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ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

JUNE 2022

PREPARED BY



Chesterton Station Interchange Chesterton Sidings Cambridge



Desk-Based Assessment



April 2015

Client: Network Rail

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Chesterton Station Interchange, Chesterton Sidings, Cambridge

Desk-Based Assessment

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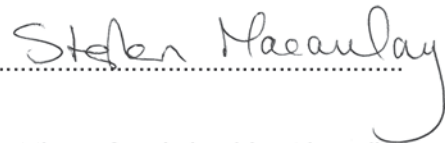
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Table of Contents

Summary.....	7
1 Introduction.....	8
1.1 General Background.....	8
1.2 Planning Background.....	8
1.3 Location, Geology and Topography.....	8
1.4 Acknowledgements.....	9
2 Archaeological and Historical Sources.....	10
2.1 Historical Background.....	10
2.2 The Historic Environment Record (HER).....	10
2.3 Cartographic Evidence.....	14
2.4 Aerial Photographs.....	16
2.5 Results of the Walkover Survey.....	16
2.6 Archaeological Fieldwork.....	16
2.7 Industrial Archaeology.....	17
2.8 Geotechnical Data.....	17
3 Deposit Mapping.....	18
3.1 Palaeolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic.....	18
3.2 Bronze Age.....	18
3.3 Iron Age to Roman.....	18
3.4 Anglo-Saxon.....	19
3.5 Medieval.....	19
3.6 Post-Medieval and Modern.....	19
3.7 Railway Heritage Items.....	19
4 Degree of Survival.....	20
4.1 General.....	20
4.2 The impact of the sidings.....	20
4.3 The impact of quarrying.....	20
4.4 The impact of flooding and drainage.....	20
5 Discussion.....	21

5.1 The impact of the development.....	21
5.2 Further field evaluation.....	21
6 Conclusions.....	22
Appendix A. HER Data.....	23
Appendix B. Bibliography.....	32
Appendix C. Aerial photographs.....	33
C.1 Introduction.....	33
C.2 Archaeological and Natural Features from Aerial Photographs.....	33
C.3 Photo Interpretation and Mapping.....	33
Appendix D. List of Historic Maps Consulted.....	41
Appendix E. OASIS Report Form.....	42

List of Figures

- Fig. 1 Site location
- Fig. 2 Proposed development area, search area, HER entries (Monuments)
- Fig. 3 Proposed development area, search area, HER entries (Fieldwork)
- Fig. 4 Chesterton Tithe Map 1839-40 with rough location of proposed development area outlined (red)
- Fig. 5 Chesterton Inclosure Map 1840 with rough location of proposed development area outlined (red)
- Fig. 6 OS 1880 with location of proposed development area outlined (red)
- Fig. 7 OS 1903 with location of proposed development area outlined (red)
- Fig. 8 OS 1927 with location of proposed development area outlined (red)
- Fig. 9 OS 1948 with location of proposed development area outlined (red)

List of Plates

- Plate 1 Aerial photograph of the Site (outlined red) from 1944 looking north (US/7PH/GP/LOC285/19-4-44/F24; reproduced with permission of English Heritage)
- Plate 2 Aerial photograph of the Site from 1959, looking south-east, with cropmarks foreground right (ZK67/4-7-59; reproduced with permission of Cambridge University Collection of Aerial Photography)
- Plate 3 (Front cover) present day view of the Site from the air (Google Earth)
- Plate 4 The Site looking south-east - area earmarked as a temporary compound for contractors
- Plate 5 The Site looking north-east - area earmarked as a car park
- Plate 6 The extreme northern part of the Site looking north
- Plate 7 Existing Buildings - Sub-Station
- Plate 8 Existing Buildings – Generator Building
- Plate 9 Existing Buildings – Signalling Relay room
- Plate 10 Railway Chair Baseplate (or tie plate)

List of Tables

- Table 1 Summary of all HER information
- Table 2 Summary of Listed Buildings
- Table 3 Summary of Fieldwork
- Table 4 CUCAP air photographs
- Table 5 NMR oblique air photographs
- Table 6 NMR vertical air photographs

Summary

Oxford Archaeology East was commissioned by Cambridgeshire County Council to undertake a desk-based assessment of land at Chesterton Station Interchange, Chesterton Sidings in advance of construction of a proposed new railway station and associated facilities. The aim of the assessment was to define the archaeological potential of the Site and it will be used by the Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeological Officer to determine the archaeological potential of the site and subsequently the scope of any further archaeological investigation.

The proposed development Site lies on the northern fringe of the historic City of Cambridge, in the parish of Milton. There are no Scheduled Monuments or Listed Buildings within the Site. Quarrying of the river terrace gravels in the area has brought to light Palaeolithic hand axes and there is evidence of Upper Palaeolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic worked flint from the alluvial flats on the other side of the River Cam.

Although situated on the margins of settlement today this was not necessarily always the case as there is evidence of Late Iron Age and Roman settlement in close proximity. There is also the possibility of Late Iron Age and Anglo-Saxon burials being present in the southern part of the Site.

The Site is thought to have been fields from the Medieval period up until the mid 19th century when the railway was built and subsequently its sidings. Almost all the sidings went out of use in the late 1980s and the Site is now largely derelict.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 General Background

- 1.1.1 Oxford Archaeology East was commissioned by Cambridgeshire County Council (CCC) to undertake a desk-based assessment of Chesterton Station Interchange. This report will consider the buried archaeological resource within the proposed development site (hereafter 'the Site') which could, if present, be directly impacted by construction. It is particularly concerned with the impact on the archaeology caused by the railway and by such pre-railway activities as gravel quarrying. In addition, Listed Buildings are included as the proposals have the potential to incur indirect impact by means of a change to their setting.
- 1.1.2 The results of this report were reviewed in April 2015 and it has been concluded that there had been no subsequent additional information that would alter these findings.
- 1.1.3 A 1km Search Area, centred on the Site, was considered in order to provide a context for the discussion and interpretation of the known and potential resource within the Site (Fig. 2). Where appropriate, details of sites and monuments lying outside the Search Area have also been assessed as part of this assessment.
- 1.1.4 A brief for the desk-based assessment was issued by Andy Thomas of Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team in March 2012. This assessment has been carried out in accordance with the Institute of Field Archaeologists' Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment (IFA 2001).

1.2 Planning Background

- 1.2.1 The site is being considered by the the Council as the site of a new railway station with associated facilities. No planning application has yet been submitted to South Cambridgeshire Council.

1.3 Location, Geology and Topography

- 1.3.1 The Site is located on the north-east side of Chesterton Village, 3.5km north-east of Cambridge Railway Station and 0.9km south of the A14. The majority of the Site is within Milton parish but was historically within Chesterton Parish. The railway sidings lie on the western side of the Cambridge to Ely railway line and the proposed development Site comprises a large part of the sidings, centred on NGR TL 4745 6061 (Fig 1).
- 1.3.2 Although the Site is mostly derelict, one siding is still used to unload aggregates (www.derelictcambridge.co.uk/gallery/v/Chesterton_sidings) and there are large heaps of this material present. The old sidings are still *in situ* but overgrown by trees, scrub and areas of rough ground. There are two open areas of hard standing within the Site. The area is flat, lying at between 5m and 10m OD.
- 1.3.3 The Site is bounded by the active railway line to the east and by a disused railway track (the proposed guided busway) to the south and west. There are further sidings to the north-east of the Site which are not included in the development proposal. To the north-west the Site is bounded by Cambridge Business Park. Beyond the business park is a golf driving range, a park and ride, an industrial estate and a sewage works.
- 1.3.4 The River Cam flows just to the south of the southern boundary of the Site and from there follows a north-easterly course. A drain flows along Cowley Road and enters the

Site at its northern-most point. This drain has been diverted under the sidings and re-appears to the east of the railway line from whence it flows into the river.

- 1.3.5 Superficial deposits are river terrace sands and gravels. These overlie a solid geology of Gault Formation Mudstone. (British Geological Survey <http://maps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyviewer>)

1.4 Acknowledgements

- 1.4.1 Oxford Archaeology East would like to thank Adrian Shepherd and Janet Martin of Cambridgeshire County Council for commissioning this assessment and Rob McGowan of Atkins for arranging access for the walkover survey. Thanks are also due to Sally Croft at the Cambridgeshire County Council HER and the staff at the Cambridgeshire Archives in Cambridge for their help and assistance. Kate Clover carried out the desk-based research. Lucy Lawrence visited the NMR and plotted features seen on aerial photographs there.

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL SOURCES

2.1 Historical Background

- 2.1.1 The London-Cambridge to Norwich main line opened in 1845 and is still in operation today (Balchin and Filby, 2001, 3). The original sidings were built sometime between 1880 and 1903 and were added to between 1927 and 1948. The sidings are short stretches of rail track used to store rolling stock or to enable trains on the same line to pass. The Chesterton sidings were also used for unloading coal ([www.derelictcambridge.co.uk/gallery/v/ Chesterton_sidings](http://www.derelictcambridge.co.uk/gallery/v/Chesterton_sidings)). The sidings are believed to have been in use up until 1989 (Rob McGowen pers comm) and since then have been left derelict, apart from one set of sidings still in use for unloading aggregate.

2.2 The Historic Environment Record (HER)

- 2.2.1 Cambridgeshire County Council retains a database of all recorded archaeological sites, Listed Buildings, findspots, and archaeological events (evaluations, excavations etc) within the county as well as other designations such as Conservation Areas and Scheduled Monuments. The Cambridgeshire HER was consulted in March 2012 for information pertaining to the historic environment within the Search Area. The HER points are shown on Figures 2 and 3 and the data is provided in tabular format in Appendix A. HER numbers are highlighted in bold in the text.
- 2.2.2 The HER is not a record of all surviving elements of the historic environment. The information held within it is not complete and does not preclude the subsequent discovery of further elements of the historic environment that are, at present, unknown.

Palaeolithic (700,000 BC-1000BC), Mesolithic (1000-4000BC) and Neolithic (4000-2000BC)

- 2.2.3 Palaeolithic flint artefacts have been found during quarrying of the river gravels in the vicinity of the Site. Three heavily abraded Palaeolithic hand axes were found in the Milton Road gravel pits (**05224**), 0.5km to the north-west of the Site. A Palaeolithic flint ovate handaxe was found nearby at 377 Milton Road (**MCB19188**) although this is likely to be a chance find, given that it was found in a private garden. Unidentified and undated 'prehistoric stone objects' are also recorded near Milton Road (**05219**) which given their close proximity to **05224** and **MCB19188** may also refer to hand axes. Hand axes are usually associated with the Lower or Middle Palaeolithic period.
- 2.2.4 The HER also records worked flints that have been found in abundance over the surface of Ditton Meadows (**05450**) which is just the other side of the River to the Site. These flints occur on the alluvial flat of the Cam and are recorded as being *in situ*. They were first recorded in 1876 but were only reported in the Proceedings of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society in 1924 (Marr et al 1924). The flints found consist of flakes, blades, graters, discs, side-scrapers, nuclei, pygmies, end-scrapers and chisel headed arrowheads. There was an abundance of long narrow flakes, the longest being over 3 inches long. Burnt flints were also found in the same place. The assemblage is described as Upper Palaeolithic and Neolithic in date but the HER adds a note that some may in fact be Mesolithic (this is more understandable when one considers that in 1924 the use of the term 'Mesolithic' was not common). This may be the same site as HER **05451** which records Mesolithic flints found sometime before 1924 in Ditton Meadows. They include twenty-two cores, twelve blades and flakes, four scrapers, two graters, four microliths, one microburin and three other flints.

- 2.2.5 There are no hand axes listed within the assemblages described in 2.2.4 and, although some of the flints belong to the Palaeolithic, they clearly belong to the end of this period. The presence of Mesolithic and Neolithic flintwork on the same site shows this area next to the Cam was utilised by groups of people from the closing stages of the Ice Age to the Neolithic; a period of perhaps up to 8000 years.
- 2.2.6 Evaluation at Nuffield Road allotments, Chesterton, just to the west of the Site, contained a late prehistoric to early Roman pit that was filled with fire cracked flints (**MCB15907**). A Neolithic polished green stone axe and a large flint fabricator were found in the garden of the Old Rectory, Fen Ditton (**05293A**).

