



Greater Cambridge Partnership

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# **CAMBOURNE TO CAMBRIDGE**

Technical Report 7 - Heritage Impact Assessment  
(incorporating the Historic Environment Desk-  
Based Assessment)





## Greater Cambridge Partnership

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## Greater Cambridge Partnership

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Technical Report 7 - Heritage Impact Assessment  
(incorporating the Historic Environment Desk-Based  
Assessment)

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# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

WSP has been commissioned by the Greater Cambridge Partnership to carry out a Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) which forms a technical appendix to the Environmental Statement (ES) in support of the Environmental Impact Assessment for the Cambourne to Cambridge (C2C) Scheme (C2C Scheme). The HIA incorporates the Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment.

The Cambourne to Cambridge (C2C) Scheme will include a 13.6km long mainly dedicated busway connecting Cambourne in the west with Cambridge in the east. A service road and maintenance track, to be used as an active travel path, will run alongside the segregated sections of busway. The C2C Scheme will use hybrid vehicles (and in due course, electric vehicles), providing a service of around 10 buses per hour each way. The Scotland Farm travel hub (a park and ride facility) will be situated along the route, just north of the A428, approximately 5km west of Cambridge. Further details about the Scheme proposal are set out in Chapter 3 of the ES1.

Construction is anticipated to commence in 2025 and continue over approximately 30 months, for a scheme opening in 2027.

The HIA assesses the impact of the C2C Scheme on buried heritage assets (archaeological remains) and on above ground heritage assets (structures and landscapes of heritage interest) within or immediately around the Site. It also considers impacts to the historic character and setting of designated assets within and beyond the Site (e.g. views to and from listed buildings and conservation areas).

The eastern end of the C2C Scheme extends into the West Cambridge Conservation Area. As the C2C Scheme has a direct impact on this designated heritage asset, the application is supported by a separate Heritage Statement (Appendix TR7.1 – Heritage Statement). The Heritage Statement assesses the specific impacts of the Scheme on the West Cambridge Conservation Area and the assets within its boundary: the Grade II\* listed Clare Hall, the Grade II listed Elmside and 48 Grange Road and the non-designated house at 5A&B Herschel Road. The results of the assessment are summarised in this report and the significance of environmental effects are set out in accordance with the EIA Regulations.

Aside from where the scheme enters the boundary of the West Cambridge Conservation Area (see Appendix TR7.1), the Site does not contain any nationally designated (protected) heritage assets, such as scheduled monuments, listed buildings or registered parks and gardens.

For ease of description and illustration, the C2C Scheme has been sub-divided into four Sections: Section 1 Cambourne to Childerley Gate; Section 2 Childerley Gate to Long Road and including the Scotland Farm travel hub; Section 3 Long Road to the M11; and Section 4 M11 to Grange Road, Cambridge (Figure 1: Site Location).

## Buried heritage assets

Seventeen previous archaeological investigations have been undertaken of areas that extend within the C2C Scheme. As a result the extent of past human activity within the scheme limits is

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<sup>1</sup> Environmental Statement (C2C-10-00-Environmental Statement (Volume 1))



reasonably well understood. Within Section 1 (Figure 2.1) these comprised non-intrusive surveys and trial trenching that covered almost the entire Section. Geophysical surveys and trial trenching in advance of road improvements and a waterpipe in Sections 2 and 3 (Figures 2.2 and 2.3) and University developments in Section 4 (Figure 2.4) incorporated small areas of the Site.

Two geophysical surveys have been completed across Sections 2 to 4 as part of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for the C2C Scheme. This has informed a programme of trial trenching to determine the nature, survival and significance of the features identified by the geophysical surveys across Sections 2 to 4. This is largely complete (due to complete in Autumn 2023).

