SOUTH TRUMPINGTON
Cambridge
CB2

County of Cambridgeshire

Archaeological desk-based assessment

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Note: site outlines may appear differently on some figures owing to distortions in historic maps. North is approximate on early maps.

Executive summary

British Land has commissioned MOLA to carry out an Archaeological Desk Based Assessment to inform opportunities for the site known as South Trumpington, Cambridge in the County of Cambridgeshire. The purpose of this report is to support British Land's response to the Regulation 18 Consultation as part of the emerging Local Plan process. This Desk Based Assessment has been prepared in line with the Cambridge Local Plan 2018 and the South Cambridgeshire Local Plan 2018 and takes into consideration the emerging Greater Cambridge Local Plan.

There have there been two investigations carried out on behalf of the previous landowners which extended into the site. In 2005 fieldwalking, metal detecting, geophysical survey and a watching brief were undertaken over a large area which included the site. Fieldwalking recorded prehistoric flints, Roman pottery, later medieval pottery, and post-medieval building material and pottery. Metal detecting finds included a Mesolithic flint axe head; an Iron Age brooch and coins; Roman jewellery and coins; Saxon strap ends and 2 fragments of decorated guilt bronze; medieval coins; and post-medieval finds. Geophysical survey identified a series of strong anomalies towards the centre of the survey area The watching brief monitored 35 geological trial pits. It revealed evidence of a ridge and furrow field system as well as potential buried soil, areas of soils clearance and quarrying. In 2012–13 fieldwalking, a metal detector survey and a geophysical survey were undertaken on the south-eastern half of the site. Fieldwalking found prehistoric struck flint and 18th/19th century pottery. The metal detector survey found material from the Trumpington prisoner of war camp. The geophysical survey recorded possible concrete pads for buildings of the camp.

This desk-based study assesses the likely impact of future development of the site on archaeological remains (buried heritage assets)

Above ground heritage assets (historic structures) are not discussed in detail, but they have been noted where they assist in the archaeological interpretation of the site. Archaeological remains that may be affected by the proposals comprise:

- **Prehistoric remains**. The site is in a rich and extensive prehistoric landscape, with activity recorded from the Mesolithic to the Iron Age. Fieldwalking on the site has recorded prehistoric flints. The archaeological investigations in the study area have recorded significant prehistoric features including settlement and funerary remains. There is a high potential for prehistoric remains on the site. Isolated finds of flints or pottery would be of low significance, cut features of medium significance with extensive remains of settlement or funerary remains of high significance
- **Roman remains**. The site is 35m to the south-east of a Scheduled Monument covering a Roman settlement. Fieldwalking on the site has recorded Roman jewellery. Archaeological investigations in the study area have remains of settlement and agriculture. There is a high potential for Roman remains on the site. Isolated Roman finds would be of low significance, cut features of medium significance with extensive remains of settlement of high significance.
- **Early medieval remains**. A few early medieval finds were found during fieldwalking on the site. Saxon burials, including one richly furnished burial, and sunken buildings were recorded during an excavation to the north of the site. There is a high potential for early medieval finds, which would be of medium significance, with remains of settlement or burials being of high significance.
- **Later medieval remains**. The site was in area that was used for ridge and furrow agriculture during the later medieval period. A geophysical survey in the eastern part of the site recorded evidence of ridge and furrow. There is a high potential for later medieval agricultural features which would be of low significance. There is a low potential for settlement features as the focus of Trumpington village was some distance to the north of the site.
- **Post-medieval remains**. The majority site remained in fields until World War 2 when a prisoner of war camp was constructed in the south-eastern part of the camp. The fields on the site were subsequently used by the Cambridge Plant Breeding Institute. Remains of the camp were recorded by geophysical survey in the south-eastern part of the site. There is a high potential for buried remains of the camp would be of medium significance.

Past impacts on archaeological survival over the majority of the site will be limited to those associated with ploughing or the digging of drainage ditches or field boundaries. These will have removed or

truncated remains down to c 0.5mbgl, or possible deeper for ditches. The foundations of Trumpington Camp and of Shepherd's Cottage and its associated buildings will have truncated and removed any earlier archaeological remains within their footprint.

A detailed assessment of the potential impacts associated with the future development of the site on archaeological remains will be undertaken once the details become available.

In light of the evidence of multiperiod archaeological activity within the site and the findings of nearby archaeological investigations which have recorded significant archaeological remains, it is likely that the further investigation of archaeological potential will be required, in order to clarify the potential impacts of the future development of the site. Although the precise details would need to be agreed with the Local Planning authority's archaeological advisor, it is suggested that the most appropriate investigation strategy is likely to entail an initial geophysical survey to inform the detailed design followed by archaeological trenched evaluation. These would aim to assess the presence, nature and significance of any archaeological remains in the areas of potential impacts from the future development of the site.

The results of the evaluation would further inform the archaeological mitigation strategy. This might comprise design modifications or targeted archaeological excavation in advance of construction, and/or a watching brief during ground works for remains of lesser significance.

1 Introduction

1.1 Introduction

1.1.1 This Archaeological Desk Based Assessment has been prepared on behalf of British Land in support of the Greater Cambridge Local Plan 'Sites Submission Consultation' exercise.

1.1.2 The promoter, British Land, owns the Site at South Trumpington, Cambridge and are committed to promoting the Site through the emerging Greater Cambridge Local Plan.

1.1.3 British Land have a strong reputation of delivering state-of-the-art developments, in the best strategic locations, built and managed to British Land's industry-leading standards. They do this by bringing together their unique expertise in the delivery of complex developments, as well as their award-winning sustainability practices.

1.1.4 The submission, which this document forms part of, demonstrates that the Site is suitable, achievable, and deliverable for allocation and, ultimately, development, subject to future planning permission(s)."

1.1.5 This submission replaces all technical information provided to Greater Cambridge by the previous landowner (Grosvenor).

1.2 Purpose of the report

1.2.1 The purpose of this report is to support British Land's response to the Regulation 18 Consultation as part of the emerging Local Plan process The report:

- presents the existing archaeological baseline;
- sets out the potential archaeological implications
- identifies what further work may be required to evaluate the archaeological potential and the to establish a mitigation strategy.

1.2.2 This list is not exhaustive but establishes a robust and evidenced baseline to support the future promotion and vision for the Site.

1.2.3 This report concludes that there is a high potential for prehistoric, Roman and early medieval remains on the site which could potentially be of relatively high significance, but a lower potential for significant remains of from the later medieval or post medieval periods.

1.3 The Site

1.3.1 The Site comprises a single parcel of agricultural land separated into smaller parcels by existing hedgerows and extends to approximately 74.25 acres (approximately 30 hectares). The Site is also dissected by a cycle path that links Trumpington to the village of Harston to the south (Fig 1).

1.3.2 The Site is relatively flat, with a gentle fall west to east, but can appear to raise when looking eastwards from the west/northwest edges of the site.

1.3.3 The Site is located to the southwest of Cambridge City Centre. Land to the west of the Site forms Trumpington Meadows Country Park. To the south is the M11, beyond which is currently agricultural but is the site of the South West Travel Hub (SWTH) facility. To the east is the A1309 Hauxton Road, and land further east is also in agricultural use. To the north is the development of Trumpington Meadows, which continues to be developed. Part of the Site is currently used as construction welfare/ logistics associated with Trumpington Meadows.

1.4 Policy Framework

1.4.1 The local, regional and national planning policy framework is set out in Section 11 of this report.

2 Methodology and sources consulted

2.1 Sources

2.1.1 For the purposes of this report, documentary and cartographic sources including results from any archaeological investigations in the site and the area around it were examined in order to determine the likely nature, extent, preservation and significance of any buried heritage assets that may be present within the site or its immediate vicinity. This information has been used to determine the potential for previously unrecorded heritage assets of any specific chronological period to be present within the site.

2.1.2 In order to set the site into its full archaeological and historical context, information was collected on the known historic environment features within a 1km buffer study area around it, as held by the primary repositories of such information within Cambridgeshire. These comprise the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record (CHER). The CHER is managed by Cambridgeshire County Council and includes information from past investigations, local knowledge, find spots, and documentary and cartographic sources. The study area was considered through professional judgement to be appropriate to characterise the historic environment of the site. Occasionally there may be reference to assets beyond this, where appropriate, e.g., where such assets are particularly significant and/or where they contribute to current understanding of the historic environment.

2.1.3 The extent of investigations as shown on Fig 2 may represent the site outline boundary for planning purposes, rather than the actual area archaeologically investigated. Where it has not been possible from archive records to determine the extent of an archaeological investigation (as is sometimes the case with early work), a site is represented on Fig 2 only by a centrepoint.

2.1.4 In addition, the following sources were consulted:

- MOLA – in-house Geographical Information System (GIS) with statutory designations GIS data and archaeological publications;
- Historic England – information on statutory designations including scheduled monuments and listed buildings, along with identified Heritage at Risk;
- Cambridgeshire Record Office, Ely – historic maps and published histories;
- Groundsure– historic Ordnance Survey maps from the first edition (1860–70s) to the present day;
- British Geological Survey (BGS) – solid and drift geology digital map; online BGS geological borehole record data;
- Historic England Archive, Swindon – vertical and specialist (oblique) air photographs;
- Internet – web-published material including the LPA local plan, and information on conservation areas and locally listed buildings.

2.1.5 The assessment included a site visit carried out on the 17th of July 2024. This was to determine the topography of the site; existing land use; and to provide further information on areas of possible past ground disturbance and general historic environment potential: observations made on the site visit have been incorporated into this report.

2.2 Methodology

2.2.1 Fig 2 shows the location of known historic environment features within the study area. These have been allocated a unique assessment reference number (**DBA 1, 2**, etc), which is listed in a gazetteer at the back of this report and is referred to in the text. Where there are a considerable number of listed buildings in the study area, only those within the vicinity of the site (i.e. within 100m) are included, unless their inclusion is considered relevant to the study. Conservation areas are not shown. All distances quoted in the text are approximate (within 5m) and unless otherwise stated are measured from the nearest part of the site boundary.

2.2.2 Section 11 sets out the criteria used to determine the significance of heritage assets. This is based on four values set out in Historic England's *Conservation principles, policies and*

guidance (EH 2008), and comprise evidential, historical, aesthetic and communal value. This DBA assesses the likelihood of such assets to be present within (and beyond) the site, considers factors which may have compromised buried asset survival (i.e. present and previous land use), and sets out the resulting asset significance.

2.2.3 Section 11 includes non-archaeological constraints. Section 13 contains a glossary of technical terms. A full bibliography and list of sources consulted may be found in section 14 with a list of existing site survey data obtained as part of the assessment.

2.3 Assumptions and limitations

2.3.1 No geotechnical data is available for the site. Detailed prediction of geological levels within the site in therefore not possible, but an assessment based on professional judgement has been applied.

3 The Baseline Position: The site: topography and geology

3.1 Site location

3.1.1 The South Trumpington site is located to the southwest of Cambridge City Centre (NGR 543792 253954: Fig 1). The site area is 30ha and is bounded by the M11 to the south, the A1309 to the east, a housing estate to the north-east and fields to the north-west. The site falls within the historic parish of Trumpington, formerly in the county of Cambridgeshire. The majority of the site is within the administration of South Cambridgeshire District Council with a smaller area in the south-east of site within the administration of Cambridge City Council.

3.1.2 The site is c 250m to the south-east of the River Cam.

3.2 Topography and geology

3.2.1 Topography can provide an indication of suitability for settlement, and ground levels can indicate whether the ground has been built up or truncated, which can have implications for archaeological survival. The underlying natural geology of a site can also provide an indication of suitability for early settlement, and potential depth of remains.

3.2.2 There is a gentle slope down from east to west across the site. There are many small, localised changes in level throughout the site.

3.2.3 The ground level is recorded at 11.4m above Ordnance Datum (OD) by the north-western corner of the site, 11.8 m OD by the south-western corner, 18.8m OD by the north-eastern corner and at 17.0m OD by the south-eastern corner (Environment Agency LiDAR data). The slope down across the site is approximately 7m over a distance of approximately 850m.

3.2.4 The underlying geology of the site comprises chalk of the West Melbury Marly Chalk Formation (Fig 3).

3.2.5 The depth of natural geology in the site as an indicator of likely archaeological survival is discussed in detail in section 5.2.

4 The Baseline Position: Archaeological and historical background

4.1 Overview of past investigations

4.1.1 There have there been two investigations which extended into the site. In 2005 fieldwalking, metal detecting, geophysical survey and a watching brief were undertaken over a large area which included the site (**DBA 1a**). In 2012–13 fieldwalking, a metal detector survey and a geophysical survey were undertaken at the Proposed Sports Village site, covering the south-eastern half of the site (**DBA 1b**).

4.1.2 The results of the programmes of investigations were:

- **DBA 1a**: Fieldwalking recorded evidence for prehistoric activity comprising 132 flints. Also recorded were 23 sherds of Roman pottery and 11 sherds of medieval pottery. Post-medieval building material was also found as was post medieval pottery. Metal detecting finds included a Mesolithic flint axe head; an intact Iron Age brooch and coins; Roman brooches, bracelets, a possible ear ring/ finger ring and 3rd century coins; Saxon strap ends and 2 fragments of decorated guilt bronze; medieval coinage and other finds; and post-medieval finds. Geophysical survey identified a series of strong anomalies towards the centre of the survey area. The geophysical survey area did not extend into the site The watching brief monitored 35 geotechnical trial pits. It revealed evidence of a modern ridge and furrow field system as well as potential buried soil, areas of soils clearance and quarrying. The 2005 fieldwork report does not include a plan showing the locations of the trial pits. However it does mention that the trial pits were centred in NGR 543600 253900, which is within the site, near to the southern boundary (CAU 2005).
- **DBA 1b**: Fieldwalking found 101 pieces of struck flint suggestive of prehistoric activity and 177 pieces of 18th and 19th century pottery. The metal detector survey found material from the Trumpington prisoner of war camp. The geophysical survey recorded the layout and possible concrete pads for buildings of the camp, ridge and furrow agriculture, and possible pits and ditches (Stratascan 2013) (see Fig 4).

4.1.3 Within the study area there have been 36 other intrusive investigations. As such the area is well understood archaeologically. Prehistoric remains have been recorded during 27 investigations (**DBA 1a**, **1b**, **2**–**4**, **7**, **9**, **11**, **13**–**15**, **21**–**24**, **30**, **32**–**36**), Roman remains during 12 investigations (**DBA 1a**, **2**–**4**, **12**, **13**, **15**, **16**, **32**–**34**, **36**), early medieval remains during five investigations (**DBA 1a**, **2**, **16**, **20**, **24**), later medieval remains during six investigations (**DBA 1a**, **2**, **12**, **13**, **24**, **27**) and post-medieval remains during 13 investigations (**DBA 1a**, **1b**, **2**, **6**, **8**, **18**, **24**–**28, 31, 33**).

4.1.4 The results of these investigations, along with other known sites and finds within the study area, are discussed by period, below. The date ranges given are approximate.

4.2 Chronological summary

Prehistoric period (800,000 BC–AD 43)

4.2.1 The Lower (800,000–250,000 BC) and Middle (250,000–40,000 BC) Palaeolithic saw alternating warm and cold phases and intermittent perhaps seasonal occupation. During the Upper Palaeolithic (40,000–10,000 BC), after the last glacial maximum, and in particular after around 13,000 BC, further climate warming took place and the environment changed from steppe-tundra to birch and pine woodland. It is probably at this time that Britain first saw continuous occupation. Erosion has removed much of the Palaeolithic land surfaces and finds are typically residual. Palaeolithic worked flints were found at Royston Road pit, Trumpington (**DBA 55**), *c* 500m to the north-east of the site.

4.2.2 The Mesolithic hunter-gatherer communities of the postglacial period (10,000–4000 BC) inhabited a still largely wooded environment. The river valleys would have been favoured in providing a dependable source of food (from hunting and fishing) and water, as well as a

means of transport and communication. Evidence of activity is characterised by flint tools rather than structural remains.

4.2.3 Mesolithic flints have been found within the study area. A Mesolithic flint axe head was found by metal detecting at Trumpington Meadows (**DBA 1a**). An evaluation at Trumpington Meadows (**DBA 2**), immediately north and west of the site, recorded Late Mesolithic/earlier Neolithic cores, waste blades and flakes. Fieldwalking at Edmundsoles (**DBA 4**), c 100m south-west of the site, recorded Mesolithic flints. A small late Mesolithic to Neolithic flint assemblage was found during an excavation at Addenbrooke's Access Road (**DBA 9**), c 80m to the east of the site. A Mesolithic flint scatter comprising cores, flakes and retouched flakes was recorded during an excavation at Rectory Farm, Great Shelford (**DBA 13**), *c* 700m to the south of the site. At Clay Farm (**DBA 35**), *c* 970m to the north-east of the site, an excavation recorded Mesolithic microliths along with Mesolithic or Early Neolithic blades and cores.

4.2.4 The Neolithic (4000–2000 BC) is usually seen as the time when hunter gathering gave way to farming and settled communities, and forest clearance occurred for the cultivation of crops and the construction of communal monuments. Pollen records indicate forest clearance over large areas of the British Isles during this period.

4.2.5 Two Neolithic burial monuments were recorded during an excavation at Trumpington Meadows (**DBA 2**) Monument I comprised at circular feature with the remains of four burials at its centre. Monument II comprised a continuous ditch on average 1.15m in width with the remains of a single burial at its centre. The two monuments were *c* 150m to the north-east of the site. Neolithic finds were recorded during fieldwalking at Edmundsoles (**DBA 4**), c 100m south-west of the site. A Neolithic feature comprising a tree throw, containing two pieces of flint tempered pottery and a narrow flint blade was recorded during an excavation at Addenbrooke's Access Road (**DBA 9**), *c* 80m to the east of the site. At Glebe Farm (**DBA 11**), 100 north-east of the site, an excavation revealed a small group of early Neolithic pits, post-holes and utilised treethrows. Two pits contained 178 sherds of pot and 187 worked flints between them. An excavation at Trumpington Park and Ride (**DBA 21**), *c* 150m north of the site, recorded early Neolithic features included a large number of tree root bowls, some containing worked flint, possibly representing evidence for tree clearance on the site. Fourteen pits and postholes were assigned to the earlier Neolithic, one pit containing a significant quantity of pottery in association with pig bones and a flint assemblage. A single pit contained Grooved Ware sherds, dated to the later Neolithic. A number of Neolithic objects were also recovered. Tree root holes, interpreted as evidence for tree clearance and assumed to be early Neolithic in date were recorded at John Lewis Warehouse (**DBA 22**), *c* 420m north-east of the site. A number of Neolithic pits and tree throws were recorded at Addenbrooke's Access Road site 3 (**DBA 34**), *c* 950m to the north-east of the site. At Clay Farm (**DBA 35**), *c* 970m to the north-east of the site, an excavation recorded a small early Neolithic pit.

4.2.6 The Bronze Age (2000–600 BC) is characterised by technological change, when copper and then bronze eventually replaced flint and stone as the main material for everyday tools. It is seen as a period of increasing social complexity and organised landscapes, probably due to increasing pressure on available resources.

