



Land at the Former NIAB Headquarters, Huntingdon Road, Cambridge Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment

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Land at the Former NIAB Headquarters, Huntingdon Road, Cambridge

Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment

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Summary

OA East was commissioned by Paul Harney Associates on behalf of Marchingdale Development Ltd to undertake an archaeological Desk-Based Assessment (DBA) of land to the north-east of Huntingdon Road, Cambridge (centred on NGR TL 43351 60357). The site lies within a parcel of land which was acquired by the National Institute of Agricultural Botany (NIAB) in 1921 and housed their headquarters until 2020. This DBA has been produced to support an application for the redevelopment of the site for residential use, comprising an aparthotel and community facilities.

The site is situated to the north-west of Cambridge city centre, on the edge of the city boundary and to the north-east of Huntingdon Road. There are no designated heritage assets within the site. At its south-western end (fronting onto Huntingdon Road) the former NIAB headquarters building is proposed to be retained and renovated.

The site is located north-west of the historic core of Cambridge, amongst residential and commercial properties. The site was part of arable fields until its acquisition by NIAB, when this plot was developed. During the last 20 years, the surrounding land previously owned by NIAB has been developed into residential estates and the new NIAB headquarters building.

A single registered Park and Garden (Grade II listed), 15 listed buildings (two Grade II* and the rest Grade II), and 112 non-designated heritage assets fall within the 1km radius study area of this site. The scheduled monuments of Cambridge Castle Mound and its Civil War earthworks lie c.1.6km to the south-east.

The non-designated heritage assets recorded on the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record (CHER) within 1km of the site are associated with Roman, medieval and post-medieval activity. Study of the surrounding archaeological resource indicates that although prehistoric evidence is more limited, there is evidence of significant Roman activity in the vicinity of the site, including roads (*Via Devana* and minor routes), with the Roman town of *Duroliponte* c.1.6km to the south-east and additional settlement and funerary evidence between the Roman town and the site. Medieval activity in the vicinity of the site relates to the deserted hamlet of Howes, which lay on both sides of Huntingdon Road, and agriculture. Post-medieval agricultural and horticultural evidence is also listed on the CHER along with boundaries marked on historical maps, with one of these shown to have crossed the site. In the surrounding area the CHER lists significant post-medieval gravel and coprolite quarrying. The site is most likely to contain archaeological remains relating to the Roman and medieval hinterland of *Duroliponte*/Cambridge and evidence of post-medieval agricultural and quarrying.

Overall, it is considered there is a low potential for archaeological remains to be present within the site due to both the low number of surrounding CHER entries and previous ground disturbance on the site which resulted from its 20th century development.

1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1.1 Oxford Archaeology East (OA East) was commissioned by Paul Harney Associates on behalf of Marchingdale Developments Ltd to prepare an archaeological Desk-Based Assessment (DBA) for the land to the rear of the former NIAB headquarters on Huntingdon Road, Cambridge, henceforth known as 'the site' (Fig. 1; NGR TL 43351 60357).
- 1.1.2 This report has been prepared in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) *Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-based Assessments* (CIfA 2017).
- 1.1.3 This report provides an assessment of available historic environment, using documentary and cartographic sources to identify the archaeological potential of the site, including previous impacts to the site, and the identification of any potential impacts to the archaeological resource which could result from the proposed development of the site.
- 1.1.4 Assessment of the potential impacts to built heritage, or their setting, is not included in this DBA, although the original 1921 NIAB headquarters building fronting onto Huntingdon Road is discussed (Plate 1).



Plate 1: The 1921 NIAB building to the front of the site, looking north-east

2 LOCATION, TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

- 2.1.1 The site lies within the Castle Ward of Cambridge, the county town of Cambridgeshire, to the north-west of the city centre. It is within the southern half of the county, the district of Cambridge and within the Castle Ward. The site is located near the edge of the city boundary, on the north-eastern side of Huntingdon Road. Newly developed properties extend to the north of the site and on the opposing side of Huntingdon Road, whilst 20th century housing lies to the south-east. The proposed development area extends 320m to the north-east of Huntingdon Road and covers an area of 2.8ha. The site is bounded to the north-west by Lawrence Weaver Road, to the north-east by the rear of properties facing Falmouth Avenue (part of the Darwin Green development) and to the south-east by Howes Place.
- 2.1.2 The site is situated on relatively flat land that slopes downwards from c.26m OD at its south-western end to c.20m OD at the north-eastern end. It lies on Gault Formation Mudstone with overlying superficial Head and River Terrace deposits extending across its south-western and north-eastern parts respectively (BGS website: <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>; accessed 19th January 2021). The River Cam is located c.1.8km to the south-east of the site. The site contains buildings in its south-western part, carparking and demolished buildings in its central part and open space to the north-east.
- 2.1.3 Within the landscape characterisation of Cambridge (CCCEP 2003) the area in which the site resides is part of the Cambridge residential character type; a post-1900 suburban landscape that does not have a defining character. However, the NIAB headquarters building and adjacent Howes Place stand out in contrast to this assessment, having been designed by Morley Horder in the Edwardian *beaux arts* classicism tradition (AHP 2009, 18). Although there are no tree preservation orders within the site itself, there are four on trees at the front of the NIAB headquarters building and one along Howes Place outside the site's south-eastern edge.

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 3.1.1 The purpose of this report is to determine as far as reasonably possible, from existing records and observations, an understanding of the historic environment within the site to ensure that the archaeological potential and significance which might be impacted by the proposed development is thoroughly understood. This is achieved through:
- providing an assessment of the potential for archaeological remains to survive within the site;
 - assessing the significance of known and predicted archaeological remains;
 - assessing the likely impacts of previous development upon the survival of any archaeological remains; and
 - assessing the potential for impacts from the proposed development on the surviving archaeological resource.
- 3.1.2 This DBA does not assess the built heritage resource of the study area or any potential effects upon their setting.

4 PLANNING BACKGROUND

4.1 Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act (1979)

4.1.1 This Act states that any archaeological site or historic building of national importance can be designated as a Scheduled Monument and registered with the Department of Culture, Media and Sport (DCMS). Any development that may physically affect the monument is subject to the granting of Scheduled Monument Consent. Historic England advises on individual cases for consent and offers advice on the management of Scheduled Monuments.

4.2 Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act (1990)

4.2.1 Works that affect listed buildings or structures and conservation areas are subject to additional controls administered by the Local Planning Authority (LPA) under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 (amended by the Enterprise and Regulatory Reform Act 2013). This Act covers the registration of Listed Buildings (buildings that are seen to be of special architectural or historic interest) and the designation of Conservation Areas (areas of special architectural or historic interest, the character of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance). A building may be listed as Grade I, II* or II and may not be demolished, altered or extended without Listed Building Consent being granted.

4.2.2 Section 66 states that in considering development which affects a listed building or its setting the LPA shall have special regard to the desirability of preserving the building or its setting, or any features of special architectural or historic interest which it possesses. In respect to conservation areas Section 72 states that special attention should be paid to the desirability of preserving or enhancing the character or appearance of that area.

4.2.3 Historic England is a statutory consultee in relation to works affecting Grade I/II* listed buildings.

4.2.4 Although the site is not currently in a conservation area, Howes Place (on the south-eastern edge of the site) and the former NIAB headquarters building to the south-west of the site, were part of an application for consideration as a conservation area (SWC 2010).

4.3 Historic Buildings and Ancient Monuments Act (1953)

4.3.1 Amongst other content, this act makes provision for the compilation of a register of gardens and other land which is of special historic interest. This covers the designation of Registered Parks and Gardens and Registered Battlefields.

4.3.2 The Register of Parks and Gardens is held by Historic England, which grades Registered Parks and Gardens as Grade I, II* or II, along the same lines as Listed Buildings. The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF; Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (MHCLG) 2019) defines them as a designated heritage asset and as such their conservation is an objective of sustainable development.

4.4 Hedgerow Regulations 1997, as amended by The Hedgerows (England) (Amendment) Regulations 2002

- 4.4.1 These regulations define which hedgerows within England are identified as important and protected against removal and various other works. Heritage-specific criteria for precluding removal of a hedgerow includes: if the hedge forms a historic parish or township boundary; it incorporates an archaeological feature which is a Scheduled Monument; or is part of a field system forming part of a key landscape characteristic, such as a Registered Park and Garden.

4.5 National Planning Policy

- 4.5.1 Section 16 of the NPPF (issued February 2019) sets out the Government's planning policies in relation to the conservation and enhancement of the historic environment.

- 4.5.2 Paragraphs 189 and 190 state:

189. In determining applications, local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets' importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance. As a minimum the relevant historic environment record should have been consulted and the heritage assets assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary. Where a site on which development is proposed includes, or has the potential to include, heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation.

190. Local planning authorities should identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset that may be affected by a proposal (including by development affecting the setting of a heritage asset) taking account of the available evidence and any necessary expertise. They should take this into account when considering the impact of a proposal on a heritage asset, to avoid or minimise any conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the proposal.

- 4.5.3 Paragraph 199 states:

Local planning authorities should require developers to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their importance and the impact, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly accessible. However, the ability to record evidence of our past should not be a factor in deciding whether such loss should be permitted.

4.6 Local Planning Policy

4.6.1 The official statutory development plan for Cambridge comprises:

- Cambridge Local Plan 2018;
- Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Minerals and Waste Core Strategy (July 2011); and Site Specific Proposals Plan (February 2012) Development Plan Documents;
- Cambridge East Area Action Plan (excluding policies CE/3 and CE/35, which are replaced by Policy 13: Cambridge East); and
- North West Cambridge Area Action Plan.

Cambridge Local Plan 2018

4.6.2 The Cambridge Local Plan (henceforward the Local Plan; CCC 2018), building on the NPPF and National Planning Policy Guidance (NPPG), sets out the way Cambridge City Council plans to meet the development needs of the City of Cambridge until 2031. It was adopted on 18th October 2018 and sets out the vision, policies and proposals for future development and land use in Cambridge. It is the main consideration to be considered in determining planning applications, with the aim of managing change in a positive and sympathetic manner, especially with regard to the “city’s outstanding heritage and environmental assets” (CCC 2018, 1) and its world-class historic environment (CCC 2018, 3).

4.6.3 Although there are numerous references to heritage and the historic landscape throughout the Local Plan – especially with regard to the historic core of the city – heritage is covered under:

- Policy 61: Conservation and enhancement of Cambridge’s historic environment;
- Policy 62: Local heritage assets; and
- Policy 63: Works to a heritage asset to address climate change.

4.6.4 Within Policy 61, Paragraph 7.29 states that:

Given the high potential for assets of archaeological importance in the urban area, applicants should also obtain archaeological advice. Consideration needs to be given to the potential for harm or substantial harm to such assets, and to their setting. Further information on heritage assets can be obtained from the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record.

4.6.5 Within this, the definition of the historic environment (CCC 2018, Glossary) follows that of the NPPF:

All aspects of the environment resulting from the interaction between people and places through time, including all surviving physical remains of past human activity, whether visible, buried or submerged, and landscaped and planted or managed flora.

4.6.6 And a heritage asset as:

A building, monument, site, place, area or landscape identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions because of its heritage interest. Heritage asset is a term that includes designated heritage assets, listed buildings, world heritage sites, conservation areas, scheduled monuments, protected wreck sites, registered parks and gardens and battlefields) and non-designated assets which are identified by the local planning authority. Non-designated heritage assets include sites of archaeological interest, buildings, structures or features of local heritage interest listed by, or fulfilling criteria for listing by the local planning authority

- 4.6.7 Within the wider document this ensures that the historic environment is considered in all developments and that any development considers the setting and significance of heritage assets, whilst within the specific policy it ensures that mitigation strategies are put in place for investigating, and preserving in some form, the heritage assets.
- 4.6.8 The site lies within an area of major change (land between Huntingdon Road and Histon Road; Policy 20) that covers c.53ha and has approval for 1,593 dwellings and associated facilities. This lies within the wider North West Quadrant area on the city edge, and has the NIAB building, by the south-western boundary of the site, listed as a local heritage asset that will need to be respected (Paragraph 3.78). With particular reference to the area surrounding the site, Paragraph 3.76 states that:

The vision for land between Huntingdon Road and Histon Road, also known as the NIAB 1 site or Darwin Green 1 site, is to create a distinctive, integrated and accessible new residential neighbourhood for Cambridge, to the highest quality of design and embodying the principles of sustainability. The land is allocated for housing and associated mixed-use development, and any design will need to ensure good connections to other areas of the city.

- 4.6.9 With regard to archaeology in particular, it is a condition within the Schedule of Planning Conditions (34): “Archaeology – requirements will vary from site to site but may include surveys and investigations, watching briefs.”

Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Minerals and Waste Core Strategy (July 2011); and Site Specific Proposals Plan (February 2012) Development Plan Documents

- 4.6.10 The Minerals and Waste Core Strategy (CCC and PCC 2011), adopted by Cambridgeshire County Council and Peterborough City Council on 19th July 2011, sets the framework for all minerals and waste developments until 2026. The Site Specific Proposals Plan, setting out the council's allocations and site specific policies for the management of minerals and waste in future development in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough, was adopted on 22nd February 2012.
- 4.6.11 Within the Core Strategy, archaeology is covered in Policy CS36 Archaeology and the Historic Environment:

Mineral and waste development, including extraction and restoration, will not be permitted where there is:

- a. *an adverse effect on any designated heritage asset, historic landscape, or other heritage asset of national importance, and/or its setting unless there are substantial public benefits that outweigh that harm or loss;*
- b. *any significant adverse impact on any conservation area or site of local architectural, archaeological or historical importance.*

Minerals or waste development may be permitted on a site of local archaeological importance where satisfactory mitigation measures (including preservation in situ of archaeological remains through appropriate, monitored management plans and/or archaeological investigation followed by the publication of the results in accordance with agreed written schemes of investigation) have been defined following consideration of the results of prior evaluation.

In fenland landscapes development proposals must also address the hydrological management of the site and the potential effects of draw down / de-watering impacts on known archaeological remains. This assessment may be required to address an area beyond the planning application boundary.

4.6.12 Paragraphs 11.47-8 of the strategy state that as development involving the removal of soils:

may damage archaeological features at surface level or within the mineral resource. It is, therefore, essential that early consultation on archaeological matters takes place in order to identify constraints well before the submission of a planning application. Extraction and development proposals will be assessed in terms of their impact on archaeological remains and the historic environment. Where archaeological remains are likely to be affected, a programme of archaeological evaluation (including an assessment of hydrological implications and setting issues) will be required prior to the determination of applications. Where appropriate, assessment should also include the potential impact of development from hydrological management and the effects of de-watering and/or water drawdown.

Proposals which would adversely affect Scheduled Monuments, or non-scheduled nationally important archaeological remains, or other nationally important historic environment features, will not be acceptable. Proposals that affect other sites and remains will be determined in accordance with the severity of their impact, the relative importance of the remains, and the suitability of proposed mitigation measures. Those that would have a detrimental effect on other areas of archaeological or historic environment importance will only be accepted if the need for the proposed works outweighs the intrinsic importance of the remains, and if satisfactory mitigation arrangements can be secured by planning conditions and binding agreements. Mitigation arrangements may include full excavation and recording of sites, adherence to management plans, and measures to reduce impacts on setting and to ensure hydrological integrity. They should also include arrangements to mitigate the loss of the physical presence of remains through publication, display, and interpretation on or off site.

4.6.13 The online map showing areas of mineral safeguarding show the site within a mineral safeguarding area for sand and gravel (<https://peterborough.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=1b6ea2d5d29d47f7a676106f08d8f3e9>; accessed 26th January 2021).

Cambridge East Area Action Plan

4.6.14 The Cambridge East Area Action Plan (Jones and Payne 2008) establishes the development principles for a new urban quarter in the east of Cambridge and was adopted in February 2008. It works in conjunction with the Local Plan. Within this, archaeology and the heritage environment is covered in policies:

- Policy CE/18 Archaeology; and
- Policy CE/19 Built Heritage.

4.6.15 The policy on archaeology states that:

A detailed, fully analytical assessment of known and suspected sites or features of archaeological importance will be undertaken, and submitted to the local planning authorities as part of any planning application for development, to ensure the archaeological implications are understood and recorded and, as far as possible, any adverse impacts are mitigated. Any important remains will then be protected. The assessment should define the location, extent, character, condition, significance and quality of any remains. The current site is not within the area of the Cambridge East Area Plan.