Bronze Age (2000 BC-700 BC)

- 2.2.7 There is Bronze Age activity within the Search Area: two Late Bronze Age hoards were found in 1927 and 1931 within 200 metres of each other at Brown's gravel pit (**05452**); A Bronze spearhead was dredged up in 1930 in the river to the south of the Site (**05228**); a Bronze Age flanged axe was found west of Paper Mills in 1857 (**04694**); a Bronze Age cremation was recorded in Ditton Lane in 1876 (**04685**) and a Bronze Age pit was recorded during excavation on the site of the former former Yorkshire Grey Public House, Chesterton in 2001 (**13018**).
- 2.2.8 An undated cropmark of a ring ditch was recorded from an aerial photograph in 1975, to the north west of the Site (**08326**). Ring ditches are often interpreted as the remains of ploughed out Bronze Age burial barrows, however there is some uncertainty here as it is an isolated cropmark and there were frostmarks showing on the same aerial photograph. There are other circular cropmarks that may be Bronze Age ring ditches which were seen on aerial photographs but are not on the HER. These are discussed in Appendix 3 of this assessment. Without excavation it is not possible to assign a date and function to these cropmark features.

Iron Age (700 BC-AD 43)

- 2.2.9 Wheel thrown pottery, mainly urns, dating from the latest Iron Age (c 50BC to AD50) has been recorded from various sites within the Search Area and described below. The vessel types found fall within the label of 'Belgic' types after the Gaulish potters who brought the new techniques and styles from the continent. Sometimes these types are termed as 'Aylesford types' (Gibson and Woods, 1997, 90-93).
- 2.2.10 Urns of Aylesford types, one which contained a cremation burial, are recorded on the HER (**05539**). They were found in a gravel pit just to the south-east of the Site. The HER notes that the position is highly doubtful, however there is a gravel pit shown on this spot on the 1927 OS map (Fig.6). The urns were found with pottery of probable Roman date (**05539A**).
- 2.2.11 Iron Age pits and a Belgic tazza (incense burner) are recorded at Brown's gravel pit, Green End Road, 0.6km to the west of the Site (**05452A**). Further along Green End Road there is a record of prehistoric pottery being found (**05218**) however an exact date for this pottery is not recorded and therefore it may be earlier than Iron Age. Belgic pottery consisting of a cordoned globular urn with everted lip and a globular beaker were found in Stourbridge Common sometime before 1929 (**04699**).
- 2.2.12 Finally, some Aylesford type cordoned urns found with Roman settlement remains at the sewerage works south of Milton indicate occupation prior to the Claudian conquest here (**05281**, see 2.2.13).

Roman (AD43-AD410)

- 2.2.13 The Site lies 3km north-east of the Roman centre of Cambridge and 1.5km to the east of a Roman Road - Akeman Street/Mere Way. Between Akeman Street and the Railway sidings is the site of a Roman villa, now under Kings Hedges School. It would be expected therefore, especially given the proximity of the River Cam, that Roman settlement existed in the vicinity of the Site. Such a settlement has been recorded between Chesterton and Milton where excavation between 1901 and 1903 at the sewerage farm revealed human remains, domestic animal remains and pottery (McKenney Hughes 1903, 240-241). The excavator noted that this was probably an agricultural village of Romanized Britons. The presence of Aylesford type cordoned urns suggest occupation here prior to the Claudian conquest (**05281**). A probable continuation of this settlement or its field system is recorded on the other side of the A14, just outside the Search Area, where Roman pottery and ditches have been recorded. Cropmarks are also included in this HER entry (**05308**).
- 2.2.14 Closer to the Site, pottery of probable Roman date was found in a gravel pit in the late 19th or early 20th century (**05539A**). The findspot is given as just to the south-east of the Site but the HER casts doubt on the provenance as there are so many gravel pits in Chesterton. This probable Roman pottery was found with a Late Iron Age cremation (**05539**, see 2.2.10).
- 2.2.15 On Stourbridge Common, near the railway bridge, Roman pottery was found before 1914 (**05227**).
- 2.2.16 An evaluation in 2006 at the Old Paper Mill, Ditton Walk identified a dense sequence of pits and ditches indicating possible Roman and Saxon occupation activity adjacent to Coldham's Brook (**17486**).
- 2.2.17 The HER records several single Roman coin finds within the Search Area: at Green End Road, Cambridge (**05541**), at Ditton Fields (**04693**) and in Chesterton (**05578**). In the garden of the Old Rectory, Fen Ditton Roman pottery and three Roman coins were found (**05293B**).

Anglo-Saxon (AD410-1066)

- 2.2.18 'Minor Anglo-Saxon finds' found before 1923 in Swan's gravel pit 'may be regarded as evidence of one or more inhumations' (**05540**). The HER does not give any further information on the type of finds or their exact date but they presumably consisted of items of personal adornment or remains of weapons/shields. These finds were recorded close to an Iron Age cremation and Roman pottery (**05539** and **05539A**), probably from the same gravel pit, to the south-east of the Site.
- 2.2.19 An inlaid scramasax which was dredged up from the Cam in ?1930 to the south-west of the Site is recorded on the HER. This late 10th or 11th century knife was inlaid with brass wire (**04697 /05223**).
- 2.2.20 Other Anglo-Saxon evidence from within the Search Area comes from the village of Chesterton which clearly had pre-Norman origins. An evaluation at Chesterton High Street, on the site of the former Yorkshire Grey Public House in 2001 revealed Saxo-Norman (11th-13th century) property boundaries, land divisions, domestic pitting and the establishment of the street front. The earlier and later Medieval periods were also represented (**13018**).

Medieval (1066-1500)

- 2.2.21 The Site lies between two Medieval settlements – Chesterton and Fen Ditton. In Chesterton Medieval pottery has been recorded near the High Street (**MCB 17903**) and in 2001 Saxo-Norman and later Medieval remains were recorded in an evaluation on the High Street, on the site of the Yorkshire Grey public house (**13018**).
- 2.2.22 The village of Fen Ditton, on the other side of the River Cam from the Site has its origins in the Medieval period and retains buildings and below ground features of this date, notably the church of St Mary the Virgin (**00325**), the Old Rectory (**05293**), a 16th century barn (**05530**), all of which are Grade II* Listed Buildings. A Medieval well shaft (**05307**) was found in the grounds of a pub in Fen Ditton. There is evidence of shrinkage of the Medieval village from its original size as earthworks of Medieval house platforms have been recorded to the north of the current village (**05535**). Additionally evidence of two Medieval wharfs have been recorded by the River Cam (**05305** and **05303**).
- 2.2.23 Outside of these two centres Medieval settlement in the area is somewhat scattered. A moated site is recorded on the HER on Scotland Road, just outside the centre of Chesterton (**01105**). This is undated but is presumably Medieval. There is no evidence of Medieval settlement on the Site itself and it is likely to have been fields at this time. This is supported by ridge and furrow found during an evaluation adjacent at the Cambridge Business Park in 1999 (**MCB15918**).
- 2.2.24 The Site is situated on the other side of the River to Stourbridge Common. This piece of common land, today used for grazing horses and cattle, was formerly the site of Stourbridge Fair – once the largest Medieval fair in the country (**10176**).
- 2.2.25 Other Medieval remains of note in the Search Area comprise a chapel dedicated to St Mary Magdalene, which is a survival of a 12th century chapel connected to a leper chapel/hospital (**04781**) and the church of St Andrew the Less which originated as a chapel of Barnwell Priory in the 13th century (**05001**). Both these are located near Newmarket Road.

2.2.26 Post-Medieval (1500-1900)

- 2.2.27 Listed buildings dating to the Post-Medieval period are listed in Appendix A and are only mentioned briefly here. They are located in the occupation centres of Chesterton and Fen Ditton and in the Newmarket Road area of Cambridge.
- 2.2.28 Evidence for the Post-Medieval settlement in Chesterton has been found on the High Street where late Medieval to Post-Medieval remains were recorded (**MCB 15911** and **MCB 15910**). Water Street, Chesterton has evidence of Medieval and Post-Medieval settlement including 16th century standing buildings (**04973**). The town of Chesterton continued to develop in the 18th and 19th centuries and many buildings from this period still stand such as Roebuck House (**04970**).
- 2.2.29 There is no Post-Medieval archaeology recorded for the Site itself on the HER. The closest feature of this period is a Post-Medieval ditch recorded during an evaluation in allotment gardens on Nuffield Road in 1999 (**MCB 15907**).
- 2.2.30 The village of Fen Ditton is home to several buildings dating from the 16th to the 19th century: Flendish House (**05486**), Musgrave House (**05487**), Poplar Hall (**05489**) and Fen Ditton Hall (**05464a**) with its 17th century garden features (**12079**).

- 2.2.31 The Civil War period of the mid 17th century is represented by Mount Ararat Fort, Chesterton. This earthwork, now destroyed, was a Cromwellian fortification described as a raised enclosure in the shape of an irregular rhomboid, covering approx one acre. The plan suggests that it was a flanked redoubt, sited to control access along the River Cam (**09877**). This can be seen on aerial photos of the area from 1947.
- 2.2.32 Industrial buildings of the 18th and 19th century are concentrated between Ditton Way and Newmarket Road, in the south of the Search Area near the railway. They include the building 'Paper Mills' on Ditton Walk (**04967**) and the nearby Globe Brewery (**17313**). Ditton Maltings, the only surviving large maltings in Cambridge were built c. 1890 for the Commercial Brewery (**MCB 16545**).
- 2.2.33 Post-Medieval gravel extraction in the Chesterton area is well attested on the HER and through study of cartographic sources (see 2.3). As well as the 19th and 20th century quarrying activity that has already been mentioned in previous sections there has been plenty of evidence of past quarrying found through archaeological investigations. Evidence for 18th to 19th gravel extraction was found during an evaluation at 132 Scotland Road, Chesterton in 2003 (**CB15528**). An evaluation at land to the rear of 25-32 Fallowfield, East Chesterton in 2005 revealed extensive gravel quarrying from the late Post-Medieval period (**MCB16498**). Quarrying starting in the Medieval period and going on till the 19th century was recorded during an evaluation at Green End Road, Chesterton (**MCB19557**). Quarry pits were also recorded on Chesterton High Street (**MCB 15911**). Further to the north, unidentified remains were found at St Andrews School which may represent the backfill of large Post-Medieval quarry pits, or alternatively a waterlain deposit, possibly related to a palaeochannel (**MCB17828**).

Modern (1900 to present)

- 2.2.34 None of the modern buildings or structures described below in this section are Listed buildings.
- 2.2.35 The Site is just north of Chesterton Railway Bridge. This massive girder bridge spanning the River Cam was built in 1930, carrying two tracks, weighing 400 tonnes, it stands clear on brick piers, with a span of 44m to clear both the river itself and a wide towpath (**MCB16375**; Balchin and Filby, 2001,9). Further down the river a foot/cycle bridge with concrete approaches spans the River between Cambridge and Chesterton (**MCB 16376**).
- 2.2.36 To the east of the Site stands a medium frequency transmitter mast for BBC local radio, dating from the 1950's (**MCB16573**).
- 2.2.37 Despite the World War 2 use of the railway sidings, archaeology of this period, within the Search Area, is limited to a crash site of a Dornier Do217 M-1 at Milton Road allotment gardens which crashed in 1944 (**MCB 19267**) and a pillbox situated near the railway bridge just to the south of the Site (**MCB16397**).

2.3 Cartographic Evidence

- 2.3.1 A search was undertaken of all historic manuscript maps and Ordnance Survey (OS) maps held at the Cambridgeshire Record Office (CRO) at Shire Hall in Cambridge. The maps available for study ranged in date from the mid 19th century to the present day.
- 2.3.2 The study of maps and associated historical sources helps to clarify the archaeological potential of the Site in two ways. Firstly, it suggests aspects of the Medieval and later

land-use prior to any modern development. Secondly, it pinpoints areas within the Site that as a result of development are likely to have become archaeologically sterile. The maps relevant to the Site are listed in the bibliography.