4.2.7 During the evaluation at Trumpington Meadows (**DBA 2**) a Bronze Age ring ditch was recorded near to the River Cam, *c* 350m north-east of the site. The following excavation recorded possible Bronze Age use of the Neolithic Monument I. At Addenbrooke's Access Road (**DBA 9**), *c* 80m to the east of the site a small pit of middle Bronze Age date which produced 30 sherds of pottery was found. The pit was associated with a scatter of undated pits and postholes, although no evidence was recovered to confirm these were of a similar date. At Lingey Fen (**DBA 14**), *c* 400m west of the site, an excavation recorded two prehistoric timber trackways during the construction of the Cambridge Western Bypass. The trackways were dated to 1000–900BC. At Trumpington Park and Ride (**DBA 21**), *c* 150m north of the site, an excavation recorded a small number of Bronze Age features, consisting mainly of pits and one possible posthole. A number of Bronze Age pits were recorded at John Lewis Warehouse (**DBA 22**), *c* 420m north-east of the site. At the New Waitrose Site (**DBA 24**), *c* 750m north-east of the site, a complex series of intercutting ditches and smaller discrete curvilinear features of possible late Bronze Age / early Iron Age date were recorded. Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age dich was recorded at Shelford Road compound (**DBA 33**), *c* 980m to the north-east of the site. At Addenbrooke's Access Road site 3 (**DBA 34**), *c* 950m to the north-east of the site, Middle Bronze Age activity was characterised by a rectilinear field system, with one

ditch containing the partial remains of a Deverel-Rimbury urn. A large enclosure ditch which following the edge of the field system was also established and a large middle-late Bronze Age pit was excavated. A number of middle Bronze Age burnt stone spreads and pits, including two cooking pits were also recorded . At Clay Farm (**DBA 35**), *c* 970m to the north-east of the site, an excavation recorded a series of middle Bronze Age field systems, enclosures and settlements. The earliest land divisions were thought to be a series of linear ditches forming strip fields, orientated north-west to south-east. A more intricate system of enclosures and field boundaries was constructed over these early ditches. Finally, discrete areas of settlement were established within the system of fields and enclosures which contained a large assemblages of finds.

4.2.8 During the Iron Age (600 BC–AD 43), the climate deteriorated with colder weather and more rainfall. The period is characterised by expanding population, which necessitated the intensification of agricultural practices and the utilisation of marginal land. Hillforts were established in lowland Britain, linked to tribal land ownership.

4.2.9 The evaluation at Trumpington Meadows (**DBA 2**) recorded extensive Iron Age activity comprising wide-spread pitting and two enclosures, one of sub-circular form, the other rectilinear. The following excavation recorded early to middle Iron Age settlement features indicated a settlement covering *c* 7ha. Although no clear evidence of structural remains were identified, it was suggested that a possible 10 structures could be theorised based on voids in the pit clusters and the distribution of daub. A total of 12 inhumations were also recorded from the site. Three middle Iron Age enclosures were also recorded.

4.2.10 At Edmundsoles (**DBA 4**), *c* 100m south-west of the site, an Iron Age/Roman site was discovered through fieldwalking. At Glebe Farm (**DBA 7**), *c* 350m north-east of the site, features were recorded suggested to be of an open settlement of early-middle Iron Age date, which may have been superseded by a later Iron Age settlement enclosure. A single inhumation was also recovered, and presumed to be of Iron Age date. A further excavation at Glebe Farm (**DBA 11**) recorded early and middle Iron Age pits, and an early-middle Iron Age boundary ditch system.

4.2.11 At Trumpington Park and Ride (**DBA 21**), *c* 150m north of the site, an excavation recorded over 900 early Iron Age features, comprising pits, postholes and enclosures. Some of the small pits contained specific artefactual assemblages, such as combinations of human skull fragments, loom weights, quern stones and large quantities of animal bone, with evidence that some of these pits has been deliberately infilled with certain objects and deposits, suggesting some form of ceremonial activity at the site. Sixteen complete four post structure were identified on the western part of the site, suggested to be grain storage towers, excarnation platforms or mortuary structures. Three possible mortuary enclosures were identified on the basis of the conspicuous presence of human remains. Two groups of features on the site produced a number of small finds and selected artefacts, suggested to be of some symbolic or votive significance, and are tentatively labelled as 'shrines'. A number of boundary and enclosure ditches were also recorded.

4.2.12 Iron Age pits were revealed during soil improvement works at Paternoster Field (**DBA 52**), *c* 350m north-east of the site. A number of Iron Age pits and postholes were recorded at John Lewis Warehouse site (**DBA 22**), *c* 420m north-east of the site, and the Magistrate's Court site (**DBA 23**), c 500m north-east of the site. At the New Waitrose Site (**DBA 24**), *c* 750m north-east of the site, a complex series of intercutting ditches and smaller discrete curvilinear features of possible Late Bronze Age / Early Iron Age date were recorded. At 77 Shelford Road (**DBA 30**), *c* 850m north-east of the site, a ditch containing a small quantity of mid to late Iron Age pottery and animal bone was recorded. The presence of a large open settlement of Early Iron Age date was suggested by pottery within features recoded at Clay Farm (**DBA 32**), *c* 950m north-east of the site. Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age dich was recorded at Shelford Road compound (**DBA 33**), *c* 980m to the north-east of the site. At Addenbrooke's Access Road site 3 (**DBA 34**), *c* 950m to the north-east of the site, a late Iron Age field system was recorded.

4.2.13 An Iron Age enclosure and pts were revealed during an excavation at Rectory Farm (**DBA 13**), *c* 700m to the south of the site. An evaluation at Cantelupe Farm (**DBA 15**), *c* 950m west of the site, recorded ditches of a field system, one of which contained Iron Age pottery.

4.2.14 The site is in a rich and extensive prehistoric landscape, with activity recorded from the Mesolithic to the Iron Age. Features recorded include settlement and funerary remains. There

is a high potential that further such remains are present on the site.

Roman period (AD 43–410)

4.2.15 A small Roman settlement (*Duroliponte*) was established on Castle Hill to the north-west of the centre of Cambridge, *c* 5km north of the site. A Roman road (Margary route 240) was *c* 300m to the south-east of the site (Margary 1967, 212). The CHER records this route as a possible Roman road from Red Cross to Hauxton (**DBA 59**). Small settlements and agricultural fields often developed alongside such roads.

4.2.16 The site is *c* 35m to the south of a Scheduled Monument, Romano-British settlement site south-west of Trumpington (**DBA 93**). This site was excavated in 1969 (**DBA 3**, **DBA 48**). Evidence was recovered of three phases of ditched enclosure and an earlier, narrow ditch on a different line. An Iron Age sherd was found in the primary silt of a Phase 2 ditch. A fragment of Terra Sigillata, probably of 1st century AD, was from a Phase 3 ditch. A number of animal bones, of horse, cattle, sheep and goat were recovered.

4.2.17 Roman brooches, bracelets, a possible ear ring/ finger ring and 3rd century coins were found during fieldwalking at Trumpington Meadows (**DBA 1a**). The area of the large-scale survey extended into the site. The evaluation at Trumpington Meadows (**DBA 2**) recorded a 2nd-4th century settlement and land surfaces was identified and three separate areas of field-system ditches with a ladder-like arrangement of settlements in the area. Roman activity was found in a near continuous swathe along the lower ground skirting the river edge. There may be an association with a Roman landing place on the Cam (**DBA 50**), *c* 250m to the west of the site. An Iron Age/Roman site was discovered through fieldwalking at Edmundsoles (**DBA 4**), *c* 100m south-west of the site.

4.2.18 An evaluation at Cambridge Southern Relief (**DBA 12**), *c* 700m east of the site, recorded a concentration of Roman pottery in ditches. Features identified appear to relate to the maintenance or development of agricultural systems, especially drainage during the Roman period. A ditch with several sherds of Roman pottery was recorded at Rectory Farm (**DBA 13**), *c* 700m to the south of the site. An evaluation at Cantelupe Farm (**DBA 15**), *c* 950m west of the site, recorded a double ditched feature from which 2nd century pottery was recovered, suggesting a Late Iron Age/early Roman date for the alignment, which probably formed a droveway/trackway associated with the adjacent settlement (**DBA 94**).

4.2.19 An excavation at Grantchester in 1917–18 (**DBA 16**), *c* 750m north-west of the site, found foundation walls, Roman flue tiles, roof tiles, etc, evidence of extensive Roman domestic and agricultural buildings. At Clay Farm (**DBA 32**), *c* 950m north-east of the site, a large Roman site was investigated, consisting of a series of interlinked rectilinear enclosures, dating to the 1st to 3rd centuries. In the south-western part of the evaluation area a concentration of features was observed, suggested to be the north-eastern margin of a Roman settlement. At Shelford Road (**DBA 33**), *c* 980m north-east of the site, Roman activity consisted of a series of narrow, shallow ditches on, two curvilinear ditches, three pits and several other ditches. At Addenbrooke's Access Road site 3 (**DBA 34**), *c* 950m to the north-east of the site, quarrying activity and ditched enclosures dating to the early Roman period were revealed. Ditches and pits of possible Roman date were found at 115 Shelford Road (**DBA 36**), *c* 900m to the north-east of the site.

4.2.20 Cremations and inhumations of apparent Roman date were found in 1879 at Hauxton Mill (**DBA 63**), *c* 970m south-west of the site

4.2.21 A further area of Roman activity is noted at Grantchester, *c* 600m north-west of the site. A Roman Doric column was found in 1917 (**DBA 77**). Remains of stone and timber buildings were also noted during the first World War with building debris including stone, roof tiles, painted plaster and opus signinum (**DBA 78**). Cropmark remains of possible Roman enclosures and settlement are also noted in this area (**DBA 79**).

4.2.22 Cropmarks of possible Roman settlement are noted North of Hauxton (**DBA 61**), *c* 630 south of the site and, of Roman enclosures at Harston (**DBA 65**), *c* 800m south-west of the site

4.2.23 The site is in an area of extensive Roman activity located on the banks of the River Cam. There is a high potential for Roman remains to be present on the site.

Early medieval period (AD 410–1066)

4.2.24 Following the withdrawal of the Roman army from England in the early 5th century AD, The south of England fell into social and economic decline. Germanic ('Saxon') settlers arrived from mainland Europe, with occupation in the form of small villages and an economy initially based on agriculture. By the end of the 6th century a number of kingdoms had emerged, and as the ruling families adopted Christianity, endowments of land were made to the church. Landed estates (manors) can be identified from the 7th century onwards; some, as Christianity was widely adopted, with a main 'Minster' church and other subsidiary churches or chapels.

4.2.25 In the 9th and 10th centuries, the Minster system began to be replaced by local parochial organisation, with formal areas of land centred on settlements served by a parish church.

4.2.26 In AD 991 Trumpington was given by Ealdorman Beorhtnoth to the monks of Ely. The focus of settlement was probably a ford over the Cam, *c* 650m north of the site, which had been in use from the Iron Age (VCH *Cambridgeshire* viii).

4.2.27 A few early medieval finds were found during fieldwalking at Trumpington Meadows (**DBA 1a**). The area of the large-scale survey extended into the site. The evaluation at Trumpington Meadows (**DBA 2**) recorded significant early medieval archaeology. The earliest phase of Saxon activity comprised at least four inhumations, four sunken featured buildings, one rectangular post built structure, a semi-circular post setting, two wells and a number of pits dating to around the 7th century. The inhumations included the grave of a female aged 16-18, who was buried on a bed with a rich assemblage of grave goods including a gold and garnet cross and linked pins, a knife, comb, chatelaine, chain ring, iron bed fittings, pins, beads, mounts, loops and eyelets. The inhumations were found *c* 500m to the north of the site. The second phase of Saxon activity was characterised by field boundaries and paddock systems with large wells or waterholes throughout.

4.2.28 An excavation at Grantchester (**DBA 16**), *c* 750m north-west of the site, found a fragment of a Saxon bone comb. An evaluation ay Anstey Hall (**DBA 20**), *c* 720m north-east of the site, four ditches that were tentatively dated to the middle Saxon period. A contemporary beam slot, three pits and a cess pit containing a significant animal bone assemblage and fragment of a bone comb were also identified. Late Saxon features were also recorded comprising a flat bottomed linear, a pit and structural features consisting of a pair of narrow gullies and two post-holes. These features yielded sherds of Saxon pottery. At the New Waitrose site (**DBA 24**), c 750m north-east of the site, an enclosure system of possible early or middle Saxon date was recorded.

4.2.29 The site is to the south of the focus of early medieval settlement which was probably in the area of Anstey Hall, however it is an area of early medieval activity. Burials and sunken houses are recorded 500m to the north of the site, which indicates that the River Cam was an area of Saxon activity in the 7th century. Fieldwalking has recorded early medieval finds on the site.

Later medieval period (AD 1066–1485)

4.2.30 In 1086 the manor was held by William de Cailly, and there were 33 peasants, besides 4 slaves living in Trumpington. Trumpington manor house was recorded from the 1280s and probably occupied the site of the present Trumpington Hall (**DBA 83**), *c* 900m north of the site (VCH *Cambridgeshire* viii). The settlement likely became more focused in this area during the later medieval period.

4.2.31 Later medieval pottery was found during fieldwalking at Trumpington Meadows, with metal detecting finds comprising coinage, buckles, belt fittings, strap ends, a copper alloy pilgrims badge, a lead seal matrix and a group of copper alloy book clasps. The watching brief found evidence of ridge and furrow agriculture in the western part of the site (**DBA 1a**). Evidence of later medieval extraction pits and ridge and furrow agriculture was recorded during the excavation at Trumpington Meadows (**DBA 2**).

4.2.32 Later medieval drainage and boundary ditches found during an evaluation at Cambridge Southern Relief (**DBA 12**), *c* 700m east of the site. Four medieval gravel pits and a medieval burial were found at Rectory Farm (**DBA 13**) *c* 700m to the south of the site. At the New Waitrose site (**DBA 24**), *c* 750m north-east of the site, large ditch of medieval date, with a decorated bone comb handle of the 14th century date, was recorded. Two cut features containing sherds of later medieval pottery were found at Bidwells (**DBA 27**), *c* 900m north-east of the site.

4.2.33 The village of Trumpington was focussed around the manor house in the later medieval period. The site was in an area of ridge and furrow agriculture, at some distance to the south of the village.

Post-medieval period (AD 1485–present)

4.2.34 Cole's map of Cambridgeshire of 1760 (Fig 5) is a small-scale map but it does show the site in open fields to the south of Trumpington.

4.2.35 The Trumpington Inclosure map of 1804 (Fig 6) shows the site in a large open field, known as Hauxton Field. The field is marked as belong to Christopher Anstey, Esq.

4.2.36 The Ordnance Survey 1st edition 6ft:mile map of 1886 (Fig 7) shows the enclosure of the open field of Hauxton Field on the site. Field boundaries are shown in the central and southern parts of the site. In the centre of the site is one building (later marked as Shepherd's Cottage). The Cambridge and Bletchley branch of the London and North West Railway in noted just to the north of the site. No changes to the site are noted on the Ordnance Survey 2nd edition 6ft:mile map of 1901 (not reproduced).

4.2.37 The Ordnance Survey 3rd edition 6ft:mile map of 1928 (Fig 8) shows two new buildings at Shepherd's Cottage in the centre of the site. An earthen bank is shown running through the eastern part of the site. There are two small lanes running north and east from Shepherd's Cottage.

4.2.38 During World War 2 a prisoner of war camp, Trumpington Camp 45 (**DBA 1c**), was constructed in the southern part of the site. The camp housed firstly Italian prisoners and the German prisoners. After the war the camp was converted into a National Service Hostel for displaced persons (CAU 2015).

4.2.39 The camp can be seen in the Ordnance Survey 1:10000 scale map of 1959–60 (Fig 9), in the south-eastern part of the site comprising a large number of small rectangular huts. No other changes are noted on the site.

4.2.40 In 1955 the Cambridge Plant Breeding Institute moved to Trumpington, originally being housed in Anstey Hall, c 800m north-east of the site. New research facilities were built to the south of Anstey Hall in the 1960s. The buildings of the research facility can be seen to the north of the site in the Ordnance Survey 1:10000 scale map of 1972–74 (Fig 10). The fields of the site were used by the Institute for research purposes. This can be seen in an aerial photograph from 1975 (Fig 11).

4.2.41 Ordnance Survey 1:10000 scale map of 1981-84 (Fig 12) shows the construction of the M11 to the south-west of the site. On the site two of the buildings of Shepherd's Cottage have been demolished. New tracks have been created for a path leading to bridge over the M11.

4.2.42 In 1987 the Cambridge Plant Breeding Institute was privatised and research facilities were later moved to Norwich. The fields on the site were returned to agriculture while development took place to the north of the site.

4.2.43 The Ordnance Survey 1:10000 scale map of 2024 (Fig 13) shows the site in fields with paths running through the centre. Shepherd's Cottage has been demolished. The existing residential development at South Trumpington is shown to the north of the site.

4.3 LiDAR data analysis

4.3.1 Environment Agency 1m Digital Terrain Model (DTM) LiDAR was obtained for the site. The Hillshade tool in ESRI ArcGIS was utilised to render the data into a format to show any archaeological features (Fig 14). No archaeological features are apparent in the data. The only features noted are modern paths, field boundaries, paths and an evidence of disturbance in the area of Shepherd's Cottage.

5 The Baseline Position: Settings Assessment

5.1.1 A setting assessment was undertaken as an additional level of analysis to evaluate the potential impact of the future development of the site on the setting of nearby designated heritage assets, in this case Scheduled Monuments. The setting of a Scheduled Monument is defined as the surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Where that experience is capable of being affected by a proposed development (in any way) then the proposed development can be said to affect the setting of that asset. The extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, they may affect the ability to appreciate that significance or may be neutral (NPPF glossary, MHCLG 2021 glossary).

5.1.2 The setting assessment follows Historic England's Good practice advice in planning Note 3 (second edition) (HE 2017) which assists local authorities, planning and other consultants, owners, applicants and other interested parties in the management of change within the settings of heritage assets. It will also provide information on implementing historic environment policy in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF). Historic England recommends the following broad approach to assessment, undertaken as a series of steps that apply proportionately to complex or more straightforward cases. The steps are as follows:

- Step 1: Identify which heritage assets and their settings are affected
- Step 2: Assess the degree to which these settings and views make a contribution to the significance of the heritage asset(s) or allow significance to be appreciated
- Step 3: Assess the effect of the proposed development, whether beneficial or harmful, on the significance or the ability to appreciate it.
- Step 4: Explore ways to maximise enhancement and avoid or minimise harm
- Step 5: Make and document the decision and monitor outcomes

5.1.3 Steps 1 and 2 are presented here, Step 3 within Section 6: The Likely impacts of the Opportunity, Step 4 within Section 7: The Approach at South Trumpington and Step 5 is covered by Sections 4, 6 and ultimately the recommendations of the LPA. A full description of each step can be found within the Heritage Assessment undertaken for this site and submitted as an associated document (MOLA 2024)

5.1.4 The process involved a site visit to inspect the views towards, from and through the future development. Photographs were taken to illustrate the presence or absence of setting issues from various positions within the vicinity.

Step 1: Scheduled Monuments with the Study area

5.1.5 Historic England's National Heritage List for England (NHLE) is a register of all nationally designated (statutorily protected) historic buildings and sites in England, such as listed buildings, scheduled monuments, and registered parks and gardens. The NHLE includes four Scheduled Monuments within the study area.

5.1.6 The study area considered for this report was set at 1km as an appropriate size to assess the historic character of the area, taking into account the scale of the future development of the site and the generally open topography. The Scheduled Monuments within 1km of the site are listed in Table 1 below and those which are relevant to the study are discussed in further detail. There is one Scheduled Monument relevant to the assessment whose setting and significance has potential to be affected by the proposals.

5.1.7 The locations of all the Scheduled Monuments within 1km of the site boundary are identified in Fig 2 and are shown in the tables below. The official list descriptions as recorded with Historic England can be found within the Gazetteer in Section 8.

Table 1: Scheduled Monuments with Study Area

DBA no	NHLE Ref.	Description	Location	Distance and location from Site	
93	1006903	Romano-British settlement site	South West of Trumpington	35m	NW
94	1006867	Settlement complex	North East of Haslingfield	500m	W

95	1006892	Settlement complex	North of Hauxton	850m	SW
96	1020440	Moated site at Manor Farm: Scheduled Monument. The monument includes a medieval moated site located at Manor Farm,	*c* 150m south of the parish church of St Mary and St Andrew. Trumpington	950m	NW

5.1.8 Site visits took place on 17th July and 2nd September 2024, both during a time of limited visual permeability through intervening vegetation.

5.1.9 Following the desk-based study, the walkover survey and an initial assessment of the future development of the site within the landscape, the setting of one Scheduled Monument, **DBA 93**, may be affected by the proposed development. The remaining three have been scoped out of this assessment at this stage because they will not be affected by the proposed development, for reasons of distance, intervisibility and the degree of change to their settings.