Buried heritage assets that may be affected by the proposals comprise:

- **Prehistoric–Romano-British settlement activity (Sections 2 and 3) and funerary activity (Section 4).** There is a high potential for settlement activity to be present at specific locations within Sections 2 and 3 of the Site. Such remains would be of high heritage significance;
- **Prehistoric–Romano-British isolated features, agricultural activity and a major Roman road (Akeman Street) (Sections 1 to 4).** There is high potential for isolated features and agricultural activity to be present at specific locations across the Site, as well as evidence for the predicted line of Akeman Street within Section 4. These remains would be of medium heritage significance;
- **Early medieval remains (Section 4).** There is low to moderate potential for currently unrecorded evidence for medieval settlement and, less likely, funerary activity within Section 4 associated with wider settlement activity recorded to the west of Cambridge. These remains are of uncertain, although possibly medium or high heritage significance;
- **Medieval and post medieval agricultural activity (Sections 1 to 4).** There is high potential for medieval and post medieval agricultural activity, notably the ploughed out remains of ridge and furrow cultivation across the entire Site. These remains would be of low heritage significance; and
- **Second World War Bourn Airfield (Section 1) and remains of pillbox (Section 4).** There is high potential for encountering evidence for features associated with the airfield in Section 1 and for buried remains associated with the pillbox on Bin Brook in Section 4. These remains would be of low heritage significance.

Archaeological survival is anticipated to be high across 65 % of the C2C Scheme where it crosses through previously undeveloped agricultural land. The majority of this land is arable, and successive ploughing may have truncated potential archaeological features directly beneath the topsoil.

The primary impact to potential archaeological remains would be topsoil stripping across the C2C Scheme, as well as deeper construction works such as for cuttings, culverts, ponds and drainage. Piling for the Bin Brook crossing, and localised impacts from tree removal in Coton Orchard, as well as localised planting and temporary works will comprise deeper impacts. These activities would remove, either partially or wholly, any archaeological remains present within their footprint. This would result in:

- Substantial harm and a major effect ('significant') to any prehistoric-Romano-British settlement and funerary activity and early medieval settlement or funerary activity;
- Less than substantial harm and a moderate effect ('significant') to any prehistoric-Romano-British isolated features, agricultural activity, Roman road and early medieval isolated features or agricultural activity; and

- Less than substantial harm and a minor effect ('not significant') to medieval and post medieval agricultural activity, Second World War Bourn Airfield and remains of a pillbox.

The results of ongoing trial trenching in Sections 2 to 4 along with the results of previous archaeological evaluation on the former Bourn Airfield in Section 1 will inform an appropriate mitigation strategy. In the unlikely event that nationally significant archaeological assets are present, mitigation may take the form of preservation in situ through avoidance via design changes. For other remains, mitigation could take the form of targeted excavation (preservation by record) in advance of ground works across all areas where disturbance is proposed. Alternatively, a programme of 'strip, map and record' could be employed alongside the preliminary construction works (site strip) to ensure potential archaeological remains are not removed without record. Any archaeological work will need to be undertaken in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) to be approved by the County's Archaeological Advisor.

Whilst the magnitude of change to the buried heritage assets would be unchanged, the residual effects following the completion of an agreed mitigation strategy would be negligible.

### **Above ground heritage assets**

There will be no demolition or alteration of fabric to any above ground heritage assets. The report has, however, identified impacts on three heritage assets through changes to their setting. In National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) terms, it is concluded that the C2C Scheme would result in less than substantial harm (minor significant effect under EIA) to one conservation area, one listed building and one building of local interest by altering the experience of the asset's setting, which makes a contribution to significance through the introduction of elements that have a minor visual impact:

- The Coton Conservation Area (A133) northern boundary lies immediately south of Section 3 of the C2C Scheme (Figure 2.3). The character of the conservation area is defined by its Grade I listed 12<sup>th</sup> century parish church, a further 12 designated heritage assets and by the visual and historic relationships of these assets to each other;
- Schlumberger Gould Research Centre and attached perimeter wall to the north (late-20<sup>th</sup> century, listed Grade II\*) 145m west of the Site boundary in Section 4(A65, Figure 2.4); and
- Former Entrance Lodges to Childerley Hall (a pair of mid-20<sup>th</sup> century lodge cottages, non-designated asset) 15m south of the Site boundary in Section 1 (A137, Figure 2.1).

The Heritage Statement identified less than substantial harm (minor significant effect under EIA) to the following assets:

- West Cambridge Conservation Area;
- Clare Hall, University of Cambridge, Grade II\* listed;
- Elmside, including boundary wall and gate, Grade II listed;
- 48 Grange Road, Grade II listed; and
- 5A&B Herschel Road, a locally listed building.