- 2.3.3 The earliest map available for study is the OS old series 1 inch map. The Site is shown with the railway and thus must date from 1845 or later. It was too small scale to see any detail and was therefore not reproduced for this report.
- 2.3.4 The next relevant map is the Chesterton Tithe Map of 1839-40 which shows the Site as undeveloped (Fig.4). The eastern extension of Cowley Road had not been built, neither had the railway and the nearest settlement is Chesterton village to the south-west. The Site spans three fields and the accompanying Tithe Apportionment lists all of them as being arable.
- 2.3.5 The Inclosure Map of Chesterton was surveyed in 1840 (Fig. 5) and is similar to the Tithe Map apart from showing the three owners of the fields (Clare Hall, Trinity Hall and Henry James Wagstaff). Both maps show the eastern boundary of the Site as formed by a sinuous watercourse marked as a 'public drain'. A second, linear, drain running north-west to south-east across the northern part of the Site forms the boundary between two fields. The latter drain still follows the same course, (now along the south side of Cowley Road). The former drain has since been diverted, probably prior to the construction of the railway (see Fig. 2).
- 2.3.6 By the time the OS 1st edition map was surveyed in 1880 (Fig. 6) the Site had assumed its present day configuration as the junction between two railway lines. The main G.E.R Cambridge Line can be seen in its present day position, forming the eastern boundary of the Site. Just north of the river crossing the line branches off to the north-west to form the G.E.R. Cambridge and St Ives branch line. This railway line forms the western boundary of the Site (now disused). Two new field boundaries are shown, one of which forms the north-western boundary of the Site. Just north of the junction there are railway buildings and signal posts. The majority of the Site however is shown as undeveloped at this stage and was presumably still fields at this time. In between the railway buildings and the fields there is small sub-rectangular hachured area which is either a mound or a pit. A gravel pit is shown just to the east of the main railway line (outside the limit of Fig. 6) and several buildings, presumably farms, are depicted to the east of the Site.
- 2.3.7 The 1903 OS map shows a few changes to the Site and its environs (Fig. 7). By this date the first railway sidings had been built. The majority of the Site is shown as rough pasture, with some marsh and trees on the eastern side. This is the first map that shows the two railway lines as having embankments, although it is assumed that they were embanked from the start. Some of the sidings are shown as embanked, and the line of the public drain running across the northern part of the Site is shown with an embankment as well. This public drain appears to stop short of the sidings and it is assumed that it was culverted at this point. The hachured area north of the junction that was mentioned above is still shown but by this date there was a well at its south-eastern corner. Outside the Site another gravel pit is shown, this time to the south-east of the Site. Also 'ballast pits' are marked just to the north of the Site.
- 2.3.8 The 1927 OS map (Fig. 8) is very similar to the 1903 map. There is a pumping station shown next to the well, near the junction. Two new sidings are shown on the west side of the Site but two of the sidings on the east side no longer appear. There is the suggestion of a building next to the western sidings. Outside the Site the field to the north-east of the junction is shown as a gravel pit. The field to the north of the Site,

which was marked as ballast pits in 1903 is shown as a combination of marsh, reeds and rough ground.

- 2.3.9 The OS map from 1948 (Fig. 9) shows the majority of the Site as sidings with some areas of rough ground in between. There are two buildings/sheds shown in between the sidings.

2.4 Aerial Photographs

- 2.4.1 The brief required that a re-assessment of aerial photographic evidence for Site and adjacent area be carried out and a re-plotting of appropriate archaeological, industrial and geomorphological information. To this end visits to English Heritage's National Monument Record in Swindon (NMR) and to the Cambridge University Collection of Aerial Photography in Cambridge (CUCAP) were made. A full list of aerial photographs viewed can be found in Appendix C as well as a detailed discussion of the date and character of the features seen on the photographs.

2.5 Results of the Walkover Survey

- 2.5.1 A walkover survey was carried out over the Site on the 30th May 2012 to identify buildings, earthworks and structures that may have a heritage value as well as to identify zones of potential destruction. The Site is mostly derelict apart from one siding which is still used for unloading aggregate. Large piles of this material are present in between the Dickerson and Lafarge Sidings (on the eastern part of the Site, Plate 4). Elsewhere is much scrubby tree growth and areas of rough ground which have developed since these sidings were abandoned in the late 1980s (Plates 4 and 5). Fly tipping is evident including large piles of spoil and concrete slabs. Trenches dug to illegally remove electricity cables are visible. These trenches were up to 0.5m deep and appeared to have been dug through topsoil and modern layers. Several inspection hole covers are also missing.
- 2.5.2 The railway sidings are still *in situ* although most are unused. Other extant railway features on the Site are lighting towers (Plate 4), and several disused buildings such as a signal relay room, shed sub-station and generator (Plates 6, 7 and 9). There is one area of concrete hard standing where a former building or shed once stood (Plate 5).
- 2.5.3 Three open areas were recorded – the triangular piece of land at the extreme northern edge (Plate 6) and two areas of hard standing further south (Plate 3). No earthworks of earlier archaeological features were visible on the Site or anything of archaeological interest.

2.6 Archaeological Fieldwork

- 2.6.1 A number of archaeological evaluations, excavations and watching briefs have been carried out within the Search Area but none from within the Site itself. They are discussed in Section 2 of this assessment.
- 2.6.2 Each piece of fieldwork carried out since 1999 has been given an event number by the HER and is shown on Fig. 3. A complete list of these recent fieldwork projects can be found in Appendix A, Table 3.
- 2.6.3 The only archaeological investigations known to have taken place before 1999 within the Search Area were carried out in the late 19th and early 20th century and are included in the HER (**05450 and 05281**). These have been written up in the Proceedings of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society (PCAS).

2.7 Industrial Archaeology

- 2.7.1 The main industrial archaeology pertinent to the Site is the archaeology of the railway and its associated features and buildings. The Chesterton railway bridge crossing the River Cam to the south of the Site was built in 1930 and is described in Section 2.2.35 of this assessment (**MCB16375**).

2.8 Geotechnical Data

- 2.8.1 No borehole data is available for the Search Area at the time of writing.

3 DEPOSIT MAPPING

3.1 Palaeolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic

- 3.1.1 Given the finds of hand axes from the river gravels to the west and north-west of the Site there is a moderate probability that similar finds from the Lower and Middle Palaeolithic would survive at the Site. However, if present these will be deeply buried and probably beyond the extent of the majority of the groundworks associated with the development (and probably beyond the limit of any archaeological evaluation trenches).
- 3.1.2 The presence of Upper Palaeolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic flint implements found *in situ* on the alluvial flats of Ditton Meadows is perhaps of more relevance to the current development proposal. This area to the south of the River Cam was clearly exploited by past populations of hunter gatherers and early farmers. To quote the research framework for the eastern counties 'All areas where remnants of late glacial land surfaces are preserved have the potential for well preserved Upper Palaeolithic and Mesolithic site Areas of alluvium within river valleys are identified as currently of particular importance or interest for the Mesolithic within East Anglia' (Austin, 1997, 9). The question is whether similar remains as were found on the other side of the River are present within the Site. Without field evaluation this is impossible to predict with certainty but should be seen as a possibility.

3.2 Bronze Age

- 3.2.1 There is a scattering of Bronze Age features from within the Search Area including a cremation burial and two founders hoards. The circular cropmarks recorded from aerial photographs may or may not be ploughed out Bronze Age burial mounds.
- 3.2.2 The possibility of the Site containing Bronze Age burials, a hoard or settlement remains is considered to be low to moderate.

3.3 Iron Age to Roman

- 3.3.1 Pottery of a 'Belgic' type has been found within the Search Area. These vessels date from the period of transition from the latest Iron Age to the start of the Roman period (50 BC – AD 43) and have been recorded at four sites: Green End Road, Stourbridge Common, the sewerage works and in a gravel pit just south-east of the Site. The latter contained a cremation burial and was found with Roman pottery. The urns found at the sewerage farm were found in association with Roman settlement remains (see below). The evidence thus points to a continuation of Late Iron Age settlement into the Roman period in the vicinity.
- 3.3.2 The Roman settlement at the sewerage farm was subject to an excavation in the early 20th century. An evaluation at the Old Paper Mill, Ditton Walk identified a dense sequence of pits and ditches indicating possible Roman occupation activity adjacent to Coldham's Brook. The Site is located between these two areas of Roman occupation and next to a gravel pit where a Late Iron Age cremation burial was recorded. It is therefore considered a moderate to high likelihood of Late Iron Age or Roman settlement and/or burials to be present on the Site.

3.4 Anglo-Saxon

- 3.4.1 Artefacts of Anglo-Saxon date suggestive of one or more inhumation burials were found in a gravel pit to the south-east of the Site. If these possible Anglo-Saxon inhumations were part of a cemetery it is possible that it may extend into the southern part of the Site. However the findings were made sometime before 1923 and there is not much evidence to go on. The probability of inhumation burials of this date extending into the Site is therefore considered to be low to moderate.

3.5 Medieval

- 3.5.1 The Site lies between two Medieval settlements – Chesterton and Fen Ditton and within a landscape that was clearly utilised in this period be it wharfs (River Cam), a fair or religious houses. However there is nothing on the HER nor on historic maps that indicates anything from this period from the Site itself and it is assumed that the land was fields at this time. The archaeological potential for this period is therefore considered to be low.

3.6 Post-Medieval and Modern

- 3.6.1 The main potential for archaeology of this period on the Site is 19th or 20th century industrial archaeology associated with the railway. Building foundations or installations from World War 2 could also be present on the Site, although nothing can be seen on aerial photographs from the 1940s.

3.7 Railway Heritage Items

- 3.7.1 There are no significant heritage assets relating to the Railway Heritage on the site.
- 3.7.2 Only three existing buildings (Sub-Station, Generator Building and Signalling Relay Room – see Plates 7,9 & 9) still stand on the site. Although none of these can be considered an important structure which warrants recording (or do they???)
- 3.7.3 The only other item of historic interest is the presence of a number of railway chairs (tie plates), some of which date to as early as 1905 (see Plate 10), although most early ones date to the 1920's. Railway Chairs are part of the rail fastening system, used to fix the rails to sleepers with screws/spikes and provide absolute dating evidence of the earliest railway activity on the site. *Tie* plates of this style were introduced in 1900.

4 DEGREE OF SURVIVAL

4.1 General

- 4.1.1 The lack of evidence for any archaeological remains within the Site itself need not necessarily imply a lack of activity in past times. A lack of observation during the construction of the railway and its sidings may well be a better reason for the paucity of recorded remains here.

4.2 The impact of the sidings

- 4.2.1 The principal factor influencing the degree of survival of the potential buried archaeology described in Section 3 will have been the effect of the construction of the sidings and associated buildings in the 19th and 20th centuries. The construction of the sidings may only have involved the excavation of 0.25m depth of topsoil (Atkins engineer pers. comm) and therefore may not have caused much damage to underlying remains. There may have been localised zones of significant impact caused by engine sheds, coal sheds, inspection pits, wells and tanks etc. Diesel contamination is also likely.

4.3 The impact of quarrying

- 4.3.1 One of the objectives of this assessment was to find out if the Site had been subject to quarrying. Gravel pits are very common to the area and are recorded to the north, east, west and south-west of the Site but not within the Site itself. The evidence for gravel quarrying in the area goes back as far as the Medieval period. It would seem very likely that the Site was subject to quarrying at some time in the past, perhaps before the advent of modern mapping, but this cannot be proved without the aid of boreholes or geotechnical pits. If quarrying has occurred, any buried archaeological remains in these areas will have been completely destroyed.

4.4 The impact of flooding and drainage

- 4.4.1 The area may well have been subject to flooding in the past, given its proximity to the River Cam. The eastern part of The Site and the field to the north are shown as marsh on some OS maps. If the Site is waterlogged this may well have a positive impact on the survival of any organic archaeological remains. The Site does not appear to be marshy now however and the level of waterlogging can only be determined by ground investigations.
- 4.4.2 The network of ditches cut helped to drain the area and make it suitable for agriculture. Historic maps of the area show the First Public Drain originally running across the northern end of the Site. It appears to have been culverted when the sidings were constructed and it comes out again on the eastern side of the railway line. The digging of the drain and its subsequent culverting would have disturbed any buried archaeological remains along its course.

5 DISCUSSION

5.1 The impact of the development

- 5.1.1 The new passenger line will re-use the existing 'downloops' line (Rob McGowen pers. comm) thus below ground disturbance in this area will be partial. The groundworks involved in the construction of a new station building, platform, the extension of Cowley Road, as well as the associated services, will cause damage to archaeological remains whether below or above ground. The creation of parking for 450 cars may have less of an impact, depending on how great a depth of soil is stripped off.
- 5.1.2 There are no Scheduled Monuments within the Site or the Search Area. There are no Listed Buildings within the Site although there are numerous Listed Buildings in the population centres of Fen Ditton, Chesterton and northern Cambridge. However these are all at least 400m away from the Site and are not likely to be impacted by the proposed development.

5.2 Further field evaluation

- 5.2.1 At present the site is covered by trees, vegetation, piles of aggregate as well as the sidings themselves, thus space for archaeological trial trenches is limited. There are only three areas that are available to excavate trial trenches at the moment - the triangular area at the north end of the site (Plate 6) and two areas of hard standing further south (Plate 3). A full trial trenching evaluation would have to wait till the site had been cleared.
- 5.2.2 A borehole survey would be a good preliminary method to establish the depth of natural gravels, the thickness of made ground, areas of destruction (eg under the sidings), areas of ground contamination, the presence of alluvium and whether the ground is waterlogged. Boreholes and window samples are due to be carried out by engineers in the area of the proposed new platform and station buildings. It is recommended that information from these geotechnical investigations is made available to the archaeological team.