Table 2: Scheduled Monuments and the potential for their setting to be affected

DBA no	NHLE Ref.	Description	Distance	Potential to be affected
93	1006903	Romano-British settlement site	95m north-westt	Very Low – No remains visible

Step 2: Assessment of the settings

5.1.10 The fields within the agricultural landscape which make up the site do not possess any heritage significance and are therefore not considered in this section. Instead, this section will focus on the nearby listed buildings and conservation area. The site setting has remained basically rural despite the expansion of Cambridge westwards, the construction of the railway (now disused) to the north and the M11 motorway to the west.

Roman British Settlement site

5.1.11 The Scheduled Monument lies c.35m to the north-west of the site boundary in open field (**DBA 93**). The Scheduled Monument covers the site of a Romano-British settlement site south-west of Trumpington excavated in 1969 (see paragraph 4.2.16). No remains are upstanding or were prior to the excavation. The remains were discovered during an archaeological excavation prior to the area being used for sugar beet trials when the land was part of the Plant Breeding Institute (**DBA3** and **48**).

5.1.12 The setting makes no contribution to the significance of the Scheduled Monument (SM), given that the SM can no longer be experienced and there is nothing within the landscape to identify the presence or absence of any form of settlement.

6 The Baseline Position: Statement of significance

6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 This section discusses historic impacts on the site which may have compromised archaeological survival from earlier periods, identified primarily from historic maps, and information on the likely depth of deposits.

6.1.2 This is followed by an assessment of the likely potential for archaeological remains to be present in the site (high, moderate, low, or no potential if it is clear that any archaeological remains will have already been removed by past ground disturbance); and – in accordance with the NPPF – a statement of the significance (high, medium, low, or negligible) of the known or likely remains in the site. This is based on current understanding of the baseline conditions, past impacts, and professional judgement. Occasionally, 'uncertain' may be used where there is a clear potential for buried heritage assets to be present but current knowledge is insufficient to allow significance to be determined.

6.2 Factors affecting archaeological survival

Levels of natural geology, and past truncation

6.2.1 No geotechnical investigation has been carried out on the site in connection with the current opportunities. Geological levels have been estimated from one BGS historic borehole and the results from the monitoring of previous trial pits (**DBA 1a**).

6.2.2 The BGS historic borehole (Ref: TL45SW110) recorded 0.6m of topsoil over the chalk. The previous trial pits recorded topsoil of 0.3–0.4m thickness; subsoil varying between 0.1m and 0.5m thickness and the top of the chalk at 0.5–0.9m below ground level (mbgl).

Past impacts

6.2.3 Given the open, undeveloped nature of most of the site, past impacts on archaeological survival will be limited to those associated with ploughing or the digging of drainage ditches or field boundaries. These will have removed or truncated remains down to *c* 0.5mbgl, or possible deeper for ditches.

6.2.4 The foundations of Trumpington Camp, which are still present beneath the ground, and of Shepherd's Cottage and its associated buildings will have truncated and removed any earlier archaeological remains within their footprint, Although these may have been a relatively shallow. The foundations of the camp buildings are of archaeological interest themselves.

Likely depth and thickness of archaeological remains

6.2.5 The foundations of Trumpington Camp are of archaeological interest. These remains would likely lie just beneath the topsoil.

6.2.6 Any other archaeological remains will also lie beneath the topsoil and subsoil at 0.5–0.9mbgl, extending to an unknown depth.

6.3 Archaeological potential, and significance of likely remains

6.3.1 The nature of likely archaeological survival in the area of the future development is summarised here, taking into account the levels of natural geology and the level and nature of later disturbance and truncation discussed above.

Statement of Significance

6.3.2 *The site has a high potential for prehistoric remains*. The site is in a rich and extensive prehistoric landscape, with activity recorded from the Mesolithic to the Iron Age. Fieldwalking on the site has recorded prehistoric flints. The archaeological investigations in the study area have recorded significant prehistoric features including settlement and funerary remains.

Isolated finds of flints or pottery would be of **low** significance, cut features of **medium** significance with extensive remains of settlement or funerary remains of **high** significance, as derived from their evidential value.

6.3.3 *The site has a high potential for Roman remains*. The site is 35m to the south-east of a Scheduled Monument covering a Roman settlement. Fieldwalking on the site has recorded Roman jewellery. Archaeological investigations in the study area have remains of settlement and agriculture. Roman finds would be of **low** significance, cut features of **medium** significance with extensive remains of settlement of **high** significance, as derived from their historical and evidential value.

6.3.4 *The site has a high potential for early-medieval remains*. A few early medieval finds were found during fieldwalking on the site. Saxon burials, including one richly furnished burial, and sunken buildings were recorded during an excavation to the north of the site. Early medieval finds would be of **medium** significance with remains of settlement or burials of **high** significance as derived from their evidential and historical value.

6.3.5 *The site has a high potential for later-medieval agricultural remains and a low potential for settlement remains*. In the later medieval period settlement was focused some distance to the north of the site The site was in area that was used for ridge and furrow agriculture. A geophysical survey in the eastern part of the site recorded evidence of ridge and furrow. Later medieval agricultural features would be of **low** significance as derived from their evidential and historical value

6.3.6 *The site has a high potential for post-medieval remains*. The majority site remained in fields until World War 2 when a prisoner of war camp was constructed in the south-eastern part of the camp. The fields on the site were subsequently used by the Cambridge Plant Breeding Institute. Remains of the camp were recorded by geophysical survey in the eastern part of the site. Buried remains of the camp would be of **medium** significance as derived from their evidential and historical value.

7 The Likely Impacts of the Opportunity

7.1 Proposals

7.1.1 This report has been prepared in support of British Land's submission to the Greater Cambridge Local Plan (Regulation 18) Consultation exercise and assesses the potential impact of future development at the Site – and specifically consider the Illustrative Development Option.

Implications

Buried Archaeology

7.1.2 The identification of physical impacts on buried heritage assets within a site takes into account any activity which would entail ground disturbance, for example site set up works, remediation, landscaping and the construction of new basements and foundations. As it is assumed that the operational (completed development) phase would not entail any ground disturbance there would be no additional archaeological impact and this is not considered further.

7.1.3 The built form of the Illustrative Development Option is expected to be acceptable from an archaeology perspective, and subject to further design evolution, archaeological considerations are not expected to prevent the site coming forward for development, or to be an impediment to the promotion of the site for development

7.1.4 It is outside the scope of this archaeological report to consider the impact of the Illustrative Development Option on upstanding structures of historic interest, in the form of physical impacts which would remove, alter, or otherwise change the building fabric, or predicted changes to the historic character and setting of historic buildings and structures within the site or outside it.

7.1.5 A full detailed impact assessment will be undertaken when the proposed scheme is finalised.

Cultural Heritage – Scheduled Monuments

7.1.6 Detailed plans for the Site have not been finalised, however the Illustrative Development Option considers a mixed use development comprising residential, commercial premises, community facilities and supporting infrastructure and open space.

7.1.7 The Illustrative Development Option will have a negligible impact on the setting of the SM as its significance is derived from what was as defined by the interpretation of the archaeological remains, both cut features and material culture, not by its relationship with the landscape. The SM will remain an open field within which are located archaeological remains.

8 The Approach at South Trumpington

8.1.1 There are no nationally designated heritage assets within the site.

8.1.2 Past impacts on archaeological survival over the majority of the site will be limited to those associated with ploughing or the digging of drainage ditches or field boundaries. These will have removed or truncated remains down to c 0.5mbgl, or possible deeper for ditches. The foundations of Trumpington Camp and of Shepherd's Cottage and its associated buildings will have truncated and removed any earlier archaeological remains within their footprint.

8.1.3 An assessment of the impacts on archaeological remains will be undertaken once the details of the proposed scheme are yet to be determined.

8.1.4 Table 1 summarises the known or likely buried assets within the site, their significance, and the potential impact of the future development of the site on asset significance.

Table 1: Impact upon heritage assets (prior to mitigation)

Asset	Asset Significance	Impact of proposed scheme
Prehistoric remains, of isolated finds, cut features, and settlement/funerary remains (High potential)	Low (isolated finds), medium (cut features) or high (settlement/funerary remains)	To be determined
Roman remains, of isolated finds, cut features, and settlement remains (High potential)	Low (isolated finds), medium (cut features) or high (settlement remains)	
Early medieval remains, of (High potential)	Medium (finds, cut features) or high (settlement/funerary remains)	
Later medieval remains, of ridge and furrow agriculture only (High potential)	Low	
Post-medieval remains, of the buried remains associated with the prisoner of war camp (High potential)	Medium	

8.1.5 In light of the evidence of multiperiod archaeological activity within the site and the findings of nearby archaeological investigations which have recorded remains of high significance, it is highly likely that further investigation of archaeological potential will be required in order to clarify the potential impacts of development aligned with the Illustrative Development Option.

Buried archaeology

8.1.6 Although the precise details would need to be agreed with the LPA's archaeological advisor, it is suggested that the most appropriate investigation strategy is likely to entail an initial geophysical survey to inform the detailed design followed by archaeological evaluation trenches. These would aim to assess the presence, nature and significance of any archaeological remains in the areas of potential impacts.

8.1.7 The results of the evaluation would further inform the archaeological mitigation strategy. This might comprise design modifications or targeted archaeological excavation in advance of construction, and/or a watching brief during ground works for remains of lesser significance.

Cultural Heritage

8.1.8 Although of the nearby Scheduled Monuments will not be directly affected by the future development of the site, the results of any archaeological excavation within the site could provide an opportunity for the SM to be further understood or signposted within the landscape.

9 Gazetteer of known historic environment assets

9.1.1 The gazetteer lists known historic environment sites and finds within the 1km-buffer study area around the site. The gazetteer should be read in conjunction with Fig 2.

9.1.2 The HER data contained within this gazetteer, obtained on 11/07/2024, are the copyright of Cambridge County Council 2024.

9.1.3 The Historic England GIS Designations Data designations data were obtained on 08/07/2024, © Historic England 2024. The most up to date publicly available Historic England GIS Data can be obtained from http://www.historicengland.org.uk.

9.1.4 Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2024.

Abbreviations
AS – Archaeological Solutions
APS – Air Photo Services
BEMS – Board of Extra-Mural Studies
CAS – Cambridge Antiquarian Society
CAU – Cambridge Archaeological Unit
CCCAFU – Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeology Field Unit
ECCFAU – Essex County Council Field Archaeology Unit
HER – Historic Environment Record
NHL – National Heritage List for England (Historic England)
OAE – Oxford Archaeology East
PCA – Pre-Construct Archaeology
WYAS – West Yorkshire Archaeological Service

DBA No.	Description	Site code/ HER/NHL No.
1a	**Trumpington Meadows** *Fieldwalking, metal detecting, geophysical survey and watching brief, CAU, 2005* Fieldwalking recorded evidence for prehistoric activity comprising 132 flints, 123 of which unburnt and worked, 3 worked and burnt and 6 unworked and burnt. 23 sherds of Roman pottery were found, 11 sherds of medieval pottery were found. Post-medieval building material was also found as was post medieval pottery. A long history on the site was identified by the metal detecting with finds ranging from a Mesolithic flint axe head to post medieval metal finds. finds included: An intact Iron Age brooch and coins; Roman brooches, bracelets, a possible ear ring/ finger ring and 3rd century coins; Saxon strap ends and 2 fragments of decorated guilt bronze; Medieval coinage, buckles, belt fittings, strap ends, copper alloy pilgrims badge, lead seal matrix and a group of copper alloy book clasps; and post-medieval buttons, buckles, crotal (animal) bells, finds of a military nature and German coinage. Geophysical survey identified a series of strong anomalies in Area 2 towards the centre of the survey area. The features were associated with modern disturbance to the northeast and southeast corners, a number of weaker anomalies of likely agricultural origin were also noted. The main feature of possible archaeological significance was rectilinear pit. The watching brief was undertaken on the excavation of 35 geological trial pits. It revealed evidence of a modern ridge and furrow field system as well as potential buried soil, areas of soils clearance and quarrying.	ECB2383 MCB20489–92
1b	**Proposed Sports Village, Trumpington** *Fieldwalking, metal detector survey and geophysical survey, CAU, 2013* There was little evidence for prehistoric, Roman, or medieval archaeological activity with only 101 pieces of struck flint suggestive of prehistoric activity and 177 pieces of 18th and 19th century pottery from the 2012 survey. Material from the Trumpington prisoner of war camp, Camp 45/180 was recovered from the topsoil, predominantly through the metal detector survey, with the possible concrete pads for buildings identified in the geophysical survey. Distribution plots from the survey have differentiated parts of the camp, administrative buildings and bunk/sleeping huts, as well as in camp activities.	ECB3918

DBA No.	Description	Site code/ HER/NHL No.
1c	**Site of Prisoner of War camp, Trumpington** Camp (45) Trumpington Camp. A standard layout, German working camp, now completely demolished. The exact extent of the camp is yet to be plotted but it's location is described as "near the milestone on the west side of Hauxton Road, to the south of a farm track between the road and shepherd's cottage". The camp housed German and Italian POWs. After the war the camp was used to house displaced persons.	MCB21193
2	**Trumpington Meadows** *Evaluation, CAU, 2006* A field evaluation by 87 trial trenching was carried out and revealed activity spanning the Mesolithic to post-medieval periods. In total, eleven different areas of archaeological significance were defined, most relating to Iron Age and Romano-British activity. The earliest site identified was a Bronze Age ring ditch located near to the River Cam. There was extensive occupation during the Iron Age, the area east of the ring ditch became the focus for intensive, wide spread pitting during the Iron Age. A second contemporary spread of pitting was also located. Two further Iron Age sites were characterised by enclosures, one of sub-circular form, the other rectilinear. These Iron Age slopes were all discovered on the higher slopes of the meadow. Romano-British activity was found in a near continuous swathe along the lower ground skirting the river edge. A 2nd-4th century settlement and land surfaces was identified and three separate areas of field-system ditches with a ladder-like arrangement of settlements in the area. There is no evidence for Saxon activity, but a medieval presence was indicated by a series of inter-cutting extraction pits, and poorly surviving ridge and furrow. The northern end of the area was extensively quarried for coprolites during the 19th century. *Excavation, CAU, 2010–11* Two Neolithic burial monuments were recorded. Monument I comprised at circular feature with the remains of four burials at its centre. It was suggested that a timber chamber initially surrounded the burials supported by earthen banks. This was followed by the construction of the ring ditch encompassing the burial site and the covering of the chamber with a turf and gravel mound. A fourth phase of possible Bronze Age use was also suggested. Monument II comprised a continuous ditch on average 1.15m in width with the remains of a single burial at its centre. Early to Middle Iron Age settlement features indicated a settlement covering c.7ha. Although no clear evidence of structural remains were identified, it was suggested that a possible 10 structures could be theorised based on voids in the pit clusters and the distribution of daub. A total of 12 inhumations were also recorded from the site. Three Middle Iron Age enclosures were also recorded. The earliest phase of Saxon activity comprised at least four inhumations, four sunken featured buildings, one rectangular post built structure, a semi-circular post setting, two wells and a number of pits dating to around the 7th century. The second phase of activity was characterised by field boundary and paddock systems with large wells or waterholes throughout. The inhumations included the grave of a female aged 16-18, was buried with a rich assemblage of grave goods including a gold and garnet Cloisonne cross and linked pins, a knife, comb, chatelaine, chain ring, iron bed fittings, pins, beads, mounts, loops and eyelets.	ECB2475 MCB17984–92 MCB17997 MCB17999 MCB18000–01 ECB3323 MCB26832 MCB26834 MCB26835
3	**SW of Trumpington** *Excavation, 1969* Excavations were carried out of a cropmark complex in sugar beet trials at the Plant Breeding Institute. Three phases of ditched enclosure were recorded together with an earlier ditch. Plant and microfaunal remains were examined to investigate the Iron Age economy of the area. Also recorded flint blades and core and a few sherds of Roman pottery.	ECB51
4	**Edmundsoles** *Fieldwalking, 1971–81* This Iron Age / Romano-British site was discovered through field walking in 1971. Over the succeeding 5 years the field was extensively fieldwalked and objects of Mesolithic, Neolithic, Iron Age and Roman age were collected. In the autumn of 1976, permission was granted for an exploratory excavation. It was sited on the evidence of cropmarks and the high concentration of pottery at that point. Permission was again granted for further excavations to be carried out during April and May 1978.	ECB1721 05112 05112a 05112b MCB6208-10

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5	**Trumpington Meadows Proposed River Enhancements** *Evaluation and watching brief, ECCFAU, 2009* River- related palaeoenvironmental remains were encountered, including a palaeosoil and a former peat bed. An archaeological watching brief was carried out prior to and during the construction of a large drainage ditch and an on-line flood storage area.	ECB3199 ECB3327
6	**M11 Junction 11, Trumpington** *Geophysical survey, WYAS, 2018* Only limited archaeological remains consisting of linear features interpreted as ridge and furrow remains and probable former field boundaries	ECB5433 MCB32051
7	**Glebe Farm, Trumpington** *Fieldwalking, metal detecting, geophysical survey and evaluation, CAU, 2005* A concentration of features was recorded in the south-westernmost of the three fields, suggested to be evidence of an open settlement of early-early Middle Iron Age date, which may have been superseded by a later Iron Age settlement enclosure. A single inhumation was also recovered, and presumed to be of contemporary date.	ECB2163
8	**Glebe Farm road corridor** *Watching brief, CAU, 2005* This brief involved monitoring a series of test pits excavated by machine under the guidance of a geologist. Only test pit 12 revealed any possible archaeological activity relating to old quarrying, although the narrow nature of the pits made identification of this activity difficult. The test pit survey failed to identify any areas of archaeological interest.	ECB2576
9	**Addenbrooke's Access Road, Glebe Farm** *Excavation, CAU, 2007* Neolithic and Middle Bronze Age features comprised a tree throw, containing two pieces of flint tempered pottery and a narrow flint blade, and a small pit of Middle Bronze Age date which produced 30 sherds of Deverel-Rimbury type pottery. The pit was associated with a scatter of undated pits and postholes, although no evidence was recovered to confirm these was of a similar date. A limited assemblage of residual earlier prehistoric flint work was also recovered from the Early Iron Age features. The assemblage was dated largely to the Late Mesolithic through to Neolithic, with some later pieces. Then excavation revealed significant evidence for occupation dating to the 5th-3rd centuries BC. Excavations revealed eleven ditch features, forming four discrete rectilinear alignments on a general NE-SW and SW-SE alignment, within which two probable droveways were identified. Two flexed inhumations were revealed, one an adult female seemingly deposited in a hollow left by a tree throw, the other an adult male placed within a sub-circular cut which may have originally been a storage pit. Twenty two pits and a total of 37 postholes were identified, fourteen of which could be attributed to post-built structures. A large water-logged well in the western part of the site was further investigated, and found to contain a log ladder and wooden trough. Three hollows, which were partially filled with metalling deposits, were associated with the well. A former post-medieval hedge line was also recorded.	ECB2845 MCB19446 MCB16972 MCB17796 MCB17797
10	**Addenbrooke's Access Road** *Excavation, CAU, 2007* An open area excavation was undertaken on the site of a balancing pond on the route of the Addenbrooke's access road, covering an area of 0.87ha (site 2). Having machine stripped the area it was evident that no archaeological features were present, and excavation ceased.	ECB2846
11	**Glebe Farm, Cambridge** *Excavation, CAU, 2010* The excavation revealed a dispersed scatter of features including a small group of Early Neolithic pits, post-holes and utilised treethrows. Two pits, circular in plan with near vertical side, contained 178 sherds of pot and 187 worked flints between them. Early and Middle Iron Age pits were also recorded, and a continuation of a previously identified Early-Middle Iron Age boundary ditch system. Also present were an undated ring-gully with a central inhumation, and a further, smaller, undated ring-gully with a central post-hole.	ECB3377 MCB19440 MCB19441 MCB19445-50