4.6.16 Whilst the built heritage policy states:

The developer will be required to undertake a comprehensive site survey to identify which buildings and structures should be retained for their heritage value, and establish the extent and character of their settings. The survey should conclude by proposing suitable long-term uses for identified heritage assets. Structures worthy of retention will be protected and maintained as features or points of interest in the landscape.

4.6.17 The current site does not reside in the area covered by this policy, but as it supplements the local plan is considered relevant.

North West Cambridge Area Action Plan

4.6.18 The North West Cambridge Area Action Plan (CCC and SCDC 2009), adopted on 22 October 2009, refers to land between Madingley Road and Huntingdon Road, an area known as North West Cambridge. The proposed development area resides on the north-eastern edge of this. The adoption of this plan superseded policies and proposals within the Cambridge Local Plan, although the policies affected (9/7, 9.07 and 9.11) lie outside the proposed development area.

4.6.19 The plan states that planning permission will not be granted where the development or proposed mitigation would have an unacceptable adverse impact on archaeology or the historic landscape (Policy NW2n). It also states that the historic landscape should be incorporated into developments (Policy NW2f).

4.7 Guidance

4.7.1 National Planning Policy Guidance (NPPG) is provided by the Government on how the historic environment can be enhanced and conserved through the planning process. In addition, a number of guidance documents have been produced by Historic England and the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) regarding assessment and protection of the Historic Environment and implementing a good practice approach. These documents (Table 1) have been referred to during the compilation of this DBA.

Table 1: Guidance documents used in production of this DBA

| Guidance | Relevance |
|---|--|
| Conserving and enhancing the historic environment. National Planning Policy Guidance. (Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government, 2014; updated 2019) | Sets out advice to ensure that the Government’s policies on protecting and enhancing the historic environment are understood and followed when making planning decisions. The advice details the main legislative framework for planning and the historic environment, followed by details on how planning decisions should consider the historic environment. |
| The Historic Environment in Local Plans: Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning 1 (Historic England, 2015a) | Details the procedures involved in the decision-making process for the historic environment at a local planning level, providing guidance in implementing the NPPF requirements. Guidance within the document is relevant to ensuring that the data and documentation for the historic environment is of the standard required. |
| Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment: Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning 2 (Historic England, 2015b) | Provides advice and guidance on assessing the significance of heritage assets, and how to understand the nature, extent and level of significance. It provides guidance on how to understand the impact of a proposed development on the heritage significance of an asset and how to identify ways to avoid, minimise or mitigate that impact which meets the objectives of the NPPF. |
| Standard and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment (CIfA, 2014; updated 2017) and CIfA’s Code of Conduct (2014; revised 2019) | These two documents set out the professional standards related to historic environment desk-based assessment and other archaeological work. |

5 METHODOLOGY

5.1.1 This assessment has been carried out in line with the approach for understanding the significance of a heritage asset as set out in National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF; MHCLG 2019) and following the Historic England good practice guidance for managing change within the setting of a heritage asset (Historic England 2017).

5.2 Scope and Sources Consulted

5.2.1 The spatial scope for this assessment was defined by a 1km radius surrounding the site (the 'study area'). The assessment has been informed by both a desk-based review and a site visit, which have been used to identify designated and non-designated heritage assets within the study area.

5.2.2 The following sources were consulted to inform this assessment:

- The National Heritage List for England (NHLE) for designated heritage assets;
- Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record (CHER) for non-designated heritage assets and archaeological events;
- The Cambridgeshire and Huntingdonshire Archives for historic maps and manuscripts;
- Groundsure Mapping for Historic Ordnance Survey Maps;
- Aerial Photographs as held by the Historic England Archive in the Swindon and Cambridge Aerial Photo collections;
- LiDAR data as held by the Environment Agency;
- Geotechnical data as held by the British Geological Survey; and
- Other relevant primary and secondary sources including published and unpublished works as held by OA and other relevant libraries.

5.3 Assumptions and Limitations

5.3.1 Data used to compile this report consists of secondary information derived from a variety of sources. The assumption is made that this data, as well as that derived from other secondary sources, is reasonably accurate.

5.3.2 The records held by the CHER are not a record of all surviving heritage assets, but a record of the discovery of a wide range of archaeological and historical components of the historic environment. The information held within it is not complete and does not preclude the subsequent discovery of further heritage assets that are, at present, unknown.

5.3.3 Access to some resources was limited due to the Coronavirus-19 pandemic. This included Cambridgeshire and Huntingdonshire Archives (only mapping available online was able to be accessed) and Aerial Photograph collections (only those online were available).

6 HISTORIC AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BASELINE

6.1.1 The nature of the archaeological resource within the site and the surrounding study area is discussed by period below. The baseline has been produced through data obtained from the NHLE, the CHER and secondary sources. The location of designated sites is marked upon Figure 2, non-designated heritage assets on Figure 3, and the location of previous archaeological events on Figure 4. Where this data is reflected in both the text and figures, they are referenced in **bold**. Further details of all heritage assets and previous archaeological events are presented in Appendix A. Designated assets are prefixed with NHLE in the text (National Heritage List of England, e.g. **NHLE 1422759**) and CHER data is prefixed with their CHER identifier (e.g. **DCB7277** or **ECB2409**).

6.2 Designated Heritage Assets

6.2.1 A single non-structural designated heritage asset of archaeological interest resides within the study area: the garden of 48 Storey's Way (NHLE 1422759), 750m to the south-east of the site. This Grade II listed garden is a rare survival of an Arts and Crafts urban garden, laid out in 1913 to the designs of M.H. Baillie Scott. The house (DCB7277) to which this garden belongs is also Grade II listed. The nearest Scheduled Monuments are the Cambridge Castle Mound (NHLE 1006905) and the Civil War earthworks at the Castle (NHLE 1006886) located c.1.6km to the south-east of the site.

6.2.2 Fifteen Listed Buildings are located in the study area, all on the southern edge and Grade II, other than two (Shawms, **NHLE 1268363**; and Willow House, **NHLE 1331936**) that are Grade II*. None of these properties are considered to be affected by the proposed development. These assets are presented in Appendix A, Table 4. Although these are not further considered as part of the Archaeology DBA, they are indicative of the historic development of the area.

6.3 Previous Archaeological Investigations

6.3.1 The CHER records the non-designated heritage assets that have been identified within the study area. These are presented in Appendix A, Table 5 and have been significantly contributed to by archaeological investigations.

6.3.2 The area surrounding the site has been subject to an extensive programme of archaeological investigations, with a total of 50 archaeological events recorded in the CHER within the study area (Appendix A, Table 6). These include observations recorded during 19th century works, aerial photograph (AP) assessments, fieldwalking and geophysical surveys, and archaeological watching briefs, evaluations and excavations.

6.3.3 Although no intrusive archaeological evaluations have been undertaken within the site itself, fieldwalking was undertaken on land between Huntingdon Road and Histon Road by Northamptonshire Archaeology in 2006 (**ECB2409**, Simmonds 2006) and included the area of the site. This fieldwalking recovered low quantities of artefacts (especially on the area of the current site) but did identify a concentration of Roman pottery towards Histon Road that was thought to be an indication of background activity. In addition, in 2007-8 an AP assessment, geophysical survey and

archaeological evaluation (**ECB2592**, Mason 2008) was undertaken in the same area, but excluding the land covered by the current site. This work involved 136 evaluation trenches and identified two distinct areas of mid-late Iron Age to late 2nd/early 3rd century AD occupation along with smaller concentrations of Bronze Age, Roman, medieval (including the hamlet at Howes; Fig. 3, **00184**) and post-medieval date. The concentrations of archaeological remains identified in this work include Iron Age/Roman settlement and field system evidence c.175m to the east of the current site (Fig. 3, **MCB17974**). Also, within the area covered by the fieldwalking survey were two phases of archaeological evaluation trenching (**ECB3451**, Collins 2010; and **ECB5427**, Barlow 2018). These were both located within NIAB land to the west of the current site, and whilst the former revealed no archaeological activity, the latter identified six trenches that contained 19th and 20th century features and traces of ridge-and-furrow cultivation. Both identified disturbed ground within trenches and one trench containing heavily disturbed made ground.

- 6.3.4 To the south of the current site, archaeological works have covered a large area with the North West Cambridge development. The works that have been carried out for this include an AP assessment (**ECB2974**, Palmer 2001), fieldwalking (**ECB3159**), archaeological evaluation trenches (**ECB3045**, Armour 2008; and **ECB3145**) and archaeological excavation (**ECB4180**, Cessford 2014). These works identified low levels of prehistoric activity (that included a field system and possible trackway), and Early Romano-British settlement with enclosures and roadway. In addition, this work identified part of the medieval hamlet of Howes (in the vicinity of the south-western corner of the site), medieval open field – and post-medieval – boundaries, parcels of medieval ridge and furrow visible as cropmarks and earthworks, past quarrying – also revealed with an archaeological evaluation at Gravel Hill Farm (**ECB1415**) – and undated features, as well as post-medieval material thought to be the result of night-soiling or manuring.
- 6.3.5 Further afield within the study area, and to the north of the site, areas of Iron Age and Romano-British features suggesting multi-phase settlement have been identified through geophysical survey (**ECB4073**; Gater 2013), with additional Roman and post-medieval features identified during excavations carried out in 1991 (**ECB602** (Fig. 3, **09533A**)). Further to the north, the AP assessment covering a 30km stretch of the A14 improvement route (**ECB4082**) identified settlements, field systems, ditched enclosures and areas of ridge and furrow, whilst fieldwalking (**ECB1255**, Kemp 1993) dated parts of the cropmarks as later prehistoric and Roman with some post-medieval disturbance.

6.4 Prehistoric Period (c.500,000 BP – AD 43)

- 6.4.1 Prehistoric evidence is relatively sparse to the west of the site, on the Gault clay; although it has been noted from work on these claylands that heavy clay soils mask archaeology from non-intrusive detection, especially from aerial photography (Armour 2008, 3).
- 6.4.2 Evidence of earlier prehistoric activity within the study area is largely limited to findspots. This includes Palaeolithic stone tools found at University Farm (**04408**); a flake and handaxe at the observatory site to the south of the site (**04410/04435**); two

rolled flints, a Late Chellean hand axe and an Acheulean ovate recovered at The Travellers' Rest (**05299**) during gravel digging beside Huntingdon Road; and an axe made from Cornish greenstone recovered near Howe House (**05169**).

- 6.4.3 Although Mesolithic findspots are rare, with residual Mesolithic flint recovered during 2009 excavations at University Farm (**MCB19125**), Neolithic material has been slightly more common. Neolithic findspots include, a Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age arrowhead, thumb-nail end scraper and a retouched flake that were recovered from c.560m south of the site (**04408A**). Residual Neolithic flints were also recovered in an evaluation at Girton (**ECB267, CB15337**), c.900m north-west of the site; an abraded Neolithic cortical flake, along with Middle Iron Age pottery, from subsoil on Histon Road (**ECB4466, MCB20433**), c.850 east of the site; and residual Early Neolithic Mildenhall pottery from University Farm (**MCB19125**).
- 6.4.4 Bronze Age activity has been identified with two pits containing Bronze Age pottery (**MCB17975**) c.250m to the east of the site; whilst two Bronze Age ditches with possible structural evidence were identified at Fitzwilliam College Library (**ECB2825**), c.1km south-east of the site; and a ditch containing a small quantity of sherds of Late Bronze Age pottery and a piece of worked flint (**08965**) were found c.500m south-west of the site. In addition, a pit containing a Late Bronze Age urn was excavated as part of the North West Cambridge evaluation (**ECB3045, MCB18271**).
- 6.4.5 Later prehistoric settlement and enclosure evidence was identified during the geophysical survey ahead of the Darwin Green Phase 2 site to the north-east of the site (**ECB4073, MCB20065**). Late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age activity has been identified in the North West Cambridge area to the south of the current site, with a field system and possible trackway initially revealed by AP assessment (**ECB2974**) and confirmed through trench evaluation (**ECB3045**) and a possible Iron Age metal surface (**MCB18273**). Further east, a watching brief that turned into a small excavation (**ECB1558, 11970**), revealed a Middle/Late Iron Age enclosure complex that involved several phases of recutting. On the south-eastern edge of the study area, a ditch that is believed to have been associated with later prehistoric or Roman settlement was identified (**ECB1055**); whilst Iron Age pottery was also recovered from a backfilled quarry pit c.830m south of the site (**ECB1150, CB15510**).

6.5 Romano-British Period (c.AD 43 – 410)

- 6.5.1 Roman settlement often continued that established during the Middle-Late Iron Age, and just outside the study area was the Roman town of *Duroliponte*, centred on Castle Hill, at the junction of two major roads – Akeman Street and the *Via Devana*. Although the Roman town lies c.1.6km to the south-east of the site, it is possible that there were Late Iron Age/Early Roman farmsteads every few hundred metres in the north-western outskirts of the modern city, as evidenced by the fieldwork in this region: such as at University Farm, where five were identified in a 140ha area (Evans and Newman 2010 cited in Luke 2013, 8); and at the Eddington development centred c.500m to the south-west (**ECB4114**). In fact, the cropmarks to the south, east and west of the site, identified in the geophysical and AP surveys, indicate that there was extensive later Roman activity in the area.

- 6.5.2 In addition to the Roman town being only c.1.6km from the site, the route of Huntingdon Road – just beyond the south-western boundary of the site – is believed to lie along the line of the *Via Devana*, although with the surface of the Roman road to the south of the modern one (SWC 2010, 4). This road linked Cambridge with Godmanchester to the north-west and Colchester to the south-east, whilst an additional Roman road follows a route further to the south through Gravel Hill Farm, in an area that contains a higher concentration of Roman features and corresponds with Margary's road no.231 which heads towards St Neots (Margary 1967). It has been suggested that the more northerly of the routes (the *Via Devana*) supplanted the southerly route – that was the primary route during the 1st century AD – in the 2nd century AD (Evans 1996).
- 6.5.3 Other Roman roads have also been identified in the study area, including one (**MCB18273**, **MCB18275**) that was up to 7m wide with a metalled surface to the south of Huntingdon Road and ran on a north-west to south-east alignment by the Roman settlement identified at Vicar's Farm (ECB1014, ECB1015, Lucas and Whittaker 2001; south of Madingley Road, just outside the study area) and the settlement and cemetery identified during the works for the North West Cambridge development (**ECB3045**, **MCB18271**). Archaeological evaluation (**ECB2025**, **MCB16304**) and excavation (**ECB1843**) at Trinity Hall playing fields in 2004, c.860m south-east of the site, also revealed a partially metalled minor road, in use during the 1st and 2nd centuries AD – with the road alignment continuing in use into the post-medieval period – with a field system nearby that declined in use during the 3rd and 4th centuries AD.
- 6.5.4 Further evidence of the hinterland beyond the Roman town and surrounding farmsteads can be seen in the archaeological record – with cemeteries of this period often positioned along routeways outside town boundaries (Evans 1996) – with the barrow that lay under the current Huntingdon Road that contained several Roman coins (**05178**), a late prehistoric or Roman barrow c.800m to the south of the site by Madingley Road (**MCB17833**), cremations at Gravel Hill Farm (**05186**, **MCB16172**) to the south of the site, and with the name Howe in the area believed to relate to barrows (see Paragraph 6.6.2 below). In addition, a curved enclosure complex recorded as cropmarks, in the vicinity of surface pottery finds of Roman date, is thought to represent the likely location of a Roman settlement on the northern edge of the study area (**08955**). At Vicar's Farm (ECB1014, ECB1015), the hinterland took the form of a rectilinear system of ditched enclosures and semi-open fields, along with an aisled building, a timber-post circle and quarry pits. Separate cremation and inhumation cemeteries and five isolated burials were also identified, whilst a driveway/trackway that had a metalled path leading off it towards the settlement core were also seen (Lucas and Whittaker 2001). Additional cemetery evidence is visible with a late Roman and Anglo-Saxon cemetery identified at Girton College (Fox 1923, 246), c.500m to the north-west of the site. On the south-eastern edge of the study area, in an area of preceding Bronze Age activity, Late Iron Age or Roman ditches were also encountered (**ECB2825**).
- 6.5.5 Findspot data of Roman date is spread across the study area with a Roman coin and three urns recovered during quarrying in the observatory area in the late 19th century (**04435A**); a 2nd century AD sestertius of Marcus Aurelius at Woodlark Road (**08712**);

an unspecified find of Roman date from c.150m west of the site (**05185**); pottery recovered from Windsor Road (**05191**) to the east of the site; a pottery sherd from c.500m south-east of the site (**04420**); and Roman pottery recovered from a test pit dug c.340m to the north-west (**MCB19204**). Additional material from test pits can be seen from the Access Cambridge Archaeology outreach activity carried out in Girton in 2010 (**ECB3430**, Lewis 2010), c.700m north-west of the site, in which Roman pottery was identified, with one of the test pits believed to be in the vicinity of a contemporary roadside settlement. A watching brief of geotechnical pits along Madingley Road (**ECB2643**, **MCB17635**), c.850 south of the site, also recorded Romano-British pottery in a pit, whilst archaeological evaluation (**ECB1575**) and excavation in the area (**ECB2609**) recovered residual Late Iron Age and Early Roman pottery.