6 CONCLUSIONS

- 6.1.1 Quarrying of the river terrace gravels in the area has brought to light Palaeolithic hand axes and the possibility of such items occurring on the Site cannot be ruled out although they are likely to be deeply buried. *In situ* worked flints from the Upper Palaeolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic periods have been recorded from the alluvial flats on the side of the River Cam and there is a possibility that similar finds may be encountered on the Site if they have not been disturbed by the railway and sidings.
- 6.1.2 The periods from which finds are most likely to be made are the Late Iron Age and Roman periods, with the possibility of cremations and settlement remains being encountered. The Site may provide opportunity for studying the impact of the Roman invasion on rural populations of the Late Iron Age and how the transition was effected, especially the processes involved in the adoption of 'Aylesford Swarling' cultural elements (Bryant, S, 1997, 26).
- 6.1.3 The Site is thought to have been fields from the Medieval period up until the mid 19th century when the railway and its sidings were built. Archaeological remains from the Medieval period up until the mid 19th century are therefore not expected to be present on the Site.
- 6.1.4 Intrusive investigations are required in order to determine the level of destruction to buried archaeological remains, if they exist on the site.



APPENDIX A. HER DATA

Table 1 Summary of all HER information

HER no.	Name	Evidence	Date	Designation	Grid Ref.	Event no.
05224	Palaeolithic handaxes and flakes, Milton Road gravel pits	Findspot	Palaeolithic		TL4660 6100	
MCB19188	Palaeolithic handaxe, 377 Milton Road	Findspot	Palaeolithic		TL 4671 6110	
05450	Worked flints, WSW of Fen Ditton	findspot	Palaeolithic to Neolithic		TL 476 601	
05451	Mesolithic flint implements, Fen Ditton	Findspot	Mesolithic		TL 478 601	
05293A	Neolithic finds, Old Rectory, Fen Ditton	Findspot	Neolithic		TL 483 604	
MCB15907	Prehistoric to Post-Medieval remains, Nuffield Road	Sub-surface deposit	Neolithic to 16th century		TL 47252 60821	ECB 118
05228	Bronze spearhead, Cambridge	Findspot	Bronze Age		TL 4733 6015	
05452	Bronze Age hoard, Brown's Gravel Pit	Findspot	Bronze Age		TL 4666 6082	
04685	Bronze Age cremation, Ditton Lane, Cambridge	Find	Bronze Age		TL 480 599	
13018	Prehistoric, Saxo-Norman and Medieval remains, High Street, Chesterton	Sub-surface deposit	Bronze Age to Medieval		TL 466 600	ECB1601 ECB163
04694	Bronze Age axe, Paper Mills	Findspot	Bronze Age		TL 4725 5945	



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04699	Iron Age pottery, Stourbridge Common	Findspot	Iron Age	TL 4690 5980	
05539	Iron Age cremation and pottery, Chesterton	Find	Iron Age	TL 475 604	
05452A	Iron Age pits, Brown's Gravel Pit	Sub-surface deposit	Iron Age	TL 4668 6080	
05218	Prehistoric pottery find, Green End Road	Findspot	Prehistoric (4000 BC to 42 AD)	TL 468 607	
05219	Prehistoric stone objects, 377 Milton Road	Findspot	Prehistoric (500000 BC to 42 AD)	TL 467 612	
05293B	Roman pottery, Old Rectory, Fen Ditton	Findspot	Roman	TL 483 604	
05227	Roman pottery find, Stourbridge Common	Findspot	Roman	TL 473 601	
O5281	Roman settlement, Milton	Sub-surface deposit	Roman	TL 4792 6173	
05308	Roman pottery and ditches, Milton	Sub-surface deposit	Roman	TL 480 619	
04693	Roman bronze coin, Fen Ditton	Findspot	Roman	TL 477 597	
05539A	Roman pottery, Chesterton	Findspot	Roman	TL 475 604	
05541	Roman coin, Green End Road, Cambridge	Findspot	Roman	TL 468 608	
05578	Roman coin, Cambridge	Findspot	Roman	TL 468 601	
MCB17486	Roman/Anglo-Saxon occupation evidence, Ditton Walk, Fen Ditton	Sub-surface deposit	Roman and/or Anglo-Saxon	TL 4726 5948	ECB2742 EDB2437
O5223	Saxon scramasax, Chesterton, Cambridge	Findspot	Anglo-Saxon	TL 469 600	



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04697	Late Saxon scramasax, River Cam Findspot		Anglo-Saxon		TL 4697 5999	
05540	Possible Saxon inhumations, Milton	Find	Anglo-Saxon		TL 475 605	
05303	Medieval wharf, High Street, Fen Ditton	Earthwork	Medieval		TL 4815 6036	
05305	Possible site of Medieval wharf, Fen Ditton	Earthwork	Medieval		TL 4818 6060	
307	Medieval well shaft, King's Head, Fen Ditton	Structure	Medieval		TL 4832 6033	
05535	Medieval settlement remains, Fen Ditton	Earthwork	Medieval		TL 4829 6078	
MCB17903	Medieval pottery, Chesterton	Findspot	Medieval		TL 4649 5990	
05298	Medieval dagger, Plough Inn, Fen Ditton	Findspot	Medieval		TL 4813 6063	
04695	Medieval weight, Chesterton	Findspot	Medieval		TL 476 599	
04781	Stourbridge Chapel (Chapel of Mary Magdalene), Cambridge	Documentary evidence and extant building	Medieval	Listed Building	TL 4716 5948	
MCB15918	Ridge and Furrow and Post-Medieval features, Cowley Park (Cambridge Business Park)	Sub-surface deposit	Medieval to 19th century		TL 47206 61084	ECB156
05229	Site of cross, Cambridge	Documentary evidence	Medieval to 19th century		TL 471 615	
10176	Fair Site, Stourbridge Common, Cambridge	Documentary evidence	Medieval to modern		TL 470 598	



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MCB19557	Medieval and Post-Medieval quarrying, Green End Road	Sub-surface deposit	Medieval to Post-Medieval, 13th-19th century		TL 4679 6014	ECB3661
MCB15911	Quarry pits and other late Medieval to Post-Medieval remains, High Street, Chesterton	Sub-surface deposit	Medieval to Post-Medieval		TL 46652 60065	
00325	Saint Mary the Virgin Church, Fen Ditton	Extant building	Medieval, 12th century to modern	Listed Building	TL 4826 6037	
05304	Medieval gravestone, Fen Ditton	Extant structure	Medieval, 13th century		TL 4825 6035	
05001	Saint Andrew the Less, (Barnwell Priory), Cambridge	Extant building	Medieval, 13th century	Listed Building	TL 475 595	
05464A	Ditton Hall, Fen Ditton	Extant building	Medieval, 15th century	Listed Building	TL 4818 6028	
MCB15916	Post-Medieval boundary ditch, St John's Innovation Park, Cambridge	Sub-surface deposit	Post Medieval		TL 47206 61976	
MCB18040	Milestone, Newmarket Road, Cambridge	Extant structure	Post Medieval		TL 4744 5937	
O8330	Post-Medieval and undated features, St. John's Innovation Park, Cowley	Sub-surface deposit	Post Medieval		TL 472 620	
05464	Ditton Hall, Fen Ditton	Extant building	Post Medieval	Listed Building	TL 4818 6028	
MCB17828	Unidentified remains, -backfilled quarry pit or palaeochannel, St. Andrews School, Nuffield Road	Sub-surface deposit	Post Medieval		TL 4698 6066	ECB2797
MCB16498	Post Medieval quarrying, Fallowfield, East Chesterfield	Sub-surface deposit	Post-Medieval to modern, 18th century to 20th century		TL 46860 60240	ECB1948 ECB1966



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MCB16545	Ditton Maltings, Cambridge	Extant building	Post-Medieval to modern, 19th century to 20th century	Listed Building	TL 4750 5981	
MCB19396	19th-20th century boundary, Ditton Walk	Sub-surface deposit	Post-Medieval to modern, 19th century to 20th century		TL 4743 5956	ECB3369
04973	Green Dragon and 7 - 11 Water Street, Cambridge	Extant building	Post-Medieval, 16th century	Listed Building	TL 4667 5992	
05530	16th century barn, Fen Ditton	Extant building	Post-Medieval, 16th century	Listed Building	TL 4817 6034	
05293	Old Rectory, Fen Ditton	Extant building	Post-Medieval, 16th century to 19th century	Listed Building	TL 4824 6042	
05489	Poplar Hall, Fen Ditton	Extant building	Post-Medieval, 17th century	Listed Building	TL 4851 6137	
MCB15910	Post-Medieval public house and cellar, High Street Chesterton	Demolished building and sub-surface deposit	Post-Medieval, 17th century to 18th century		TL 46661 60043	
05486	Flendish House, Fen Ditton	Earthwork, documentary evidence, botanical feature	Post-Medieval, 17th century to 19th century		TL 4842 6029	
12079	Gardens of Ditton Hall, Fen Ditton	Extant building	Post-Medieval, 17th century to modern		TL 483 606	
04967	Papermills, Ditton Walk	Extant building	Post-Medieval, 18th century to 19th century	Listed Building	TL 4728 5944	



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04970	Roebuck House, Water St/ Ferry Lane, Chesterton	Extant building	Post-Medieval, 18th century to 19th century	Listed Building	TL 4660 5988	
CB15528	Post-Medieval gravel extraction and undated ditches, 132 Scotland Road, Chesterton	Sub-surface deposit	Post-Medieval, 18th century to 19th century		TL 46573 60118	ECB1185
MCB17313	Globe brewery, Newmarket Road, Cambridge	Extant building	Post-Medieval, 19th century	Listed Building	TL 47288 59440	
04968	The Round House, Newmarket Rd	Extant building	Post-Medieval, 19th century	Listed Building	TL 4722 5944	
09877	'Mount Ararat' Fort, Chesterton	Extant building	Post-Medieval, 1642 AD to 1651 AD		TL 472 602	
CB14849	Barnwell Baptist Church, Cambridge	Extant building	Modern		TL 4785 5975	
MCB17251	Chesterton Methodist Church, Scotland Road	Extant building	Modern		TL 4666 6021	
CB14846	Saint George's Church, Chesterton	Extant building	Modern	Listed Building	TL 4643 6062	
MCB16375	Chesterton Railway Bridge	Extant building	Modern		TL 4740 6018	
MCB19267	Dornier crash site at Milton Road Allotment Gardens	Wreckage	Modern, 1939 to 1945		TL 46 60	
MCB16573	M.F. transmitter mast, Milton	Structure	Modern, 1951 AD to 2000 AD		TL 47680 60784	
MCB16397	Pillbox, Cambridge	Structure	Modern, 1939 AD to 1945 AD		TL 4742 6022	
10515	Mounds, Fen Ditton	Earthwork	Undated		TL 485 614	
11206	Mound, Fen Ditton	Earthwork	Undated		TL 485 614	ECB11206



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08326	Ring ditch cropmark, and other suspect marks Milton	Cropmark	Undated	TL 470 617
01105	Moated site, Scotland Road, Chesterton	Documentary evidence	Undated, ?Medieval	TL 4649 6028
MCB16376	Stourbridge Common Bridge, Cambridge	Documentary evidence	Unknown, ?Modern	TL 4669 5985
MCB19557	Medieval and Post-Medieval quarrying, Green End Road	Sub-surface deposit	Medieval to Post-Medieval, 13th-19th century	TL 4679 6014 ECB3661

Table 2 Summary of Listed Buildings

Designation ID	Name	Grade
DCB6540	Wall to East of Number 16 (The Rectory), High St, Fen Ditton	II
DCB6541	King's Head Public House, High St, Fen Ditton	II
DCB6640	Lode Cottage, Green End, Fen Ditton	II
DCB6694	Grassey Cottage, Green End, Fen Ditton	II
DCB6696	The Old Rectory, Church St, Fen Ditton	II*
DCB4526	Numbers 4, 6 and 8 and Four Original Wrought Iron Garden Gates, Church St, Fen Ditton	II
DCB4509	20 and 22 Church St, Fen Ditton	II
DCB6640	Lode Cottage, Green End, Fen Ditton	II
DCB4514	Poplar Hall, Horningsea Rd, Fen Ditton	II
DCB4512	19 and 20 High St, Fen Ditton	II
DCB4513	The Rectory, High St, Fen Ditton	II
DCB4525	Parish Church of St Mary Virgin, Church St, Fen Ditton	II*
DCB4527	16 Church St, Fen Ditton	II
DCB5199	Wall to West of Numbers 16, 20 and 22 High St, Fen Ditton	II
DCB5200	Garden and Boundary Wall to Ditton Hall, High St, Fen Ditton	II
DCB5223	K6 Kiosk, High St, Fen Ditton	II