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12	**Cambridge Southern Relief** *Evaluation, CCCAFU, 1993* A concentration of Roman pottery was found at Site 3, but these appeared to be residual in Roman and Medieval drainage & boundary ditches found. The area producing these finds is suggested to be related to the cropmarks seen on the lower slopes of White Hill. Most features identified appear to relate to the maintenance or development of agricultural systems, especially drainage, during the Roman & Medieval periods.	ECB761 11292
13	**Rectory Farm, Great Shelford** *Excavation, BEMS, 1975–78* A Mesolithic flint scatter comprising cores, flakes and retouched flakes was identified to the west of the site although no archaeological feature could be associated with the artefact scatter. A large enclosure to the west of the site, with evidence of a smaller enclosure within it contained sherds of Early Iron Age pottery. A large complex of pits at the eastern edge of the site produced similar Early Iron Age pottery sherds. A ditch to the south of the site produced several sherds of Roman pottery and four medieval gravel pits and a medieval burial were identified to the east of the site.	ECB2188 MCB19163
14	**Lingey Fen** *Excavation, CAS, 1977* Two prehistoric timber trackways were discovered during the construction of the Cambridge Western Bypass in 1977. They were found under 3m - 4m of peat at Lingey Fen, next to the river Cam. One was directly under the motorway, the other to the S where an area of peat was removed. The causeway (1000-900BC) consists of a series of posts driven down into gault clay. The great majority of the pieces analysed were oak, with some ash and hazel. A number of very large antlers were found in the area.	ECB800 MCB5360
15	**Cantelupe Farm, Haslingfield** *Evaluation, CAU, 2009* Evaluation recorded four ditches in the NE part of the site, which appear to represent the southern fringe of a field system, associated with the scheduled settlement immediately to the N. The only find recovered was a single abraded sherd of Later Iron Age, and therefore insufficient to date the features. A double ditched feature, which had been identified from aerial photographs was also investigated and found to lie 40m to the west of its projected location. 2nd century pottery was recovered from one of the ditches, suggesting a Late Iron Age/early Roman date for the alignment, which probably formed a droveway/trackway associated with the adjacent settlement. The complex in this area comprises of numerous enclosures, two trackways and associated field boundary ditches.	ECB3157 MCB5707 MCB18433
16	**Grantchester** *Excavation, CAS, 1917–18* Foundation walls, Roman flue tiles, roof tiles, etc, of extensive Roman domestic and agricultural buildings were found in coprolite diggings in1917-1918. A quern stone and fragments of mill stones of Niedermendig lava, potsherds, etc, were found on the site. An unlined well 29ft deep was excavated. At the bottom were coarse Roman potsherds, a piece of decorated wall-plaster and a piece of an antler pick. Fragments of an AS bone comb also found.	ECB796 05166 05166a MCB6279–80
17	**Manor Farm, Grantchester** *Watching brief, OAE, 2009* No archaeological features were observed.	ECB3264
18	**Grantchester Mill Way Sewerage Rising** *Evaluation, CCCAFU, 1995* Two post-medieval ditches were found. Nothing else of archaeological importance was revealed.	ECB1533 11812 MCB13905
19	**Drill pits, Trumpington Meadows** *Watching brief, OAE, 2013* A watching brief was carried out to monitor the machine excavation of three drill pits in preparation for the drilling of a new sewer main. One undated ditch was recorded. It was aligned north-north- east to south-south-west and had a bowl profile. No finds were recovered from any of the drill pits.	ECB3951

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20	**Anstey Hall Farm, Trumpington** *Evaluation, OAE, 2013* The earliest datable features were four ditches that were tentatively dated to the Middle Saxon period. None of these ditches could be conclusively dated, however, the lack of later finds indicate a probable Middle Saxon date. A contemporary beam slot, three pits and a cess pit containing a significant animal bone assemblage and fragment of a bone comb were also identified. While these features we undated it is possible that they represent potential domestic activity in these areas. A further Middle Saxon beam slot structure was recorded to the east of the site. Late Saxon features were present in a trench towards the north of the site. These features included a flat bottomed linear, a pit and structural features consisting of a pair of narrow gullies and two post-holes. These features yielded sherds of Maxey, Thetford, North French Blackware and St Neots wares. A consistent buried soil layer was recorded across the site and the absence of medieval features and finds, including in layer soils, suggests a hiatus in settlement area in this area. A cobbled surface, the exact date of which is uncertain, was also identified.	ECB4074 MCB26807
21	**Trumpington Park and Ride, Cambridge** *Evaluation and excavation, CCCAFU, 2000–1* Two stages of evaluation were undertaken. Features included pits, a possible roundhouse, postholes and enclosure ditches, indicative of probable settlement related activity within the proposed immediate area. The date range for the materials from the current evaluation indicates the foundation of a settlement during the late Bronze Age with the potential for continuity of use of the site right through the Iron Age. Interestingly, no Romano-British or later remains were encountered during the evaluation. Additional remains consisted of a series of undated pits and ditches. Although no artefactual material was recovered excavation is expected to confirm that many of the pits relate to tree clearance during the Neolithic period. Most of the undated ditches encountered represent field boundaries or drainage ditches, presumably relating to the adjacent settlement. Following evaluation, excavation was carried out. Early Neolithic features included a large number of tree root bowls, some containing worked flint, possibly representing evidence for tree clearance on the site. Fourteen pits and postholes were assigned to the earlier Neolithic, one pit containing a significant quantity of pottery in association with pig bones and an in situ lithic assemblage. A single pit contained Grooved ware sherds, dated to the later Neolithic. A number of Neolithic objects were recovered from later contexts, which may be residual, or which may represent evidence for curated objects. A small number of Bronze Age features were recorded, consisting mainly of pits and one possible posthole. The main period of activity at the site dated to the Iron Age, with at least two and possible three distinct phases. Over 900 features were assigned to the early Iron Age, comprising pits, postholes and enclosures. Some of the small pits contained specific artefactual assemblages, such as combinations of human skull fragments, loom weights, quern stones and large quantities of animal bone, with evidence that some of these pits has been deliberately infilled with certain objects and deposits, suggesting some form of ceremonial activity at the site. Sixteen complete four post structure were identified on the western part of the site, suggested to be grain storage towers, excarnation platforms or mortuary structures. Cereal grain was recovered from five of the structures, whilst a few structures showed signs that one of the original posts had been burnt and replaced. Burnt daub was found in many of the postholes, suggesting the presence of some sort of structure. Three possible mortuary enclosures were identified on the basis of the conspicuous presence of human remains and planform. Two groups of features on the site produced a number of small finds and selected artefacts, suggested to be of some symbolic or votive significance, and are tentatively labelled as 'shrines'. A number of boundary and enclosure ditches were recorded, the fills containing low levels of artefactual and environmental material, with the exception of a significant assemblage of metalwork that was recovered from the upper fills of one enclosure ditch. Finally traces of Medieval ridge and furrow were present across the northern part of the site. A significant metal detecting assemblage dating to the Bronze Age was reported to archaeologist during excavations at the Trumpington Park and Ride, having been amassed over a period of years.	ECB1158 ECB1903 MCB15749 MCB16942

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22	**John Lewis warehouse, Hauxton Road** *Excavation, CCCAFU, 2001–3* Two stages of excavation were carried out in 2001 and 2003, in advance of the construction of a warehouse. A number of prehistoric features were recorded, although at a markedly lower density that found during excavations to the south. The earliest features present were tree root holes, interpreted as evidence for tree clearance and assumed to be early Neolithic in date, and a number of pits of Bronze and Iron Age date. Considered in conjunction with the findings of the Park and Ride investigations, the remains are interpreted as evidence of mortuary practices dating back to the Bronze Age and possibly beyond.	ECB1995 MCB16595
23	**Magistrate's Court Site, Trumpington** *Excavation, CCCAFU, 2001–3* The excavation revealed evidence of activity from earlier prehistory to the post-medieval period. A number of undated pits/postholes were identified, thought to be earlier prehistoric in date. A series of Iron Age pits and smaller postholes/pits were excavated, with some of the latter containing assemblages of Early-Mid Iron Age ceramics, human skull fragments, together with fragments of loom weights and grinding stones, suggestive of ritual deposition. A series of furrows were identified across the site, along a N-S alignment.	ECB1902 MCB16430
24	**New Waitrose Site, adjacent to Hauxton Road** *Evaluation and excavation, CCCAFU, 2000* Trial trenching revealed a complex series of intercutting ditches and smaller discrete curvilinear features; these are undated, but a prehistoric date is suggested (Late Bronze Age / Early Iron Age) by the predominance of lithic material in the assemblage, and lack of later finds. Excavation found a series of narrow ditches and postholes on N/S and E/W alignments, which divided the landscape into enclosed areas, and a number of pits. These early fenced enclosures were superseded by larger, more complex ditched enclosures, which may have been used for the keeping of livestock. The paucity of artefactual evidence from the first 2 phases of the enclosure system does not allow for an accurate date, but residual Roman pottery & Niedermendig lava quern suggests an early or middle Saxon date. The third phase took the form of a large ditch of medieval date, with a decorated bone comb handle of the 14th C. The function of the ditch was not readily apparent. Finally a series of irregular pits containing metalwork were identified, possibly associated with the WWII army camp known to have existed on the site	ECB157 ECB930 MCB14653
25	**103 High Street, Trumpington** *Evaluation, CAU, 2010* Two trial trenches and four test pits were excavated and the only features present were two late 19th - early 20th century brick wells and a modern rubbish pit. A small quantity of Victorian and modern finds were recovered.	ECB3322 MCB19913
26	**Bidwell Stores, Maris Lane, Trumpington** *Evaluation, OAE, 2016* The only features identified were a 20th century pit and adjacent layer. The only finds recovered was 20th century London red brick.	ECB4676
27	**Bidwells, Maris Lane** *Evaluation, CAU, 2015* The latest feature on the site contained 18th to 19th century pottery and may represent the footing for a small outbuilding associated with the 19th century building. Two posthole features on the site may also suggest an earlier phase of building. Two features contained sherds of Medieval pottery. However, these features cannot be dated comfortably due to one of them cutting a feature that exclusively contained post-medieval artefacts	ECB4478 MCB26800
28	**39 Shelford Road, Cambridge** *Evaluation, CAU, 2009* The evaluation revealed only features and artefacts of 19th century date, suggesting the known Bronze Age and Iron Age archaeology of the surrounding area did not extend to this area of the Shelford Road.	ECB3248
29	**2 and 2A Bishop's Road, Trumpington** *Evaluation, AS, 2014* No archaeological finds or features were identified.	ECB4221

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30	**77 Shelford Road, Cambridge** *Evaluation, AS, 2014* Three trenches were excavated. A single ditch on a northeast to southwest alignment was encountered in trench 1. This feature contained a small quantity of mid to late Iron Age pottery and animal bone.	ECB5329 MCB25744
31	**Guided busway evaluations** *Evaluation, CAU, 2003–4* Five trenches were excavated at this location as part of the Guided busway evaluation. The evaluation revealed two parallel ditches and a single pit/posthole, all of which are thought to be of relatively recent origin. The Shelford Construction site area lies to the immediate west of an area of cropmarks, although no evidence was found to show that this extends into the area evaluated.	ECB1456 MCB15769
32	**Clay Farm, Trumpington** *Evaluation, CAU, 2005* A programme of fieldwalking, metal detector survey and trial trenching was undertaken at Clay Farm. A scatter of features was recorded in the southern end of field E and the NW corner of field D. The pottery recovered was largely of Early Iron Age date, some of which may be residual in later features, but which suggests the presence of a large open settlement of Early Iron Age date. A large Roman site was also investigated at this location, consisting of a series of interlinked rectilinear enclosures, dating to the 1st to 3rd centuries. Finally at the SW extent of the Clay Farm evaluation area a concentration of features was observed, suggested to be the NE margin of a Roman settlement.	ECB2165
33	**Shelford Road compound, Cambridge** *Excavation, CAU, 2005* Subsequent excavation in 2007 revealed further remains comprising a total of 62 features primarily in the eastern part of the site and associated with the known cropmarks in the area. Two primary phases of archaeological were present broadly dating to the Bronze Age to Roman period. The first phase dates to the Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age and consisted of a substantial boundary ditch on a northeast-southwest alignment with an average width of 3.42m and a depth of 1.25m. The ditch correlates with a known cropmark and appears to form the northwest arm of an enclosure. It is tentatively associated with a ditch excavated to the southeast where it was radiocarbon dated to 1380-1220BC and excavated to the northwest where the remains of an adult human and Early Iron Age pottery was recovered. A number of other features were associated with this ditch included a ditch at right angles to it, two postholes and two tree throws. The second phase of activity dates to the Late Iron Age to Roman period and consisted of a series of narrow, shallow ditches on a northwest-southeast and a northeast-southwest alignment, two curvilinear ditches, three pits and several other ditches. Post medieval agricultural activity was recorded across the site.	ECB2518 MCB15769

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34	**Addenbrooke's Access Road site 3** *Excavation, CAU, 2007* Archaeological remains were largely confined to the NW part of the site on the edge of the Third Terrace gravels. The earliest activity on the site comprised a number of Neolithic pits and tree throws, and a single cluster of Early Bronze Age pits. Middle Bronze Age activity was characterised by a NW-SE aligned rectilinear field system, with one ditch containing the partial remains of a Deverel-Rimbury urn. A large enclosure ditch which following the edge of the field system was also established at this time, and a large middle-late Bronze Age pit was excavated at the point the enclosure ditch changes alignment. A number of Middle Bronze Age burnt stone spreads and pits, including two cooking pits were also recorded in this area. No evidence for a Late Bronze Age - Middle Iron Age presence was noted. Late Iron Age activity comprised a poorly developed field system and the edge of a N-S ditched trackway. Evidence for small scale quarrying, starting at the end of the Iron Age, was recorded in the E part of the site. A cultivation enclosure was also established during this period, which develops during the Conquest Period. By the period c. 50-60AD the cultivation of probable asparagus beds was undertaken in the NW corner of the site, perhaps indicative the presence of an unknown villa or farmstead in the vicinity. The quarrying activity and ditched enclosures continue in use into this Conquest-Early Roman period. The site was largely abandoned by 80-100AD, possibly in favour of the larger settlement at Addenbrooke's. Later activity was confined to small scale post-medieval gravel and marl quarrying, and the cutting of field ditches and land drains. Features relating to the Agricultural Show which took place on Clay Farm during the 1950-60s were also noted.	ECB2847
35	**Clay Farm, Cambridge** *Excavation, OAE, 2010–11* The excavation revealed multi-period archaeological remains from the Neolithic through to modern times. The earliest finds included Mesolithic microliths along with Mesolithic or Early Neolithic blades and cores. The earliest cut features included a small Early Neolithic pit and a number of Earlier Bronze Age pits. The most surprising discovery was the existence of a series of Middle Bronze Age field systems, enclosures and settlements that covered large areas of the site, in a part of region where such activity had not previously been recorded. The earliest land divisions were thought to be a series of linear ditches forming strip fields, orientated north-west to south-east, which survived to varying degrees through the entire site. A more intricate system of enclosures and field boundaries was constructed over these early ditches. Finally, discrete areas of settlement were established within the system of fields and enclosures (three were identified across the site). These settlement areas contained large assemblages of finds: the densest of these, Settlement 1 in Area B, contained nearly 4kg of Middle Bronze Age Deverel-Rimbury pottery, 20kg of animal bone, 10kg of struck flint and numerous worked bone implements indicative of craft activities.	ECB3686
36	**115 Shelford Road, Cambridge** *Evaluation, PCA, 2023* The evaluation consisted of two trenches measuring 20m in length and revealed evidence of ditches and pits of a possible Iron Age to Roman date.	ECB7134 MCB32582
37	**Byron's Pool** *Evaluation, ECCFAU, 2010* The works largely comprised the clearance of silts and humic layers which had accumulated in 19th-20th century features. The only feature observed as a 1960s floodbank of the River Cam. No archaeological features or artefacts were identified	ECB3470
38	**Land at M11, Trumpington** *Aerial photographic assessment, APS, 2005* Aerial photographic assessment of land to the east and west of the M11 at Trumpington.	ECB6061
39	**Glebe Farm, Trumpington** *Aerial photographic assessment, APS, 2004* Aerial photographic survey at Glebe Farm in 2004.	ECB6019
40	**Clay Farm, Trumpington** *Aerial photographic assessment, APS, 2002* Aerial photographic survey at Clay Farm in 2003.	ECB6036
41	**Cambridge Rapid Transit System** *Aerial photographic assessment, APS, 2002* Assessment carried out around dismantled section of railway in Trumpington.	ECB6445

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42	**Granhams Farm, Great Shelford** *Aerial photographic assessment, APS, 1999* Assessment carried out around Granhams Farm.	ECB1990
43	**Trumpington Park and Ride, Great Shelford** *Aerial photographic assessment, APS, 1999* Assessment carried out around Trumpington Park and Ride.	ECB6125
44	**Trumpington** *Drone survey, Martin J Richards, 2020* Photographic survey carried out for research purposes including drone survey and ground photographs of features at Trumpington.	ECB7136
45	**Land south of Cambridge** *Aerial photographic assessment, APS, 1999* Series of linear features representing rectilinear enclosures recorded during aerial photographic assessment in 2008.	ECB6135 MCB27675
46	**Sandy to Cambridge railway** The line from Sandy to Cambridge was part of the Bedford and Cambridge line of the LNWR which opened to passengers on 07/07/1862. It was closed to freight traffic on 18/04/1966 and closed to passengers on 01/01/1968.	03344 MCB4142
47	**Hauxton and Dunsbridge Turnpike Trust** Hauxton to Dunsbridge turnpike trust, created by Act in 1724 and disbanded in 1872	MCB31305
48	**Romano British settlement site SW of Trumpington** Two areas were excavated in October and November 1969 to investigate the circular enclosure. Evidence was recovered of three phases of ditched enclosure and an earlier, narrow ditch on a different line. Dating of the site depends mainly on 2 sherds. An Iron Age 'A' sherd was found in the primary silt of the Phase 2 ditch. The second sherd is a fragment of Terra Sigillata, probably of C1 AD, from the Phase 3 ditch. Other Romano British pottery from the site may be as late as 150 AD. A number of animal bones, of horse, cattle, sheep and goat were recovered. Plant seeds and snail shells were also recovered. Other finds include two fragments of a saddle quern from Phase 3.	05130 05130a 05130b MCB6238–40
49	**Roman finds, Haslingfield** Findspot of pottery (C2 - C4), tesserae, tiles, bronze ring, coin of Magnentius or Decentius.	04727 MCB5711
50	**Roman landing-place, Haslingfield** Roman landing place. In coprolite workings at Trumpington, in one small spot amongst gravel beside the river, a large quantity of Roman potsherds were found. Some of the vessels were mortaria. About ten Roman copper coins of common types were found among the fragments.	04929 MCB5960
51	**Enclosure system, Haslingfield** Fragment of enclosure system (some dubious) now under Plant Breeding Institute.(R Palmer 16/01/1984, CUCAP AP ADO 3 used). Visited site 20/12/1990 to see coprolite mound recorded on CUCAP AP ADO 3, 1961.Two mounds recorded in field up to about 1976, at which point they were largely destroyed, levelled for ploughing. Land now under arable cultivation. Used for plant breeding experiments or material used for embankment alongside the M11. In the centre of the field occurs one large mound spread over about 80m diameter, rising to about 1m - 2m above the surrounding land surface. Represents the levelling of the two mounds into one.	09629 MCB11453

