Entries

REC_NO	GRID_REF	KEYS	PERIOD	FORM	Designation
04331	TL/462-/566	human bone	U	stray find	
04529	TL/4515/5764	conduit, fountain, well head, bridge, water course	P Med	standing monument	SAM 35
04554	TL/453-/580-	pottery	Med	stray find	
04577	TL/46--/58--	coin	IA	stray find	
04601	TL/462-/569-	pottery	Ro	stray find	
04611	TL/456-/578-	skeleton	Med ?	stray find	
04612	TL/456-/577-	pottery	Med ?	stray find	
04613	TL/457-/572-	coin	Ro	stray find	
04614	TL/459-/572-	road ?	Ro ?	excavation	
04643	TL/46--/58--	pottery, burial	IA	finds scatter	
04654	TL/462-/580-	pottery, coffin, architectural fragment, inhumation	Med	stray find	
04701	TL/461-/579-	cross	Med	stray find	
04702	TL/46--/57--	brooch	Ro	stray find	
04708	TL/454-/578-	cross	Med	documentary evidence	
04713	TL/451-/579-	human bone	Med	excavation	
04780	TL/4554/5769	house	P Med	roofed building	LB II*
04814	TL/4615/5699	earthwork, pottery	Ro	earthwork, finds scatter	
04828	TL/458-/577-	wind mill	Med, P Med	documentary evidence	
04829	TL/460-/579-	wind mill	Med, P Med	documentary evidence	
04842	TL/4565/5792	house	P Med	roofed building	LB II
04855	TL/4512/5773	house	P Med	roofed building	LB II
04856	TL/4506/5775	house	P Med	roofed building	LB II
04859	TL/452-/579-	college	P Med	roofed building	LB I
04860	TL/4525/5765	house	P Med	roofed building	LB II
04861	TL/4512/5771	pest house, almshouse	Med, P Med	documentary evidence	
04862	TL/4510/5766	house	P Med	roofed building	LB II
04902	TL/4516/5675	house	P Med	roofed building	LB II
04903	TL/4548/5691	house	P Med	roofed building	LB II
04904	TL/4516/5722	house	P Med	roofed building	LB II
04905	TL/4531/5702	house	P Med	roofed building	LB II
04906	TL/461-/572-	railway station	P Med	roofed building	
04918	TL/456-/576-	church	P Med	roofed building	
04955	TL/4515/568	cemetery, inhumation, spear, brooch, artefact	AS	circumstantial evidence	
05013	TL/4548/5773	worked flint	Pa	stray find	
05013a	TL/4548/5733	buckle	Med	stray find	
05025	TL/4549/5774	church	P Med	roofed building	LB II*
05145	TL/462-/568-	pottery, occupation	Ro	finds scatter	

REC_NO	GRID_REF	KEYS	PERIOD	FORM	Designation
10834	TL/456-/572-	garden	P Med	garden	GD 1683
11699	TL/4510/5787	human, skeleton, pottery,	P Med	excavation	
11912	TL/4505/5785	human, skeleton	Med	excavation	
CB14856	TL/45320/57414	church	P Med	roofed building	
CB14857	TL/46086/57746	church	P Med	roofed building	
CB14946	TL/45757/56838	church	P Med	roofed building	
CB15066	TL/45511/56596	pill box	WWII	structure	
CB15309	TL/45507/56777	ditch	Pre?/Ro?	excavation	
CB15324	TL/45659/56955	furrow	Med	excavation	
CB15350	TL/45495/56875	garden	P Med	excavation	
CB15464	TL/453/575	ditch	Ro	excavation	
CB15509	TL/46170/56729	pit	Ro	excavation	
CB15919	TL/45751/56627	ditch	Ro, P Med	excavation	
MCB15105	TL/4563/5672	Building	Mod	roofed building	
MCB16290	TL/4608/5792	mosque	Mod	roofed building	
MCB16296	TL/46176/57529	ditch	Ro	excavation	
MCB16312	TL/45587/56651	pit	BA	excavation	

Key to Periods:

IA	Iron Age
Med	Medieval
Mod	Modern
Pa	Palaeolithic
Pre	Prehistoric
P Med	Post-medieval
Ro	Roman
U	Undated



**Cambridgeshire
County Council**
Environment &
Community Services

The Archaeological Field Unit
Fulbourn Community Centre
Haggis Gap
Fulbourn
Cambridge CB1 5HD
Tel (01223) 576201
Fax (01223) 880946