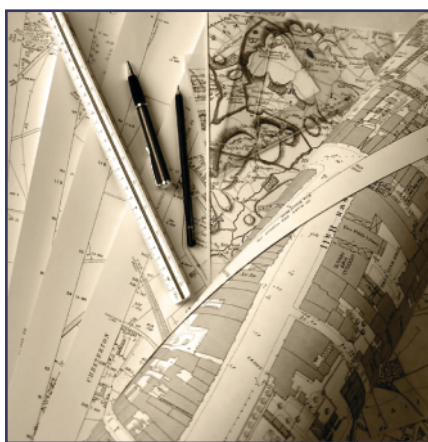


Land between Park Terrace and Camden Court Cambridge



Desk-Based Assessment



December 2011

**Client: Annand and Mustoe Architects
on behalf of
Cambridge Assessment**

OA East Report No: 1318

OASIS No: oxfordar3-116061

NGR: TL 45350 58150

Land between Park Terrace and Camden Court, Cambridge

Desk-Based Assessment

By Tom Phillips BA AlF A

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Report Date: December 2011

Report Number: 1318
Site Name: Park Terrace, Cambridge
HER Event No: n/a
Date of Works: December 2011
Client Name: Annand and Mustoe Architects on behalf of Cambridge Assessment
Client Ref: n/a
Planning Ref: n/a
Grid Ref: TL 45350 58150
Site Code: CAM PAT 11
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Receiving Body: CCC Stores, Landbeach
Accession No:

Prepared by: Tom Phillips
Position: Project Officer
Date: December 2011

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Position: Project Manager
Date: December 2011
Signed:



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Summary

In December 2011 Oxford Archaeology East undertook a desktop assessment to examine the available historical and archaeological resources relating to a plot of land between Park Terrace and Camden Court, Cambridge. The plot fronts onto St Andrew's Street/Regent Street and is occupied by No. 1 Regent Street. The rear of the plot is a car-park. In the eastern corner is a Grade II listed building, Furness Lodge. The work was commissioned by Annand and Mustoe Architects on behalf of Cambridge Assessment.

Archaeological remains dating earlier than the medieval period are very rare in the immediate vicinity of the study area. The site is situated beyond the medieval limits of the town, the traditional edge of which, the King's Ditch, would have been located 250m to the north-west. The study area does, however, lie very close to the site of a 13th century Dominican Friary, the exact limits of which are unknown. The Friary was in use until the time of the Dissolution, following which it became the site of Emmanuel College. There is a wealth of cartographic evidence for the subject site; it first appears on the John Speed map of 1610 and is featured on nearly all subsequent maps of Cambridge, albeit on the very edge until the middle of the 19th century. From the late 18th century there are buildings on the site fronting onto St Andrew's Street, while a substantial portion of the car park area remained undeveloped until recently.

The most likely date of any archaeological remains on the site is either medieval or post-medieval although earlier remains should not be ruled out altogether. The fact that the car park area has remained relatively undeveloped means there should be a high degree of survival within this area, although unrecorded forms of activity such as quarrying should be allowed for.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Planning Background

- 1.1.1 Annand and Mustoe Architects, on behalf of Cambridge Assessment, commissioned a desktop study from Oxford Archaeology East to determine the archaeological potential of a plot of land between Park Terrace and Camden Court, Cambridge (Fig. 1).
- 1.1.2 The work contained in this document is entirely produced from a desk based assessment and does not include any data from detailed physical investigation at the study area.

1.2 Location, Geology and Topography

- 1.2.1 The site is located to the south-east of the historic centre of Cambridge. It fronts onto Regent Street and is bounded by Park Terrace to the east and Camden Court to the north and west. Directly to the east is the University Arms Hotel, which in turn is bounded by Parker's Piece. The site lies at approximately 11.5m OD.
- 1.2.2 According to the British Geological Survey, the site is located on 2nd Terrace River Gravels, overlying Gault Clay (BGS 1981).

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL SOURCES

2.1 Historical Sources

- 2.1.1 There are no known primary sources relating to the site itself, and no records could be found which detail of ownership of the land. This general summary is taken instead from secondary sources such as the Victoria County History (Roach 1967).
- 2.1.2 The Roman town of Cambridge (Duroliponte) was located on modern day Castle Hill, approximately 1.4km to the north-west of the current site. However, the route taken through Cambridge by Castle Street, Magdalene Street, Sidney Street, St Andrew's Street and Regent Street, directly to the west of the subject site, is thought to be on the approximate line of the Roman Road which ran south from the Roman town.
- 2.1.3 The site lies to the south-east of the medieval core of Cambridge. The Late Saxon/early medieval town was enclosed by the King's Ditch. On the southern side of town the King's Ditch ran from the river at Mill Lane, crossing the southern end of Corn Exchange Street and continuing on a south-west to north-east alignment across the area now occupied by the Grand Arcade, before running past the church of St Andrew the Great. The King's Ditch was closest to the current site at the southern end of Corn Exchange Street, approximately 250m to the north-west.
- 2.1.4 There is evidence of stagnation in the 14th and 15th centuries as the University colleges took up more and more space (Roach 1967, p. 110). By the late 16th century the town had expanded southwards along St Andrew's Street and the site now lay close to the southern edge of this expansion. In 1613 the town acquired the 25 acres which had in 1587 been leased by Trinity College to Edward Parker, the college cook – known today as Parker's Piece.
- 2.1.5 The Spinning House, a somewhat notorious Bridewell or house of correction, was located on the opposite side of St Andrew's Street to the subject area, on the site where the former police station now stands. It originated as a charitable trust founded in 1628 by Thomas Hobson to serve the needs both of the University and the Borough (VCH 1967, p. 78). The building was meant to serve the double purpose of providing textile work for the decent unemployed and correction for the unruly vagabond and rogue. Over time the Spinning House became associated specifically with the correction of prostitutes and served as the Vice-Chancellor's prison for that purpose, the town crier being hired to flog such women at 1s. a head. The building was eventually demolished in 1901 when the present police station building (now council offices) was built on the site.