- 6.5.6 This findspot data has been aided with 19th and 20th century mineral extraction recovering artefacts of Roman date, including Roman sarcophagi (**05129**; **07902**; **ECB5012**) recorded c.320m to the south of the current site from mid-19th century coprolite extraction. These works identified cremation remains and two large Barnack stone coffins, as well as Roman pottery that included samian ware. The larger of the two coffins had been repaired with iron clamps and contained an adult male, whilst the smaller contained female remains alongside four glass bottles, a ceramic vase and dish, a jet bracelet and pin, a bone pin, and a thin sheet of bronze forming a shallow vessel (Babington 1863, 290-291).

6.6 The Medieval Period (c.AD 410 – 1550)

Early Medieval Period/Anglo-Saxon (c.AD 410 – 1065)

- 6.6.1 Only limited early medieval activity has been identified within the study area, with Anglo-Saxon settlement of Cambridge tending to have been located south of the River Cam (AHP 2009, 3). Traces of Anglo-Saxon burials were identified along with Iron Age burials to the north-east of the village of Chesterton (Fox 1923, 244) and an Anglo-Saxon cemetery was identified in the area of Girton College (Fox 1923, 246; Mason 2008, 2) to the north-west of the site. An additional Anglo-Saxon inhumation was identified alongside an iron object during gravel digging c.450m to the south of the site in 1903 (**04409**).

Later Medieval Period (c.AD 1066 – 1550)

- 6.6.2 An example of nucleated settlement associated with unenclosed fields, observed within broader patterns in South Cambridgeshire, and dating from the 11th century AD (Cessford 2014, 11) is visible c.300m to the west of the site with the deserted settlement at Howes (**00184**), which although probably lost amongst the modern disturbance from landscaping and levelling associated with the present grounds of Howe House (**ECB152**), was partially identified during excavation work in 2014 on the opposite side of Huntingdon Road (**ECB4180**, **MCB19120**). The settlement there has been suggested to have originated in the period c.AD 1150-1210, and was first mentioned in 1219 (Cessford 2014, 11). Its name is thought to relate to mounds, with *howe* translating from Old Scandinavian as “place at the hill or barrow” (Mills 2011, 248), perhaps referencing the Roman barrows in the area. The form of the settlement was square or sub-square plots enclosed by ditches, with frontages probably lying under the current Huntingdon Road, and wells, cesspits and pits associated with light

industrial activity also identified. In total, parts of five plots were excavated in the work, with the medieval occupation of the site spanning 300-400 years with evolutionary changes to their layout, and occupation believed to have ended by c.1550, when the plot boundaries became incorporated into open area plot boundaries (Cessford 2014, 12, 18). A metalled medieval trackway was also revealed c.500m to the south-west of the site during the excavations at University Farm (**ECB3145**, **MCB19116**, **MCB19119**) as part of a series of medieval linear features and ridge-and-furrow remains.

- 6.6.3 Medieval activity in the study area, beyond the deserted settlement at Howes, mainly relates to agricultural activity, with mid-14th century AD fields identified at the West Fields that appear to echo the Roman arrangement (Armour 2008, 21). Medieval ridge and furrow earthworks were still visible in the fields behind the site (**05466**) prior to the recent development and on the south-western edge of the study area (**05094**). Further medieval and early post-medieval furrows were identified cutting undated pits and ditches in Girton (**ECB267**), c.900m north-west of the site, with others also identified in the same area (**MCB20023**), whilst others were seen at University Farm (**09534**) and Trinity Hall playing fields (**MCB16305**) south-east of the site. Located c.770m south of the site, Trinity Conduit Head (**04917/MCB23312**) was an aqueduct, built in 1327, that transported water from a spring c.275m west of the observatory to the Franciscan priory at the site of Sidney Sussex College to the south-east. In addition, gravel extraction was seen in the area of Gravel Hill Farm (**ECB3045**).
- 6.6.4 Isolated medieval activity identified within the study area includes a pit or ditch containing medieval pottery to the west of the site (**MCB17977**) and medieval pottery recovered from a test pit dug c.340 north-west of the site (**MCB19204**). In addition, the test pits excavated during the Access Cambridge Archaeology works in 2010 (**ECB3430**, Lewis 2010) identified four sherds of pre-14th century AD pottery, indicating the late medieval contraction of the village of Girton.

6.7 Post-Medieval Period (c.AD 1550-1900)

- 6.7.1 Although the site currently resides in the unparished area of Cambridge (Castle Ward), prior to 1912 it was on the south-western border of the parish of Chesterton. This boundary followed the road that had been known as Huntingdon Way since the 1270s (Wright and Lewis 1989). This road, forming the south-western border of the site, had been a turnpike road between 1745 and 1874 and followed the line of the Roman road. However, in 1912 the inhabited southern third of the parish (covering 1,173 acres) became incorporated into the borough of Cambridge, with the remainder having been split between Milton and Impington, and in 1923 the civil parish was incorporated into Cambridge Without (Wright and Lewis 1989).
- 6.7.2 The land in the parish of Chesterton was predominantly arable until its enclosure in 1838, which comprised three open fields and probably utilised triennial rotation from the medieval period. However, following enclosure, the southern two-thirds were steadily overrun by the suburban growth of Cambridge, and by the 1980s the northern third was dominated by the sewage works and industrial estates, with only a scattering of playing and sports fields and a green belt along the north-western border (Wright and Lewis 1989).

- 6.7.3 The land along Huntingdon Road saw little building work before the 1860s, whilst other roads leading out of the north-western quadrant of Cambridge saw more substantial early 19th century development (Wright and Lewis 1989). During the 20th century Cambridge colleges established sports grounds in the parish of Chesterton – including one belonging to Christ’s College c.55m to the south-east of the site – along Huntingdon Road. The NIAB, formed in 1919, established its first seed testing station on the current site in 1921, with the site its national headquarters until the new headquarters building was opened at Lawrence Weaver Road in 2020. The land of the current site was sold in 2018 and the new campus built on the land to the north-west, which along with further development of the NIAB land at Park Farm allowed facilities to be moved from the Huntingdon Road site (NIAB 2019, 68).
- 6.7.4 Much of the post-medieval activity in the study area relates to agricultural and quarrying activity. Furrows have been identified south of the site (**09607A**) as earthworks and cropmarks; and as crop marks and in archaeological investigations to the south-west (**09608**); north-east (**10104**); and north-west (**ECB5427, MCB26753**) of the site. Additional furrows were identified further north-west (**ECB4213, MCB20243**) on a slightly different alignment, and although they did not contain any dateable material, abraded coarseware recovered from the overlying subsoil suggest that they probably date to the Romano-British or medieval periods. Post-medieval or modern agriculture/horticultural land-use has also been identified c.850 south of the site (**ECB1575**) and c.1km south-east (**ECB1577; ECB1843**), and a ditch containing post-medieval pottery, peg-tile and oyster shell at University Farm (**MCB18269**) to the south-west.
- 6.7.5 Additional post-medieval disturbance – some of which has continued into the 20th century – includes gravel and coprolite extraction in the area to the south of the site (Armour 2008, 3). Eighteenth century chalk or lime extraction pits were identified c.650m to the south-east of the site (**ECB1570, MCB15877**), whilst some of the 18th-19th century quarrying activity was c.830m to the south (**ECB1150, CB15510**) near 19th century quarrying activity (**ECB4824**). Further quarrying has been identified to the south of the site (**MCB20900, MCB20902**) – with a series of intensive post-medieval quarries that removed all traces of earlier activity identified c.850m south (**ECB2609, MCB17832**) – as well as the south-west (**MCB18270, MCB18273**) and the north-west (**MCB18274**). Post-medieval and modern pits that probably relate to the nearby house were identified c.630m to the north-west (**ECB2058**, Cooper 2005), whilst a small post-medieval and modern pit were identified c.850m south-east of the site (**ECB3749, MCB20070**). Further late 19th century quarry pits were identified alongside probable post-medieval gullies on Histon Road (**ECB4680, MCB22287**), c.1km east of the site.
- 6.7.6 This 18th and 19th century quarrying continued on the south-eastern edge of the study area with a possible quarry that was backfilled to allow for a large garden feature and extensive landscaping to take place at Fitzwilliam College (**ECB1574, MCB15880**). Nineteenth century garden activity and build-up was also identified c.220m to the north-east of this, to the rear of a property on Huntingdon Road (**ECB1573**), and truncated post-medieval garden features were identified on the opposite side of Huntingdon Road to the site (**ECB1945, MCB16497**).

6.7.7 Additional finds of post-medieval pottery were also recovered c.340m to the north-west of the site (**MCB19204**), and during test pit excavations at Girton (**ECB3430**, Lewis 2010; **MCB19200-4**).

6.8 Modern

6.8.1 The land that surrounds the site has seen 20th century development with the introduction of the NIAB facilities in 1921. This has seen multiple buildings being built in the fields surrounding the site and has resulted in asbestos being identified at the site the NIAB headquarters has moved to (**ECB5427**). Recent developments bound the west, north and north-eastern parts of the site, all being built during the 21st century, with archaeological investigations ahead of their development showing evidence of extensive ground reduction and disturbance by the north-western edge of the site.

6.8.2 Howes Place, on the south-eastern edge of the site, was built in 1920 for ex-servicemen (**MCB20739**), and a meteorological station, also built in 1920, was constructed c.550m to the south of the site (**MCB29935**). Twentieth century changes to the study area can also be seen in the structural remains of a later 18th or early 19th century public house – demolished prior to 1927 – that were encountered in evaluation trenching on Madingley Road (**ECB5309**). Other 19th century houses that have been marked on the OS mapping have been demolished during the 20th century, including St Albans House (**MCB22777**), Wychfield House (**MCB22778**), Ainger Cottage (**MCB24956**), Providence Villa (**MCB24957**), Rose Villa (**MCB24958**), Close Farm (**MCB25461**), the Travellers' Rest beerhouse (**MCB25462**), and a former brickworks (**MCB24896**). Evidence of World War II is also evident with ARP Wardens' Posts on the north-eastern (**MCB25218**) and south-eastern (**MCB25220**) edges of the study area; a spigot mortar emplacement on Huntingdon Road (**MCB29697**), c.450m south-east of the site; a pillbox c.480m to the south-east (**CB15068**); and a Stanton shelter that has since been demolished to the north-west of the 1921 NIAB building (**MCB29764**).

6.9 Undated

6.9.1 Undated features have been identified through the AP assessments, such as a possible large enclosure with paddocks, linear features and a possible double pit alignment c.360m south-west of the site (**09529**), and ring-ditches and linear features c.800m north-east of the site (**09533**), although these latter features may have been associated with the Roman or post-medieval features identified nearby (**ECB602**; **09533A**).

6.9.2 Additional undated finds are also recorded in the study area, including a skeleton in a four-foot deep grave (**ECB5017**, Hughes 1907) that was recovered in 1903 during gravel extraction c.470m south-east of the site, and an undated pit identified during an archaeological evaluation at Girton College in 2002 (**ECB888**, **CB15235**), c.1km north-east of the site.

6.10 The Site

6.10.1 Although the site lies within the old parish boundary for Chesterton, it was at the junction of several historic manors. It was held by the Crown until c.1200 but was subsequently transferred via the Earl of Winchester to Barnwell Priory and then to

Thomas Brakyn in 1540. Prior to the enclosure of the parish of Chesterton in 1838, it was part of Arbury Meadow and used for sheep and cattle grazing (SWC 2010, 4). Following enclosure, it was part of a larger field that had an extra division put in at the north-eastern end between the enclosure map of 1840 and the 1st edition OS map of 1885.

- 6.10.2 The site formed part of the 36-acre Howes Place Farm on the outskirts of Cambridge that was bought to establish NIAB in 1919 with money that had been raised through donations from local farmers and seed merchants, and a treasury grant that was secured by Lawrence Weaver. This land was used to house the NIAB headquarters building (**MCB29939**) and main trials site (NIAB 2019, 3-4, 7). The choice of this location was based on links with the Plant Breeding Institute and the Cambridge University Farm that lay across Huntingdon Road (NIAB 2019, 7). The Official Seed Testing Station, which moved from London to the NIAB site with its opening in 1921, took up much of the new building, and is still based in the Cambridge NIAB sites (NIAB 2019, 12-13).
- 6.10.3 The original (1920s and 1930s) format of the field trials saw a network of long, side-by-side paired strips (NIAB 2019, 22) visible on historical aerial imagery (see Section 8 below). The NIAB headquarters building was extended to the rear in 1955 and red-brick storage and boiler buildings added in 1963 (AHP 2009, 20). Reorganisation of the land and buildings of the wider NIAB Cambridge holding saw the old granary site to the north-west of the site redeveloped into new offices, laboratories and storage facilities during 1973 (NIAB 2019, 31), whilst in 1983 the Wellington Wing Library was opened on the site (NIAB 2019, 64).
- 6.10.4 The archaeological evaluation undertaken on the land surrounding the site (**ECB2592**) revealed a pit or ditch that contained two sherds of medieval pottery and an undated posthole in the area of that site which fronted Huntingdon Road to the north-west of the retained building on the current site (**MCB17977**). The land surrounding the northern end of the site revealed gullies believed to be redundant parts of the field's former irrigation system, pits containing 19th/20th century rubbish and modern postholes.

7 HISTORIC MAP ASSESSMENT

- 7.1.1 An assessment of historical mapping has been undertaken as part of this DBA in order to identify land use and development over time within the site. Although access to historical mapping held in the county archives was not possible due to the Coronavirus pandemic, several maps were available to view online through the Cambridge Antiquarian Society (available: <https://www.camantsoc.org/maps/>; accessed 20th January 2021), and the historic Ordnance Survey (OS) mapping was available to view online through the National Library of Scotland (<https://maps.nls.uk/>; accessed 20th January 2021). A list of the source maps consulted is presented in Tables 2 and 3.
- 7.1.2 The site is shown as located within the Chesterton Hundred on the AD 1767 Map of Cambridgeshire, whilst the AD 1791 Map of Cambridgeshire begins to depict buildings on the northern side of Huntingdon Road, near Girton, with earlier maps only showing icons to indicate villages/towns/cities and ecclesiastical buildings.
- 7.1.3 By the 19th century, maps were showing additional detail. Richardson's AD 1827 Circular Map of Cambridgeshire shows the parish boundaries and buildings within an eight-mile radius of Cambridge. On the northern side of Huntingdon Road (on which the current site resides) there are no buildings marked between its junction with Histon Road to the south-east of the site and a plot labelled as How House to the north-west before Girton Road is reached and the location of the deserted hamlet of Howes. The AD 1836 OS Map of Cambridgeshire begins to show the topography of the area. The current site is shown to reside on an area of relatively flat ground. The greater detail given on 19th century maps includes detailed town plans. However, the Cambridge plans from this century were focused on those parts that lay within the boundary of the City of Cambridge (*i.e.* its historic core), and did not extend to the current site – they tended to stop around the junction of Huntingdon Road and Histon Road (to the south-east of the site).
- 7.1.4 The 19th century also saw historical information being shown on maps, such as on the AD 1853 Map of British and Roman Roads of Cambridgeshire that show the *Via Devana* along the line of Huntingdon Road and marking Roman coins as having been found at How House to the north-west of the site. Although the enclosures of the 19th century were mapped only a limited number of enclosure award maps were available to view online. The parish of Chesterton was enclosed in AD 1838 (Wright and Lewis 1989). Although only available as a thumbnail image online, the enclosure map of 1840 is unclear at any level of detail. However, a tracing of the enclosure award map for the Parish of Chesterton made in c.AD 1880 (Fig. 5) is available online in a format that allows closer examination (available: <https://cudl.lib.cam.ac.uk/>; accessed 20th January 2021). This map shows the site as part of a field (no. 367) held by Jeremiah Kent in freehold and that covered 26 acres 0 roods and 39 perches.
- 7.1.5 The 20th century saw greater detail in mapping, especially with the expansion of town planning. By the time of the AD 1928 Map of Cambridge, a small number of buildings are shown on the north-side of Huntingdon Road. Although unclear on this map, it is possible that one of these buildings shown is the NIAB as this was built in AD 1921 and was expanded upon from the AD 1960s. The AD 1934 Map of Cambridge, despite only landmark buildings being depicted, shows the outline of the NIAB building, with

Sydney Sussex Sports Ground and Christ's College Cricket Ground to the south-east. By the AD 1936 map, additional buildings are visible in the surrounding area, whilst boundaries are also shown, including one of those visible in the aerial imagery (see Section 8 below).