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DCB5715	Riverside Cottage, Green End, Fen Ditton	II
DCB5716	4 Green End, Fen Ditton	II
DCB6988	Barn to North West of Ditton Hall, High St, Fen Ditton	II*
DCB5718	Ditton Hall, High St, Fen Ditton	II*
DCB7082	The Round House, Newmarket Rd	II
DCB7331	Chapel of St Mary Magdalene and Stourbridge Chapel, Newmarket Rd	I
DCB7332	Papermills, Newmarket Rd	II
DCB7333	The Globe Public House and Brewery, Newmarket Rd	II
DCB7330	Church of St Andrew the Less (Barnwell Priory), Ditton Fields	
DCB7208	1a and 1b Water St, Chesterton	II
DCB7209	No 5 (Green Dragon Inn) and nos, 7-11 (odds) Water St, Chesterton	II
DCB7495	Church of St George, Chesterfield Rd, Chesterton	II
DCB7509	17 Water St, Chesterton	II
DCB7587	22 and 28 Ferry Lane, Chesterton (Roebuck House)	II

Table 3 Summary of fieldwork

Event ID	Name	Organisation	Date of work
ECB163	Evaluation at Chesterton High Street, Former Yorkshire Grey Public House, Chesterton, 2001	Cambridge Archaeological Unit (CAU)	23/04/2001-27/04/2001
ECB1185	Evaluation at 132 Scotland Road, Chesterton, 2003	CAU	12/05/2003-13/05/2003
ECB1207	Evaluation at 60 Water Street, Chesterton, 1999	Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeological Field Unit	19/04/1999-20/04/1999
ECB3661	Evaluation at 208 Green End Road, Chesterton, 2011	CAU	06/09/2011 - 07/09/2011
ECB1601	Excavation on the site of the former Yorkshire Grey Public House, Chesterton, 2001	CAU	30/05/2001-29/06/2001



ECB1601	Excavation on the site of the former Yorkshire Grey Public House, Chesterton, 2001	CAU	30/05/2001-29/06/2001
ECB2437	Evaluation at the Old Paper Mill, Ditton Walk, Fen Ditton, 2006	Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeological Field Unit	20/11/2006-21/11/2006
ECB1948	Evaluation at 25-32 Fallowfield, East Chesterton, 2005	Archaeological Solutions	April 2005
ECB1966	Evaluation at 110-113 Fallowfield (Site F2), East Chesterton, Cambridge, 2005	Archaeological Solutions	31/05/2005-02/06/2005
ECB2797	Evaluation at St Andrew's School, Nuffield, Cambridge, 2007-8	CAM ARC	17/12/2007-11/02/2008
ECB2742	Evaluation at 69-77 Ditton Walk, Cambridge, 2007	CAM ARC	04/10/2007-05/10/2007
ECB2961	Monitoring along the 33kV expansion cable, 2004-8	CAU	06/11/2004 - 14/01/2008
ECB3369	Evaluation at 66 - 74 Ditton Walk, Cambridge	Archaeological Solutions	18/05/2010 - 19/05/2010
ECB1255	A45 Girton to Stow cum Quy fieldwalking programme, 1993	Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeological Field Unit	01/11/1992-31/10/1993
ECB156	Evaluation at Cambridge Business Park Blocks B, E & F, 1999	Wessex Archaeology	01/08/1999-31/08/1999
CB162	Evaluation at St. John's Innovation Park, Cowley, 1999	Thames Valley Archaeological Services	12/08/1999-13/08/1999
ECB118	Evaluation at Nuffield Road allotments, Chesterton, 1999	Museum of London Archaeology Service	04/10/1999-08/10/1999

APPENDIX B. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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APPENDIX C. AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS

C.1 Introduction

- C.1.1 This assessment of aerial photographs was commissioned to examine an area of c.4km² (centred on TL4745 6061) in order to identify and accurately map archaeological features.

C.2 Archaeological and Natural Features from Aerial Photographs

- C.2.1 Some sub-surface features, including archaeological ditches, pits or walls, may be recorded from the air as 'cropmarks'. In spring and summer these features may affect the crops growing above them and produce visible representations of the features in the crops. Although some types of geology and crops are known to produce better cropmarks, their appearance cannot accurately be predicted and their absence cannot be taken to imply the absence of archaeological features within an area. Upstanding remains may also be seen on aerial photographs, especially in photographs taken in the winter months when vegetation is sparse and the low angle of the sun creates shadows around the features.

C.3 Photo Interpretation and Mapping

Photographs Examined

- C.3.1 There are two main types of aerial photograph. Vertical photographs of the whole country were undertaken in particular by the RAF during the 1940s and 1950s. These photographs were not taken in order to capture archaeological cropmarks, and as such many were taken at periods not necessarily suited to the recording of cropmarks.
- C.3.2 There are also a number of 'Oblique' photographs held in particular by the NMR. These tend to be later in date, and are focused on particular areas for specific reasons, in many cases, archaeological cropmarks. Although these photographs can show impressive ranges of archaeological features, the nature of oblique photographs means they are harder to accurately plot onto basemaps. There is also the possibility with the ranges of oblique photographs that some features within an area were not photographed as they were not noticed, or deemed important, by the photographer.

Photographic Sources

- C.3.3 Photographic prints were examined at the National Monument Record (NMR) in Swindon and at the Cambridge University Collection of Aerial Photography in Cambridge (CUCAP). A full list of aerial photographs viewed can be found below.
- C.3.4 Eighty three photos of the Site and surrounding Study Area were viewed at the NMR but they showed little in terms of cropmarks and /or soilmarks. About half were of poor quality being either too light/too dark/too blurry or having too much cloud cover. One photo from the NMR did however show some cropmarks to the north of the Site, where the sewage works are now located. A further two showed earthworks to the south-west and south-east of the Site and a possible cropmark or soilmark to the north-east of the Site. These have been plotted on Fig. 2 (in green).
- C.3.5 Aerial photos of the site were viewed at CUCAP, two of which were relevant to the Site. One of these showed some rectilinear cropmarks to the north west of the Site, where Cambridgeshire Business Park is now located. The photograph is reproduced as Plate 2 in the above report and the cropmarks have been plotted and are shown on Fig.2 (in green).

C.3.6 During World War 2 the railway sidings were used to house tanks and other military vehicles/equipment prior to Operation Overlord (D-Day landings in Normandy; Andy Thomas pers. comm). Aerial photographs from the NMR taken in 1944 and 1947 were examined as part of this assessment, however none showed tanks or any military activity within the Site (see Plate 1). These photos did however show tanks to the north-west of the Site.

Previously Unrecorded Archaeological Features

C.3.7 This section attempts to interpret the features seen on these photographs that are not already included in the HER. All features have been plotted and are shown on Fig. 2. A list of all relevant aerial photographs viewed can be found below. No cropmarks or earthworks were seen on the Site itself but this is due to the Site being covered by railway sidings since before the advent of aerial photography.

C.3.8 An oblique photo taken on 12th July 1952 (TL 4761/1) and viewed at the NMR showed cropmarks to the north of the Site where the sewage works now are. These consist of two circular cropmarks, a collection of irregular cropmarks and a series of linear cropmarks. The circular cropmarks may be ploughed-out Bronze Age burial barrows, however without excavation it is not possible to determine their date and function. The irregular cropmarks do not conform to any known type and they may be prehistoric or natural. The linear cropmarks are very regular and appear to be modern. Given that this area used to be flooded they may well be drains. Unfortunately this photograph was not available for reproduction and the cropmarks do not appear on any other aerial photographs.

C.3.9 Two photos in the NMR (MAL/71020 5774 169 and 171) were taken on 11th April 1971 and showed two circular cropmarks and a potential ditch to the north-east of the Site. The circular cropmarks may be ploughed-out Bronze Age burial barrows. The ditch is extremely wide and has the appearance of a channel, perhaps a previous course of the River Cam. Unfortunately this photograph was not available for reproduction and the cropmarks do not appear on any other aerial photographs.

C.3.10 Two photos in the NMR (RAF/58/2683 2) were taken on 23rd January 1959. They show an 'L-shaped' earthwork in a field to the south-east of the Site, in Ditton Meadows. The date and character of this earthwork is open to interpretation.

C.3.11 One oblique aerial photograph held CUCAP showed some cropmarks (Plate 2). This photo was taken on 4th July 1959 showed rectilinear cropmarks in the field adjacent to the north-western edge of the Site (now the Cambridge Business Park). These are not extensive and thus are problematic to characterise. They may be remnants of an Iron Age or Roman field system. However evaluation trenches excavated prior to the construction of the Cambridgeshire Business Park did not pick up any ditches of this date, instead finding remnants of ridge and furrow.



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Cambridge University Collection of Aerial Photography: List of Air Photographs

Table 4 CUCAP air photographs

Oblique or Vertical	Photo reference	Centre Point	Date	Film type
Oblique	ZQ67	TL 4735 6080	4th July 1959	Black and white
Vertical	RC8-IM 210	TL4720 6095	30th April 1986	Black and white

National Monuments Record: List of Air Photographs (cover search 6839)

Table 5 NMR oblique air photographs

Photo reference (NGR and Index number)	Film and frame number	Original number	Date	Film type	Map Reference (6 figure grid ref)
TL 4761 / 1	JLB 9653 / ORACLED19	SEE PRINTS	12 JUL 1952	Black& white 35 mm	TL 478614
TL 4761 / 2	JLB 9655 / ORACLED1	SEE PRINTS	29 JUL 1952	Black& white 35 mm	TL 478614
TL 4761 / 3	CCC 11752 / 1243	SEE PRINTS	Unknown	Black& white Unknown	TL 475610
TL 4860 / 1	JLB 9639 / ORACLED2		Unknown	Black& white 35 mm	TL 482603
TL 4860 / 2	JLB 9639 / ORACLED3		Unknown	Black& white 35 mm	TL 482603
TL 4860 / 3	NMR 149 / 322-323		05 AUG 1969	Black& white 70mm,120,2 20	TL 483604
TL 4860 / 4	NMR 149 / 324-326		05 AUG 1969	Black& white 70mm,120,2 20	TL 483606



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Table 6 NMR vertical air photographs

Sortie number	Library number	Camera position	Frame number	Held	Centre point	Run	Date	Sortie quality	Scale 1:	Focal length (in inches)	Film details (in inches)	Film held by
RAF/106G/UK/1 490	326	RP	3258	P	TL 470 606	3	09 MAY 1946	AB	10000	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	MOD
RAF/106G/UK/1 490	326	RP	3259	P	TL 478 607	3	09 MAY 1946	AB	10000	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	MOD
RAF/CPE/UK/1 952	554	FP	1086	P	TL 467 612	5	25 MAR 1947	A	10000	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/CPE/UK/1 952	554	RP	3086	P	TL 482 606	29	25 MAR 1947	A	10000	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/CPE/UK/2 302	708	V	5220	N	TL 480 608	6	10 SEP 1947	A	4800	14	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/CPE/UK/2 302	708	V	5221	N	TL 476 608	6	10 SEP 1947	A	4800	14	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/CPE/UK/2 302	708	V	5222	N	TL 473 608	6	10 SEP 1947	A	4800	14	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/CPE/UK/2 302	708	V	5223	N	TL 469 607	6	10 SEP 1947	A	4800	14	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/CPE/UK/2 359	749	V	5114	P	TL 468 605	5	15 OCT 1947	AB	4800	14	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	MOD
RAF/CPE/UK/2 359	749	V	5115	P	TL 471 605	5	15 OCT 1947	AB	4800	14	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	MOD
RAF/CPE/UK/2 359	749	V	5116	P	TL 474 605	5	15 OCT 1947	AB	4800	14	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	MOD
RAF/CPE/UK/2 359	749	V	5117	P	TL 476 604	5	15 OCT 1947	AB	4800	14	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	MOD
RAF/CPE/UK/2 359	749	V	5118	P	TL 479 604	5	15 OCT 1947	AB	4800	14	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	MOD
RAF/540/706	1249	V	5025	P	TL 474 611	16	09 APR 1952	AC	5100	14	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/540/706	1249	V	5026	P	TL 474 607	16	09 APR 1952	AC	5100	14	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/58/866	1254	RV	6017	P	TL 473 615	8	30 APR 1952	A	4920	10	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	MOD
RAF/58/866	1254	RV	6018	P	TL 473 612	8	30 APR 1952	A	4920	10	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	MOD
RAF/58/866	1254	RV	6019	P	TL 473 608	8	30 APR 1952	A	4920	10	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	MOD