2.2 The Historic Environment Record (HER)

- 2.2.1 All Historic Environment Record (HER) entries discussed are listed in Table 1 and can be seen in Fig. 2. The HER record search examined an area of 200m radius from the centre of the site. The location of the site, close to historic Cambridge and surrounded by development, meant that a wider search would have resulted in a large number of records, the majority of which would have been irrelevant.
- 2.2.2 Within the search area there is only one record which pre-dates the medieval period; a prehistoric bronze object found nearly 200m to the west during excavations at the Bird Bolt Hotel in 1907 (04672a). A Dominican Friary (04647a) was located on the later site of Emmanuel College (parts of it survive in the fabric of the college buildings), although it may have extended as far east as Park Terrace. The Friary was established during

the 13th century (before 1238) and was intended for 70 friars. At the time of the dissolution in the 16th century there was a prior and 15 friars. Medieval pottery has been found in two locations nearby; 190m to the south (04554) and a similar distance to the north-west (04657). There is a very brief record of drainage works at Hobbs Pavilion in 1961, directly to the east of the site (04557). The record states that inhumations and bronze were found, but there is no further detail and the location is towards the centre of Parker's Piece rather than the pavilion itself. The source of the record is a gazetteer of archaeological sites in Cambridge (Browne 1973), which appeared in the Proceedings of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society (PCAS). The only extra information in the gazetteer is a possible medieval date to the findings and a map which places it at the pavilion itself.

- 2.2.3 Post-medieval records include the Civil War defence line which extended north to south across the western half of Parker's Piece (MCB17288). The defences consisted of a bank and ditch constructed in 1643, which enclosed the town. Further post-medieval records include the gardens of Emmanuel College (04647D) and a man-made pool and bath house within the gardens (04647c).
- 2.2.4 All other records in the HER are either archaeological excavations and surveys (see section 2.5 below) or listed buildings. Furness Lodge, a Grade II listed building built in the mid 19th century, is located in the north-east corner of the subject site (04947). The row of late Regency terrace houses which form the northern half of Park Terrace are mentioned in the HER (03784). The houses were built over the course of 10 years; numbers 7 and 8 were completed in 1831, numbers 1 – 6 in 1835 and numbers 9 – 14 in 1839 – 40. They are all of three storeys and are all Grade II listed. Two free standing Grade II listed buildings are situated at either end of the terrace; Camden house in the south (04948) and Park Lodge in the north (04951). Emmanuel College (04647), to the north of the site, comprises Grade I listed buildings including parts of the Founder's Buildings dating to the late 16th century. The remaining ranges date to the 17th and 18th centuries. Other listed buildings include Belmont at 55 St Andrew's Street (04786), built in the first half of the 19th century, the Glengarry Hotel on the southern side of Parker's Piece (04787), built in 1830, and the old police station building on the opposite side of St Andrews Street (47739).

HER No.	Description	Co-ordinate
03784	Houses, Park Terrace	TL 4541 5826
04554	Medieval Pottery	TL 453 580
04557	Inhumations and bronze at Hobbs Pavilion	TL 455 582
04647	Emmanuel College	TL 452 583
04647a	Site of Dominican Friary	TL 454 583
04647c	Pool and bath house, Emmanuel College	TL 4530 5837
04647D	Gardens of Emmanuel College	TL 4530 5831
04657	Medieval Pottery	TL 452 583
04672a	Prehistoric bronze object	TL 451 582
04786	Belmont	TL 4527 5819
04787	Glengarry Hotel	TL 4537 5803
04947	Furness Lodge	TL 4537 5820
04948	Camden House	TL 4538 5821

HER No.	Description	Co-ordinate
04951	Park Lodge	TL 4545 5833
47739	Police station	TL 45261 58157
ECB 1398	Excavation in The Master's Forecourt, Emmanuel College	TL 452 583
ECB 1400	Watching Brief, Emmanuel College Kitchens	TL 45199 58306
ECB 1402	Ditch feature, Downing Place	TL 45142 58222
ECB 2379	Grand Arcade excavations	TL 45086 58307
MCB 17288	Cambridge Civil War defences	TL 4547 5833