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52	**Iron Age and Roman remains, Paternoster Field** During soil improvement operations in 1978 a series of archaeological features were briefly exposed. Excavation was not possible, so a rapid inspection and sampling was carried out. Pit 1: brown soil fill containing sherds of coarse black flint grit tempered fabric, sherds of coarse black calcite grit tempered fabric, fired to a reddish brown exterior and animal bones. Pit 2: brownish soil fill containing sherds of coarse black flint grit tempered fabric, fired to a brownish exterior, a few burnished, and animal bones. Pit 3: blackish soil fill, with several large burnt stones around the edge. One of the stones was worn smooth on one side and was probably a rubbing stone for a saddle quern. The fill also contained a few sherds of red corky fabric with flint grit temper, several animal bones and a large piece of burnt clay containing pieces of flint and showing imprints of sticks and other vegetable matter. This pit appeared to have been a hearth. Four ditches were also visible crossing the area of the pits. Three, each approx 50cm wide at the surface of bedrock, ran parallel in a N - S direction, a few metres apart. Each filled with brown soil yielding no datable material. The fourth ditch was 1,5m wide at the surface of bedrock and also ran in a N – S direction, but with a right angle turn to the W. The fill was dark loamy soil with a few sherds of early Romano-British pottery and a few animal bones. Possible traces of a marl floor also visible. A few sherds of pre-Ro and Romano-British pottery and a few large stones scattered over the area.	09716 MCB11542
53	**Iron Age remains, Trumpington** Iron Age sherds and bones in disturbed ground 3ft down. Iron Age 'A' pottery found in a pit at the Plant Breeding Institute, Trumpington.	04414 MCB5348
54	**Prehistoric pottery, Trumpington** Prehistoric pottery found 1970, angle between LMS Railway and Royston road.	04879 MCB5899
55	**Palaeolithic artefacts, Royston Road pit, Trumpington** Worked flints (Palaeolithic) have been found in the gravel pit on the Royston Road, 1/2 mile S of the village, close to the railway line. Lists 1 hand axe, 1 retouched flake, 4 flakes, 1 miscellaneous flake.	04415 MCB5349
56	**Silver penny, Trumpington** A silver penny of Edward the Confessor, found in October 1923, in Trumpington Parish, by a workman digging on the SW side of the Trumpington - Shelford road immediately S of the Railway Bridge. **Medieval coin, Trumpington** Medieval coin found 1923	05157 MCB6268 004874 MCB5893
57	**Stump Cross Turnpike Trust** Stump Cross turnpike trust, original Act of Parliament dates to 1723, closed 1871.	MCB31313
58	**Cropmark ditch system, W of Trumpington** Ditched system possibly including some drainage-but not too likely. Most features probably Romano-British (R Palmer 27/01/1984).	08357 MCB10024
59	**Possible Roman Road, Red Cross to Hauxton** Roman road identified by earthwork remains running SW from Red Cross, south of Cambridge, following a straight parish boundary to Hauxton Mill. A continuation west of the river is suggested by the presence of the 'Mares Way' following parish boundaries.	MCB30149
60	**Possible cropmarks, Great Shelford** Dubious possible hexagonal 'ring ditch' plus more dubious marks. (R Palmer 24/01/1984, CUCAP AP YX 66 used).	09640 MCB11465
61	**Cropmark remains of Neolithic to Roman settlement, North of Hauxton** Intricate cropmarks lying towards the W corner of the parish. No traces appear on the surface. Cropmarks reveal the positions of ditches, pits and post holes of a series of agricultural settlements and their fields. The enclosures have been planned and replanned again and again as one settlement succeeded another. The description of the complex may begin at the E, where lines and straight ditches define rectangular plots or fields. At the angle of the field where the river scarp changes direction, a remarkable group of closely set pits, upwards of 150 in number, is visible, forming a semicircle 230ft in diameter. Occasional pits may be distinguished elsewhere in the field, though a number of the irregularly shaped random marks may be hollows from which trees have been uprooted.	04503 MCB5445
62	**Cropmark enclosure and features, Great Shelford** Part of small enclosure and linear features. Destroyed (partly) by "recent" quarrying. (R Palmer 16/01/1984, CUCAP AP BPW 50 used).	09628 MCB11452

DBA No.	Description	Site code/ HER/NHL No.
63	**Bronze Age finds, Roman burials, Roman and Early Medieval finds, Hauxton Mill** A bronze flat axe, palstave (2) and pestle (1) found Fox (1) reports finds of Roman glass etc., and refers to an account (6) of cremations and inhumations, "apparently of Roman date," which were revealed in coprolite diggings on the E side of the main road to the mill in 1879 and subsequent years. The skeletal remains are in the Anatomical Museum, and the Leys School Museum, Cambridge, which also has pottery from the site. Fox also lists pagan AS small-long brooches, plate and pottery. He regards these as"... undoubtedly grave-furniture accompanying inhumed burials ..."and suggests that cremation is indicated by a large vessel of pottery. He refers also to an interment recorded by Hughes in 1891. Lethbridge expresses doubt as to whether the AS objects were indeed found here, or, if so, whether they were taken from graves. The only skeleton known to have been observed, he says, is the one found by Hughes, accompanied by a "T" axe of the Christian period.	04979 04979a 04979b MCB6024–6
64	**Roman pottery, Cantelupe Farm** Roman coins, of Trojan and Valentinian, potsherds and tiles dated to the 3rd and 4th centuries were found near Cantelupe Farm. Sherds of St Neots ware, Saxo-Norman, ware also found.	04725 04725a MCB5708–9
65	**Cluster of enclosures, Harston** Cropmarks of a pair of ditched enclosures, possibly later prehistoric or Roman in date, visible on aerial photographs taken in 2009 and again in 2015 as part of the Historic England Aerial Reconnaissance programme. The western enclosure is sub-circular and slightly irregular, the eastern is sub-rectangular with irregular sides, slightly rounded corners and traces of internal pits which may or may not be associated with the enclosure. Cropmarks of a large single ring ditch, probably the remains of a levelled Bronze Age round barrow. The barrow appears to lie beneath the remains of two conjoined sub-rectangular enclosures. Cropmarks of two large conjoined sub-rectangular enclosures possibly a small settlement of Iron Age or Roman date. Cropmarks of a single sub-square enclosure of Iron Age or Roman date.	09641 MCB11466
66	**Undated enclosures and linear features, Cantelupe Farm, Haslingfield** Fragmented cropmarks of linear boundaries and possible rectilinear enclosures of uncertain date, possibly Iron Age or Roman settlement or field system remains which are visible at TL 4259 5385 on the edge of a large field, visible on photographs taken in 2009 as part of the Historic England Aerial Reconnaissance programme.	MCB28137
67	**Bridle bit, Lingey Fen, Haslingfield** Found on the contractors' spoil heaps on the Plant Breeding Institute's farm, two cheek pieces of red deer antler, thought to be of late Bronze Age or early Iron Age date.	10159 MCB12039
68	**Former remains of Ridge and furrow, Haslingfield** Ridge and furrow exists on river gravel beside the Cam and the Bourn Brook. Where complete the ridges are 200yds to 230yds long,9yds to 11yds wide, and 9in to 1ft high with headlands, on the edges of the streams, 5yds to 10yds wide. Faint traces of curving ridges mostly running N and S can be seen on APs over the rest of the parish. All these remains and traces belong apparently to the former open fields. The existing remains were in 'Low Field'; the other open fields were called 'High' and 'Middle' Fields.	05095 MCB6178
69	**Furlong boundaries in the parish of Haslingfield** A series of linear boundary banks, probably furlong boundaries of early medieval origin, are visible as denuded earthworks on 2010 lidar. These boundaries, which lay to the south of Bourn Brook, are orientated west to east and comprise three main banks up to 1600m in length. Two appear to terminate on a large rectilinear enclosed area. As with most furlong boundaries and headlands in the area, these were probably incorporated into medieval/post medieval field systems.	MCB27317
70	**Undated enclosures east of Cantelupe Farm, Haslingfield** Series of linears forming possible enclosures recorded east of Cantelupe Farm. One large subrectangular enclosure approximately 90m north-south by 100m east-west with possible entrances to the north and southeast corner. Other faint traces of rectilinear enclosures also recorded in the area.	MCB32082

DBA No.	Description	Site code/ HER/NHL No.
71	**Roman, medieval and post-medieval finds** Roman pottery and tile, medieval pottery, and post-medieval pottery and tile were found during the laying of a gas pipe line to the W of Cambridge, summer 1985.	08701 08702 08703 08704 08704 08704 08704 MCB10440 MCB10442–47
72	**Roman coins and pottery, Haslingfield** Coins of Trajan and Valentinian C3 - C4. Roman sherds. Tiles and tesserae	04728 MCB5712
73	**Roman coin, Haslingfield** Brass sestertius of Marcus Aurelius (AD 161 - 180)	04726 MCB5710
74	**Cropmark remains of ridge and furrow, Grantchester** Ridge and furrow is preserved in only a few places around the village and is all in former old enclosures.	04396 MCB5328
75	**Grantchester Grantchester** Findspot of a stone axe made out of dolerite, a Roman disc brooch and a 15th century seal of John Salle.	04390 04391 05147 MCB5322–3 MCB6258
76	**Undated cropmarks, Grantchester** Series of linear features representing rectilinear enclosures recorded during aerial photographic assessment in 2008.	MCB27675
77	**Roman site, Tartar's Well** At the spot known as "Tartar's Well," the upper part of a Roman Doric column of Northamptonshire oolite was found lying 4ft below the surface in 1917 - 1918. The surrounding "made" soil contained Roman bricks and many flue and roof tiles.	04509 MCB5455
78	**Roman building, Grantchester** Remains of stone and timber buildings were noted during the first World War, and building debris included stone, roof tiles, painted plaster and opus signinum.	04392 MCB5324
79	**Cropmark remains of possible Roman enclosures and settlement, Grantchester** Partially surviving rectilinear enclosures east of the road with fainter traces of features to the west. Possible ring ditch in the south east corner. Possible villa or settlement site. Recent aerial imagery taken by Historic England in 2020 indicate partially surviving rectilinear enclosures and possible trackways over a larger area.	MCB31738
80	**Former ridge and furrow, Grantchester** Ridge and furrow is preserved in only a few places around the village and is all in former old enclosures	05158 MCB6269
81	**Spearhead, Grantchester** A late Anglo-Saxon spearhead was found at Grantchester, 1965.	04394 MCB5326
82	**Trumpington Hall, Trumpington** An early-19th-century landscape park associated with a country house built in 1710. There are formal rose beds, three canalised ponds and a kitchen garden.	12269 MCB14393
83	**Trumpington Hall** An 18th century to 19th century house.	04847 MCB5862
84	**Saxon iron object, Trumpington** Saxon iron object found 1911 near the church, Trumpington	04877 MCB5896
85	**Anstey Hall** A late-17th-century house built for Anthony Thompson which was doubled in size in 1909. In 1695 a large garden was laid out to the south of the hall with the brick walls partially surviving until 1980. In 1941 the hall was requisitioned by the government and in 1997 was purchased by its current owners, restored and opened as a hotel	MCB19342
86	**Roman remains, Anstey Hall** Roman remains have been found in the grounds of Anstey Hall.	04878 MCB5897
87	**Undated skeletons, Anstey Hall** Skeletons of unknown date found at Anstey Hall.	04878A MCB5898
88	**Human remains, Maris Lane, Trumpington** Human skeletons from Maris Lane, Bresh in 1969	04875 MCB5894

DBA No.	Description	Site code/ HER/NHL No.
89	**Hauxton and Dunsbridge Turnpike Trust** Hauxton to Dunsbridge turnpike trust, created by Act in 1724 and disbanded in 1872	MCB31305
90	**Undated cropmarks, Hauxton Road, Cambridge** Series of linear features, possibly enclosures recorded on aerial photographs during an early phase of assessment for Trumpington Park and Ride in 1999.	MCB27657
91	**Site of former allotments at Shelford Road, Cambridge** Site of former allotments at Shelford Road recorded on Ordnance Survey First Edition maps from 1885. Area now redeveloped for residential purposes.	MCB24401
92	**Iron Age pottery, Trumpington** Early Iron Age pottery of the C1 BC earlier found in a gravel pit opposite the cemetery at Trumpington	05143 MCB6254
93	**Romano-British settlement site SW of Trumpington** Scheduled Monument	1006903
94	**Settlement complex NE of Haslingfield** Scheduled Monument	1006867
95	**Settlement complex N of Hauxton** Scheduled Monument	1006892
96	**Moated site at Manor Farm** Scheduled Monument. The monument includes a medieval moated site located at Manor Farm, approximately 150m south of the parish church of St Mary and St Andrew. The moated site incorporates two adjacent islands, both rectangular in plan, the western island being raised by about 1m above the eastern island. The ground surrounding the moated site slopes gently down to the east, and the eastern part of the eastern island has therefore been raised in order to create a level platform on which buildings, such as the manor house, could be erected. The eastern island measures approximately 66m east-west by 100m north-south and the western island, which measures a maximum of 80m east-west by at least 96m north-south, may have been used as a garden or stock enclosure. Two ponds, formerly visible on the western island, have been infilled but will survive in the form of buried archaeological deposits. The two islands are enclosed on the south and west by a waterfilled moat; shallow linear depressions indicate the position of the eastern arm of the moat and the intervening arm between the two islands, which were infilled in the 19th century and now survive as partly buried features. The western part of the northern moat is also thought to survive as a buried feature. The north eastern part of the moated site has been altered by later development and is not included in the scheduling. The moated site is associated with the manor of Jaks, which in about 1400 included several estates assembled by the family of Grantchester. At the time of the Domesday Survey, two knights of Count Eustace held of him two and a half hides, which were subsequently divided into two manors based in Grantchester and Coton. By the 12th century the land in Grantchester was owned by the Fercles family, and by 1257 it had passed through marriage into the ownership of John le Moyne and William Appleford, who divided it equally between them. John le Moyne transferred his half to Hugh de Sengham in 1259 and by 1352 it was bought by John Grantchester, whose family already owned substantial lands in the parish. John died in 1362 and the manor then became known by the name of `Jaks' after John's son Jake, who inherited it in about 1371, when he came of age. In 1427 Henry Somer acquired the manor of Jaks together with the manor of Burwash, selling them in 1452 to King's College. The present 15th century house, approximately 30m to the north of the scheduled site and not included in the scheduling, is recorded as having been owned by Henry Somer and is thought to represent a successor to an earlier house, which was situated on the moated site. The barns on the western island, together with the oil and water tanks, gates, fences, sheds, bridges, the north-south concrete trackways and all other man made surfaces, are all excluded from the scheduling, although the ground beneath these features is included	1020440
97	**Milestone about half a mile south of the junction with Shelford Road, Hauxton Road** Grade II listed milestone, dated 1729.	1126190

10 Planning framework

10.1 National Planning Policy Framework

10.1.1 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF, first published in March 2012) sets out the government's planning policies for England and how these are expected to be applied.

10.1.2 The NPPF was last revised in December in 2024 in response to the Proposed reforms to the National Planning Policy Framework and other changes to the Planning system consultation, and published by the Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government (MHCLG 2024). Minor text amendments (not intended to constitute a change to the policies set out in the NPPF) were made in February 2025.

Conserving and enhancing the historic environment

10.1.3 The NPPF section 16, "Conserving and enhancing the historic environment" is reproduced in full below:

> **Para 195.** Heritage assets range from sites and buildings of local historic value to those of the highest significance, such as World Heritage Sites which are internationally recognised to be of Outstanding Universal Value. These assets are an irreplaceable resource and should be conserved in a manner appropriate to their significance, so that they can be enjoyed for their contribution to the quality of life of existing and future generations.
>
> **Para 196.** Plans should set out a positive strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment, including heritage assets most at risk through neglect, decay, or other threats. This strategy should take into account:
>
> - a) the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets, and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation;
> - b) the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits that conservation of the historic environment can bring;
> - c) the desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness; and
> - d) opportunities to draw on the contribution made by the historic environment to the character of a place.
>
> **Para 197.** When considering the designation of conservation areas, local planning authorities should ensure that an area justifies such status because of its special architectural or historic interest, and that the concept of conservation is not devalued through the designation of areas that lack special interest.
>
> **Para 198.** Local planning authorities should maintain or have access to a historic environment record. This should contain up-to-date evidence about the historic environment in their area and be used to:
>
> - a) assess the significance of heritage assets and the contribution they make to their environment; and
> - b) predict the likelihood that currently unidentified heritage assets, particularly sites of historic and archaeological interest, will be discovered in the future.
>
> **Para 199.** Local planning authorities should make information about the historic environment, gathered as part of policymaking or development management, publicly accessible.
>
> **Proposals affecting heritage assets**
>
> **Para 200.** In determining applications, local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets' importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance. As a minimum the relevant historic environment record should have been consulted and the heritage assets assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary. Where a site on which development is proposed includes, or has the potential to include, heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation.
>
> **Para 201.** Local planning authorities should identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset that may be affected by a proposal (including by development affecting the

setting of a heritage asset) taking account of the available evidence and any necessary expertise. They should take this into account when considering the impact of a proposal on a heritage asset, to avoid or minimise any conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the proposal.

Para 202. Where there is evidence of deliberate neglect of, or damage to, a heritage asset, the deteriorated state of the heritage asset should not be taken into account in any decision.

Para 203. In determining applications, local planning authorities should take account of:

- a) the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation;
- b) the positive contribution that conservation of heritage assets can make to sustainable communities including their economic vitality; and
- c) the desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness.

Para 204. In considering any applications to remove or alter a historic statue, plaque, memorial or monument (whether listed or not), local planning authorities should have regard to the importance of their retention in situ and, where appropriate, of explaining their historic and social context rather than removal.

Considering potential impacts

Para 205. When considering the impact of a proposed development on the significance of a designated heritage asset, great weight should be given to the asset's conservation (and the more important the asset, the greater the weight should be). This is irrespective of whether any potential harm amounts to substantial harm, total loss or less than substantial harm to its significance.

Para 206. Any harm to, or loss of, the significance of a designated heritage asset (from its alteration or destruction, or from development within its setting), should require clear and convincing justification. Substantial harm to or loss of:

- a) grade II listed buildings, or grade II registered parks or gardens, should be exceptional;
- b) assets of the highest significance, notably scheduled monuments, protected wreck sites, registered battlefields, grade I and II* listed buildings, grade I and II* registered parks and gardens, and World Heritage Sites, should be wholly exceptional.

Para 207. Where a proposed development will lead to substantial harm to (or total loss of significance of) a designated heritage asset, local planning authorities should refuse consent, unless it can be demonstrated that the substantial harm or total loss is necessary to achieve substantial public benefits that outweigh that harm or loss, or all of the following apply:

- a) the nature of the heritage asset prevents all reasonable uses of the site; and
- b) no viable use of the heritage asset itself can be found in the medium term through appropriate marketing that will enable its conservation; and
- c) conservation by grant-funding or some form of not for profit, charitable or public ownership is demonstrably not possible; and
- d) the harm or loss is outweighed by the benefit of bringing the site back into use.

Para 208. Where a development proposal will lead to less than substantial harm to the significance of a designated heritage asset, this harm should be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal including, where appropriate, securing its optimum viable use.

Para 209. The effect of an application on the significance of a non-designated heritage asset should be taken into account in determining the application. In weighing applications that directly or indirectly affect non-designated heritage assets, a balanced judgement will be required having regard to the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the heritage asset.

Para 210. Local planning authorities should not permit the loss of the whole or part of a heritage asset without taking all reasonable steps to ensure the new development will proceed after the loss has occurred.

Para 211. Local planning authorities should require developers to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their importance and the impact, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly accessible. However, the ability to record evidence of our past should not be a factor in deciding whether such loss should be permitted.

Para 212. Local planning authorities should look for opportunities for new development within Conservation Areas and World Heritage Sites, and within the setting of heritage assets, to enhance or better reveal their significance. Proposals that preserve those elements of the setting that make a positive contribution to the asset (or which better reveal its significance) should be treated favourably.

Para 213. Not all elements of a Conservation Area or World Heritage Site will necessarily contribute to its significance. Loss of a building (or other element) which makes a positive contribution to the significance of the Conservation Area or World Heritage Site should be treated either as substantial harm under paragraph 207 or less than substantial harm under paragraph 208, as appropriate, taking into account the relative significance of the element affected and its contribution to the significance of the Conservation Area or World Heritage Site as a whole.

Para 214. Local planning authorities should assess whether the benefits of a proposal for enabling development, which would otherwise conflict with planning policies, but which would secure the future conservation of a heritage asset, outweigh the disbenefits of departing from those policies.

10.1.4 Proposed reforms to the National Planning Policy Framework were published for pubic consultation in December 2025 and while the chapter number and style changes, they do not result in a material impact to how heritage assets are dealt with. The revised chapter is reproduced in full below; although should be afforded limited weight as the Framework is not yet adopted.