- 7.1.6 With regards to the Ordnance Survey (OS) Mapping of the site, the 1st edition map (Fig. 6) shows the site lay within a rectangular field to the south-east of Howe House. The Parliamentary Boundary for Cambridge runs diagonally across the site, whilst a boundary runs across it towards its north-eastern end; possibly the one visible in aerial images described below. The same boundaries are visible on the AD 1903 map. However, the AD 1926 OS map shows the beginning of changes to the site with the NIAB building having been constructed and with an additional road (Howes Place), buildings, trees and associated boundaries also depicted, and which form the south-eastern boundary of the site. The buildings on this map only cover the south-western portion of the site, and the boundary cutting across the north-eastern end of the site remained in place. Minor changes to the buildings at the front of the site were visible on the AD 1959-1960 OS map, and by AD 1968 the boundary across the north-eastern end of the site had gone. Additional works to the buildings at the front were noted on the AD 1970 map.
- 7.1.7 Overall, the cartographic evidence suggests that other than the NIAB development from the AD 1920s onwards, the site was undeveloped throughout the post-medieval period.

Table 2: Historic maps referenced in the text

| Title | Date (AD) | Scale | Archive reference |
|--|-----------|-----------------------|--|
| E. Bowen Map of Cambridgeshire divided into Hundreds. From Bowen's Atlas Anglicanus. | 1767 | 1 degree to 69 miles | Cambridgeshire Archives FORDHAM 143-144 |
| R. Barker's Map of Cambridgeshire 1791. From the Universal Magazine of Knowledge and Pleasure Volume 88 | 1791 | 1 inch to 6 miles | Cambridgeshire Archives, FORDHAM 150 |
| J. Richardson and W. Metcalfe Circular map of Cambridgeshire, centred on Cambridge shewing the Road & Boundaries of Parishes for 8 Miles round the University of Cambridge | 1827 | 1 inch to 1 ¼ miles | Cambridgeshire Archives |
| Map of Cambridgeshire | 1836 | 1 inch to 1 mile | OS Sheet 51 SW Reprinted from an electrotype in 1876 |
| Enclosure map of Chesterton | 1840 | 13 1/3 inch to 1 mile | Cambridgeshire Archives, Q/RDc59 |
| C.C. Babington's Map of the British and Roman Roads of Cambridgeshire | 1853 | 1 inch to 3 ½ miles | - |
| Plan of the Parish of Chesterton | c.1880 | - | ?Maps.Ms.Plans.58-60. Traced from the 1840 Enclosure Award map |

| Title | Date (AD) | Scale | Archive reference |
|---|-----------|--------------------|---|
| Town Planning Area | 1928 | - | Newspaper cutting from The Cambridge Chronicle and University Journal |
| Spalding's Map of Cambridge | 1934 | 6 inches to 1 mile | - |
| Map of Cambridgeshire and District Footpaths, Cambridge Preservation Society, based on OS mapping | 1936 | 1 inch to 2 miles | - |

Table 3: OS Maps referenced

| OS Map Series | Date (AD) | Scale |
|--|-----------|----------|
| OS County Series: Cambridgeshire and the Isle of Ely | 1888 | 1:2,500 |
| OS County Series: Cambridgeshire and the Isle of Ely | 1903 | 1:2,500 |
| OS County Series: Cambridgeshire and the Isle of Ely | 1926 | 1:2,500 |
| OS County Series: Cambridgeshire and the Isle of Ely | 1959-1960 | 1:10,560 |
| OS Plan | 1968 | 1:1,250 |
| OS Plan | 1970 | 1:2,500 |

8 AERIAL IMAGERY

8.1 Aerial Photographs

8.1.1 A review of historic aerial photographs (APs) held at the Historic England Archive in Swindon and the Cambridge University Collection of Aerial Photography (CUCAP) was carried out as part of the baseline assessment. However, physical access to these collections was not possible due to the Coronavirus pandemic. As such, a limited search of those aerial photographs that were available to view online was made. Aerial photographs comprising vertical and oblique images covering the area around Huntingdon Road from the period 1946-2003 were reviewed.

Historic England Archive

8.1.2 Aerial photographs showing the area around the site were available to view online from the Historic England archives, available at <https://www.britainfromabove.org.uk/> and accessed on 20th January 2021.

8.1.3 The photographs available in this collection included images of the site from 1949: image EAW024001-2, that show the front view of the NIAB building, whilst image EAW024006 shows the south-eastern elevation. These photographs highlighted the crop testing plots to the west of the site, with larger fields to the north. Also visible on these images was the boundary seen on the 1st edition OS map and Google Earth imagery. These plots and the boundary are also visible from the opposite perspective (from the north-east) on image EAW024004. This latter image also suggests the possibility of an additional parallel boundary to the south-west of that already mentioned, and a perpendicular feature further to the south-west that extended through the middle of the site. Further sub-divisions may also be visible on image EAW024005, suggesting the presence of square plots at the north-west of the site. It is possible that these plots relate to activities of the NIAB on the land.

CUCAP collection

8.1.4 A small number of historic aerial photographs showing the area around the NIAB site were available to view online from within the CUCAP collection, available at <https://www.cambridgeairphotos.com/> and accessed on 20th January 2021.

8.1.5 Aerial photograph RC8A200, taken on 8th May 1967, shows the site in its bottom left-hand corner. The NIAB building is shown along with the surrounding fields, including some plots that may have been for crop testing. Cultivation rows aligned parallel to Huntingdon Road are visible and probably relate to the contemporary use of the fields behind the building.

8.1.6 On aerial photographs RC8AN040-1 and 80-81, taken on 11th December 1973, the NIAB building is visible on the bottom (northern) edge with an open field to the north-west (now developed) and housing visible to the south-east.

8.1.7 Aerial photographs ZknOW245-247, taken on 2nd August 2003, show the current site towards the bottom (south) of the photographs. On these images, the NIAB building is visible with surrounding buildings, whilst to the rear, the plots utilised for crop trials are visible along with the surrounding grassland and farmland. No archaeological features are distinguishable as crop marks.

- 8.1.8 Aerial photographs ZknOW283-4, taken on 2nd August 2003, show the site towards the top (north) of the images, along with some of the plots for crop trials to the rear of the NIAB building and some of the surrounding fields.
- 8.1.9 Two further images are plotted as being taken over the current site but are not available online: ZknFK024 (taken on 14th June 1996) and AIU16 (taken on 25th May 1964). In addition, other images that have been taken nearby and are likely to show the site are available within the collection but were not available online: ZknMR125 (taken 8th April 2002) and RC8E251.

8.2 Google Earth imagery

- 8.2.1 Google Earth images showing the site are available from 1945 and show that buildings were originally confined to the south-western end of the site. The surrounding areas that lay on the north-western and north-eastern sides at this time were open fields, whilst the area to the south-east comprised residential properties with Huntingdon Road to the south-west. A boundary is visible which extended across the site towards its north-eastern end (also visible on the 1st edition OS map).
- 8.2.2 By 1999, the built-up part of the site had extended to the north-east, with crop testing plots visible at the north-eastern end of the site. The boundary visible on the 1945 imagery was no longer extant by 1999, but it could still be traced in the fields either side of the site. An additional boundary, which delineated the crop testing plots, also extended from the back of the buildings on a north-east to south-west alignment. The land to the north-west of the site had also started to be developed.
- 8.2.3 Between 2008 and 2012 the development to the north-west of the site can be seen, with the north-western edge of the site affected by the groundworks. At this time, it appears that work on the crop testing plots had stopped. In addition, the building adjacent to the current car parking area was demolished between the 2012 and 2017 aerial images, with the concrete footing visible both in later aerial imagery and during the site visit. By 2015, additional car parking had been added behind the buildings, and between 2017 and 2020, development had occurred on neighbouring land surrounding the north-eastern end of the current site.

8.3 LiDAR

- 8.3.1 LiDAR data has been captured by the Environment Agency (EA) and made available via the EA online archive (available: <https://environment.data.gov.uk/DefraDataDownload/?Mode=survey>; accessed 22nd January 2021). The LiDAR data covering the site and its surrounding area (Fig. 7) shows the extent of the plot as it was utilised by the NIAB with the north-western boundary visible towards the north-eastern end of the site. In addition, within the north-eastern corner of site there is shown an area of disturbed ground running parallel to the south-eastern boundary of the site (visible on the site visit).

9 SITE VISIT AND WALKOVER SURVEY

- 9.1.1 A site visit and walkover survey of the site was conducted on 22nd January 2021 in sunny and dry conditions, although the ground at the north-eastern end of the site remained waterlogged from rain during the preceding week. The site comprises a single area that is surrounded by fencing, other than the north-east end which is bounded by a brick wall. In addition to the fencing, a hedge lines the south-eastern edge of the site where it meets Howe Place, with a line of established trees beyond.
- 9.1.2 Within the site's bounds there are three distinct areas: an area of extant buildings at the south-western end; a landscaped/tarmacked area in the middle of site; and a grass/scrub area at the north-eastern end. Other than a gap in the fence on the north-western side, the site was accessible through a gate into the carpark that at the time of the visit was unlocked. A site office is present in the former reception of the grounds.
- 9.1.3 The south-western end of the site borders the former NIAB headquarters building, with no fencing to separate this area from Huntingdon Road. Howe Place with its 20th century residential buildings lies to the south-east whilst the remainder of the site is surrounded by recent development (Plate 2), with ongoing development to the north-east. In addition to the fencing, a hedge lines the south-eastern edge of the site where it meets Howe Place, with a line of established trees beyond.



Plate 2: The developments around the north-eastern end of the site, looking north-east

- 9.1.4 No new archaeological features were identified during the visit.

- 9.1.5 At the south-western end of the site, the main buildings are still extant and appear to extend below the ground surface level (Plate 3). In the area surrounding the buildings below ground services were evident with manhole covers, whilst planting of young trees had also taken place. As part of this building complex, glass fronted corridors link the 1921 NIAB building with the additional 1955 building to its rear (Plate 4). In addition, there are footings from raised buildings evident in the ground, suggesting that at least one building had been removed from this area (Plate 5).



Plate 4: The 1955 building extending below ground-level, with a manhole cover in the foreground, looking south



Plate 3: The glass-fronted corridor connecting the 1921 and 1955 buildings, looking north-west



Plate 5: The area between the 1955 building and 14-15 Howes Place where it appears a raised building has been removed, looking north-east

- 9.1.6 The central part of the site contains tarmacked areas for car parking with associated lighting and drainage (Plate 6). Access points for the drains and electric cables were visible across this area. In addition, the concrete footing for one of the former NIAB buildings was visible (Plate 7). Visual inspection of this part of the site indicated that there is likely to have been below ground disturbance not just from the concrete footings but also from services. On inspection of recent aerial imagery, the building that once stood at this place appears to have been demolished between 2015 and 2017, after which the full extent of the current car parking area had been laid out. The main areas of services were within the tarmacked areas and following its outside edges.
- 9.1.7 Amongst both the extant and demolished buildings there is evidence for previous ground disturbance. Comparison of the current layout of the site with aerial imagery shows that this disturbance was the result of the removal of trees during 2020 (Plate 8).
- 9.1.8 The north-eastern part of the site remained an open area surfaced with grass which was waterlogged at the time of the site visit. However, there was evidence of some ground disturbance with plastic pipes protruding from the ground near the north-western site boundary which probably represent geological or hydrological monitoring points (Plate 9). The bases of modern disused posts were also visible near to the site boundary. At the northern end of these pipes was an active security camera (Plate 10) that presumably has below ground cables routed to it either from Lawrence Weaver Road to the west or via the electricity supply to the car park lighting. In addition, ground along the south-eastern edge of this part of site appears to have been

disturbed, with a slightly different surface deposit to that observed across the main grassed area, although this may relate to disturbance in the surface visible on 2020 Google Earth imagery which shows obvious signs of vehicles traversing the site. The north-western edge of this part of site was also noticeably lower than the main grassed area which corresponds with the former boundary visible on the aerial imagery and LiDAR traversing the site.



Plate 7: Examples of services around the carpark, looking south-west



Plate 6: The concrete footing of a demolished structure, showing some of the disturbance that goes below ground-level, looking north-east

9.1.9



Plate 8: The area around the concrete plinth where trees were removed in 2020, looking west

9.1.10 It was noticeable that ground level at the north-eastern end of site was significantly lower than Lawrence Weaver Road to the north-west (Plate 9), but broadly level with neighbouring land to the south-east. The areas of exposed soil within the bank up to Lawrence Weaver Road was a homogenous deposit with no sign of modern material within it. There was no suggestion during the inspection of aerial imagery of recent changes to the ground level on the site. This would suggest the road level was built-up during its construction.



Plate 9: The north-western edge of the site showing the change in ground level between the site (left) and Lawrence Weaver Road (right) along with the possible geotechnical/hydrological monitoring points and the wet ground, looking south-west



Plate 10: The security camera to the north of the carpark area, looking south-west

10 PREVIOUS IMPACTS AND SURVIVAL

- 10.1.1 The development of the site as part of the NIAB land saw the introduction of seed houses and laboratories in the south-western half of the site. These buildings, mainly dating from the mid-20th century, will have impacted upon any potential archaeological features in the ground. In addition, the NIAB headquarters building itself, although lying just outside the area of proposed development, will have impacted on any potential below ground remains within that part of the site abutting the extant structure.
- 10.1.2 More recent groundworks visible on the aerial imagery, which were largely confined to services and the car park (Plate 11), will probably have truncated potential archaeology, but not be as extensively as that of the building footings.
- 10.1.3 Furthermore, the growing of crops may also have affected any potential archaeological remains due to ploughing of fields and digging of ditches. Additional ground disturbance from roots was evidently caused by the trees that have now been removed from the central part of site as well as possibly from trees and hedge that bound parts of the site.
- 10.1.4 Geological survey of an area neighbouring the site for the NIAB phase 1 development (RSK 2012) showed that underlying deposits typically consisted of sandy silty clay which became less sandy to the north-west. On both the north-western and south-eastern parts of the site made ground was encountered to a depth of c.0.5m. The results of this study suggest that, in addition to the more obvious evidence of modern groundworks observed during the walkover of the site, there may be areas of further ground disturbance towards its north-western corner.