Table 1: HER entries

2.3 Cartographic Evidence

- 2.3.1 Cambridge, being an important historic town, has many cartographic sources stretching back to the 16th century. The current site does not appear on some of the earliest however, as it lay outside of the town centre; for instance, the Lyne map of 1574 goes no further east than Downing Street, 150m to the north-west of the site. It does depict several buildings at the junction of Downing Street and St Andrew's Street, although whether there were further buildings to the east is unknown. The George Braun and Hogenburg map of 1575 and the William Smith map of 1588 cover the same area and show the same detail as the Lyne map.
- 2.3.2 The first map on which the subject site appears is the John Speed map of 1610 (Fig. 3). It is located at the bottom of the map in apparently unenclosed land. There are buildings directly to the north on both sides of St Andrew's Street. On the same side as the site some, if not all the buildings, belong to Emmanuel College. The shape formed by the three plots on the opposite side of the road, running north to Downing Street, can still be seen today by the location of Downing Place, which forms the rear boundary of the three plots.
- 2.3.3 The David Loggan map of 1688 depicts the site as enclosed in a field (Fig. 4). The shape of the field comprises the two plots occupied today by the subject area and the University Arms Hotel. There is a track at the northern end of the site, where Camden Court now runs. The field fronts directly onto St Andrew's Street and markings within it suggest it is under plough. There are buildings opposite the site on the other side of St Andrew's Street, which were not on the 1610 map, and the Spinning House (founded in 1628, see section 2.1.5 above) is marked as 22. Parker's Piece is also referenced. A map of Cambridge dating to 1763 shows the same detail as the 1688 map; the site is clearly still at the very edge of the town (Fig. 5).
- 2.3.4 The William Custance map of Cambridge (1798; Fig. 6) depicts the site on the far east of the map. The field has been sub-divided with the portion fronting onto St Andrew's Street occupied by the two small buildings of a veterinary surgery. There is a 'Town Jail' marked on the map to the south, which was part of the Spinning House.
- 2.3.5 Cole's map of Cambridge, made a few years later in 1804 (Fig. 7), shows the same detail as the Custance map. A map drawn in 1830 by R.G. Baker (Fig. 8) is also very similar in relation to the site itself; the veterinary surgery is still present. To the south, both sides of Regent Street are more built up than on previous maps and for the first time a larger area is depicted to the east including East Road and part of Mill Road.
- 2.3.6 By the time of the J. Dewhurst and W. Nichols map of Cambridge ten years later in 1840, there are a few changes to the subject site and the surrounding area (Fig. 9).

Park Terrace is marked for the first time. The southern end divides the previous field into two; there are buildings on the land occupied today by the University Arms Hotel and the site itself has been further sub-divided. There are additional buildings on the plot including Furness Lodge at the rear, although the area occupied today by the car park is relatively undisturbed. At the north end of Park Terrace the three storey houses are all marked, fronting onto Parker's Piece.

- 2.3.7 The First Edition Ordnance Survey of 1885 is the next available cartographic source (Fig. 10). Park Terrace is more clearly marked than on the 1840 map. The subject site consists of five buildings, most likely small cottages, fronting onto St Andrew's Street, each with a rear, narrow plot of land. The area between these plots and Furness Lodge appears as garden. To the north-west is the 'Theatre Royal' and to the south the University Arms Hotel is marked as 'Hotel'. By the time of the Third Edition Ordnance Survey in 1926, little has changed (Fig. 11). The subject site has the same buildings and layout, the Theatre Royal is still present and the University Arms Hotel has expanded.
- 2.3.8 Tithe maps (drawn up in the early 19th century to show property affected by Tithe charges) and Inclosure maps (drawn up to show the state of rural land holding following the process of Inclosure between c. 1760 – 1820) were consulted, but in both cases the subject site lay marginally outside of the area. Whereas the early maps of Cambridge excluded the site because it lay outside of the town, the Tithe and Inclosure maps exclude it for the opposite reason – by the early 19th century the site was considered inside the town and these maps deal mainly with rural land. Both the Inclosure and Tithe maps would have been useful for finding out who owned the land if the site had been included. For example, on the Tithe map of 1813 the plot directly north of Park Terrace, on the north side of Parkside, is marked as being owned by Benet College (now Corpus Christi College). Several plots are owned by an individual called 'Cha Humfrey, in all likelihood Charles Humfrey, the architect of several University buildings, including New Court at Emmanuel College, built between 1824-5.

2.4 Aerial Photographs

- 2.4.1 The location of the site in a built-up area means aerial photographs would be of little use. The only aerial photos consulted were on GoogleEarth, mainly because Parker's Piece is located directly to the east and a large open space such as this provides at least some chance of being able to identify buried features. On inspection however, nothing of archaeological interest was noted.

2.5 Archaeological Excavations and Surveys

- 2.5.1 There are a small number of archaeological excavations and surveys that have been undertaken in the immediate vicinity of the site. The HER numbers of those listed below are referenced in Fig. 2 and listed in Table 1.
- 2.5.2 One of the largest urban excavations conducted in the city of Cambridge took place in 2005 – 6, in advance of the re-development of the Grand Arcade and John Lewis (ECB 2379). The project, only 200m to the north-west of the subject site, uncovered part of the King's Ditch and wide areas of contemporary medieval suburban development. Significantly, dwellings belonging to an early suburb on the non-town side of the King's Ditch were discovered (Cessford 2007).
- 2.5.3 A watching brief at Emmanuel College Kitchens in 1992, also 200m to the north-west (ECB 1400), revealed one structural feature earlier than the college, possibly part of the

Dominican Friary, as well as pottery dating between the late 13th and 17th centuries (Dickens 1992).

- 2.5.4 Excavations in The Master's Forecourt of Emmanuel College found evidence of a medieval tank, ditches and the remains of a stone building dating to the 14th century (ECB 1398). These features were replaced with timber framed buildings and by 1592 the site had been converted into the Masters Garden (Dickens 1993).
- 2.5.5 Finally, a large ditch feature was observed in a small trench opened on the line of a gas pipe in Downing Place (ECB 1402). The ditch appeared to extend in an east to west direction. The ditch is not the King's Ditch and does not appear on any of the historic maps (White and Mortimer 1998)

3 DEPOSIT MAPPING

3.1 Introduction

- 3.1.1 In this section, an attempt has been made to map all known monuments and events and, based on this mapping, to predict the existence of further remains within the study area.
- 3.1.2 Part of the subject site is currently occupied by buildings; Furness Lodge and No. 1 Regent Street. Refurbishment of No 1 Regent Street as part of re-development will not affect any sub-surface archaeological remains, while Furness Lodge will not be altered in any way. Therefore, deposit mapping should only focus on the parts of the site where new groundworks are to take place, mainly the car park area.