The proposals will not result in harm to the remaining above ground heritage assets located within the study area resulting in a negligible significant effect under EIA.

### **Historic Hedgerows**

One historic parish boundary, between Hardwick and Comberton, is classified as an historically important hedgerow under the Hedgerows Regulations 1997 (see Technical Report 5 - Ecology,



Appendix TR5.10 - Hedgerow Survey Report for further details). There will be no direct impacts to this hedgerow which is located immediately to the west of the C2C Scheme to the south of St Neots Road. In National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) terms, it is concluded that the C2C Scheme would result in no harm (negligible significant effect under EIA).

# 1 INTRODUCTION

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## 1.1 PROJECT BACKGROUND

- 1.1.1. WSP has been commissioned by the Greater Cambridge Partnership to carry out a Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) in advance of the C2C Scheme between Cambourne (National Grid Reference NGR 533102 259594) and Cambridge (National Grid Reference NGR 543986 258230) as shown on **Figure 1**. The HIA has been produced as a technical appendix to support the Environmental Statement and incorporates the Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment (HEDBA).
- 1.1.2. The Cambourne to Cambridge (C2C) Scheme will include a 13.6km long mainly dedicated busway connecting Cambourne in the west with Cambridge in the east. A service road and maintenance track, to be used as an active travel path, will run alongside the segregated sections of busway. The C2C Scheme will use hybrid vehicles (and in due course, electric vehicles), providing a service of around 10 buses per hour each way. The Scotland Farm travel hub (a park and ride facility) will be situated along the route, just north of the A428, approximately 5km west of Cambridge. Further details about the Scheme proposal are set out in Chapter 3 of the ES<sup>2</sup>.

## 1.2 SCOPE

- 1.2.1. The report provides a baseline of known or potential buried heritage assets (archaeological remains) and above ground heritage assets (structures and landscapes of heritage interest) within or immediately around the C2C Scheme (hereafter the 'Site'). These assets are identified as having a degree of heritage significance (value) meriting consideration in planning decisions and include designated heritage assets and assets identified by the local planning authority (including local listing), and non-designated assets.
- 1.2.2. Professional expert opinion has been used to assess heritage significance based on historic, archaeological, architectural or artistic interest, considering past ground disturbance which may have compromised survival.
- 1.2.3. The report assesses the impact of the scheme on the historic character and setting of designated assets within and beyond the Site (e.g. views to and from listed buildings and conservation areas as shown on Figures 2.1, 2.2, 2.3 and 2.4) potentially affected by the proposals. The HIA assesses the degree of harm to heritage assets using National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) terminology as well as the significance of environmental effect of the proposals in accordance with the EIA Regulations. The report includes recommendations to mitigate any adverse effects (e.g. site-based investigation and/or design changes) where appropriate and incorporates the residual significance of effects upon heritage assets following the completion of the mitigation strategy, to be agreed with the County's Archaeological Advisor.
- 1.2.4. The eastern extent of the C2C Scheme extends into the West Cambridge Conservation Area. A separate Heritage Statement (Appendix TR7.1) has been produced to assess the specific direct impacts of the C2C Scheme on this asset and the indirect impacts to other assets within its boundary: the Grade II\* listed Clare Hall, the Grade II listed Elmside and 48 Grange Road and the

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<sup>2</sup> Environmental Statement (C2C-10-00-Environmental Statement (Volume 1))

non-designated house at 5A&B Herschel Road. This HIA presents a summary of the results of the Heritage Statement.

- 1.2.5. As set out in Chapter 10 Historic Environment, Section 10.7 of the Scoping Report<sup>3</sup> the following have been scoped out of the HIA:
- An assessment of operational phase effects on buried heritage on the basis that once the C2C scheme has been completed, no further ground disturbance would occur and consequently there would be no additional impacts upon buried heritage assets; and
  - An assessment of the impact on the significance of known buried heritage remains through possible changes to setting on the basis that the absence of archaeological information severely limits the extent to which the contribution of setting can be understood with any accuracy.