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RAF/58/866	1254	RV	6020	P	TL 473 605	8	30 APR 1952	A	4920	10	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	MOD
RAF/58/866	1254	RV	6021	P	TL 474 601	8	30 APR 1952	A	4920	10	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	MOD
RAF/540/1143	1462	F21	150	P	TL 478 612	5	09 JUN 1953	A	10000	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/540/1143	1462	F21	151	P	TL 478 605	5	09 JUN 1953	A	10000	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/58/4438	2021	F21	36	P	TL 470 605	6	05 JUN 1961	AB	10500	24	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
RAF/58/4438	2021	F21	37	P	TL 480 606	6	05 JUN 1961	AB	10500	24	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
RAF/58/4276	2324	F21	9	P	TL 470 605	7	28 MAR 1961	AC	5000	24	Black and White 9 x 9	MOD
RAF/58/4276	2324	F21	10	P	TL 470 609	7	28 MAR 1961	AC	5000	24	Black and White 9 x 9	MOD
RAF/58/4276	2324	F21	11	P	TL 471 613	7	28 MAR 1961	AC	5000	24	Black and White 9 x 9	MOD
RAF/58/4276	2324	F22	91	P	TL 479 604	18	28 MAR 1961	AC	5000	24	Black and White 9 x 9	MOD
RAF/58/4276	2324	F22	92	P	TL 479 608	18	28 MAR 1961	AC	5000	24	Black and White 9 x 9	MOD
RAF/58/4276	2324	F22	93	P	TL 479 613	18	28 MAR 1961	AC	5000	24	Black and White 9 x 9	MOD
RAF/541/T/54	2582	RS	4050	P	TL 471 609	3	12 OCT 1950	A	8300	36	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	FDR
RAF/541/T/54	2582	RS	4051	P	TL 473 605	3	12 OCT 1950	A	8300	36	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	FDR
RAF/543/T/899	2660	F22	118	P	TL 469 612	35	05 MAY 1960	AC	10002	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	MOD
RAF/543/T/899	2660	F22	119	P	TL 467 605	35	05 MAY 1960	AC	10002	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	MOD
MAL/68039	5153	V	35	P	TL 473 601	2	02 JUN 1968	A	11000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
MAL/68039	5153	V	36	N	TL 483 601	2	02 JUN 1968	A	11000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
MAL/68052	5154	V	74	N	TL 467 618	2	04 JUL 1968	A	10000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
MAL/68052	5154	V	75	N	TL 476 618	2	04 JUL 1968	A	10000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
MAL/68011	5258	V	191	P	TL 480 619	1	24 MAR 1968	A	10000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
MAL/68011	5258	V	192	P	TL 472 618	1	24 MAR 1968	A	10000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
MAL/71020	5774	V	169	P	TL 472 613	5	11 APR 1971	A	5000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
MAL/71020	5774	V	170	P	TL 476 611	5	11 APR 1971	A	5000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
MAL/71020	5774	V	171	P	TL 480 609	5	11 APR 1971	A	5000	6	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
US/7PH/GP/LO C285	6926	V	5036	P	TL 478 607	6	19 APR 1944	A	12500	24	Black and White 18 x 9	FDM
MAL/69070	7126	V	130	P	TL 468 602	6	22 JUL 1969	A	10500	6	Black and White 9 x 9	CAM
MAL/69070	7126	V	131	P	TL 478 602	6	22 JUL 1969	A	10500	6	Black and White 9 x 9	CAM



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OS/67145	11702	V	168	P	TL 468 612	7	05 JUN 1967	A	7500	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/67145	11702	V	169	P	TL 468 605	7	05 JUN 1967	A	7500	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/67145	11702	V	205	P	TL 480 607	8	05 JUN 1967	A	7500	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/67145	11702	V	206	P	TL 480 613	8	05 JUN 1967	A	7500	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/92378	14148	V	79	P	TL 476 605	4	29 JUL 1992	A	8200	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/92378	14148	V	80	P	TL 470 605	4	29 JUL 1992	A	8200	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/94280	14720	V	269	P	TL 477 605	4	15 AUG 1994	A	8000	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/94280	14720	V	270	P	TL 471 605	4	15 AUG 1994	A	8000	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/99596	15326	V	8	N	TL 480 604	1	26 JUN 1999	A	6600	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/99596	15326	V	9	N	TL 475 604	1	26 JUN 1999	A	6600	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/99596	15326	V	10	N	TL 470 604	1	26 JUN 1999	A	6600	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/99596	15326	V	90	N	TL 480 614	3	26 JUN 1999	A	6600	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/99596	15326	V	91	N	TL 475 614	3	26 JUN 1999	A	6600	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/99596	15326	V	92	N	TL 470 614	3	26 JUN 1999	A	6600	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
RAF/58/2683	15374	F22	1	P	TL 469 605	1	23 JAN 1959	AC	10000	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/58/2683	15374	F22	2	P	TL 475 606	1	23 JAN 1959	AC	10000	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
RAF/58/2683	15374	F22	50	P	TL 472 605	2	23 JAN 1959	AC	10000	20	Black and White 8.25 x 7.5	NMR
OS/98606	22743	V	10	N	TL 472 612	1	30 MAY 1998	A	5000	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/98606	22743	V	11	N	TL 476 610	1	30 MAY 1998	A	5000	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR
OS/98606	22743	V	12	N	TL 479 607	1	30 MAY 1998	A	5000	12	Black and White 9 x 9	NMR



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Most informative air photographs

TL4761/1/12/7/52

RAF/30005/PFFO/0303/27/9/47

RAF/30005/PFFO/0309/27/9/47

US/7PH/GP/LOC285/5036/19/4/44

RAF/CPE/UK/2359/5115/15/10/47

RAF/58/866/6019/30/4/52

RAF/540/1143/151/9/6/53

MAL/71020/5774/169/11/4/71

MAL/71020/5774/171/11/4/71

OS/92378/79/29/7/92

RAF/58/2683 2 23/1/59

ZQ67 4/7/59

APPENDIX D. LIST OF HISTORIC MAPS CONSULTED

Chesterton Tithe Map 1839-40

Chesterton Inclosure Map 1840

OS 1 inch map

OS 1880 1:2500 map

OS 1903 1:2500 map

OS 1927 1:2500 map

OS 1948 1:2500 map

OS 1959-1960 1:10560 map (www.old-maps.co.uk)

APPENDIX E. OASIS REPORT FORM

Project Details

OASIS Number	<input type="text" value="oxfordar3-124837"/>			
Project Name	<input type="text" value="Chesterton Railway Sidings, Cambridge - Desk-Based Assessment"/>			
Project Dates (fieldwork)	Start	<input type="text" value="01-04-2012"/>	Finish	<input type="text" value="01-05-2012"/>
Previous Work (by OA East)	<input type="text" value="No"/>	Future Work	<input type="text" value="Unknown"/>	

Project Reference Codes

Site Code	<input type="text" value="CAMCSS12"/>	Planning App. No.	<input type="text"/>
HER No.	<input type="text"/>	Related HER/OASIS No.	<input type="text"/>

Type of Project/Techniques Used

Prompt	<input type="text" value="Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPS 5"/>
Development Type	<input type="text" value="Railway Related Infrastructure"/>

Please select all techniques used:

DBA

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

Monument Types & Period

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

Monument	Period
<input type="text" value="Cremation"/>	<input type="text" value="Iron Age (-800 to 43)"/>
<input type="text" value="Inhumation"/>	<input type="text" value="Early Medieval (410 to 1066)"/>
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text" value="Select period..."/>
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text" value="Select period..."/>

Project Location

County	<input type="text" value="Cambridgeshire"/>	Site Address (including postcode if possible)
District	<input type="text" value="South Cambridgeshire"/>	<input type="text" value="Chesterton Railway Sidings, Cambridge"/>
Parish	<input type="text" value="Milton"/>	
HER	<input type="text" value="Cambridgeshire"/>	
Study Area	<input type="text" value="1km"/>	National Grid Reference
		<input type="text" value="TL 4745 6061"/>

Project Originators

Organisation	OA EAST
Project Brief Originator	Andy Thomas, CCC
Project Design Originator	Stephen Macaulay, OA East
Project Manager	Stephen Macaulay, OA East
Supervisor	Kate Clover, OA East

Project Archives

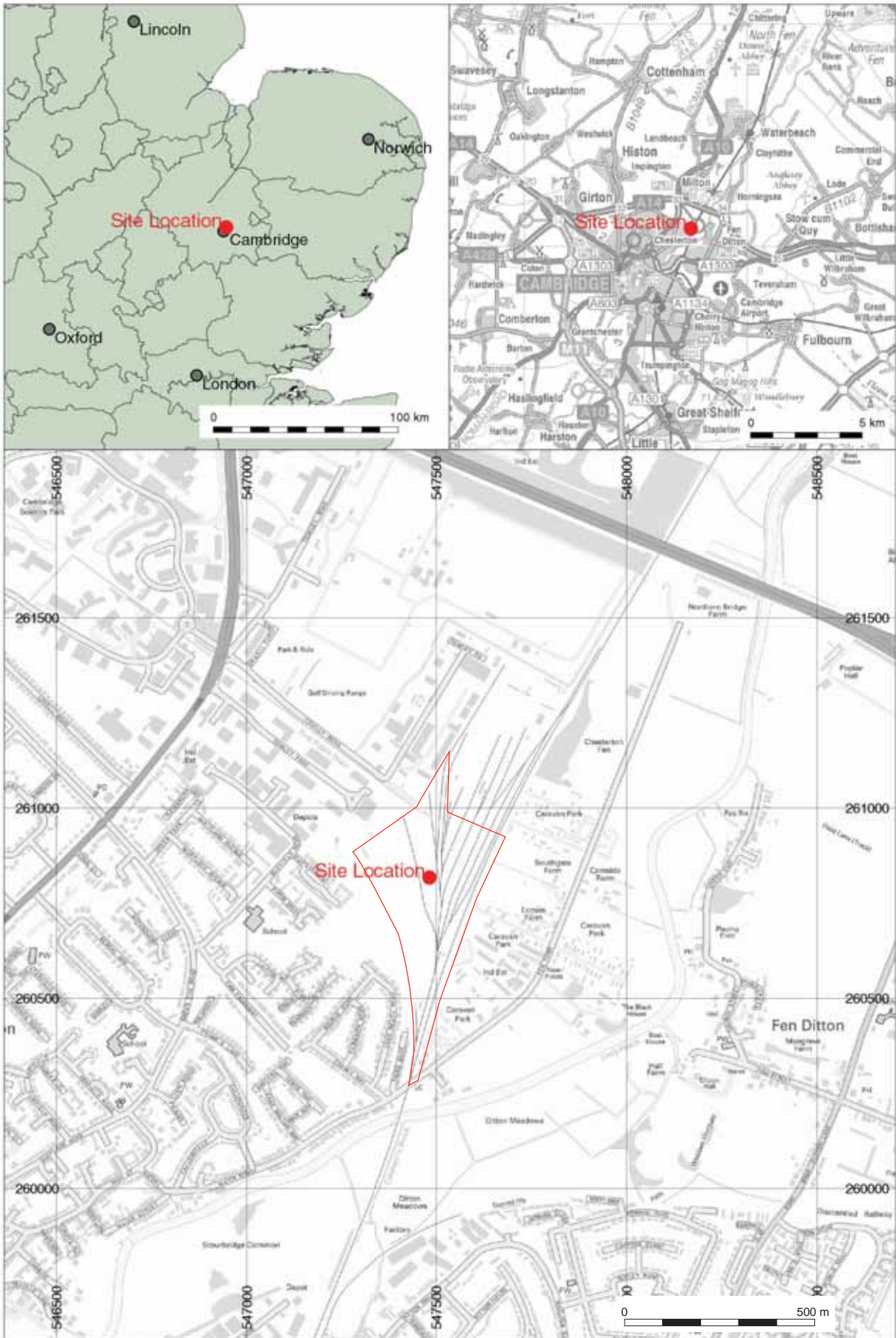
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Location ...	OA East	OA East
Accession ID ...	Accession ID ...	Accession ID ...