3.2 Prehistoric

- 3.2.1 Prehistoric finds, even of individual artefacts, are very rare in the immediate vicinity. This may be partly due to the development of Cambridge in the medieval period and later, which may have destroyed earlier remains. The likelihood of finding prehistoric remains on the site is low although the fact that the car park area has remained relatively undeveloped should be taken into consideration.

3.3 Roman

- 3.3.1 Evidence of Roman land use or activity is also very rare within the immediate surroundings. There may have been a Roman road on the approximate alignment of St. Andrew's/Regent Street, but evidence for such a road has never been found. There are enough stray finds of Roman pottery and occasional features found further afield within Cambridge to suggest a Roman presence but once again, later development may have truncated any sub-surface remains. Overall, there is only a small possibility of encountering Roman remains on the site.

3.4 Anglo-Saxon

- 3.4.1 There were no Saxon remains in the 200m HER search area. Saxon remains are known in the area of the former Roman town on Castle Hill, although the main settlement was probably close to the river, somewhere near the Market Square. By the Late Saxon period the King's Ditch enclosed the town. The location of the site beyond the limit of the Saxon town makes it unlikely that Saxon features will be found.

3.5 Medieval

- 3.5.1 Although the site lies outside of the medieval town, it is close to the former Dominican Friary, which is marked on the First Edition Ordnance Survey as being directly to the north, where the Park Terrace houses now lie (see Fig. 10). The exact limits of the friary are not known and it is possible that the current site was part of the friary land. Whether there were any buildings or features that would leave a trace below the surface is unknown, but it does mean there is a chance of finding medieval remains on the site.

3.6 Post-medieval

- 3.6.1 By the time the site appears for the first time in a cartographic source (John Speed 1610; Fig. 3) the site appears to be located outside of the grounds of Emmanuel College. On subsequent maps, there are no buildings on the site until the 1798 Custance map. The buildings depicted are positioned at the front of the plot, where the

current No. 1 Regent Street is located, and therefore not affected by re-development. The only maps which show any buildings in the area of the car park are the 1840 Dewhurst and Nichols map and the early Ordnance Survey maps (Figs. 9-11), although how substantial these were is difficult to determine. In the case of the Ordnance Survey maps, the buildings are probably out buildings at the rear of the cottages. Taking into account the cartographic evidence there is a moderate chance of discovering post-medieval remains on the site.

4 DEGREE OF SURVIVAL

- 4.1.1 This section broadly assesses the degree of survival of archaeological remains in the areas defined by deposit mapping. As with deposit mapping, it is only necessary to consider the degree of survival in terms of parts of the site where new groundworks are to take place, in the car park area. Judging by the available sources, this part of the site has remained relatively undeveloped through the post-medieval and modern periods and as a result the degree of survival for all periods should be high. If any prehistoric, Roman or Saxon remains were present on the site, the lack of any major post-medieval or modern development means the remains should survive. However, there are a number of possible causes of truncation which should be considered.
- 4.1.2 Quarrying, specifically gravel extraction, is a possible destructive intervention that could have occurred on the site but may not have been recorded. Quarrying of this nature took place extensively in the medieval and post-medieval periods where there was a source of gravel. The site is not only located on a gravel terrace, but is also next to a road (which itself would have required gravel for surfacing) and close to the medieval town, keeping transport costs to a minimum. Local sites where quarrying has been recorded include St. Edwards Passage, 0.5km to the north-west, where intercutting gravel extraction pits, some Saxo-Norman, some 13th-14th century, were identified across the site (Mortimer 1995).
- 4.1.3 Medieval and post-medieval ploughing may also have caused a certain level of truncation but not enough to severely damage earlier remains. Similarly, the car park and associated fittings has probably only caused minimal truncation to sub-surface archaeological features.

5 CONCLUSIONS

- 5.1.1 The objective of this study was to assess the archaeological potential of a plot of land between Park Terrace and Camden Court, Cambridge, by drawing together all known documentary, cartographic and archaeological evidence from the surrounding area.
- 5.1.2 The site has a moderate level of archaeological potential although the most likely date of any remains is either medieval or post-medieval. The site was located on the periphery of the historic town of Cambridge with the traditional town boundary, the King's Ditch, lying 250m to the north-west. The site was, however, close to a Dominican Friary which dates to the 13th century.
- 5.1.3 Perhaps the most useful sources of information for the site are cartographic. When the site began to appear on maps of Cambridge in the early 17th century, it was agricultural land. Subsequently, a number of buildings have been constructed on it, including a veterinary surgery in the late 18th/early 19th century and a terrace of five cottages in the late 19th century. However, most of these structures were located on the part of the subject site now occupied by the buildings of No. 1 Regent Street.
- 5.1.4 The possibility of uncovering archaeological remains that pre-date the medieval period should not be ruled out even though current knowledge of the immediate surroundings suggests this is unlikely. If remains of any date exist on the site the chance or degree of survival should be high in the area of the car park as there are no records of significant development, although the possibility of gravel extraction should be allowed for.