### 1.3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

1.3.1. The Historic Environment has been a material consideration in the planning process since 1990 and its value is recognised in national and local planning policy. The aim of this report is to assess the impact of the C2C Scheme and to provide a suitable strategy to mitigate any adverse effects, if required, as part of a planning application to develop the Site. The aim is achieved through six objectives which seek to:

- identify the presence of any known or potential heritage assets that may be affected by the proposals;
- describe the significance of such assets, in accordance with the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), considering factors which may have compromised asset survival;
- determine the contribution to which setting makes to the significance of any sensitive (i.e. designated) heritage assets;
- assess the likely impacts upon the significance of the assets arising from the proposals;
- assess the impact of the C2C scheme on how designated heritage assets are understood and experienced through changes to their setting; and
- provide recommendations for further investigation and/or mitigation where required, aimed at reducing or removing completely any adverse effects.

### 1.4 KEY HERITAGE SENSITIVITIES

1.4.1. The eastern extent of the Site extends into the West Cambridge Conservation Area and adjacent to the Grade II\* listed Clare Hall (NHLE: 1454213), a Cambridge University college dating to 1969 (A87, Figure 2.4), and the Grade II listed 48 Grange Road (NHLE: 1268364), a late 19th century house (A119, Figure 2.4). A separate Heritage Statement has been produced to assess the impacts of the C2C Scheme on the conservation area and on assets located within its site boundary potentially impacted by the Scheme (Appendix TR7.1).

1.4.2. No further nationally designated (protected) heritage assets, such as scheduled monuments, listed buildings or registered parks and gardens are located within the Site. The Site lies immediately adjacent to part of the northern boundary of the Coton conservation area, as designated by South Cambridgeshire District Council.

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<sup>3</sup> ES Scoping Report (Document reference: 70086660-WSP-EAC-XX-RP-LE-00001).



- 1.4.3. Cambridge City and Cambridgeshire District Council do not currently hold a list of archaeological priority or notification areas.
- 1.4.4. A small number of isolated human burials have been found close to the Site, including a Roman cremation burial found during archaeological excavations adjacent to the western end of the Site and human remains thought to indicate a possible Bronze Age/Iron Age burial 60m south of the eastern end of the Site. It is possible, therefore, that further remains could be found within the Site, especially given the proximity to the projected lines of two Roman roads. Where human remains might potentially be disturbed by the C2C scheme on land which is not subject to the Church of England's jurisdiction, a burial licence is required from the Secretary of State, under Section 25 of the Burial Act 1857 as amended by the *Church of England (Miscellaneous Provisions) Measure 2014*.

## 2 PLANNING FRAMEWORK

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### 2.1 LEGISLATIVE BACKGROUND

#### LISTED BUILDINGS AND CONSERVATION AREAS

- 2.1.1. *The Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990* (the 1990 Act) sets out the legal requirements for the control of development and alterations which affect listed buildings or conservation areas (including buildings of heritage interest that lie within a conservation area). Grade I are buildings of exceptional interest. Grade II\* are particularly significant buildings of more than special interest. Grade II are buildings of special interest.
- 2.1.2. *Arrangements for Handling Heritage Applications: Notification to Historic England and National Amenity Societies and the Secretary of State (England) Direction 2021*, directs that in respect of applications for listed building consent, local planning authorities must consult Historic England for works: i) in respect of any Grade I or II\* listed building; and (ii) for relevant works in respect of any Grade II listed building. The National Amenity Societies must be consulted where the partial or complete demolition of a listed building is proposed.
- 2.1.3. Also protected and requiring listed building consent, even if they are not specifically referred to in a statutory listing description, are 'curtilage buildings'. These are any object or structure within the curtilage of a principal building (listed building) which, although not fixed to the principal building, forms part of the land and has done so since before 1<sup>st</sup> July 1948 and which is treated as part of the principal building by virtue of section 1(5)(b) of the 1990 Act.