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 checked="" 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 checked="" 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

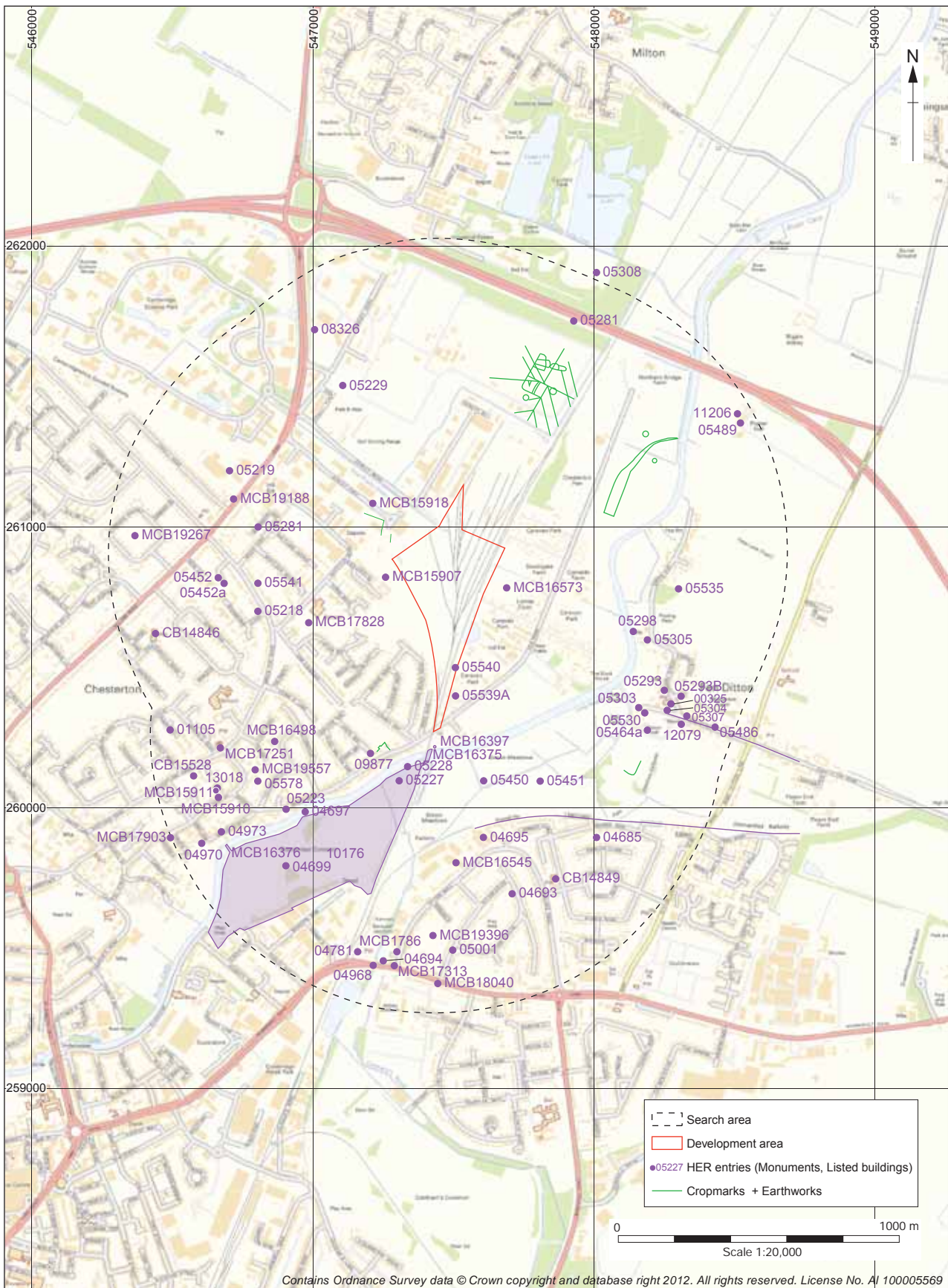


Figure 2: Proposed development area, search area, HER entries (Monuments)

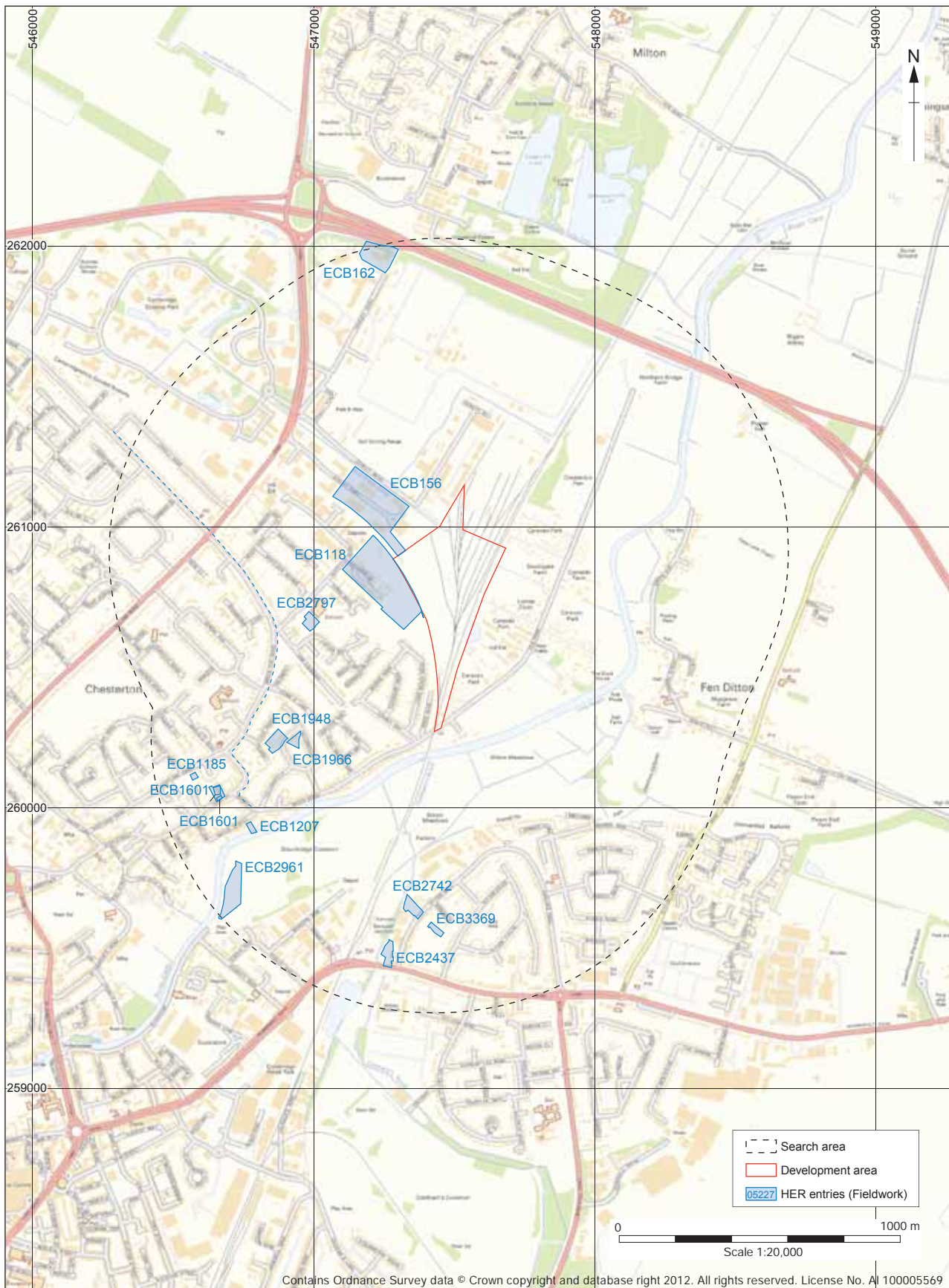


Figure 3: Proposed development area, search area, HER entries (Fieldwork)

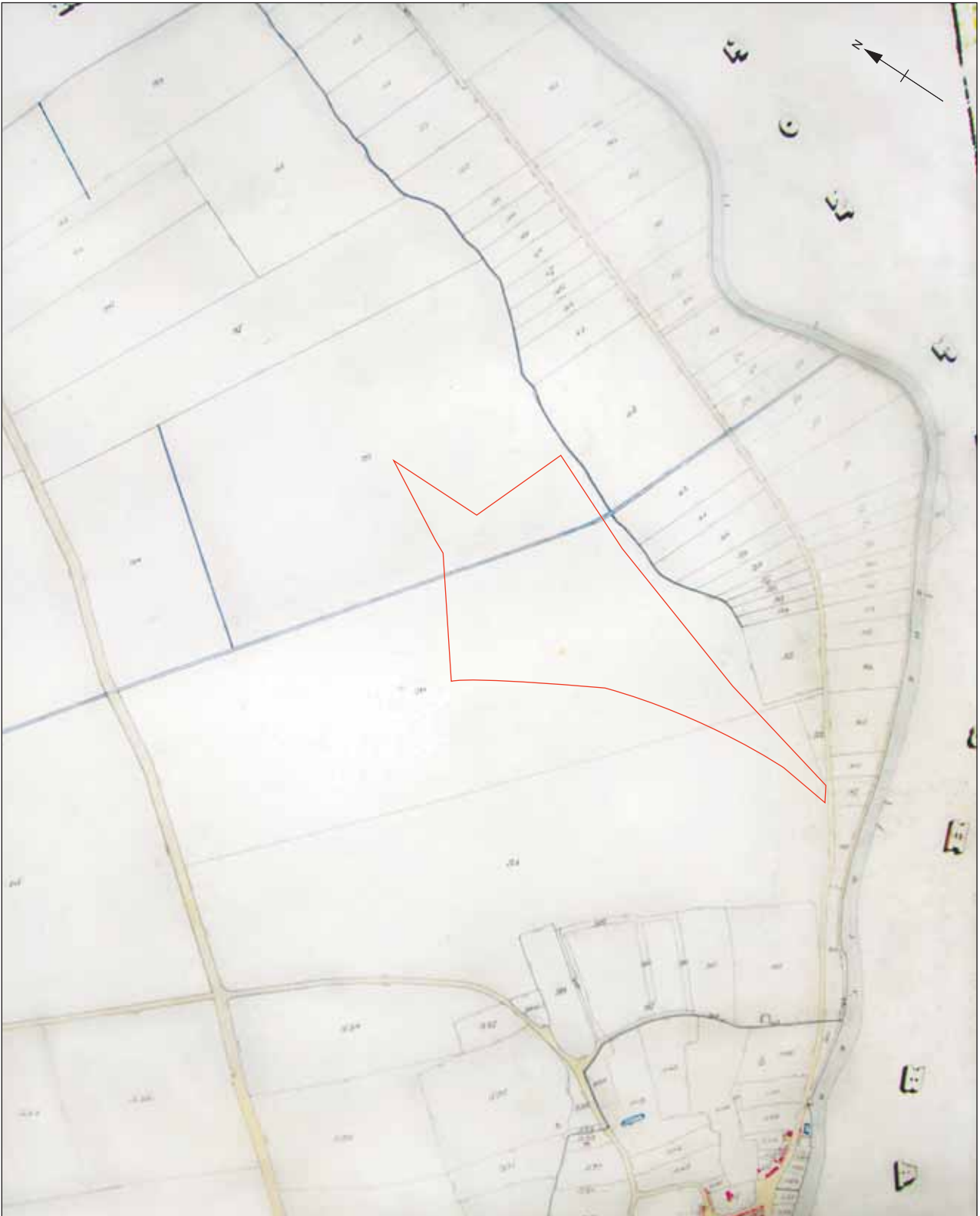


Figure 4: Chesterton Tithe Map 1839-40, with rough location of proposed development area outlined (red)



Figure 5: Chesterton Inclosure Map 1840 Q/RDC59, with rough location of proposed development area outlined (red)