APPENDIX A. MAPS CONSULTED

Braun, George, 1575 Cambridge Record Office

British Geological Survey, 1981, Sheet 188, England and Wales 1:50,000 (Solid and Drift Edition)

Cambridge, 1763 Cambridge Record Office

Cole's map, 1804 Cambridge Record Office

Custance, William, 1798 Cambridge Record Office

Dewhurst, J. & Nichols, W., 1840 Cambridge Record Office

Grey Baker, Richard, 1830 Cambridge Record Office

Loggan, David, 1688 Cambridge Record Office

Lyne, Richard, 1574 Cambridge Record Office

Ordnance Survey First Edition, 1885 Cambridge Record Office

Ordnance Survey Third Edition, 1926 Cambridge Record Office

Smith, William, 1588 Cambridge Record Office

Speed, John, 1610 Cambridge Record Office

Yahoo maps (aerial) Accessed 5th February 2008

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APPENDIX C. OASIS REPORT FORM

All fields are required unless they are not applicable.

Project Details

OASIS Number	oxfordar3-116061		
Project Name	DBA: Land between Park Terrace and Camden Court, Cambridge		
Project Dates (fieldwork)	Start	12-12-2011	Finish
			19-12-2011
Previous Work (by OA East)	No	Future Work	Unknown

Project Reference Codes

Site Code	CAM PAT 11	Planning App. No.	n/a
HER No.	n/a	Related HER/OASIS No.	n/a

Type of Project/Techniques Used

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

Please select all techniques used:

DBA

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

Monument Types & Period

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

Monument	Period
House	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)
	Select period...
	Select period...
	Select period...

Project Location

County	Cambridgeshire	Site Address (including postcode if possible)
District	Cambridge City	1 Regent Street, Cambridge
Parish	Cambridge City	
HER	Cambs	
Study Area	0.35 ha	National Grid Reference
		TL 45350 58150

Project Originators

Organisation	OA EAST
Project Brief Originator	n/a
Project Design Originator	n/a
Project Manager	Richard Mortimer
Supervisor	Tom Phillips

Project Archives

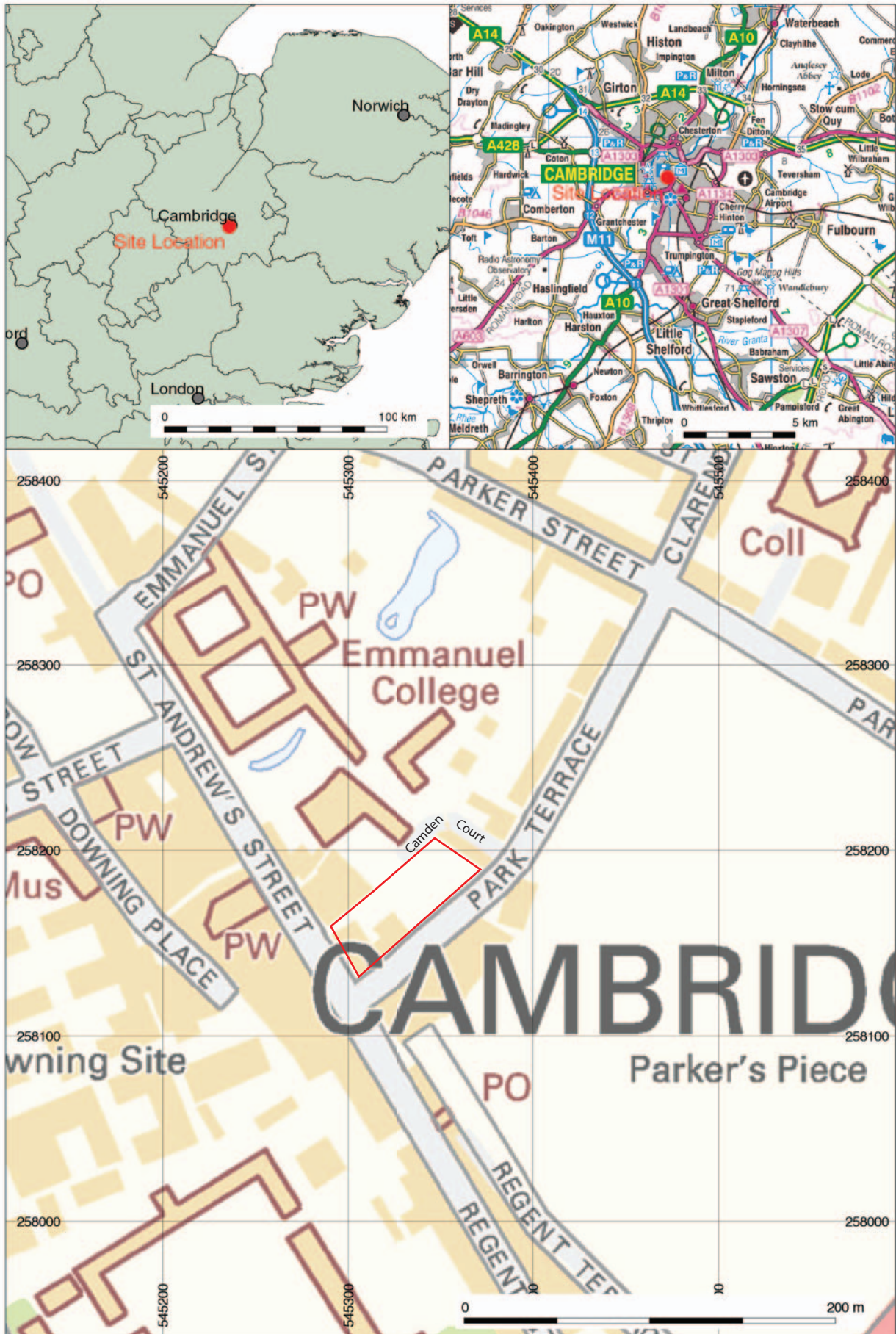
Physical Archive	Digital Archive	Paper Archive
Cambs County Council	OA East	Cambs County Council
CAM PAT 11	CAM PAT 11	CAM PAT 11

Archive Contents/Media

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

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

Notes:



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Figure 1: Site location. Study area outlined in red.