HE1: Planning for the historic environment

1. To support the conservation, enhancement and enjoyment of the historic environment, development plans should, at the most appropriate level:

a. Identify the main heritage features within the plan area, including those heritage assets at most risk through neglect, decay or other threats, set out the key issues facing them and create a positive strategy for their conservation and enhancement, including where these assets can be used to support sustainable growth;

b. Be informed by a proportionate heritage assessment and should consider the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits that conservation of the historic environment can bring;

c. Take opportunities, for example through design codes and masterplans, to draw on the contribution which the historic environment can make to the character and quality of development;

d. Be supported by a local list to identify non-designated heritage assets that are important to the local community.

HE2: Conservation Areas and World Heritage Sites

1. To conserve and enhance the significance of conservation areas and World Heritage Sites, development plans should:

a. Identify opportunities for new development affecting these assets to enhance or better reveal their significance, alongside any measures needed to safeguard their importance and long term future; and reflect these in policies for site allocations and/or accompanying design guides, design codes or masterplans; and

b. Include any locally-specific policies needed to preserve and enhance the significance and Outstanding Universal Value of World Heritage Sites and their settings (including any contribution made by their setting and any buffer zone). Those policies should encourage sustainable use and take into account relevant policies and objectives in World Heritage Site management plans.

2. Conservation areas should be reviewed periodically, and new or amended designations should be accompanied by an adopted appraisal and management plan. These documents should be aligned with the policies in the development plan. When considering a new or amended conservation area designation, local planning authorities should ensure that an area justifies such status because of its special architectural or historic interest, and that the concept of conservation is not devalued through the designation of areas that lack special interest.

HE3: Historic Environment Records

1. To support effective plan-making and decision making, local planning authorities should maintain or have access to a historic environment record. This should contain up-to-date evidence about the historic environment in their area and be used to:

a. Assess the significance of heritage assets and the contribution they make to their environment and inform the preparation of local lists; and

b. Predict the likelihood that currently unidentified heritage assets, particularly sites of historic and archaeological interest, will be discovered in the future.

2. Local planning authorities should make information about the historic environment, gathered as part of plan-making or development management activities, publicly accessible.

National decision-making policies

HE4: Securing the conservation and enhancement of heritage assets

1. Heritage assets, as an irreplaceable resource, should be conserved and enhanced in a manner appropriate to their significance. To achieve this, development proposals which would affect the significance of heritage assets, including any contribution made by their setting should:

a. Maintain or secure a use consistent with their conservation, taking into account the importance of maintaining the assets, the positive contribution they can make to sustainable communities including local economies, and the positive contribution they can make to local character and distinctiveness;

b. Avoid harm to the significance of heritage assets, and instead preserve and enhance this significance.

2. If harm to the significance of heritage assets cannot be minimised or avoided, there should be a clear and convincing justification in accordance with the policies in this chapter.

3. Where there is evidence of deliberate neglect of, or damage to, a heritage asset, the deteriorated state of the asset should not be taken into account in any decision relating to the asset.

4. Proposals for enabling development, which would otherwise conflict with other policies in this Framework but which would secure the future conservation of a heritage asset, should be considered on the basis of whether the conservation benefits outweigh the disbenefits of departing from the policies concerned.

HE5: Assessing effects on heritage assets

1. Development proposals affecting heritage assets should be accompanied by an assessment of the significance of the assets affected (including any contribution made by their setting) and of the potential effect of the proposal on their significance. The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets' importance and no more than is necessary to understand the potential effect of the proposal on their significance. The relevant historic environment record should be consulted as a minimum, and appropriate expertise employed where necessary.

2. Assessments of the potential effects of development proposals on heritage assets and their setting should identify whether proposals would be likely to:

a. Have a positive effect, which is where a heritage asset would be enhanced, or its significance better revealed; or

b. Have no effect on the significance of the asset; or

c. Result in harm to the significance of the heritage asset, either from work affecting the asset itself or from development within its setting. The degree of harm should be identified: substantial harm would occur where the development proposal would seriously affect a key element of the asset's significance; or

d. Cause the total loss of the significance of the heritage asset.

3. In making this assessment it is the effect on an asset's significance rather than the scale of the development which should be considered.

4. Decision makers should be satisfied that this assessment accurately reflects the effects on heritage assets caused by the proposals.

5. Where a development proposal involves, or has the potential to involve, heritage assets with archaeological interest, an appropriate desk-based assessment should be employed and, where necessary, a field evaluation.

HE6: Proposals affecting designated heritage assets

1. When considering the potential effect of a development proposal on a designated heritage asset, substantial weight should be given to the asset's conservation (and the more important the asset, the greater the weight should be). This is irrespective of whether any potential effect amounts to a positive effect, harm, substantial harm, or total loss of its significance.

2. Development proposals which would have a positive effect on designated heritage assets should be approved.

3. Where a development proposal would harm the significance of a designated heritage asset the effect on the asset and its significance should be weighed against any public benefits resulting from the proposal. Important public benefits can include securing the long-term re-use of a vacant or underused listed building, and enabling energy efficiency and low carbon heating measures to be employed.

4. Where a development proposal would cause substantial harm to, or the total loss of, the significance of a designated heritage asset, consent should be refused unless it can be demonstrated that the development is necessary to achieve substantial public benefits that outweigh the harm or loss, or if all of the following apply:

a. The nature of the heritage asset would otherwise prevent all reasonable uses of the site; and

b. No suitable use for the heritage asset itself can be found in the medium term through appropriate marketing that will enable its conservation; and

c. Conservation by grant-funding or some form of not for profit, charitable or public ownership is not possible; and

d. The harm or loss is outweighed by the benefit of bringing the asset back into use.

5. Within this context, development which would cause substantial harm to, or the total loss of, the significance of grade II listed buildings, or grade II registered parks or gardens, should be exceptional; while development which would cause substantial harm to, or the total loss of, assets of the highest significance, notably scheduled monuments, protected wreck sites, registered battlefields, grade I and II* listed buildings, grade I and II* registered parks and gardens, and World Heritage Sites, should be wholly exceptional.

HE7: Decisions on non-designated heritage assets

1. Development proposals which would have a positive effect on non-designated heritage assets should be approved.

2. Where a development proposal would cause harm to, or the total loss of, the significance of a non-designated heritage asset, it should only be supported where the harm or loss is outweighed by the benefits of the proposal, having regard to the scale of the harm or loss and the significance of the non-designated heritage asset.

HE8: World Heritage Sites

1. To secure the long-term future of World Heritage Sites and support the preservation and enhancement of their significance and Outstanding Universal Value, development proposals that affect a World Heritage Site should:

a. Be designed in a way which pays particular regard to the significance and attributes of the Outstanding Universal Value of the World Heritage Site (including any contribution made by its setting and any buffer zone);

b. Take into consideration any relevant implications of the World Heritage Site management plan; and

c. Be supported by an assessment of the impact, including any potential cumulative impact, on the significance and Outstanding Universal Value of the World Heritage Site. This should include appropriate information such as visual impact assessments and natural environment, archaeological or historical data.

2. Not all elements of a World Heritage Site will necessarily contribute to its significance or Outstanding Universal Value. Where a development proposal would result in the loss of a building or other element which contributes to the significance or Outstanding Universal Value of a World Heritage Site, the assessment of impact should take into account the relative significance and Outstanding Universal Value of the element affected and its contribution to the significance of the World Heritage Site as a whole, and the effects of this considered in accordance with policies HE5 and HE6.

3. Proposals that preserve those elements of the setting of a World Heritage Site that make a positive contribution to it (or which better reveal its significance) should be approved.

HE9: Conservation areas

1. Development proposals within or affecting the significance of conservation areas should:

a. Retain and restore buildings and other features which make a positive contribution to the character or appearance of a conservation area wherever possible; and

b. Consider the area's special architectural or historic interest (as identified as part of the designation of the conservation area) in the design of development.

2. Not all elements of a conservation area will necessarily contribute to its significance. Where a development proposal would result in the loss of a building or other element which contributes to the character or appearance of a conservation area that is desirable to preserve

or enhance, the assessment of impact should take into account the relative significance of the element affected and its contribution to the significance of the conservation area as a whole, and the effects of this considered in accordance with policies HE5 and HE6.

3. Proposals that preserve those elements of a conservation area that make a positive contribution to it (or which better reveal its significance) should be approved.

HE10: Archaeological assets

1. Where a development proposal has the reasonable potential, based on evidence, to affect an archaeological heritage asset, discovered or undiscovered, an appropriate investigation of the asset's significance and the potential effect on this should be undertaken to identify the design of the development proposal, mitigation and implementation of the development.

2. Archaeological assets should be preserved in situ wherever feasible. Where the archaeological asset cannot be preserved or managed on-site, appropriate provision should be made for the investigation, understanding, recording, dissemination and archiving of that asset, and should be undertaken by suitably-qualified individuals or organisations.

HE11: Loss or removal of heritage assets

1. Where a development proposal would result in the loss of the whole or part of a heritage asset (whether designated or not):

a. The development should not be approved without all reasonable steps being taken to make sure that the new development will proceed after the loss has occurred, including through the use of planning conditions and planning obligations to secure the development against the loss of the asset;

b. The applicant should record and advance understanding of the significance of the asset to be lost in a manner proportionate to its importance and the potential impact upon it; and should make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly accessible by being deposited in the relevant Historic Environment Record, and any archives with a local museum or other public depository. The ability to record evidence of our past should not be a decisive factor in deciding whether such loss should be approved.

2. Development proposals to remove or alter a historic statue, plaque, memorial or monument (whether listed or not), should retain the feature in situ wherever possible (and, where appropriate, be supported by an explanation of their historic and social context)

10.2 Local planning policy

10.2.1 South Cambridgeshire District Council's Local Plan was adopted in September 2018. Policy NH/14 covers Heritage Assets

Policy NH/14: Heritage Assets

1. Development proposals will be supported when:

a. They sustain and enhance the special character and distinctiveness of the district's historic environment including its villages and countryside and its building traditions and details;

b. They create new high quality environments with a strong sense of place by responding to local heritage character including in innovatory ways.

2. Development proposals will be supported when they sustain and enhance the significance of heritage assets, including their settings, as appropriate to their significance and in accordance with the National Planning Policy Framework, particularly:

c. Designated heritage assets, i.e. listed buildings, conservation areas, scheduled monuments, registered parks and gardens;

d. Non-designated heritage assets including those identified in conservation area appraisals, through the development process and through further supplementary planning documents;

e. The wider historic landscape of South Cambridgeshire including landscape and settlement patterns;

f. Designed and other landscapes including historic parks and gardens, churchyards, village greens and public parks;

g. Historic places;

h. Archaeological remains of all periods from the earliest human habitation to modern times.

10.2.2 Cambridge City Council's Local Plan was adopted in October 2018. Policy 61 cover the historic environment.

Policy 61: Conservation and enhancement of Cambridge's historic environment

To ensure the conservation and enhancement of Cambridge's historic environment, proposals should:

a. preserve or enhance the significance of the heritage assets of the city, their setting and the wider townscape, including views into, within and out of conservation areas;

b. retain buildings and spaces, the loss of which would cause harm to the character or appearance of the conservation area;

c. be of an appropriate scale, form, height, massing, alignment and detailed design which will contribute to local distinctiveness, complement the built form and scale of heritage assets and respect the character, appearance and setting of the locality;

d. demonstrate a clear understanding of the significance of the asset and of the wider context in which the heritage asset sits, alongside assessment of the potential impact of the development on the heritage asset and its context; and

e. provide clear justification for any works that would lead to harm or substantial harm to a heritage asset yet be of substantial public benefit, through detailed analysis of the asset and the proposal.

10.2.3 Cambridge City Council and South Cambridgeshire District Council are working together to create the first joint Local Plan for Greater Cambridge. The draft Local Plan was approved for consultation at a joint Cabinet meeting between both councils on Tuesday 25 November 2025. Once this adopted it will replace both above local plans. Policy Great Places/Archaeology covers archaeological assets.

Policy GP/AR: Archaeology

1. Development affecting archaeological remains, whether known or potential, designated or undesignated, should take every practical and reasonable step to protect and, where possible, enhance their significance. In cases where the proposal could harm the significance of archaeological assets, the relevant National Planning Policy Framework tests will be applicable, where such harm will be required to be appropriately justified.
2. For sites with either known or potential archaeological interest, the following must be submitted to and approved by the Local Planning Authority:
    a. an appropriate assessment to understand the nature and significance of any impacted sites or potential sites of archaeological interest;
    b. an appropriate level of archaeological investigation and recording to achieve preservation by record, including fieldwork, post-excavation analysis, dissemination of results, and deposition of archives at an appropriate repository.
3. Where development affects scheduled monuments or archaeological sites, there will be a presumption in favour of archaeological remains being preserved in-situ either through the modification of design, layout, drainage, landscaping or the siting and locations of foundations. Where in-situ preservation of an archaeological asset is not possible or feasible, the development will not be permitted until a programme of excavation, investigation and recording has been submitted to and agreed by the Local Planning Authority prior to commencement.

11 Determining significance

11.1.1 'Significance' lies in the value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest, which may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Archaeological interest includes an interest in carrying out an expert investigation at some point in the future into the evidence a heritage asset may hold of past human activity, and may apply to standing buildings or structures as well as buried remains. Known and potential heritage assets within the site and its vicinity have been identified from national and local designations, HER data and expert opinion. The determination of the significance of these assets is based on statutory designation and/or professional judgement against four values (EH 2008):

- *Evidential value*: the potential of the physical remains to yield evidence of past human activity. This might take into account date; rarity; state of preservation; diversity/complexity; contribution to published priorities; supporting documentation; collective value and comparative potential.
- *Aesthetic value*: this derives from the ways in which people draw sensory and intellectual stimulation from the heritage asset, taking into account what other people have said or written;
- *Historical value*: the ways in which past people, events and aspects of life can be connected through heritage asset to the present, such a connection often being illustrative or associative;
- *Communal value*: this derives from the meanings of a heritage asset for the people who know about it, or for whom it figures in their collective experience or memory; communal values are closely bound up with historical, particularly associative, and aesthetic values, along with and educational, social or economic values.

11.1.2 Consultation on draft revisions to the original *Conservation Principles* document which set out the four values was open from November 2017 until February 2018. The revisions aim to make them more closely aligned with the terms used in the NPPF (which are also used in designation and planning legislation): i.e. as archaeological, architectural, artistic and historic interest. This is in the interests of consistency, and to support the use of the Conservation Principles in more technical decision-making (HE 2017).

11.1.3 Table 2 gives examples of the significance of designated and non-designated heritage assets.

Table 2: Significance of heritage assets

Heritage asset description	Significance
World heritage sites Scheduled monuments Grade I and II* listed buildings Historic England Grade I and II* registered parks and gardens Protected Wrecks Heritage assets of national importance	Very high (International/ national)
Historic England Grade II registered parks and gardens Conservation areas Designated historic battlefields Grade II listed buildings Burial grounds Protected heritage landscapes (e.g. ancient woodland or historic hedgerows) Heritage assets of regional or county importance	High (national/ regional/ county)
Heritage assets with a district value or interest for education or cultural appreciation Locally listed buildings	Medium (District)
Heritage assets with a local (i.e. parish) value or interest for education or cultural appreciation	Low (Local)
Historic environment resource with no significant value or interest	Negligible
Heritage assets that have a clear potential, but for which current knowledge is insufficient to allow significance to be determined	Uncertain

11.1.4 Unless the nature and exact extent of buried archaeological remains within any given area has been determined through prior investigation, significance is often uncertain.

12 Non-archaeological constraints

12.1.1 It is anticipated that live services will be present on the site, the locations of which have not been identified by this archaeological report but will be considered in the Utilities and Infrastructure Assessment being prepared by Ramboll. Other than this, no other non-archaeological constraints to any archaeological fieldwork have been identified within the site.

12.1.2 Note: the purpose of this section is to highlight to decision makers any relevant non-archaeological constraints identified during the study, that might affect future archaeological field investigation on the site (should this be recommended). The information has been assembled using only those sources as identified in section 2 and section 13.4, in order to assist forward planning for the project designs, working schemes of investigation and risk assessments that would be needed prior to any such field work. MOLA has used its best endeavours to ensure that the sources used are appropriate for this task but has not independently verified any details. Under the Health & Safety at Work Act 1974 and subsequent regulations, all organisations are required to protect their employees as far as is reasonably practicable by addressing health and safety risks. The contents of this section are intended only to support organisations operating on this site in fulfilling this obligation and do not comprise a comprehensive risk assessment.

13 Glossary

Alluvium	Sediment laid down by a river. Can range from sands and gravels deposited by fast flowing water and clays that settle out of suspension during overbank flooding. Other deposits found on a valley floor are usually included in the term alluvium (e.g. peat).
Archaeological Priority Area/Zone	Areas of archaeological priority, significance, potential or other title, often designated by the local authority.
Brickearth	A fine-grained silt believed to have accumulated by a mixture of processes (e.g. wind, slope and freeze-thaw) mostly since the Last Glacial Maximum around 17,000BP.
B.P.	Before Present, conventionally taken to be 1950
Bronze Age	2,000–600 BC
Building recording	Recording of historic buildings (by a competent archaeological organisation) is undertaken *'to document buildings, or parts of buildings, which may be lost as a result of demolition, alteration or neglect',* amongst other reasons. Four levels of recording are defined by Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England (RCHME) and Historic England. Level 1 (basic visual record); Level 2 (descriptive record), Level 3 (analytical record), and Level 4 (comprehensive analytical record)
Built heritage	Upstanding structure of historic interest.
Colluvium	A natural deposit accumulated through the action of rainwash or gravity at the base of a slope.
Conservation area	An area of special architectural or historic interest the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance. Designation by the local authority often includes controls over the demolition of buildings; strengthened controls over minor development; and special provision for the protection of trees.
Cropmarks	Marks visible from the air in growing crops, caused by moisture variation due to subsurface features of possible archaeological origin (i.e. ditches or buried walls).
Cut-and-cover [trench]	Method of construction in which a trench is excavated down from existing ground level and which is subsequently covered over and/or backfilled.
Cut feature	Archaeological feature such as a pit, ditch or well, which has been cut into the then-existing ground surface.
Desk-based assessment	A written document whose purpose is to determine, as far as is reasonably possible from existing records, the nature of the historic environment resource/heritage assets within a specified area.
Devensian	The most recent cold stage (glacial) of the Pleistocene. Spanning the period from *c* 70,000 years ago until the start of the Holocene (10,000 years ago). Climate fluctuated within the Devensian, as it did in other glacials and interglacials. It is associated with the demise of the Neanderthals and the expansion of modern humans.
Early medieval	AD 410–1066. Also referred to as the Saxon period.
Evaluation (archaeological)	A limited programme of non–intrusive and/or intrusive fieldwork which determines the presence or absence of archaeological features, structures, deposits, artefacts or ecofacts within a specified area.
Excavation (archaeological)	A programme of controlled, intrusive fieldwork with defined research objectives which examines, records and interprets archaeological remains, retrieves artefacts, ecofacts and other remains within a specified area. The records made and objects gathered are studied and the results published in detail appropriate to the project design.
Findspot	Chance find/antiquarian discovery of artefact. The artefact has no known context, is either residual or indicates an area of archaeological activity.
Geotechnical	Ground investigation, typically in the form of boreholes and/or trial/test pits, carried out for engineering purposes to determine the nature of the subsurface deposits.
Head	Weathered/soliflucted periglacial deposit (i.e. moved downslope through natural processes).
Heritage asset	A building, monument, site, place, area or landscape positively identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions. Heritage assets are the valued components of the historic environment. They include designated heritage assets and assets identified by the local planning authority (including local listing).
Historic Environment Record (HER)	Archaeological and built heritage database held and maintained by the County authority. Previously known as the Sites and Monuments Record
Holocene	The most recent epoch (part) of the Quaternary, covering the past 10,000 years during which time a warm interglacial climate has existed. Also referred to as the 'Postglacial' and (in Britain) as the 'Flandrian'.
Iron Age	600 BC–AD 43
Later medieval	AD 1066 – 1500