Plate 11: The northern carpark area with associated lighting all the way round and through the middle, looking north-west

11 ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL AND SIGNIFICANCE

- 11.1.1 In accordance with Step 2 of Historic England's Historic Environment Good Practice Advice Note 3 (December 2017) the following section assesses the heritage significance of the known heritage assets as identified in the historic baseline that have the potential to receive effects from development within the site. This section assesses whether, and to what degree, the site contributes towards the setting and heritage significance of these heritage assets of archaeological interest. The archaeological potential of the site is then summarised based on the historic environment baseline and known previous impacts.
- 11.1.2 The archaeological baseline data suggests that the proposed development is situated within an area of moderate to high archaeological potential due to the known route of a major Roman Road (the *Via Devana*) which ran along the line of the present Huntingdon Road, beyond the south-western boundary of the site. Field systems were often set-out perpendicular to the roads, and it might be expected that they would be present, but none have thus far been identified in the surrounding archaeological works that are likely to continue into the site. The site also lies close to the deserted medieval hamlet of Howes, for which evidence was uncovered during archaeological works on the opposite side of Huntingdon Road.
- 11.1.3 Ridge-and-furrow cropmarks and earthworks relating to medieval and post-medieval ploughing was noted (along with quarrying) during the 19th century to extend for '*many hundred yards of the supposed course of the Roman road, and the land lying on each side of it*' (Babington 1863, 290). Past agricultural activity and quarrying may have had a detrimental effect on earlier remains.
- 11.1.4 The historic mapping suggests that beyond the footprints of the NIAB buildings there will be little intrusion into archaeological features from post-medieval and later activity with only a single boundary ditch marked crossing the site. (Plate 12).
- 11.1.5 The previous archaeological works carried out in the vicinity of the site have not borne any evidence of Roman or medieval field systems. The archaeological evaluations to the north-west of the site (**ECB3451** and **ECB5427**) indicated that the potential for the survival of archaeological remains within the footprints of any buildings on those sites was low due to truncation by their foundations. In addition, those evaluations suggested that the area north-west of the site was not densely utilised during the prehistoric and Roman periods, with low levels of archaeological activity identified in the non-truncated areas. This previous work identified no archaeological features immediately bordering the north-western side of the site; only ridge and furrow cultivation within 100m of the site boundary. The north-eastern corner of the site as part of the surrounding evaluation **ECB2592**, however, contained a ditch that was interpreted as part of this field's redundant irrigation system. Furthermore, a pit identified on the opposite side of the site as part of that investigation contained 19th/20th century pottery, rusted metal, glass and charcoal.
- 11.1.6 Previous archaeological work on neighbouring land in advance of the NIAB headquarters' move (**ECB5427**) showed variable depths of overburden above the geology, with natural geology encountered at a depth of between 0.51m and 1.12m

with modern made ground deposits encountered across most of the site. The car parking area on that development had the shallowest overlying modern deposits which is located beyond the north-western boundary of the current site and can be seen extending onto the current site on aerial imagery between 2008 to 2017.

- 11.1.7 Overall, the CHER indicates that although past settlement activity has been recorded within the 1km study area, archaeological work in the immediate vicinity of the site has revealed only limited archaeological remains. This suggests that there may be few archaeological remains present on the site, however, the identification of only agricultural-past land use on the site across the recent period may indicate that any archaeological remains of medieval or earlier date has a good potential for survival outside the footprints of the buildings and services. Within the bounds of the site, there is a greater potential for the survival of archaeological features and deposits towards the north-eastern end of the site as there is a corresponding lesser degree of disturbance from the 20th century buildings, car park and services.



Plate 12: The south-eastern side of the 1955, building showing the narrow strip of land outside the building footprint, which itself is affected by access points and landscaping. Looking north-east

12 POTENTIAL IMPACT OF THE DEVELOPMENT

12.1.1 In accordance with Step 3 of Historic England’s Historic Environment Good Practice Advice Note 3 (Historic England 2017) this section assesses the effects of the proposed scheme on designated and non-designated heritage assets. It also assesses the potential impact the proposed scheme may have on any archaeological remains that may be present.

12.2 Proposed Scheme

12.2.1 The proposed development, with initial proposals outlined and available online (<https://www.formerniabhuntingdonroad.com>; accessed 20th January 2021) consists of 297 new Build to Rent apartments and a 201-room aparthotel, whilst the former NIAB headquarters building to the front of the plot has been proposed to be redeveloped into 68 residential apartments (as a separate proposal to the current site). In addition to the dwellings, the development proposes to include underground parking and an underground refuse system, new integrated community amenities and facilities – including a microbrewery, green and play spaces, a sensory garden, leisure facilities, café and cycle hub. Sustainable measures are planned to be integrated throughout along with proposals to encourage wildlife.

12.2.2 The properties are planned to be built forming three blocks down the length of the site with green space in the middle of each block (Fig. 8). The construction of these buildings will require foundations that would impact any archaeological deposits due to the depth to which they would be expected to go and the presumed comparatively shallow depth of any overlying protective layers of subsoil and topsoil.

12.2.3 As part of the scheme, only the 1921 building fronting onto Huntingdon Road is being retained. The 1955 building, as well as 14-15 Howe Place (Plate 13) are expected to be demolished.



Plate 13: The back of the 1955 building and side of 14-15 Howes Place, both expected to be demolished as part of the development, looking south-west

13 POTENTIAL FOR FURTHER WORK

- 13.1.1 Consultation with the Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team (CCCHET) will allow for identification of any potential further archaeological assessment or the potential for fieldwork requirements.
- 13.1.2 Currently, the assessment of archaeological significance and potential suggests that if further work is carried out, the main area of interest will be in the grassed area at the north-eastern end of the site. Although there is the potential for this to have been disturbed, it is the least disturbed part of the site and may contain evidence of the continuation of the few features that have previously been identified in the surrounding archaeological works, such as the ridge and furrow cultivation (on a north-east to south-west orientation) from the evaluation to the west (**ECB5427**), though not identified to the south-east in those evaluation works (**ECB2592**). Although the boundary visible on the 1st edition OS map runs across the site towards the north-eastern end, no feature corresponding to it was identified in the evaluation work nearby (Trenches 16 and 37 in **ECB2592**).
- 13.1.3 A trial trench investigation is considered a suitable next phase of evaluation work for the site. The results of this would allow for a mitigation strategy to be devised for the site in consultation with CCCHET.

14 CONCLUSION

- 14.1.1 Overall, this Desk-Based Assessment of the site has identified a low potential for archaeological features and deposits to be present on the site.
- 14.1.2 Although there would be good potential for Romano-British archaeological features, deposits and artefacts to be recovered due to the site fronting onto the route of the Roman Road - *Via Devana* - this is mitigated by the fact that the site is located c.1.5km from the Roman settlement of *Duroliponte* at the junction between *Akeman Street* and the *Via Devana*, and that limited archaeological features have been identified in investigations immediately bordering the site. Furthermore, significant modern developments over the past 100 years along Huntingdon Road, including the NIAB headquarters itself, would have most probably caused significant damage to any archaeological remains that may have been present along the frontage of Huntingdon Road.
- 14.1.3 With regard to the medieval and post-medieval activity, although the site is distant from the main settlement cores of Cambridge and the surrounding villages, it may contain continuations of the post-medieval ridge and furrow field system identified during the northern of the two previous archaeological works in the vicinity (**ECB5427**). Although the medieval settlement of Howes was identified during excavation work c.100m to the west of the site (**ECB4180**), this consisted of plots whose frontages probably lie under the current Huntingdon Road (Cessford 2014, 11). If plots forming part of the deserted settlement of Howes, and of a similar nature, were present on the current site, they would probably lie to the front of the site, either destroyed by, or surviving underneath, the NIAB building that is being retained.
- 14.1.4 The overall limited potential for the presence of archaeological remains determined for this site is based on the low frequency of archaeological features identified in previous trenches that have been excavated around the edge of the site, and on the disturbance to the site from works associated with the extant buildings. These were identified in the results of preceding fieldwork around the site, including the fieldwalking (**ECB2409**) over the site, the evaluations to the north-west of the site (**ECB3451** and **ECB5427**) and encompassing the site (**ECB2592**).

APPENDIX A GAZETTEER OF KNOWN HERITAGE ASSETS WITHIN THE STUDY AREA

Abbreviations

| | | | |
|-----|----------------------------|-----|-----------------------------|
| LB | Listed Building | SM | Scheduled Monument |
| RPG | Registered Park and Garden | RB | Registered Battlefield |
| CA | Conservation Area | HER | Historic Environment Record |

Table 4: Designated Heritage Assets (Listed Buildings, Scheduled Monuments and Parks and Gardens)

| CHER Reference | NHLE Reference | Name | Designation type | Grade | List Date | Amended date | NGR (TL) |
|--------------------------------|----------------|---|--------------------|-------|------------|--------------|-------------|
| <i>Inside 1km search area</i> | | | | | | | |
| 1422759 | - | Garden of 48 Storey's Way | Park and Garden | II | 22/12/2014 | - | 43584 59534 |
| 1068856 | DCB7042 | - | Building | II | 18/05/1967 | - | 43662 59486 |
| 1126037 | DCB7224 | White House | Building | II | 07/09/1992 | - | 42843 59312 |
| 1126090 | DCB7277 | - | Building | II | 18/05/1967 | 20/01/2005 | 43579 59521 |
| 1126091 | DCB7278 | - | Building | II | 18/05/1967 | - | 43642 59495 |
| 1126156 | DCB7343 | The Observatory | Building | II | 26/04/1950 | - | 43247 59440 |
| 1126157 | DCB7344 | Northumberland Dome at the Observatory | Building | II | 02/11/1972 | - | 43188 59043 |
| 1227614 | DCB7482 | Salix | Building | II | 07/09/1992 | - | 42848 59357 |
| 1227711 | DCB7486 | 3 Linked Residential Courts due West of Central Buildings Churchill College | Building | II | 30/03/1993 | - | 43699 59327 |
| 1235123 | DCB7489 | The Grove | Building | II | 02/11/1972 | - | 43990 59500 |
| 1268363 | DCB7514 | Shawms | Building | II* | 02/08/1996 | - | 42804 59561 |
| 1331882 | DCB7612 | - | Building | II | 18/05/1967 | - | 43613 59574 |
| 1331925 | DCB7655 | Chapel, Churchill College | Building | II | 30/03/1993 | - | 43362 59400 |
| 1331936 | DCB7661 | Willow House | Building | II* | 03/08/1992 | - | 42865 59394 |
| 1343647 | DCB7759 | - | Building | II | 18/05/1967 | - | 43547 59610 |
| 1380900 | DCB7786 | Spring House | Building | II | 12/04/2000 | - | 42922 59519 |
| <i>Outside 1km search area</i> | | | | | | | |
| 1006886 | - | Civil War earthworks at the Castle | Scheduled Monument | - | - | - | 44580 59317 |
| 1006905 | - | Cambridge Castle mound | Scheduled Monument | - | - | - | 44566 59210 |

Table 5: CHER Monument data within the 1km study area

| CHER Reference | Monument Reference | Name | Record | Record type | Evidence | Date |
|----------------|--------------------|--|--------|----------------------------------|----------------------|------------------------------------|
| 00184 | MCB244 | Howes Close, Girton, Possible deserted settlement | MON | Deserted settlement | Documentary evidence | Medieval |
| 04408 | MCB5341 | Palaeolithic flint implements, University Farm, Cambridge | FS | Findspot | Unstratified find | Palaeolithic |
| 04408A | MCB5342 | Neolithic-Bronze Age Flint implements, Cambridge | FS | Findspot | Artefact scatter | Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age |
| 04409 | MCB5343 | Saxon inhumations and iron object, Cambridge | MON | Inhumation | Find | Anglo-Saxon |
| 04410 | MCB5344 | Palaeolithic finds, Observatory Hill, Cambridge | FS | Findspot | Artefact scatter | Palaeolithic |
| 04420 | MCB5354 | Roman pottery, Huntingdon Road, Cambridge | FS | Findspot | Artefact scatter | Roman |
| 04435 | MCB5370 | Palaeolithic finds, Observatory Hill, Cambridge | FS | Findspot | Unstratified find | Palaeolithic |
| 04435A | MCB5371 | Roman remains, Observatory area, Cambridge | FS | Findspot | Unstratified find | Roman |
| 04917 | MCB5941 | Trinity Conduit Head, Cambridge | MON | Conduit | Structure | Medieval to 19th century AD |
| 05093 | MCB6176 | The Grove, Cambridge | BLD | House | Extant building | 19th century AD |
| 05129 | MCB6237 | Roman coffins, Gravel Hill Farm, Cambridge | MON | Inhumation, coffin | Find | Roman |
| 05149 | MCB6260 | University Observatories | BLD | Observatory | Extant building | 19th century AD |
| 05169 | MCB6284 | Neolithic axe, Huntingdon Road, Girton | FS | Findspot | Unstratified find | Neolithic |
| 05178 | MCB6299 | Roman barrow, Howe House, Girton | MON | Barrow | Documentary evidence | Roman |
| 05185 | MCB6306 | Roman find, Howe House, Girton | FS | Findspot | Unstratified find | Roman |
| 05186 | MCB6307 | Roman cremation, Gravel Hill Farm, Newnham | MON | Cremation | Unstratified find | Roman |
| 05191 | MCB6312 | Pottery finds, Windsor Road, Cambridge | FS | Findspot | Artefact scatter | Early Neolithic to medieval |
| 05204 | MCB6327 | Primitive Methodist chapel, St. Peter's Street, Cambridge | BLD | Date stone; Nonconformist chapel | Find | Post-medieval |
| 05299 | MCB6462 | Palaeolithic finds, Traveller's Rest gravel pit, Huntingdon Road, Girton | FS | Findspot | Artefact scatter | Palaeolithic |
| 05300 | MCB6463 | Prehistoric flints, The Travellers Rest, gravel pit | FS | Findspot | Unstratified find | Prehistoric |
| 05301 | MCB6464 | Prehistoric stone objects, Cambridge | FS | Findspot | Unstratified find | Prehistoric |
| 05466 | MCB6671 | Ridge and furrow, Cambridge | MON | Ridge and furrow | Earthwork | Medieval |

| CHER Reference | Monument Reference | Name | Record | Record type | Evidence | Date |
|----------------|--------------------|---|--------|---|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 05482 | MCB6689 | How House, Girton | BLD | House | Extant building; documentary evidence | Post-medieval |
| 07902 | MCB9527 | Roman coffins, Gravel Hill Farm, Cambridge | MON | Inhumation; coffin | Find | Roman |
| 08712 | MCB10456 | Roman coin find, Woodlark Road, Cambridge | FS | Findspot | Unstratified find | 2nd century AD |
| 08955 | MCB10741 | Curvilinear enclosure, Impington | MON | Curvilinear enclosure; trackway; rectilinear enclosure | Cropmarks | Unknown |
| 08965 | MCB10751 | Linear features, Dry Field, Cambridge | MON | Ditch; buried land surface; linear feature | Cropmark; sub-surface deposit | Late Bronze Age to Middle Iron Age |
| 09528 | MCB11343 | Linear features, Huntingdon Road | MON | Linear feature | Cropmark | Unknown |
| 09529 | MCB11344 | Enclosure, Cambridge | MON | Enclosure?; linear feature; pit alignment?; field system? | Cropmark | Unknown |
| 09533 | MCB11348 | Cropmarks S of Brownlow Road, Cambridge | MON | Ring-ditch; linear feature | Cropmark | Unknown |
| 09533A | MCB11349 | Roman remains S of Brownlow Road | MON | Feature; ditch | Sub-surface deposit | Roman |
| 09534 | MCB11350 | Linear features, Bunker's Hill, Girton | MON | Ridge and furrow; headland; ditch; linear feature? | Cropmark; sub-surface deposit | Medieval to 19th century AD |
| 05094 | MCB6177 | Earthwork remains of Ridge and furrow, Cambridge | LND | Ridge and furrow | Earthwork | Medieval |
| 09607 | MCB11430 | Site of coprolite digging, Cambridge | MON | Coprolite workings; quarry | Cropmark; sub-surface deposit | Post-medieval |
| 09607A | MCB11431 | Ridge and furrow, Cambridge | MON | Ridge and furrow | Cropmark | Medieval |
| 09608 | MCB11432 | Ridge and furrow, Bradbrushe fields, Cambridge | MON | Ridge and furrow | Cropmark | Medieval |
| 10093 | MCB11960 | Post-medieval remains, Churchill College, Cambridge | MON | Ditch; feature | Sub-surface deposit | Post-medieval to 20th century AD |
| 10104 | MCB11973 | Ridge and furrow, Histon Road, Cambridge | MON | Ridge and furrow | Earthwork | Medieval |
| 11204 | MCB13184 | Multiperiod pottery, A45 Girton to Stow cum Quy fieldwalking survey, field 17 | FS | Findspot | Artefact scatter | Roman to 19th century AD |
| 11205 | MCB13186 | Roman pottery, A45 Girton to Stow cum Quy fieldwalking survey, field 18 | FS | Findspot | Artefact scatter | Roman |
| 11970 | MCB14089 | Iron Age enclosure, 138 Huntingdon Road | MON | Enclosure | Documentary evidence | Iron Age |