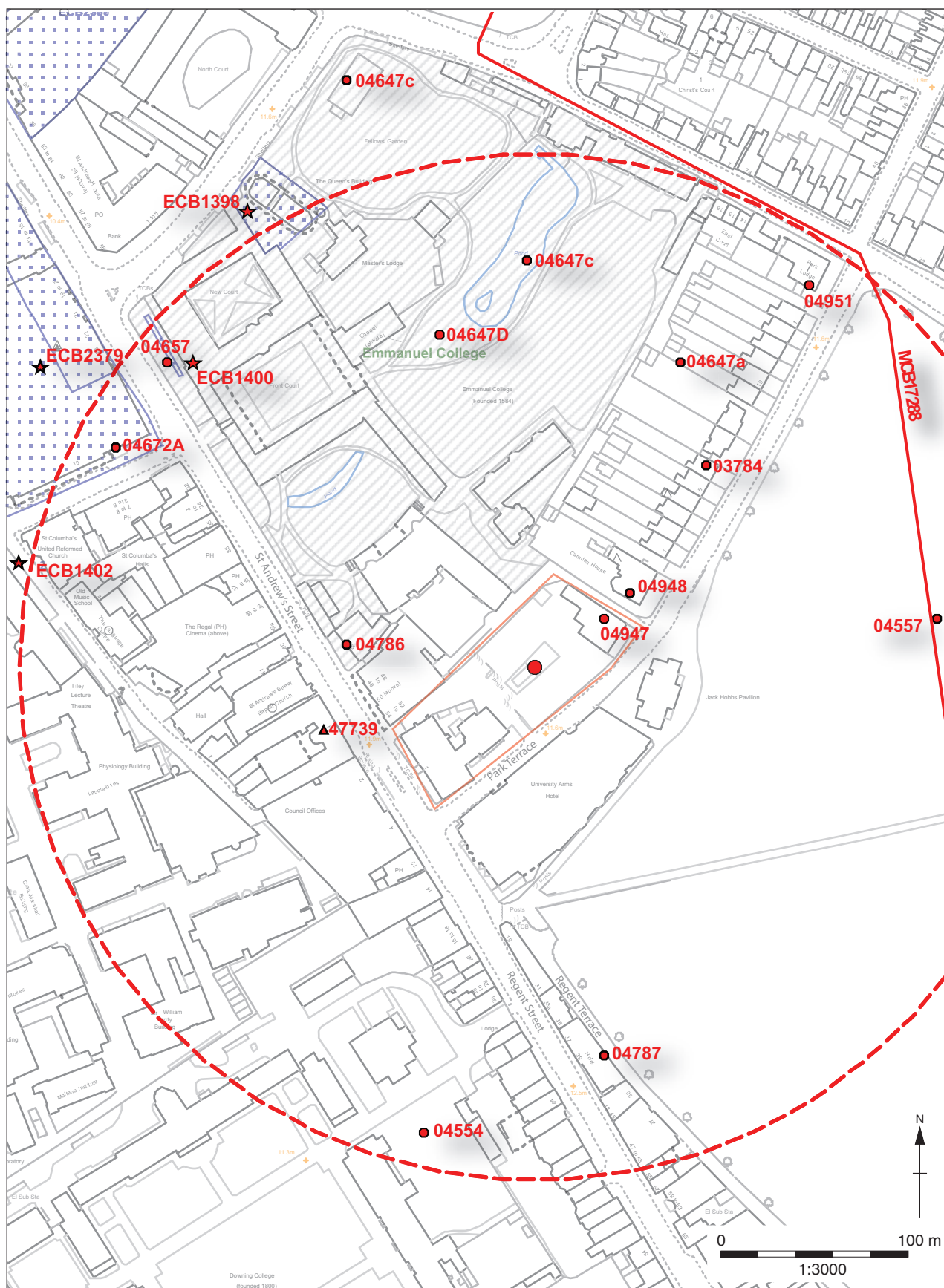


Figure 2: Cambridgeshire HER entries



Figure 3: Cambridge 1610, by John Speed

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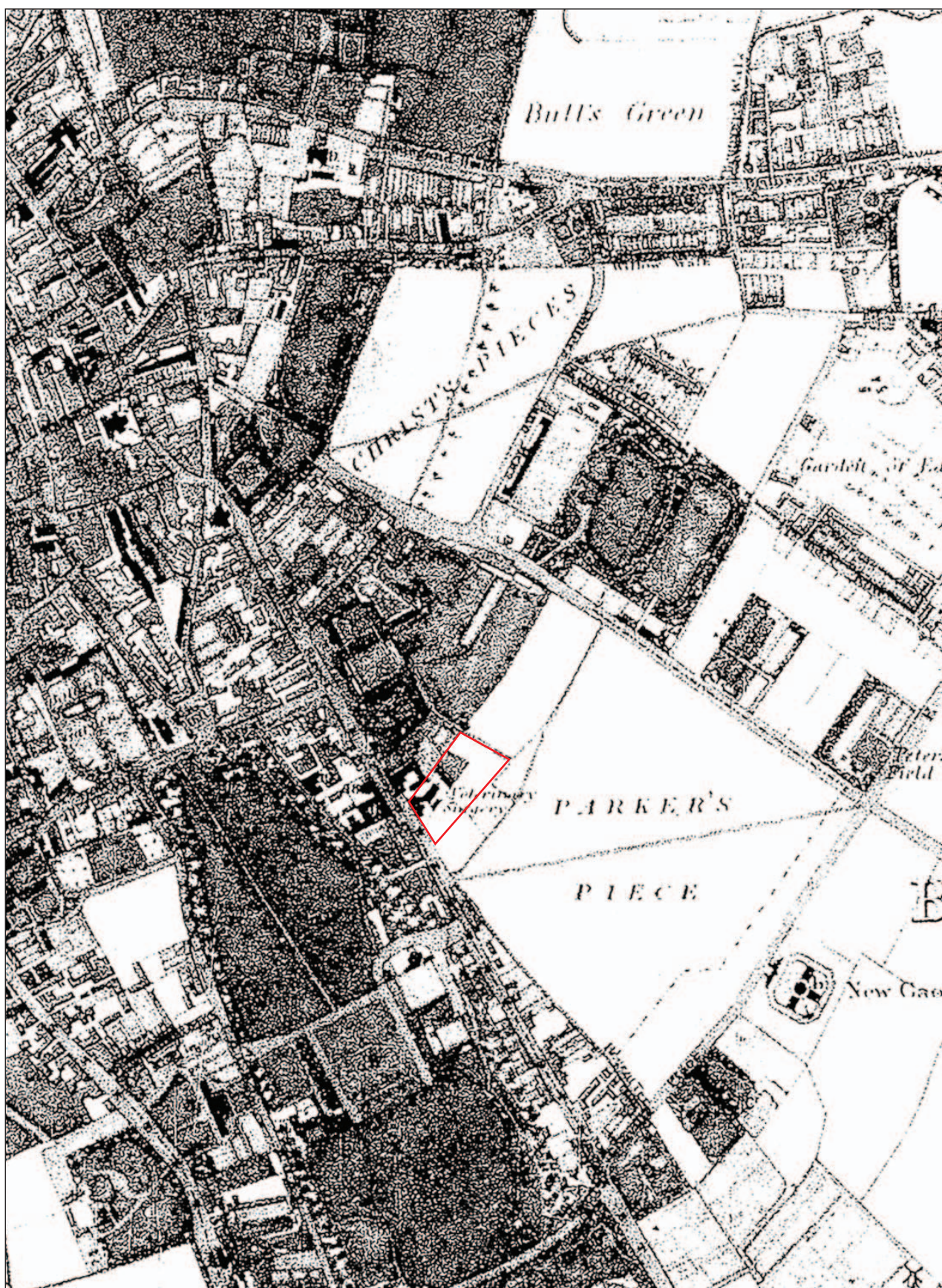


Figure 8: Cambridge 1830, by Richard Grey Baker (extract)