#### HUMAN REMAINS

- 2.1.4. A small number of isolated human burials have been found close to the Site, including a Roman cremation burial found during archaeological excavations adjacent to the western end of the Site and human remains thought to indicate a possible Bronze Age/Iron Age burial 30m south of the eastern end of the Site. It is possible, therefore, that further remains could be found within the Site, especially given the proximity to the projected lines of two Roman roads and the common historic association of burials with thoroughfares.
- 2.1.5. Development affecting any former burial ground is regulated by statute, principally the *Burial Act 1857*, the *Disused Burial Grounds Act 1884 and 1981*, and the *Mission and Pastoral Measure 2011*.
- 2.1.6. The exhumation of any human remains requires approval from either the Secretary of State or the Church of England, depending on the current location of the remains. Exhumations from land which is not subject to the Church of England's jurisdiction will need a licence from the Secretary of State, under Section 25 of the *Burial Act 1857* as amended by the *Church of England (Miscellaneous Provisions) Measure 2014*. A Burial Licence is required from the Secretary of State if the remains are not intended for reburial in consecrated ground (or if this is to be delayed - for example where archaeological or scientific analysis takes place first).
- 2.1.7. Under the Town and Country Planning (Churches, Places of Religious Worship and Burial Grounds) Regulations 1950, the removal and re-interment of human remains should be in accordance with the direction of the local Environmental Health Officer.

## HISTORIC HEDGEROWS

- 2.1.8. *The Hedgerows Regulations 1997* present the following criteria for determining important hedgerows (archaeology and history):
- The hedgerow marks the boundary, or part of the boundary, of at least one historic parish or township and for this purpose "historic" means existing before 1850;
  - The hedgerow incorporates an archaeological feature which is: (a) included in the schedule of monuments compiled by the Secretary of State under section 1 (schedule of monuments) of the *Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979*; or (b) recorded at the relevant date in a Sites and Monuments Record (Now Historic Environment Record);
  - The hedgerow is: (a) is situated wholly or partly within an archaeological site included or recorded as specified in the Hedgerows Regulations paragraph 2 or on land adjacent to and associated with such a site; and (b) is associated with any monument or feature on that site;
  - The hedgerow: (a) marks the boundary of a pre-1600 AD estate or manor recorded at the relevant date in a Sites and Monuments Record or in a document held at that date at a Record Office; or (b) is visibly related to any building or other feature of such an estate or manor; and
  - The hedgerow is: (a) recorded in a document held at the relevant date at a Record Office as an integral part of a field system pre-dating the Inclosure Acts; or (b) is part of, or visibly related to, any building or other feature associated with such a system, and that system is (i) substantially complete; or (ii) is of a pattern which is recorded in a document prepared before the relevant date by a local planning authority, within the meaning of the 1990 Act, for the purposes of development control within the authority's area, as a key landscape characteristic.

## 2.2 PLANNING POLICY

### National PLANNING POLICY FRAMEWORK

- 2.2.1. The National Planning Policy Framework (2021) (NPPF) sets out the Government's planning policies for England and provides guidance for planning authorities and developers on the conservation and investigation of heritage assets. The primary objective of the NPPF is to foster the delivery of sustainable development, not to prevent it.
- 2.2.2. The historic environment is specifically dealt with in section 16 (Conserving and enhancing the historic environment) . The policies set out in the NPPF should be interpreted and applied locally to meet local objectives. The NPPF is designed to provide a clear framework to make sure that heritage assets are conserved or enhanced in a manner that is proportionate with their significance.
- 2.2.3. The NPPF sets out the importance of assessing the significance of heritage assets that may be affected by a proposal. Paragraph 194 of the NPPF states that local planning authorities, when determining applications, should require the applicant to "*describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting*". Paragraph 194 goes on to state that "*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*".
- 2.2.4. Heritage assets are defined in Annex 2 of the NPPF as "*a building, monument, site, place, area or landscape identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of its heritage interest. It includes designated heritage assets and assets identified by the local planning authority (including local listing)*." Annex 2 also defines significance as "*the value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. The interest may be*



*archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset's physical presence, but also from its setting". Setting is defined as "the surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve".*

- 2.2.5. Paragraph 197 of the NPPF states that local planning authorities should consider the following when determining planning applications:
- *the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation;*
  - *the positive contribution that conservation of heritage assets can make to sustainable communities including their economic vitality; and*
  - *the desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness.*
- 2.2.6. Paragraphs 199 to 203 address the possibility that heritage assets may be harmed or lost through alterations, destruction, or from development within their setting. These paragraphs identify that this harm ranges from less than substantial to substantial. The emphasis should be on the conservation of designated heritage assets, regardless of whether any potential harm is considered to be substantial or less than substantial (paragraph 199). As a rule, the more important the heritage asset is, the greater the weight should be given to its conservation. Assets of the highest significance are 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 (paragraph 200).
- 2.2.7. Paragraph 201 of the NPPF states that development consent should be refused where a proposed development will lead to substantial harm to (or total loss of significance of) a designated heritage asset, unless the application demonstrates that the proposed development will result in substantial public benefits that outweigh the harm or loss to the heritage asset. Where less than substantial harm is caused, this should also be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal.
- 2.2.8. With regard to 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*' (paragraph 203).