| CHER Reference | Monument Reference | Name | Record | Record type | Evidence | Date |
|----------------|--------------------|---|--------|--|---|-----------------------------------|
| 12264 | MCB14388 | St Giles' and St Peter's Cemetery | PG | Gravestone; cemetery; park | Documentary evidence | 19th century AD |
| CB14822 | MCB14822 | All Souls Ascension Burial Ground, Huntingdon Road, Cambridge | MON | Cemetery | Documentary evidence | 19th century AD |
| CB14824 | MCB14824 | Saint Augustine's Church, Richmond Road, Chesterton, Cambridge | BLD | Church | Extant building | Unknown |
| CB15068 | MCB15068 | Pillbox, Ascension burial ground, Cambridge | MON | Pillbox (type FW3/22) | Structure | World War II |
| CB15235 | MCB15235 | Undated posthole, Girton College | MON | Feature; posthole | Sub-surface deposit | Modern |
| CB15337 | MCB15337 | Medieval remains, Land off Wellbrook Way, Girton | MON | Findspot; ridge and furrow; pit; ditch | Sub-surface deposit | Early Neolithic to medieval |
| CB15510 | MCB15510 | Quarry pits, Hoyle Building, Cambridge | MON | Pit; gravel pit | Sub-surface deposit | Early Iron Age to 19th century AD |
| MCB15877 | MCB15877 | Post medieval chalk/lime pits, Storey's Way, Cambridge | MON | Extractive pit | Sub-surface deposit | 18th century AD |
| MCB15880 | MCB15880 | Post Medieval quarry and landscaping, Fitzwilliam College | MON | Feature; quarry?; ornamental lake? | Sub-surface deposit | Post-medieval |
| MCB16172 | MCB16172 | Roman cremations at Gravel Hill Farm | MON | Cremation | Unstratified find | Roman |
| MCB16304 | MCB16304 | Roman road and field system, Storey's Way | MON | Field system; road; quarry; inhumation; posthole; animal burial; gully; rutway | Sub-surface deposit; conjectural evidence | Roman |
| MCB16305 | MCB16305 | Medieval and Post-Medieval remains, Storey's Way | MON | Ditch; trackway; ridge and furrow?; pit; posthole | Sub-surface deposit | Medieval to 19th century AD |
| MCB16497 | MCB16497 | Post medieval garden features, 193 Huntingdon Road, Cambridge | MON | Feature | Sub-surface deposit | Post-medieval |
| MCB16982 | MCB16982 | All Souls Burial Chapel, Huntingdon Road, Cambridge | BLD | Cemetery chapel; bell tower | Extant building | 19th century AD |
| MCB17635 | MCB17635 | Roman feature, proposed Kavli Institute, Cambridge | MON | Pit? | Sub-surface deposit | 1st to 2nd century AD |
| MCB17636 | MCB17636 | Newell telescope (site of), proposed Kavli Institute, Cambridge | MON | Telescope (terrestrial); building | Structure | 19th to late 20th century AD |

| CHER Reference | Monument Reference | Name | Record | Record type | Evidence | Date |
|----------------|--------------------|---|--------|--|---|--|
| MCB17820 | MCB17820 | Iron Age / Roman settlement, land between Huntingdon Road and Histon Road | FS | Settlement; ditch; pit; gully; feature; artefact scatter; posthole | Sub-surface deposit | Middle Iron Age to 5th century AD Roman |
| MCB17832 | MCB17832 | Post-medieval gravel extraction, Kavli Institute | FS | Findspot; extractive pit | Find; documentary evidence; sub-surface deposit | Late Iron Age to 17th century AD |
| MCB17833 | MCB17833 | Possible barrow, N of Madingley Road | FS | Barrow? | Documentary evidence; conjectural evidence | Unknown |
| MCB17974 | MCB17974 | Late Iron Age - Roman settlement, NE of Christ's College playing field | MON | Settlement; gully; ditch; pit; posthole | Sub-surface deposit | Late Iron Age to 5th century AD Roman |
| MCB17975 | MCB17975 | Bronze Age pits, land between Huntingdon and Histon Roads | MON | Pit | Sub-surface deposit | Bronze Age |
| MCB17977 | MCB17977 | Undated features, S of NIAB buildings, land between Huntingdon and Histon Roads | MON | Pit?; pit | Sub-surface deposit | Medieval |
| MCB18267 | MCB18267 | Multi-period find scatter, Site B, University Farm | FS | Artefact scatter | Artefact scatter | Early Neolithic to 19th century AD |
| MCB18269 | MCB18269 | Post medieval remains, University Farm, Cambridge | MON | Quarry; ditch | Sub-surface deposit | Post-medieval |
| MCB18270 | MCB18270 | Post medieval remains, University Farm, Cambridge | MON | Quarry | Sub-surface deposit | Post-medieval |
| MCB18271 | MCB18271 | Late Iron Age and early Roman remains, University Farm, Cambridge | MON | Pit; ditch; gully?; well; ridge and furrow | Sub-surface deposit | Late Bronze Age to medieval |
| MCB18272 | MCB18272 | Romano-British ditch, University Farm, Cambridge | MON | Ditch | Sub-surface deposit | 5th century AD Roman |
| MCB18273 | MCB18273 | Iron Age metalled surface, University Farm, Cambridge | MON | Trackway; quarry | Sub-surface deposit | Early Iron Age to 19th century AD |
| MCB18274 | MCB18274 | Post medieval remains, University Farm, Cambridge | MON | Quarry | Sub-surface deposit | Post-medieval |
| MCB18275 | MCB18275 | Romano-British trackway, University Farm, Cambridge | MON | Trackway | Sub-surface deposit | Iron Age |

| CHER Reference | Monument Reference | Name | Record | Record type | Evidence | Date |
|----------------|--------------------|---|--------|--|--|--|
| MCB19116 | MCB19116 | Site III University Farm, Medieval trackway | MON | Trackway; ditch; gully; pit; pit cluster | Excavated feature | Medieval to 19th century AD |
| MCB19119 | MCB19119 | Site VIII University Farm, Medieval trackway | MON | Trackway; boundary ditch; ridge and furrow; linear feature | Excavated feature | Medieval |
| MCB19120 | MCB19120 | Site IX University Farm, Howes deserted medieval settlement | MON | Gully; ditch; linear feature; pit; posthole; well; cess pit; boundary | Excavated feature | 12 th to 19th century AD |
| MCB19125 | MCB19125 | Site IV, University Farm, prehistoric evidence and probable Roman settlement | MON | Curvilinear enclosure; enclosure; ditch; gully; pit; buried land surface; ditch system; inhumation; double ditched enclosure; posthole; well; pit cluster; cremation burial; quarry; trackway; rectilinear enclosure | Excavated feature; sub-surface deposit | Early Iron Age to 19th century AD |
| MCB19200 | MCB19200 | Post medieval pottery, 8 Thornton Road | MON | Findspot | Sub-surface deposit | Post-medieval |
| MCB19201 | MCB19201 | Medieval and 19th century pottery, 12 Girton Road | MON | Findspot | Sub-surface deposit | Medieval to 19th century AD |
| MCB19202 | MCB19202 | Roman and 19th century pottery, 6 Girton Road, Girton | MON | Findspot | Sub-surface deposit | Roman to 19th century AD |
| MCB19203 | MCB19203 | Roman, post- medieval and 19th century pottery, Thorpe, Huntingdon Road, Girton | MON | Findspot | Sub-surface deposit | Roman to 19th century AD |
| MCB19204 | MCB19204 | Roman, medieval, post medieval and 19th century pottery, The Brambles, Girton | MON | Findspot | Sub-surface deposit | Roman to 19th century AD |
| MCB20023 | MCB20023 | Ridge and furrow, Girton | MON | Ridge and furrow | Cropmark | Medieval |
| MCB20065 | MCB20065 | Rectilinear group of features, Impington | MON | Rectilinear enclosure; curvilinear enclosure | Sub-surface deposit | Early Iron Age to 5th century AD Roman |
| MCB20070 | MCB20070 | Post-Medieval features at 82 Richmond Road, Cambridge | MON | Pit | Excavated feature | Post-medieval to modern |
| MCB20243 | MCB20243 | Plough Furrows, Anglia Ruskin Sports Facility, Howes Close | MON | Narrow ridge and furrow | Excavated feature | Medieval |

| CHER Reference | Monument Reference | Name | Record | Record type | Evidence | Date |
|----------------|--------------------|---|--------|-----------------------|--|------------------------------------|
| MCB20433 | MCB20433 | Prehistoric finds, 149 Histon Road | FS | Findspot | Find | Early Neolithic to Middle Iron Age |
| MCB20739 | MCB20739 | Howes Place terrace, Cambridge | BLD | Terrace | Extant building | 20th century AD |
| MCB20880 | MCB20880 | Gravel Hill Farm, Castle, Cambridge | MON | Farm; farm building | Documentary evidence | 19th to 20th century AD |
| MCB20900 | MCB20900 | Former gravel extraction pit, Castle, Cambridge | MON | Gravel pit | Documentary evidence | 19th to 20th century AD |
| MCB20902 | MCB20902 | Former gravel extraction pit, Castle, Cambridge | MON | Gravel pit | Documentary evidence | 19th to 20th century AD |
| MCB22287 | MCB22287 | Post medieval features, Cambridge | MON | Gully; extractive pit | Excavated feature | Post-medieval |
| MCB22777 | MCB22777 | Site of St Albans House, Cambridge | MON | House | Documentary evidence | 19th century AD |
| MCB22778 | MCB22778 | Wychfield House, Cambridge | BLD | House | Documentary evidence | 19th century AD |
| MCB24294 | MCB24294 | Girton College | MON | College | Documentary evidence; extant structure | 19th century AD |
| MCB24896 | MCB24896 | Former Brickworks, Histon Road, Chesterton | MON | Brickworks; kiln | Documentary evidence | 19th century AD |
| MCB24956 | MCB24956 | Ainger Cottage, Cambridge | MON | House | Documentary evidence | 19th century AD |
| MCB24957 | MCB24957 | Providence Villa, Cambridge | MON | House | Documentary evidence | 19th century AD |
| MCB24958 | MCB24958 | Rose Villa, Cambridge | MON | House | Documentary evidence | 19th century AD |
| MCB25218 | MCB25218 | ARP Wardens Post, Roseford Road, Cambridge | MON | Air raid wardens post | Documentary evidence | World War II |
| MCB25220 | MCB25220 | ARP Wardens Post, Storeys Way, Cambridge | MON | Air raid wardens post | Documentary evidence | World War II |
| MCB25461 | MCB25461 | Site of former Close Farm, Cambridge | MON | Farmhouse | Documentary evidence | 19th century AD |
| MCB25462 | MCB25462 | Site of former Travellers Rest beerhouse, Cambridge | MON | Beerhouse | Documentary evidence | 19th century AD |

| CHER Reference | Monument Reference | Name | Record | Record type | Evidence | Date |
|----------------|--------------------|---|--------|--|----------------------|----------------------------------|
| MCB26753 | MCB26753 | Ridge and furrow and 19th-20th century features, John Bingham Laboratory, Cambridge | MON | Ridge and furrow; wall; pit; ditch | Excavated feature | Post-medieval to 20th century AD |
| MCB28381 | MCB28381 | Murray Edwards College | MON | University college | Documentary evidence | 20th century AD |
| MCB28382 | MCB28382 | Churchill College | MON | University college | Documentary evidence | 20th century AD |
| MCB28383 | MCB28383 | Fitzwilliam College | MON | University college | Documentary evidence | 20th century AD |
| MCB29697 | MCB29697 | Spigot mortar emplacement, Huntingdon Road, Cambridge | MON | Spigot mortar emplacement | Documentary evidence | World War II |
| MCB29764 | MCB29764 | Former stanton shelter, Cambridge | MON | Stanton shelter | Documentary evidence | World War II |
| MCB29934 | MCB29934 | University Observatory | MON | Observatory; school; telescope (celestial) | Documentary evidence | 19th century AD |
| MCB29935 | MCB29935 | Meteorological Station, Cambridge | MON | Weather station | Documentary evidence | 20th century AD |
| MCB29938 | MCB29938 | Scotsdale laundry, Girton | MON | Laundry | Documentary evidence | 20th century AD |
| MCB29939 | MCB29939 | National Institute of Agricultural Botany, Cambridge | MON | Institute | Documentary evidence | Early 20th century AD to Unknown |
| MCB30037 | MCB30037 | Stokesey Laundry, Cambridge | MON | Laundry | Documentary evidence | Early 20th century AD |

Table 6: CHER events within the 1km search area

| CHER Reference | Record Type | Name | Organisation | Date of Work |
|----------------|-------------|---|---|-------------------------|
| ECB152 | EVT | Evaluation at Howes Close, Cambridge, 2001 | Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeological Field Unit | 05/03/2001 - 05/03/2001 |
| ECB267 | EVT | CAU evaluation at Wellbrook Way, Girton, 2000 | Cambridge Archaeological Unit | 01/06/2000 - 12/06/2000 |
| ECB602 | EVT | Excavation at Brownlow Road, Cambridge, 1991 | Cambridge Archaeological Unit | 01/09/1991 - 30/09/1991 |
| ECB888 | EVT | Evaluation at Girton College, Cambridge, 2002 | Cambridge Archaeological Unit | 24/07/2002 - 24/07/2002 |

| CHER Reference | Record Type | Name | Organisation | Date of Work |
|----------------|-------------|---|---|-------------------------|
| ECB902 | EVT | Evaluation at Old Field Laboratory, 219a Huntingdon Road, Cambridge, 2002 | Cambridge Archaeological Unit | 04/07/2002 - 04/07/2002 |
| ECB1055 | EVT | Evaluation at Fitzwilliam College Library, 2003 | Cambridge Archaeological Unit | 01/03/2003 - 31/03/2003 |
| ECB1150 | EVT | Evaluation at the Hoyle Building Site, Cambridge, 2000 | Cambridge Archaeological Unit | 14/08/2000 - 19/08/2000 |
| ECB1255 | EVS | A45 Girton to Stow cum Quy fieldwalking programme, 1993 | Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeological Field Unit | 01/11/1992 - 31/10/1993 |
| ECB1255 | EVS | A45 Girton to Stow cum Quy fieldwalking programme, 1993 | Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeological Field Unit | 01/11/1992 - 31/10/1993 |
| ECB1255 | EVS | A45 Girton to Stow cum Quy fieldwalking programme, 1993 | Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeological Field Unit | 01/11/1992 - 31/10/1993 |
| ECB1415 | EVT | Evaluation at Gravel Hill Farm, Cambridge, 2002 | Cambridge Archaeological Unit | 01/01/2002 - 31/12/2002 |
| ECB1558 | EVT | Watching brief and excavation at 138 Huntingdon Road, Cambridge, 1996 | Cambridge Archaeological Unit | 01/12/1996 - 31/12/1996 |
| ECB1570 | EVT | Evaluation at 44 Storey's Way, Cambridge, 2000 | Cambridge Archaeological Unit | 06/11/2000 - 10/11/2000 |
| ECB1573 | EVT | Evaluation to rear of 64-66 Huntingdon Road, Cambridge, 2001 | Archaeological Services and Consultancy | 01/03/2001 - 31/03/2001 |
| ECB1574 | EVT | Evaluation at Fitzwilliam College, Cambridge, 2001 | Norfolk Archaeological Unit | 12/01/2001 - 16/01/2001 |
| ECB1575 | EVT | Evaluation at the West Fields, Churchill College, Cambridge, 1990 | Cambridge Archaeological Unit | 01/06/1990 - 30/06/1990 |
| ECB1575 | EVT | Evaluation at the West Fields, Churchill College, Cambridge, 1990 | Cambridge Archaeological Unit | 01/06/1990 - 30/06/1990 |
| ECB1577 | EVT | Evaluation at the Grove, Fitzwilliam College, Cambridge, 1991 | Cambridge Archaeological Unit | 01/03/1991 - 31/03/1991 |
| ECB1843 | EVT | Excavation at Trinity Hall Playing Fields, 2004 | Cambridge Archaeological Unit | 24/05/2004 - 25/06/2004 |
| ECB1945 | EVT | Evaluation at 193 Huntingdon Road, Cambridge, 2003 | Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeological Field Unit | 15/12/2003 - 15/12/2003 |