Last Glacial Maximum	Characterised by the expansion of the last ice sheet to affect the British Isles (around 18,000 years ago), which at its maximum extent covered over two-thirds of the present land area of the country.
Locally listed building	A structure of local architectural and/or historical interest. These are structures that are not included in the Secretary of State's Listing but are considered by the local authority to have architectural and/or historical merit
Listed building	A structure of architectural and/or historical interest. These are included on the Secretary of State's list, which affords statutory protection. These are subdivided into Grades I, II* and II (in descending importance).
Made Ground	Artificial deposit. An archaeologist would differentiate between modern made ground, containing identifiably modern inclusion such as concrete (but not brick or tile), and undated made ground, which may potentially contain deposits of archaeological interest.
Mesolithic	12,000 – 4,000 BC
National Record for the Historic Environment (NRHE)	National database of archaeological sites, finds and events as maintained by Historic England in Swindon. Generally not as comprehensive as the county HER.
Neolithic	4,000 – 2,000 BC
Ordnance Datum (OD)	A vertical datum used by Ordnance Survey as the basis for deriving altitudes on maps.
Palaeo-environmental	Related to past environments, i.e. during the prehistoric and later periods. Such remains can be of archaeological interest, and often consist of organic remains such as pollen and plant macro fossils which can be used to reconstruct the past environment.
Palaeolithic	700,000–12,000 BC
Palaeochannel	A former/ancient watercourse
Peat	A build-up of organic material in waterlogged areas, producing marshes, fens, mires, blanket and raised bogs. Accumulation is due to inhibited decay in anaerobic conditions.
Pleistocene	Geological period pre-dating the Holocene.
Post-medieval	AD 1500–present
Preservation by record	Archaeological mitigation strategy where archaeological remains are fully excavated and recorded archaeologically and the results published. For remains of lesser significance, preservation by record might comprise an archaeological watching brief.
Preservation in situ	Archaeological mitigation strategy where nationally important (whether Scheduled or not) archaeological remains are preserved *in situ* for future generations, typically through modifications to design proposals to avoid damage or destruction of such remains.
Registered Historic Parks and Gardens	A site may lie within or contain a registered historic park or garden. The register of these in England is compiled and maintained by Historic England.
Residual	When used to describe archaeological artefacts, this means not *in situ,* i.e. Found outside the context in which it was originally deposited.
Roman	AD 43–410
Scheduled Monument	An ancient monument or archaeological deposits designated by the Secretary of State as a 'Scheduled Ancient Monument' and protected under the Ancient Monuments Act.
Site	The area of proposed development
Site codes	Unique identifying codes allocated to archaeological fieldwork sites, e.g. evaluation, excavation, or watching brief sites.
Study area	Defined area surrounding the proposed development in which archaeological data is collected and analysed in order to set the site into its archaeological and historical context.
Solifluction, Soliflucted	Creeping of soil down a slope during periods of freeze and thaw in periglacial environments. Such material can seal and protect earlier landsurfaces and archaeological deposits which might otherwise not survive later erosion.
Stratigraphy	A term used to define a sequence of visually distinct horizontal layers (strata), one above another, which form the material remains of past cultures.
Truncate	Partially or wholly remove. In archaeological terms remains may have been truncated by previous construction activity.
Watching brief (archaeological)	A formal programme of observation and investigation conducted during any operation carried out for non-archaeological reasons.

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14.2 Other Sources

British Geological Survey online historic geology borehole data and digital drift and solid geology data

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Historic England Archive, Swindon (aerial photographs)

Internet – web-published sources:

DLUHC 2019 National Planning Policy Guidance on the historic environment: *Enhancing and conserving the historic environment*, last updated 23rd July 2019, https://www.gov.uk/guidance/conserving-and-enhancing-the-historic-environment
Groundsure historic Ordnance Survey mapping
Cambridgeshire Archives, Ely

14.3 Cartographic sources

Ordnance Survey maps
Ordnance Survey 1st edition 6” map (1886).
Ordnance Survey 2nd edition 6” map (1901).
Ordnance Survey 3rd edition 6” map (1928).
Ordnance Survey 1:10,000 scale maps (1959–60, 1972–74, 1981–84, 2024)

Engineering/Architects drawings

14.4 Available site survey information checklist

Information from client	Available	Format	Obtained
Plan of existing site services (overhead/buried)	N		
Levelled site survey as existing (ground and buildings)	N		
Contamination survey data ground and buildings (inc. asbestos)	N		
Geotechnical report	N		
Envirocheck report	N		
Information obtained from non-client source	**Carried out**	**Internal inspection of buildings**	
Site inspection	Y	N/A	

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scale: 1:7,500 @ A4

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Fig 1 Site location

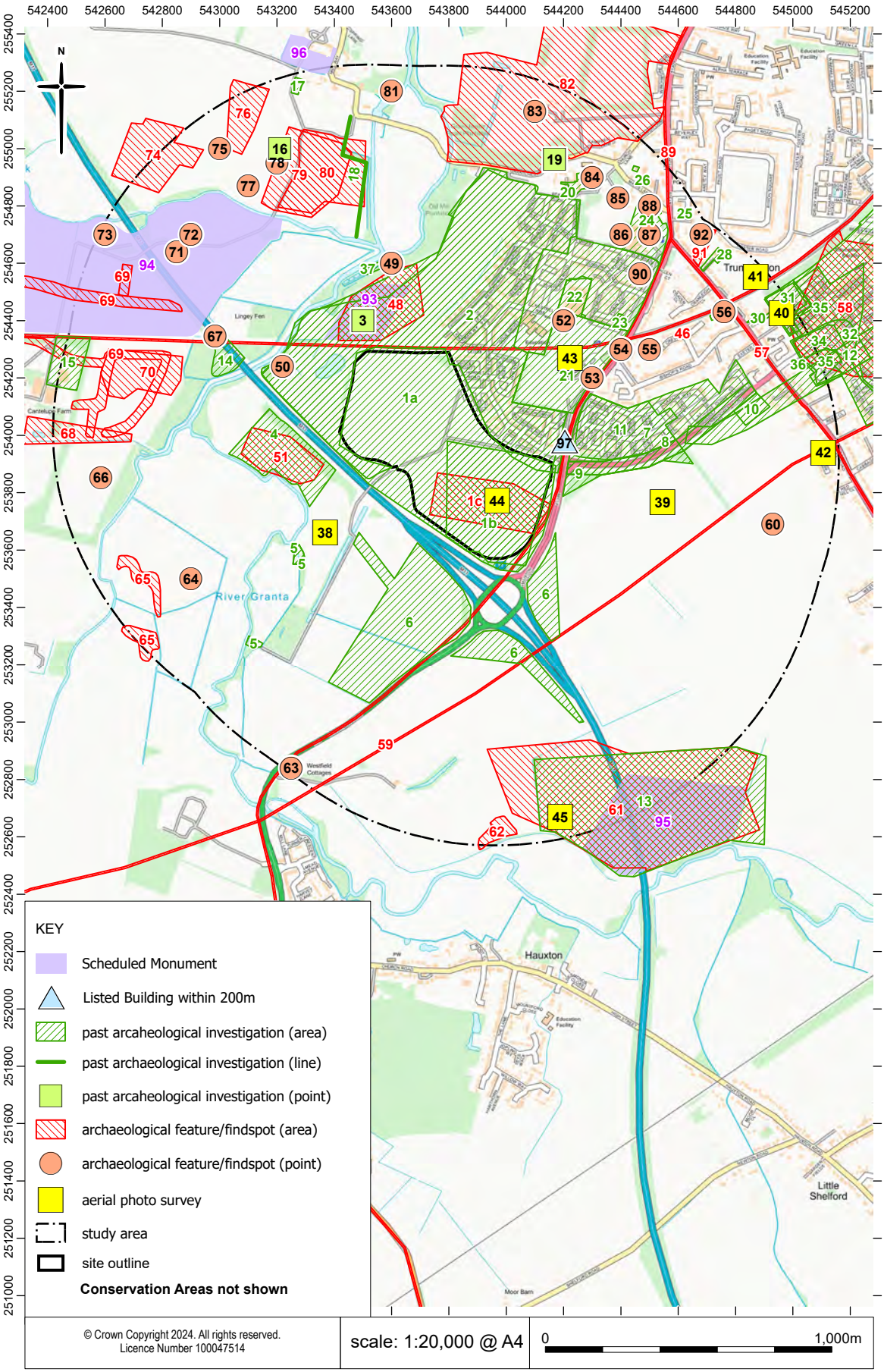

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Fig 2 Historic environment features map

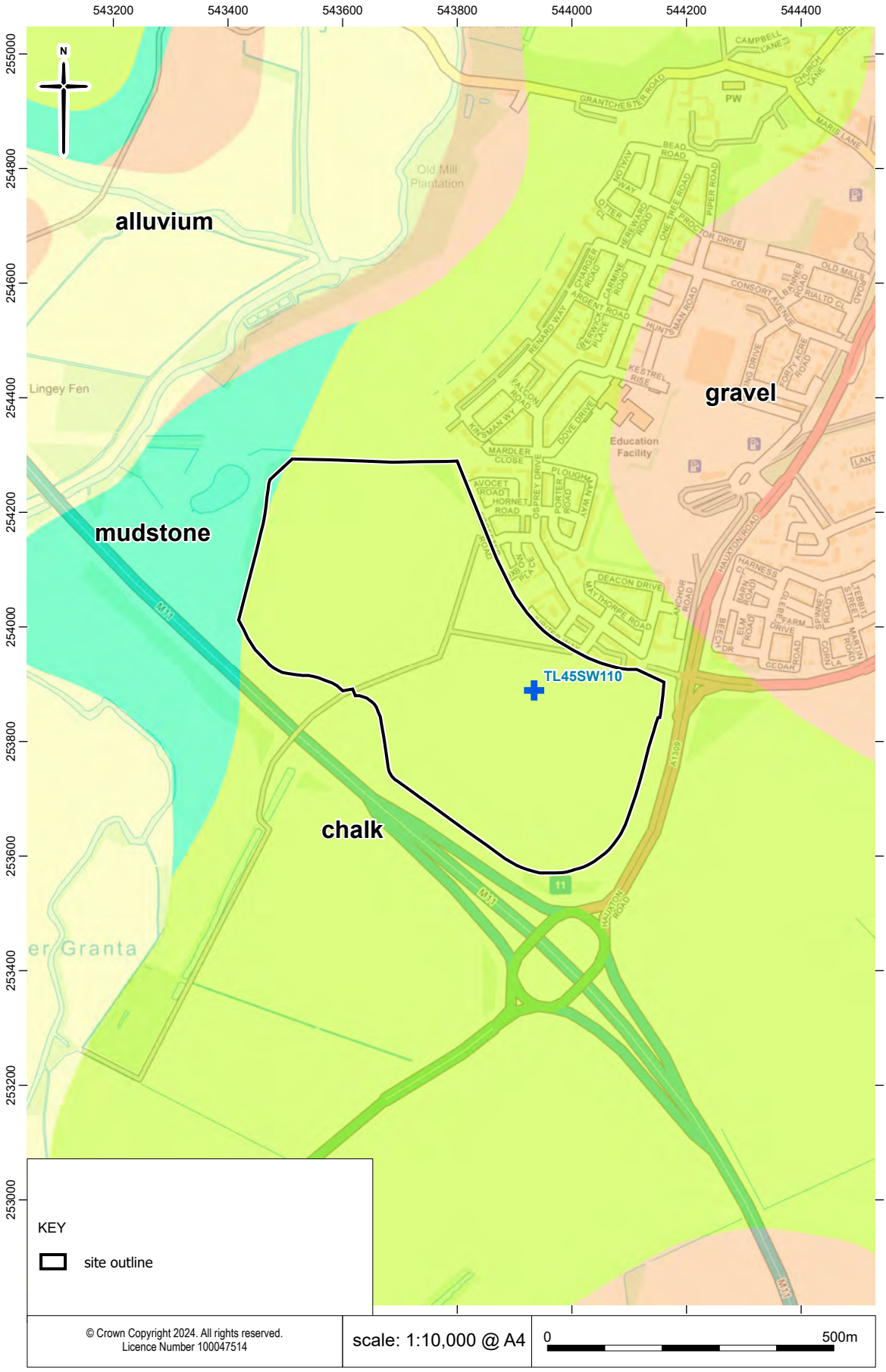

Fig 3 Geology map and historic borehole location (British Geological Survey)

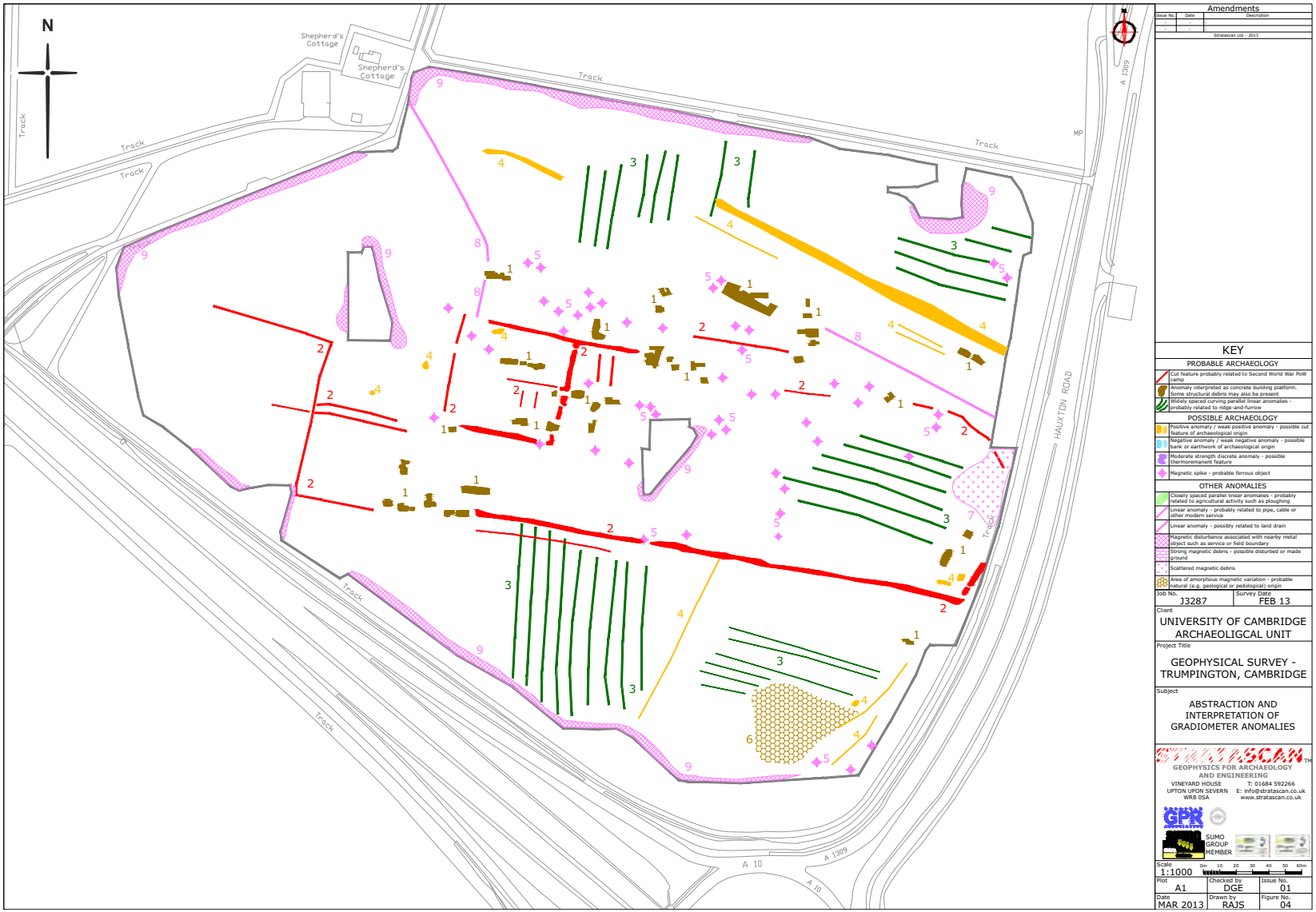

Fig 4 Features recorded by the 2013 geophysical survey in the eastern part of the site (Stratascan 2013, Fig 4)

Fig 5 Cole's map of Cambridgeshire of 1760 (Cambridgeshire Archives ref: K283/P/6/91)

Fig 6 Trumpington Inclosure map of 1804 (Cambridgeshire Archives ref: KCB/8/4/1)

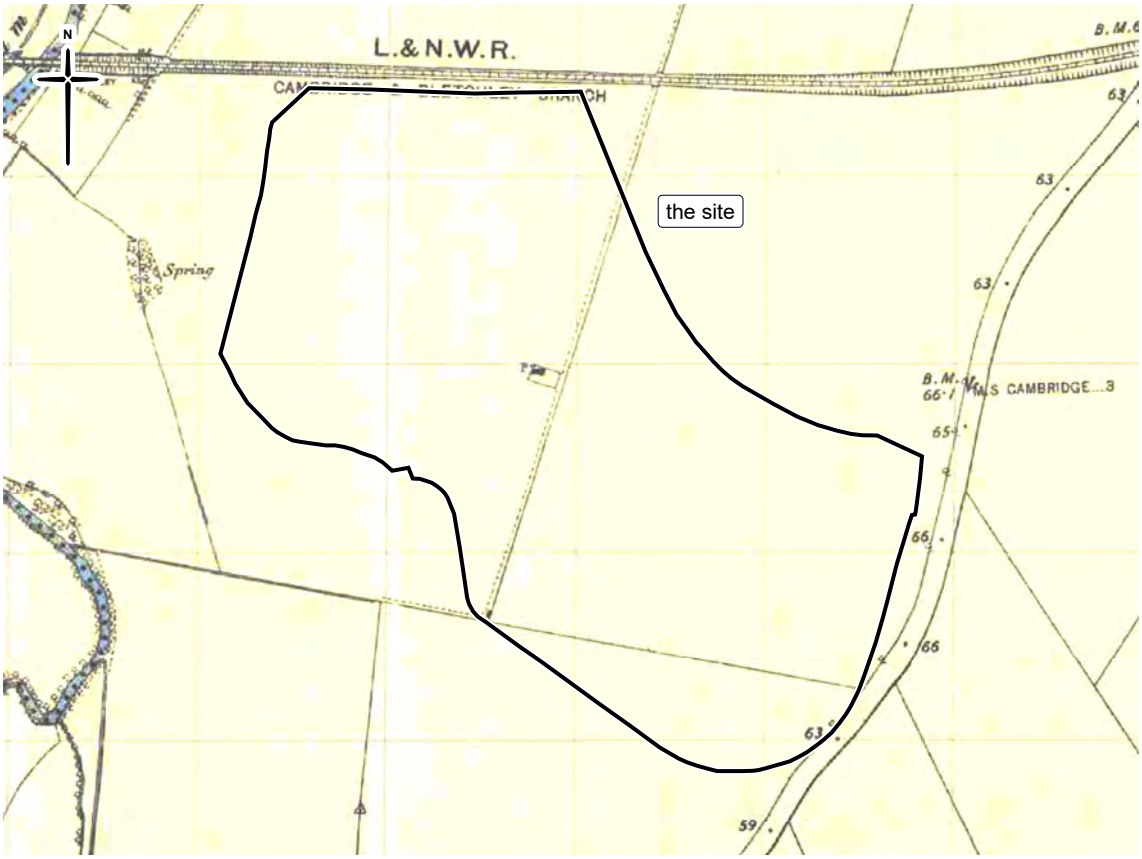

Fig 7 Ordnance Survey 1st edition 6ft:mile map of 1886 (not to scale)