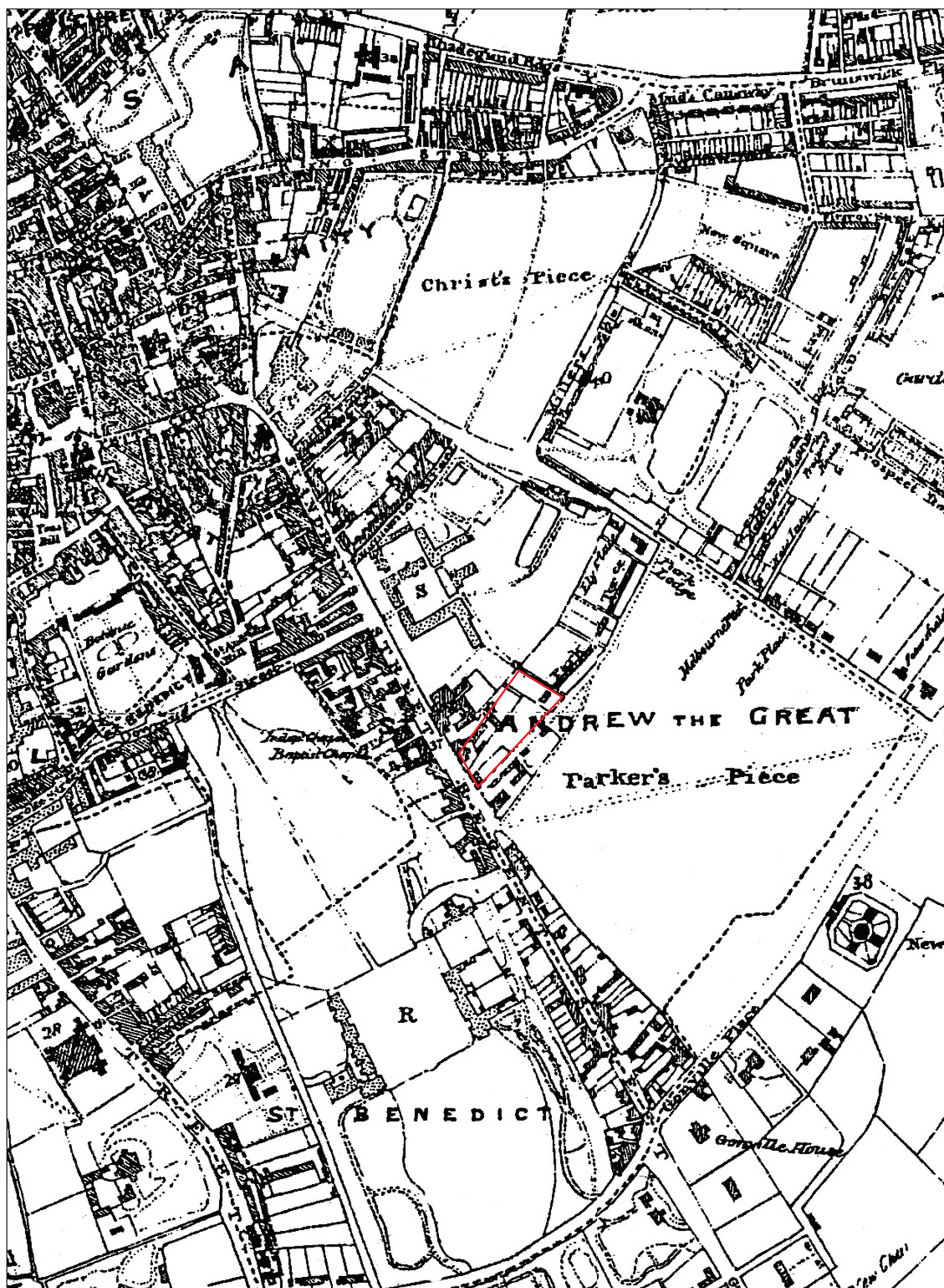


Figure 9: Cambridge 1840, by J. Dewhurst and W. Nichols (extract)



Figure 10: OS map 1885 1st Edition