## **LOCAL PLANNING POLICY**

- 2.2.9. The scheme runs through the Cambridge City and Cambridgeshire District Council Local Planning Authority areas.
- 2.2.10. The City of Cambridge is covered by the Cambridge Local Plan 2018 which forms part of the development plan for Cambridge. It sets out the vision, policies and proposals for future development and land use in Cambridge to 2031. The policies that specifically relate to heritage assets are detailed below:

### **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.

#### **Policy 62: Local heritage assets**

The Council will actively seek the retention of local heritage assets, including buildings, structures, features and gardens of local interest as detailed in the Council's local list and as assessed against the criteria set out in Appendix G of the plan. Where permission is required, proposals will be permitted where they retain the significance, appearance, character or setting of a local heritage asset. Where an application for any works would lead to harm or substantial harm to a non-designated heritage asset, a balanced judgement will be made having regard to the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the heritage asset.

#### **Policy 63: Works to a heritage asset to address climate change**

Proposals to enhance the environmental performance of heritage assets will be supported where a sensitive and hierarchical approach to design and specification ensures that the significance of the asset is not compromised by inappropriate interventions. Any works should be undertaken based on a thorough understanding of the building's historic evolution and construction (where these matters relate to the heritage significance of the asset), architectural and historic significance, and demonstration of the building's environmental performance. Applications should be accompanied by an assessment of the building's current fabric and energy performance. For relevant planning applications, details of post-construction monitoring in the form of a building monitoring and management strategy will be required to be submitted in order to assess the ongoing impact of the implemented measures on the asset's historic fabric. Monitoring requirements will be proportionate to the significance of the asset and the scale and scope of works undertaken. Where monitoring shows that interventions are causing harm to the significance of the asset, appropriate remediation works will be required.

- 2.2.11. South Cambridgeshire Local Plan 2018 sets out the planning policies and land allocations to guide the future development of the district up to 2031. Policy NH/14 deals with 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 innovative 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.

2.2.12. The First Proposals for the new Greater Cambridge Local Plan 2041 were consulted on from November to December 2021 and further consultation will take place in 2023. The below draft policy, if adopted, will deal with heritage assets.

**Policy GP/HA: Conservation and enhancement of heritage assets**

2.2.13. This policy will control development that involves or affects Greater Cambridge’s historic buildings or structures and its historic places. Proposals affecting heritage assets will be considered in accordance with the guidance set out in the National Planning Policy Framework. Recognising the important contribution heritage assets of various types make to Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire, the policy will require that proposals properly consider the historic environment and make a positive contribution to local character. Development will be required to demonstrate how it preserves or enhances the significance of the heritage assets of Greater Cambridge, their setting and the wider townscape, including views into, within and out of conservation areas.

2.2.14. The Local Plan will also continue to recognise the importance of local heritage assets (including buildings of local interest) and the policy will also require the appropriate treatment of archaeology.

## **2.3 HERITAGE SECTOR GUIDANCE**

2.3.1. The assessment has been carried out in accordance with the requirements of the National Planning Policy Framework 2021 (NPPF) and to standards specified by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2020a, 2020b) and Historic England (Historic England 2015, 2017, 2019).

## **2.4 HISTORIC ENGLAND GUIDANCE**

2.4.1. Historic England has published a series of Good Practice Advice (GPA) documents. Those of most relevance are GPA2 - Managing Significance in Decision-taking (March 2015), GPA3 - The Setting of Heritage Assets (2nd Edition) (December 2017) and Historic England Advice Note 12 – Statements of Heritage Significance (October 2019).

2.4.2. GPA2 emphasises the requirement to have a knowledge and understanding of the significance of heritage assets likely to be affected by the development and that the “first step for all applicants is to understand the significance of any affected heritage asset and, if relevant the contribution of its setting to its significance” (paragraph 4). This information is also useful to the local planning

authority in pre-application engagement with an applicant and ultimately in decision making (paragraph 7).