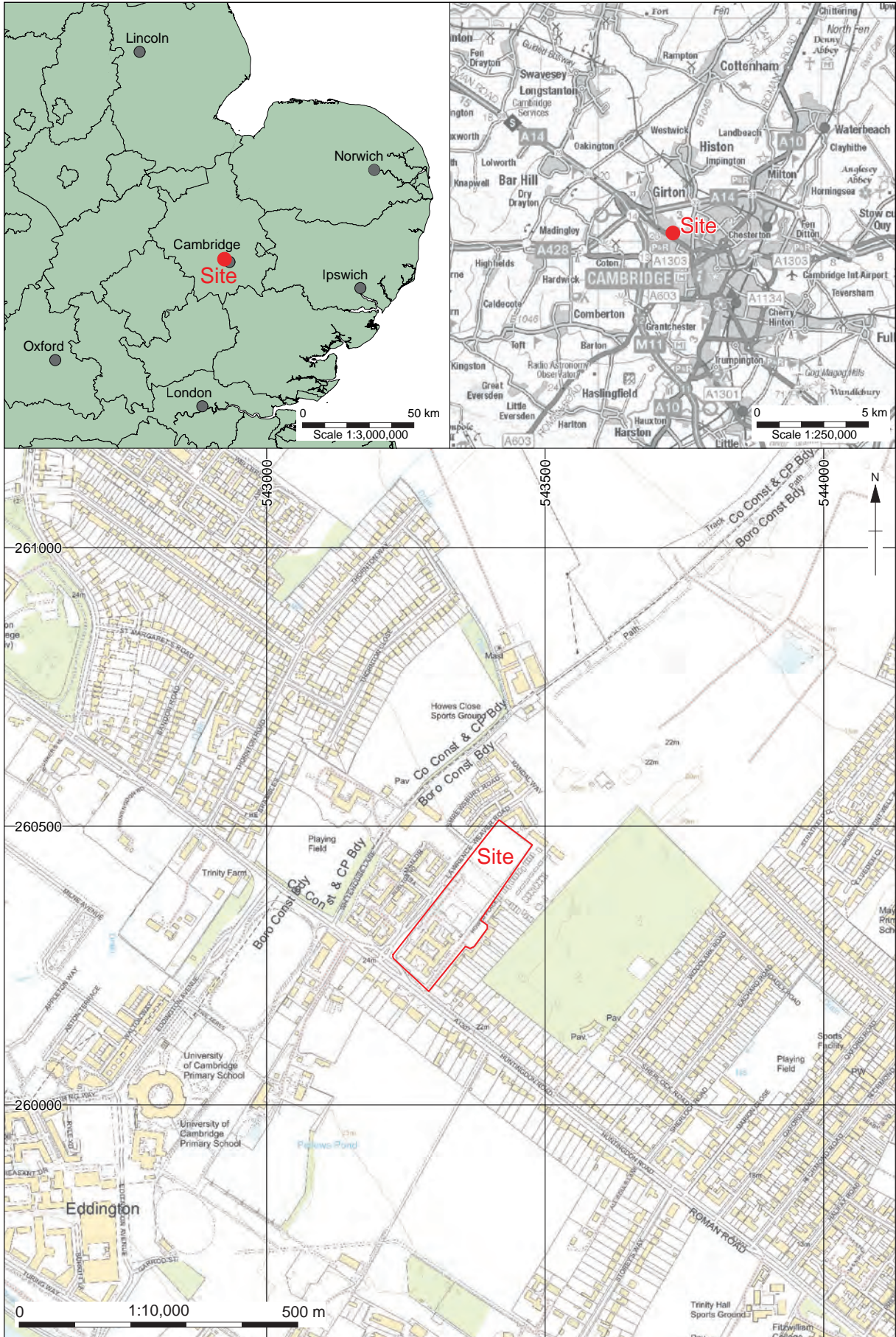
| CHER Reference | Record Type | Name | Organisation | Date of Work |
|----------------|-------------|---|---|-------------------------|
| ECB2025 | EVT | Evaluation at Trinity Hall playing fields, Storey's Way, 2004 | Cambridge Archaeological Unit | 19/01/2004 - 27/01/2004 |
| ECB2058 | EVT | Evaluation at 2 Girton Road, Girton, 2005 | Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeological Field Unit | 01/10/2005 - 31/10/2005 |
| ECB2409 | EVS | Fieldwalking on land between Huntingdon Road and Histon Road, Cambridge, 2006 | Northamptonshire Archaeology | 26/10/2006 - 29/10/2006 |
| ECB2592 | EVT | Evaluation on land between Huntingdon Road and Histon Road, Cambridge, 2007-8 | Northamptonshire Archaeology | 03/12/2007 - 01/02/2008 |
| ECB2609 | EVT | Excavation at the Kavli Institute, Cambridge Observatory, 2008 | Cambridge Archaeological Unit | 25/02/2008 - 06/03/2008 |
| ECB2643 | EVT | Monitoring at the proposed Kavli Institute, Madingley Road, 2007 | Cambridge Archaeological Unit | 01/01/2007 - 28/02/2007 |
| ECB2753 | EVT | Evaluation at 1 Halifax Road, Cambridge, 2008 | NAU Archaeology | 04/11/2008 - 05/11/2008 |
| ECB2825 | EVT | Excavation at Fitzwilliam College Library, 2008 | Cambridge Archaeological Unit | 07/01/2008 - 21/01/2008 |
| ECB2974 | EVP | AP assessment: north-west Cambridge, 2001 | Air Photo Services (Cambridge) | 01/11/2001 - 30/11/2001 |
| ECB3045 | EVT | Evaluation of Northwest Cambridge, University Farm, 2008 | Cambridge Archaeological Unit | 20/09/2008 - 01/10/2008 |
| ECB3145 | EVT | Northwest Cambridge: University Farm Stage 2 Evaluation | Cambridge Archaeological Unit | 01/04/2009 - 30/11/2009 |
| ECB3159 | EVT | Fieldwalking survey Northwest Cambridge, University Farm, 2008 | Cambridge Archaeological Unit | 01/10/2008 - 01/10/2008 |
| ECB3159 | EVT | Fieldwalking survey Northwest Cambridge, University Farm, 2008 | Cambridge Archaeological Unit | 01/10/2008 - 01/10/2008 |
| ECB3319 | EVT | Evaluation at Central Building, Fitzwilliam College, 2009 | NAU Archaeology | 08/12/2009 - 09/12/2009 |
| ECB3430 | EVT | HEFA Test pits, Girton, 2010 | Higher Education Field Academy | 01/01/2010 - 31/12/2010 |
| ECB3451 | EVT | Evaluation at NIAB frontage site, Huntingdon Road, Cambridge | Cambridge Archaeological Unit | 01/11/2010 - 02/11/2010 |

| CHER Reference | Record Type | Name | Organisation | Date of Work |
|----------------|-------------|---|---------------------------------|-------------------------|
| ECB3749 | EVT | Evaluation at 82 Richmond Road, Cambridge in 2012 | Cambridge Archaeological Unit | 17/05/2012 - 17/05/2012 |
| ECB4073 | EVS | Geophysical Survey on land at Darwin Green (NIAB 2), Cambridge 2013 | Geophysical Surveys of Bradford | 03/12/2012 - 11/10/2013 |
| ECB4082 | EVP | AP assessment along proposed A14 improvement route (Ellington to Fen Ditton), 2003 | Air Photo Services (Cambridge) | 01/01/2003 - 31/12/2003 |
| ECB4114 | EVT | Excavation at Northwest Cambridge, University Farm, Site II east & central | Cambridge Archaeological Unit | 01/11/2012 - 31/05/2013 |
| ECB4180 | EVT | Excavation at Northwest Cambridge, University Farm, Site IX, 2014 | Cambridge Archaeological Unit | 22/04/2014 - 30/06/2014 |
| ECB4213 | EVT | Evaluation at Anglia Ruskin Sports Facility, Howes Close, Cambridge, 2014 | Cambridge Archaeological Unit | 27/06/2014 - 27/06/2014 |
| ECB4466 | EVT | Evaluation at 149 Histon Road, Cambridge, 2015 | Oxford Archaeology East | 02/06/2015 - 02/06/2015 |
| ECB4680 | EVT | Evaluation at 186-188 Histon Road, Cambridge, 2016 | Oxford Archaeology East | 16/11/2016 - 17/11/2016 |
| ECB4802 | EVT | Evaluation at 17 Bandon Road, Girton, Cambridge, 2016 | Oxford Archaeology East | 01/09/2016 - 30/09/2016 |
| ECB4824 | EVT | Archaeological evaluation at Bullard Laboratories, Cambridge 1992 | Cambridge Archaeological Unit | 01/01/1992 - 31/12/1992 |
| ECB5012 | EVT | Casual observations made during coprolite extraction, Gravel Hill Farm 1861-63, Cambridge | - | 01/01/1861 - 31/12/1863 |
| ECB5017 | EVT | Casual observations made during construction at the Observatory, Cambridge 1903 | - | 01/01/1903 - 31/12/1903 |
| ECB5309 | EVT | Evaluation at 34-36 Madingley Road, Cambridge, 2018 | Archaeological Solutions | 01/02/2018 - 28/02/2018 |
| ECB5427 | EVT | Trial trenching at John Bingham Laboratory, NIAB, Huntingdon Road, Cambridge in 2018 | Archaeological Solutions | 01/08/2018 - 30/08/2018 |

APPENDIX B BIBLIOGRAPHY AND LIST OF SOURCES CONSULTED

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Figure 1: Site location

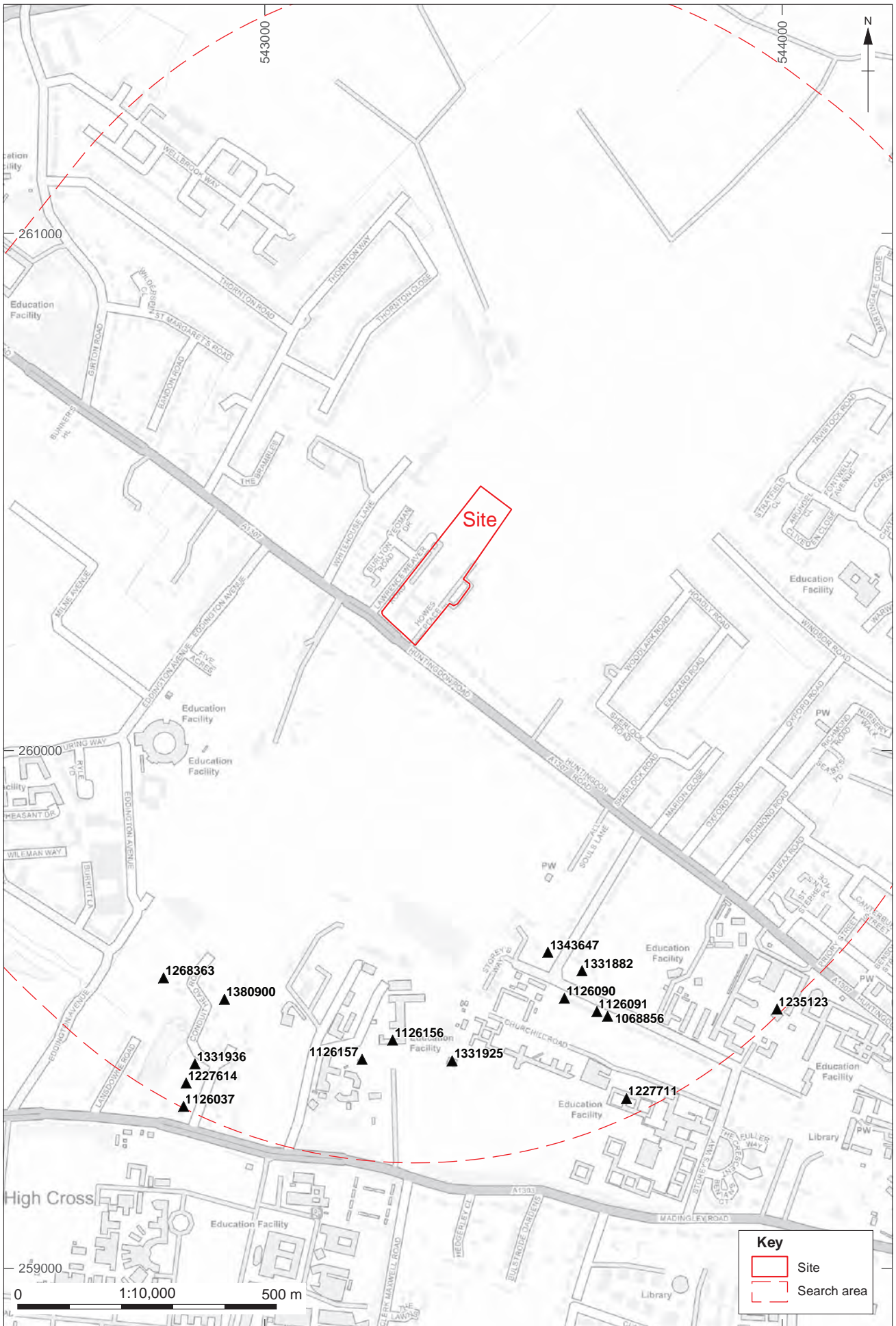


Figure 2: Designated Heritage Assets

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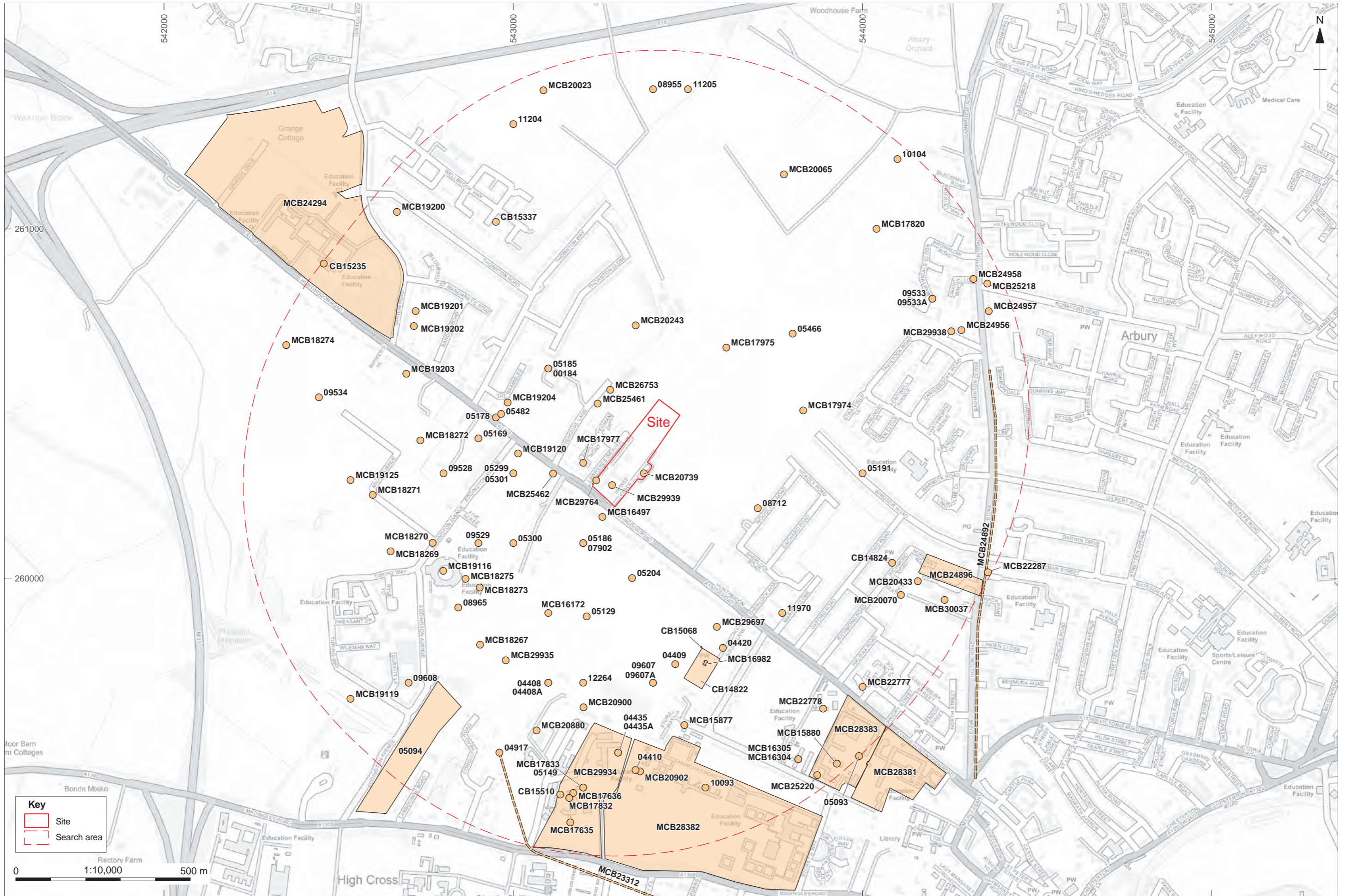