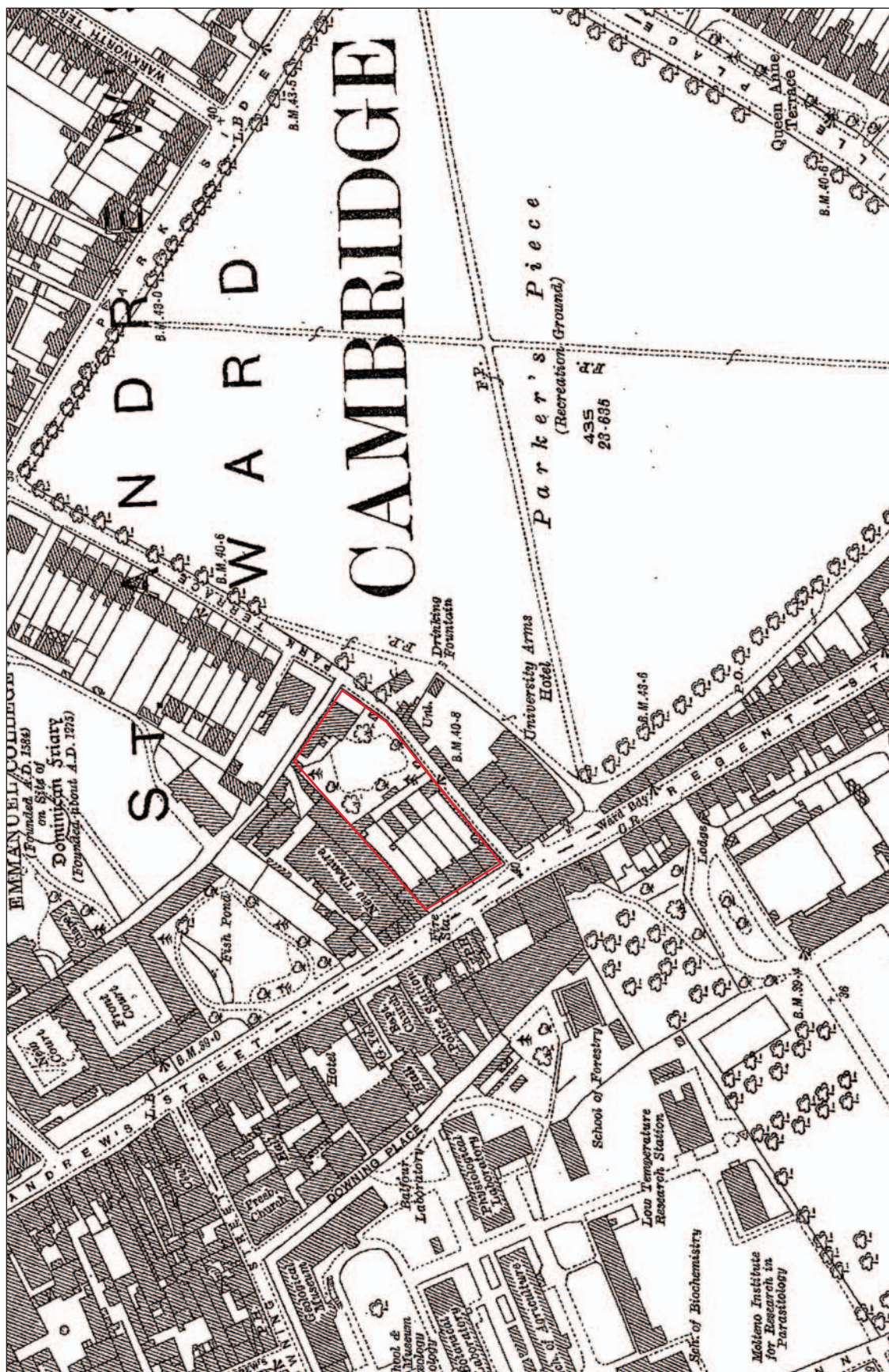


Figure 11: OS map 1926 3rd Edition



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