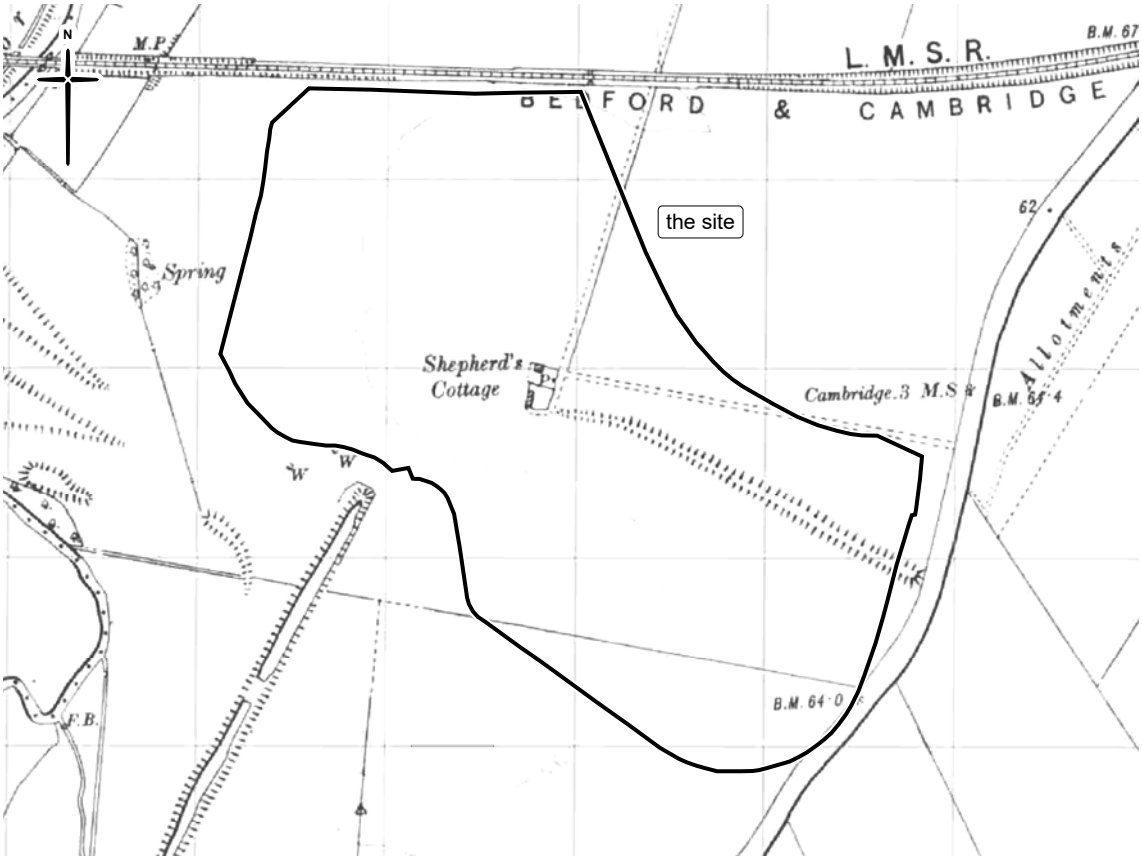

Fig 8 Ordnance Survey 3rd edition 6ft:mile map of 1928 (not to scale)

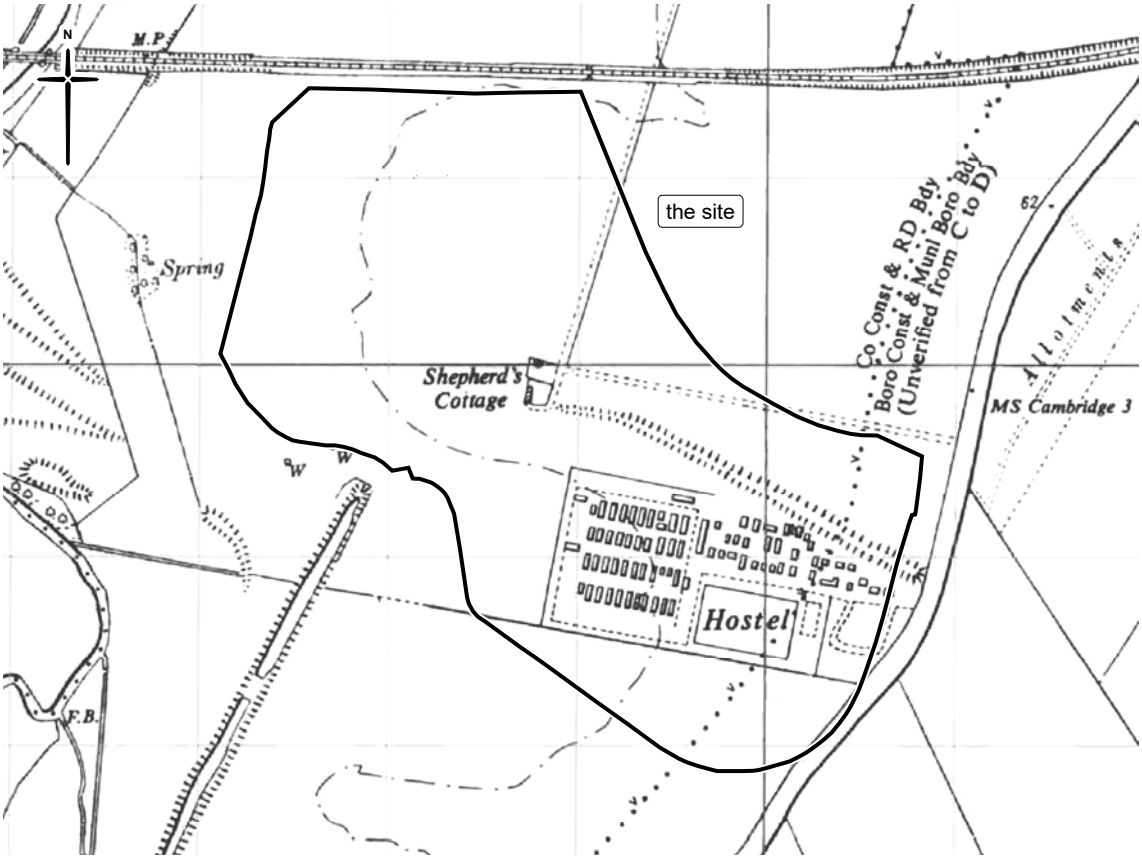

Fig 9 Ordnance Survey 1:10000 scale map of 1959–60 (not to scale)

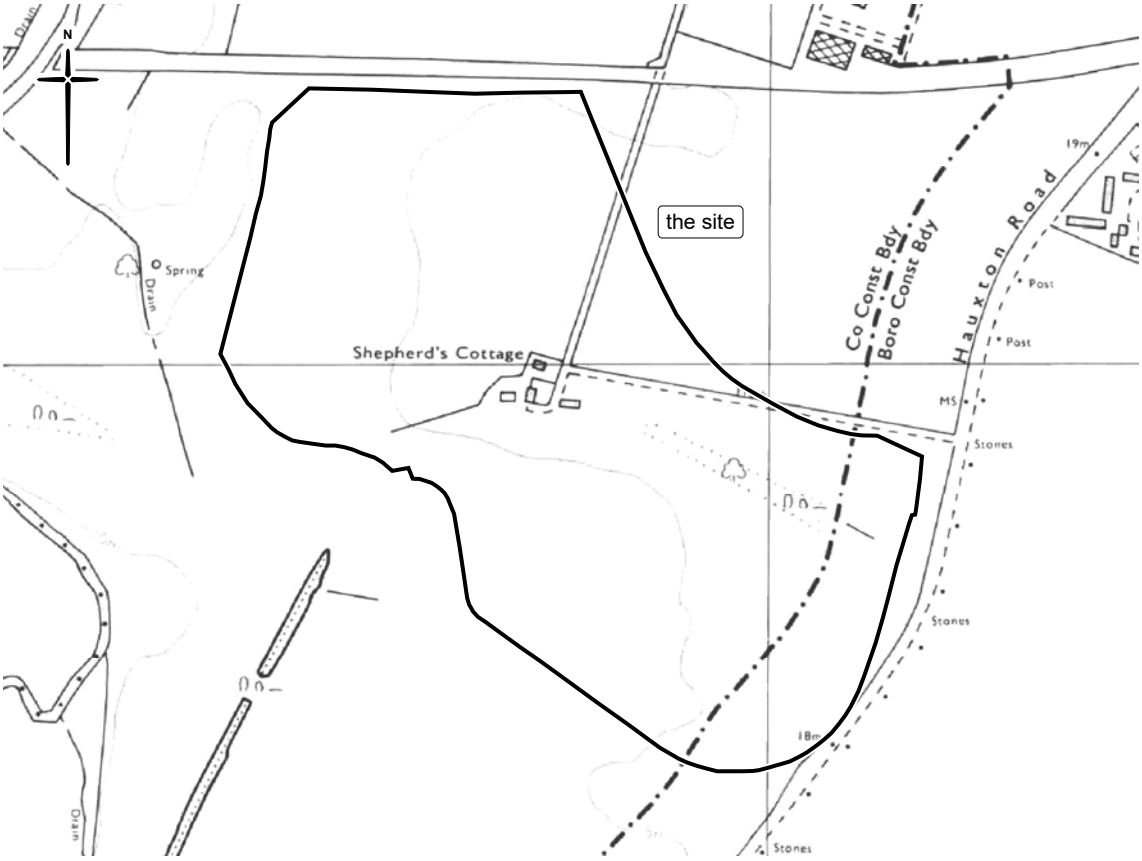

Fig 10 Ordnance Survey 1:10000 scale map of 1972–74 (not to scale)

Fig 11 Aerial photograph from 1975 (Historic England ref: HSL/UK/75034/2530/2586)

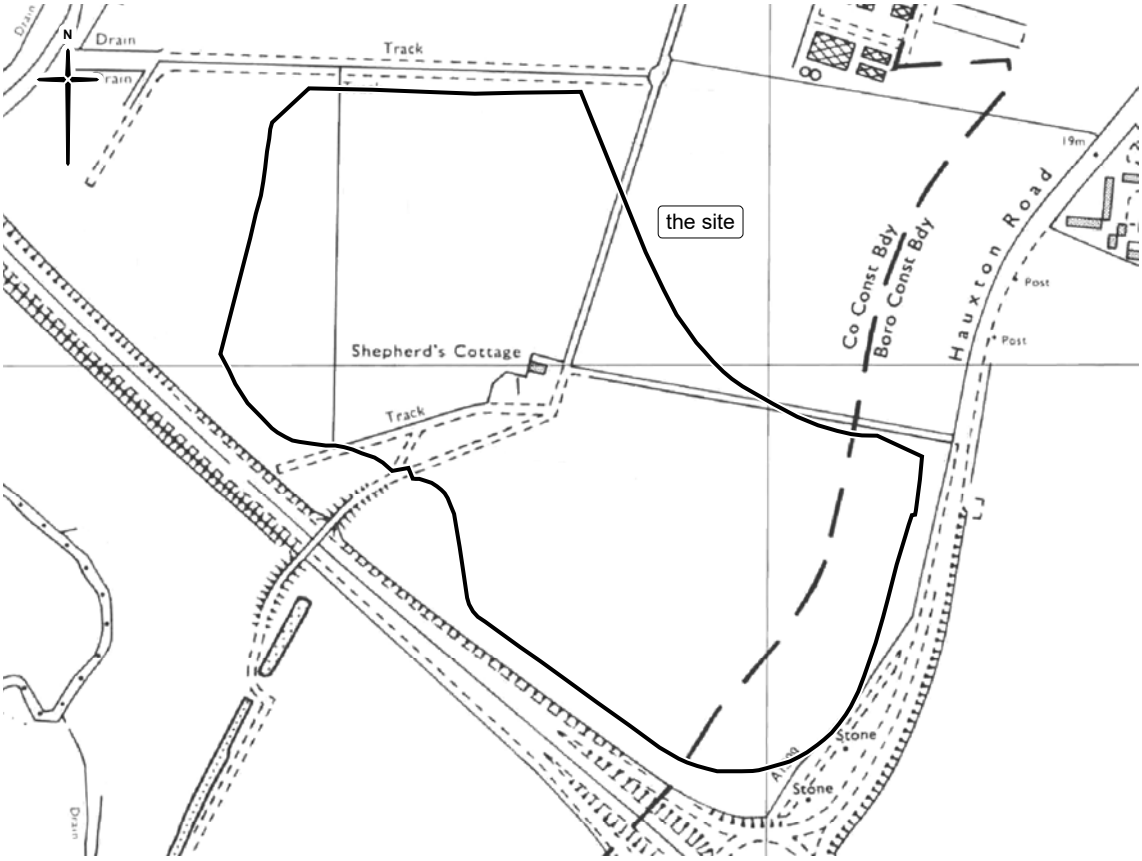

Fig 12 Ordnance Survey 1:10000 scale map of 1981–84 (not to scale)

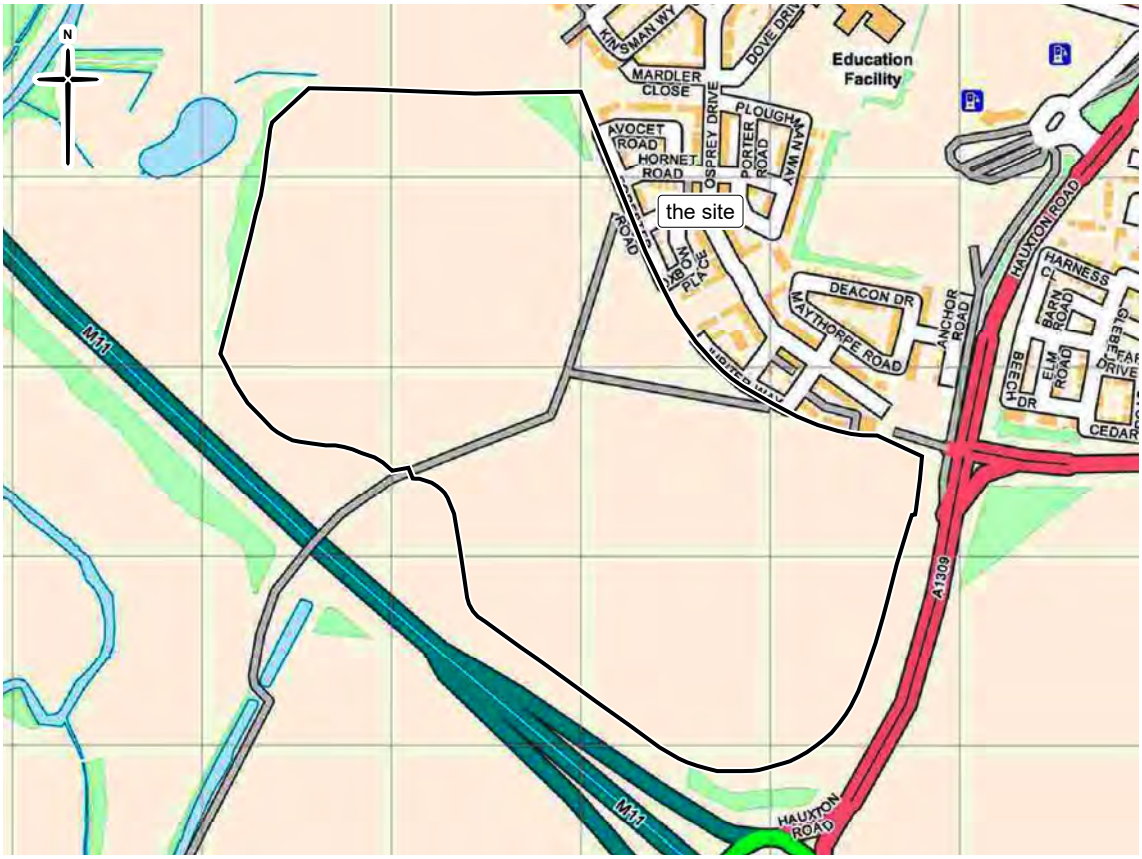

Fig 13 Ordnance Survey 1:10000 scale map of 2024 (not to scale)

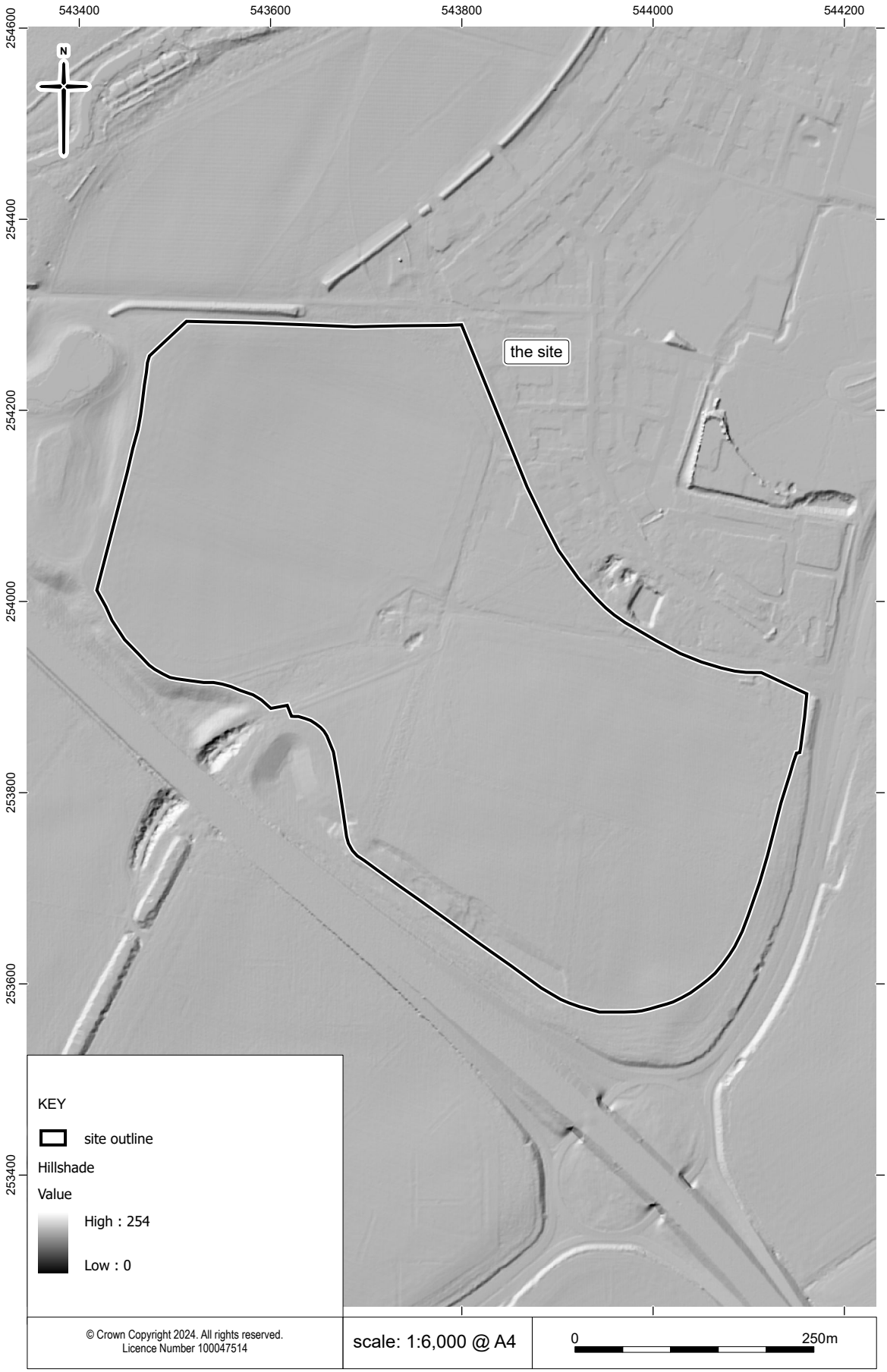

Fig 14 LiDAR Hillshade view (Environment Agency 1m Composite Digital Terrain Model)

Fig 15 The area of the prisoner of war camp in the eastern part of the site, looking west (MOLA photo, taken 17/07/2024)

Fig 16 The north-eastern part of the site, looking south (MOLA photo, taken 17/07/2024)

Fig 17 The western part of the site, looking north-west (MOLA photo, taken 17/07/2024)

Fig 18 The central part of the site, shown ruins in the area of Shepherd's Cottage, looking west (MOLA photo, taken 17/07/2024)