Figure 3: Non-designated heritage assets

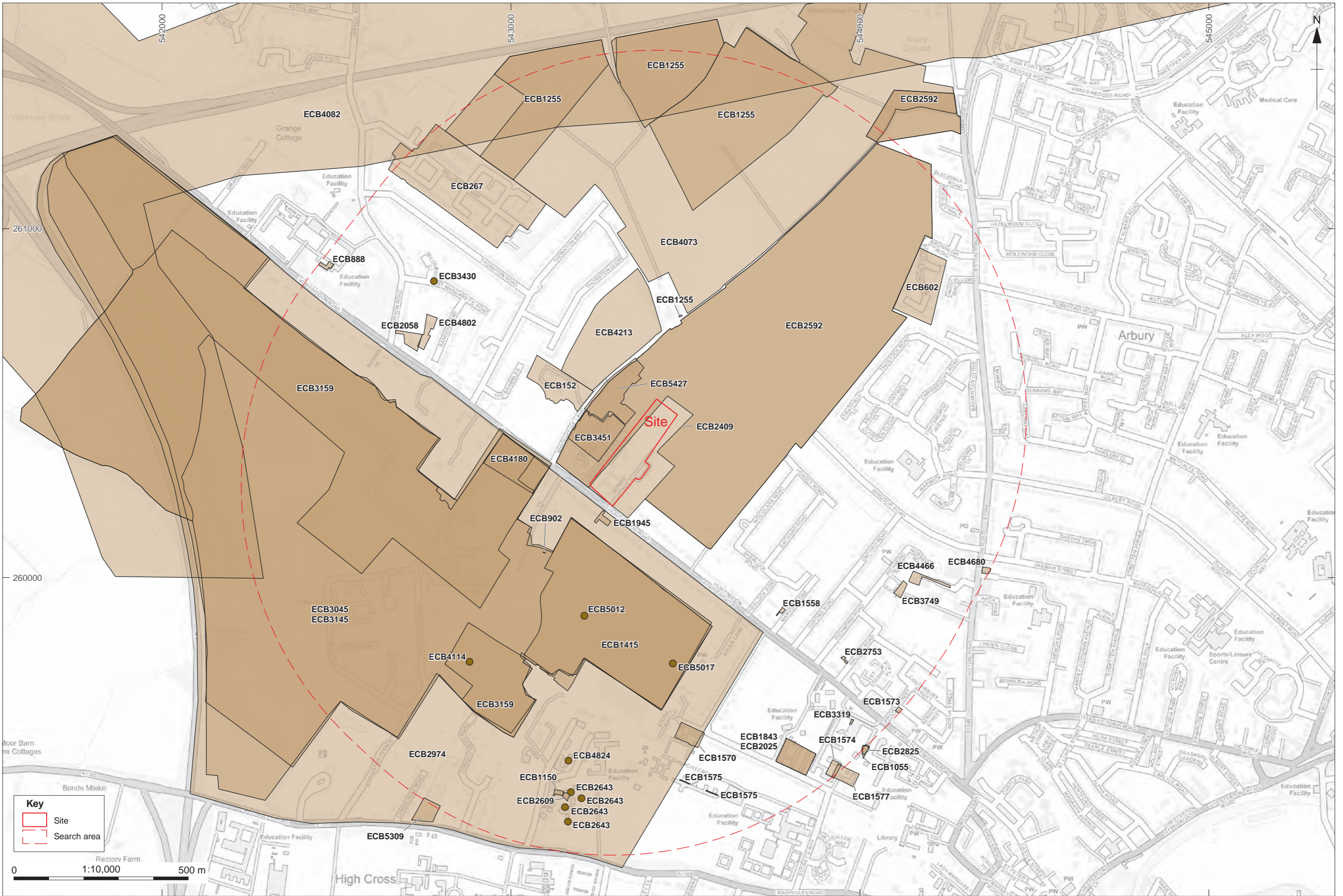


Figure 4: Previous archaeological works (events)



Figure 5: Parish plan of Chesterton, showing land holdings within the parish, dated to c.1880 with the site shown in red

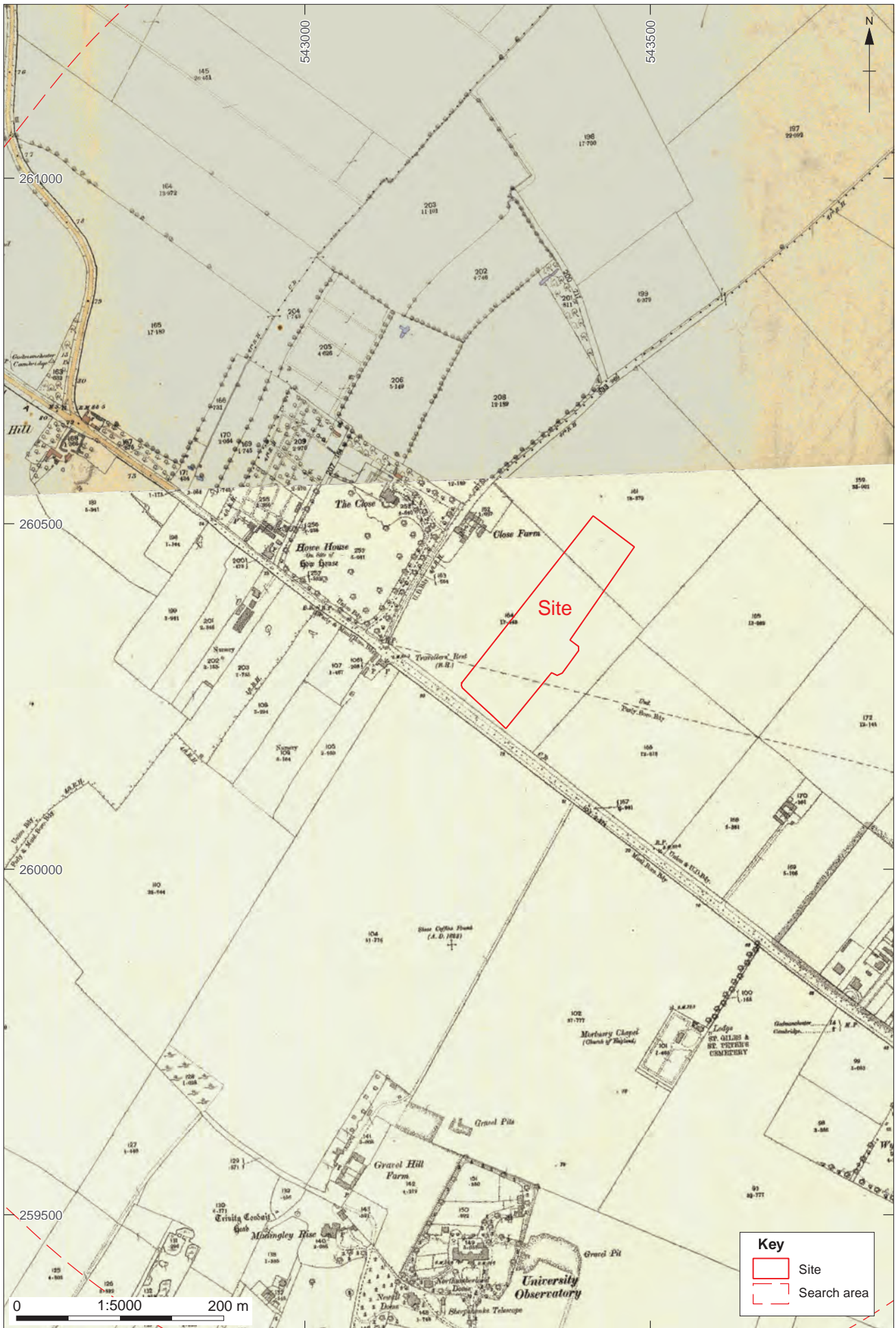


Figure 6: 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map (1885)

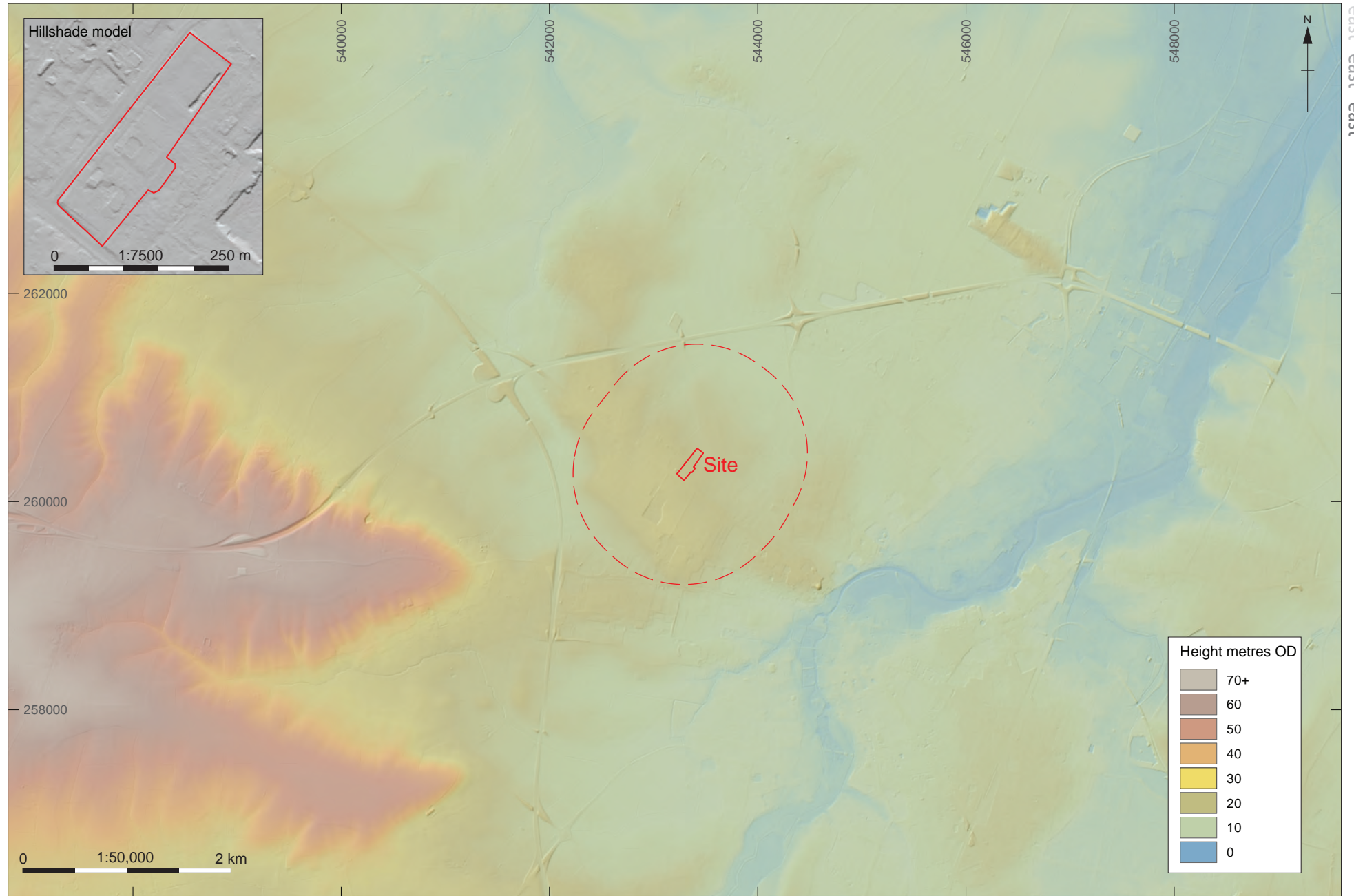


Figure 7: LiDAR imagery of the study area and wider environment, with hillshade model (inset) showing possible modern disturbance

Contains Environment Agency LiDAR data. Open government license

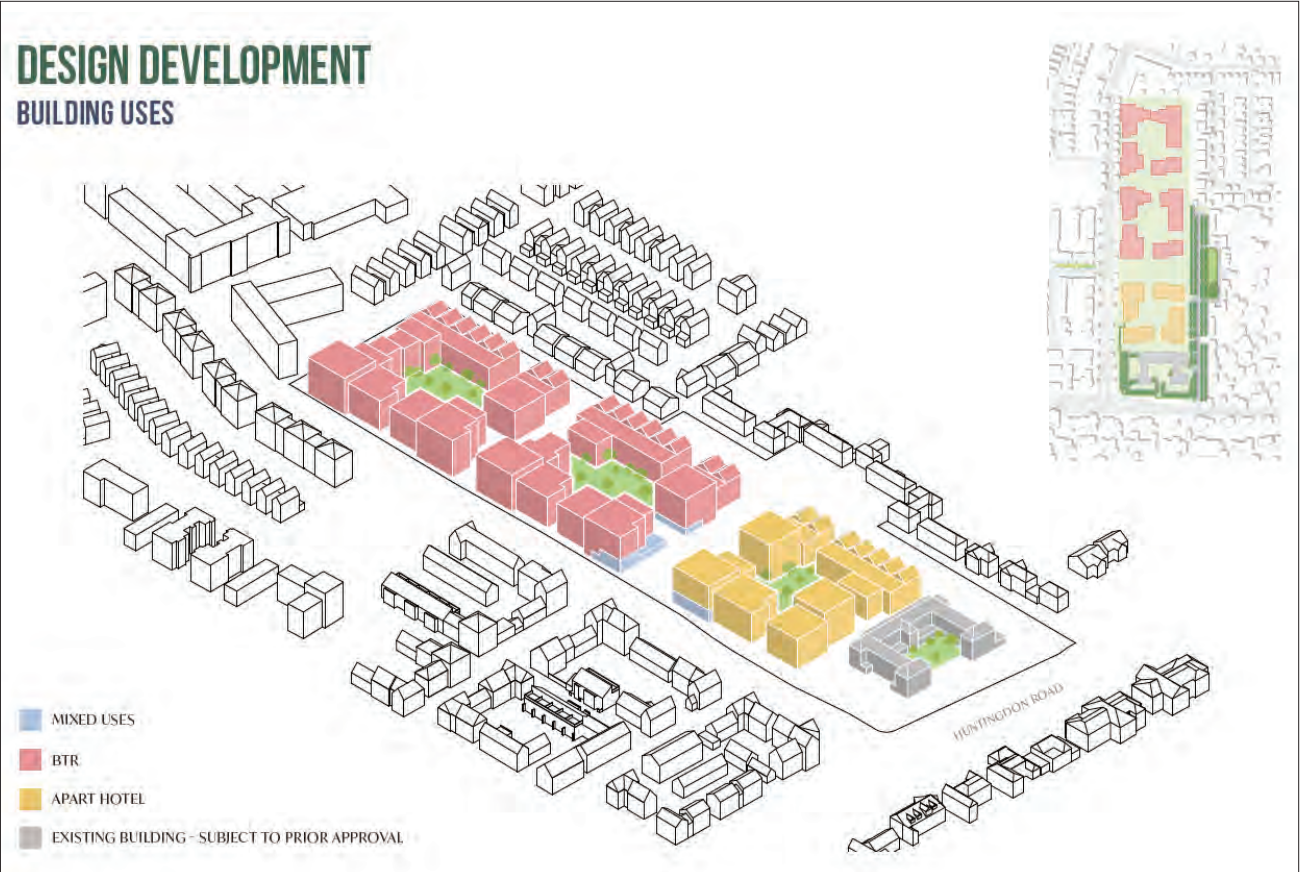


Figure 8: Client proposed use plan



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