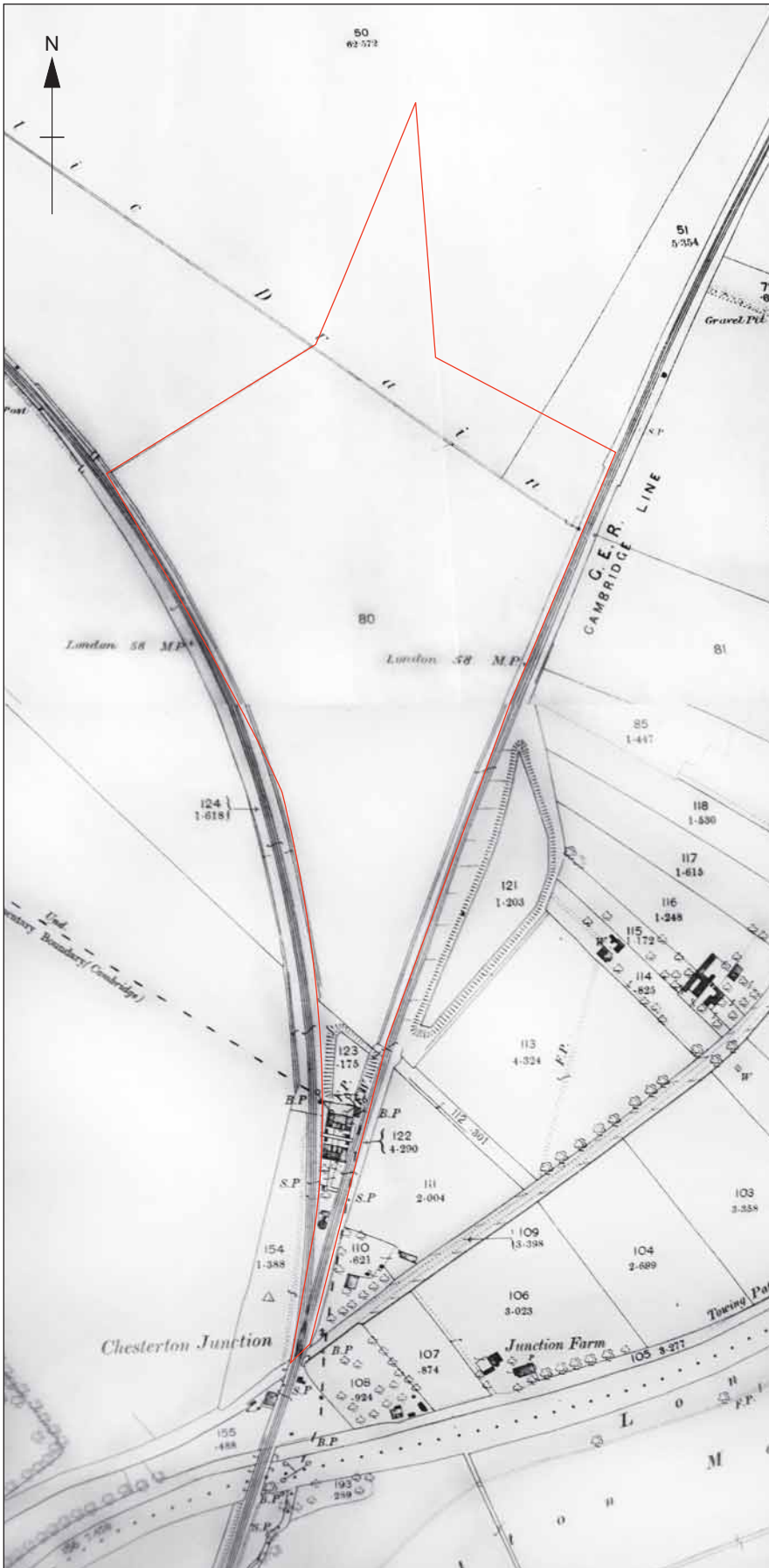


Figure 6: OS 1880, with location of proposed development area outlined (red)

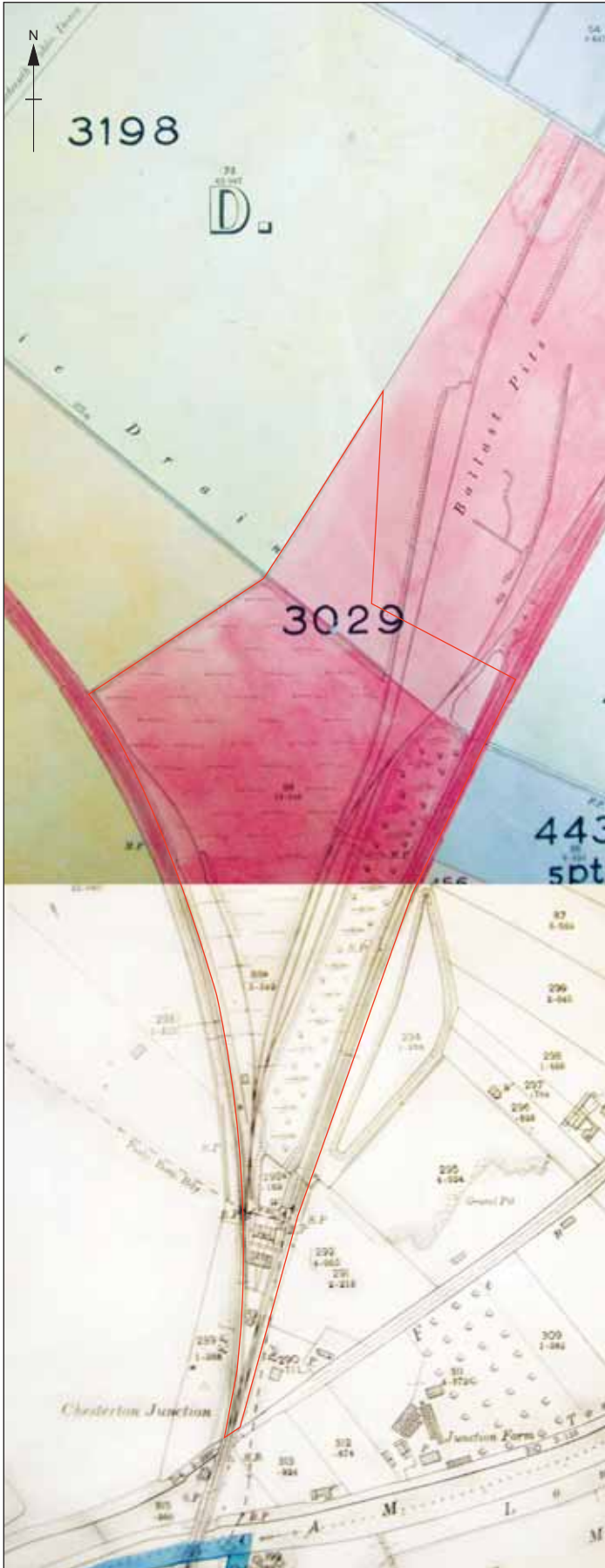


Figure 7: OS 1903, with location of proposed development area outlined (red)

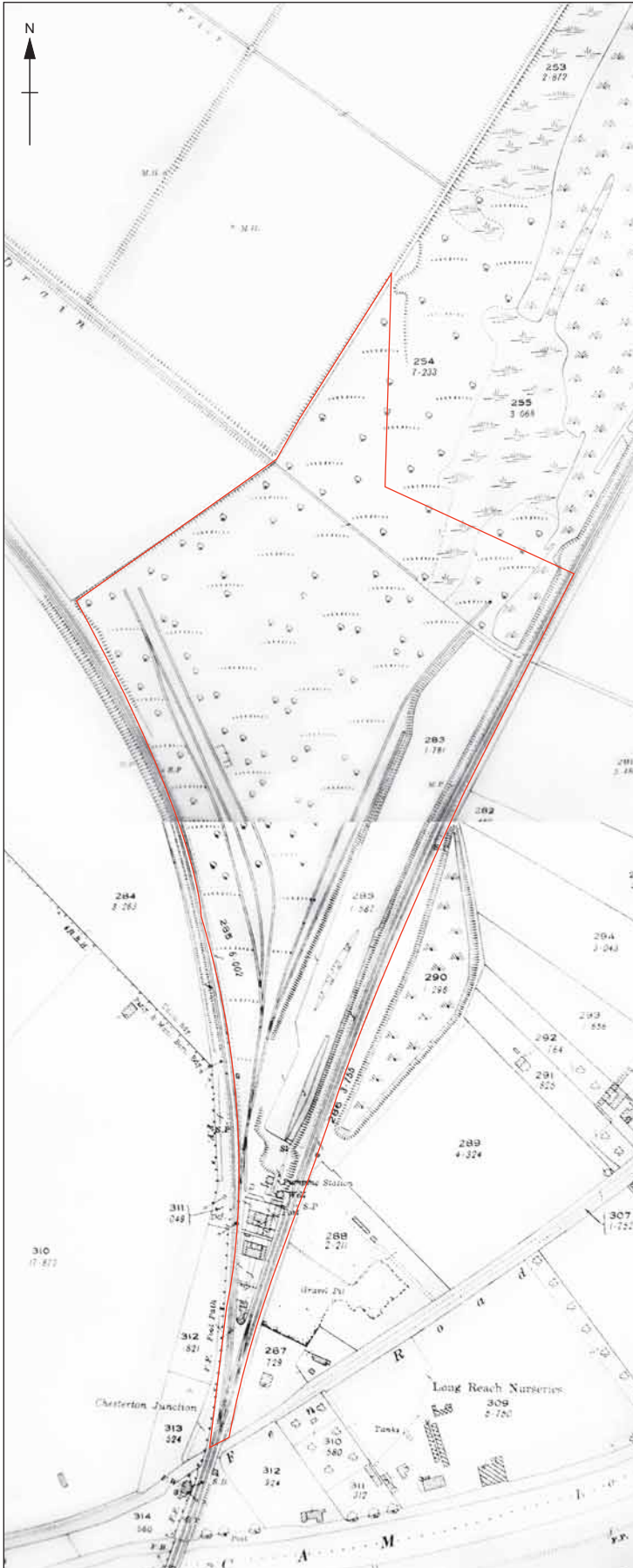


Figure 8: OS 1927, with location of proposed development area outlined (red)

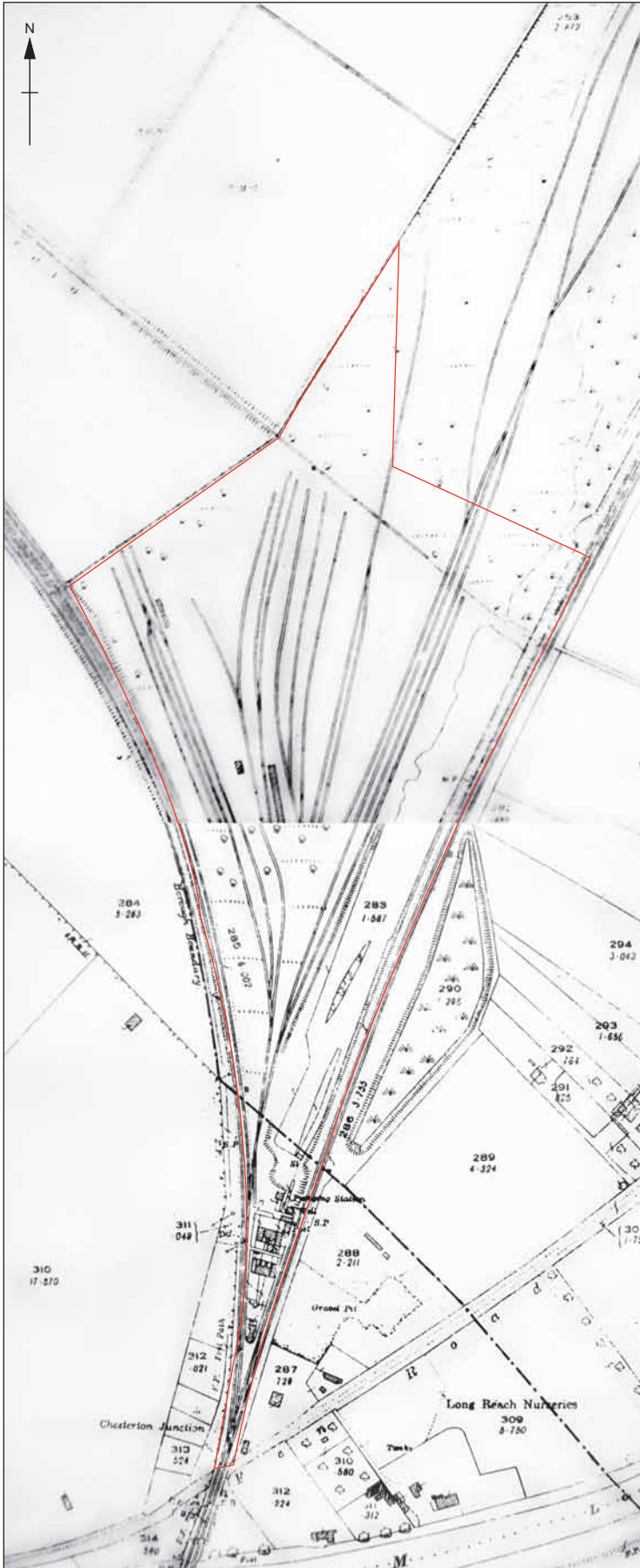


Figure 9: OS 1948, with location of proposed development area outlined (red)



Plate 1: Aerial photograph of the Site (outlined red) from 1944 looking north (US/7PH/GP/LOC285/19-4-44/F24; reproduced with permission of English Heritage)



Plate 2: Aerial photograph of the Site from 1959, looking south-east, with cropmarks foreground right (ZK67/4-7-59; reproduced with permission of Cambridge University Collection of Aerial Photography)



Plate 3: Present day view of the site from the air (Google Earth)



Plate 4: The site looking south-east - area earmarked as a temporary compound for contractors



Plate 5: The site looking north-east - area earmarked as a car park



Plate 6: The extreme northern part of the Site looking north



Plate 7: Existing Buildings - Sub-Station



Plate 8: Existing Buildings – Generator Building



Plate 9: Existing Buildings – Signalling Relay room



Plate 10: Railway Chair Baseplate (or tie plate)



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