- 2.4.3. GPA3 provides advice on the setting of heritage assets. Setting is as defined in the NPPF Annex 2 and forms the surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Components of a setting can make positive or negative contributions to the significance of an asset and affect the ways in which it is experienced. GPA3 and the NPPF state that setting is not fixed and that it may change as the asset and its surrounding evolve. Setting can be extensive and can overlap with the setting of other heritage assets, particularly in urban areas or historic landscapes. While not limited to views, the contribution of setting to the significance of an asset is often expressed in this way, and paragraph 11 of GPA3 identifies those views that contribute to understanding the significance of assets, such as those that were designed or where there are associations with other heritage assets.
- 2.4.4. Heritage Advice Note 12 covers the NPPF requirement for applicants for heritage and other consents to describe heritage significance to help local planning authorities to make decisions on the impact of proposals to heritage assets. Understanding the significance of heritage assets, in advance of developing proposals for their buildings and sites, enables owners and applicants to receive effective, consistent and timely decisions.

### **CHARTERED INSTITUTE OF ARCHAEOLOGISTS**

The baseline study has been undertaken in accordance with guidance published by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists , specifically the standard and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment (ClfA, 2020).

### 3 METHODOLOGY AND SOURCES

#### 3.1 DATA SOURCES

3.1.1. In order to determine the full historic environment potential of the Site, a broad range of standard documentary and cartographic sources, including results from any archaeological investigations within the Site and a 250m radius study area around it were examined in order to determine the likely nature, extent, preservation and significance of any known or possible heritage assets that may be present within or adjacent to the Site.

3.1.2. The table below provides a summary of the key data sources. Occasionally there may be reference to assets beyond this study area, where appropriate, e.g., where such assets are particularly significant and/or where they contribute to current understanding of the historic environment.

**Table TR7-3-1 - Data sources consulted**

Source	Data	Comment
Historic England	National Heritage List for England (NHLE) with information on statutorily designated heritage assets	Statutory designations (scheduled monuments; statutorily listed buildings; registered parks and gardens; historic battlefields) can provide a significant consideration for development.
Cambridgeshire County Council	Historic Environment Record (HER)	Primary repository of archaeological information. Includes information from past investigations, local knowledge, find spots, and documentary and cartographic sources
Historic England	National Record of the Historic Environment (NRHE)	National database maintained by Historic England. Not as comprehensive as the HER but can occasionally contain additional information. Accessible via pastscape website. This was consulted for the Site and its immediate vicinity only.
Local Planning Authority	Conservation area	An area of special architectural or historic interest the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance.
Local Planning Authority	Locally listed building	Building of local importance designated by the local planning authority due to architectural and/or historic significance and a positive contributor to the character of an area. Whilst not statutorily protected, a building's inclusion on the list means that it is a material consideration in the planning process.
British Geological Survey (BGS)	Solid and drift geology digital map; online BGS geological borehole record data.	Subsurface deposition, including buried geology and topography, can provide an indication of potential for early human settlement, and potential depth of archaeological remains.
Cambridgeshire Archives	Historic maps (eg Tithe, enclosure, estate), published journals and local history	Baseline information on the historic environment

Source	Data	Comment
Historic England Archive, Swindon	Vertical and specialist (oblique) aerial photographs	Cropmarks formed by moisture variations due to subsurface features can indicate the presence of archaeological remains. Aerial photographs can also sometimes provide information on ground disturbance.
Internet	Web-published local history; Archaeological Data Service	Many key documentary sources, such as the Victoria County History, the Survey of London, and local and specialist studies are now published on the web and can be used to inform the archaeological and historical background. The Archaeological Data Service includes an archive of digital fieldwork reports.
The client	Project acquired geotechnical data	The information can be very useful in enhancing understanding of the nature and depth of geology (see above) and any made ground, whether it is modern or of potential archaeological interest.
The client	Topographical survey data	Survey data can provide an indication of the impact of past land use, e.g. ground raising or lowering, which is useful for understanding possible truncation and likely depth of archaeological remains.

3.1.3. **Figures 2.1 – 2.4** show the location of known historic environment features within the study area and **Figures 3.1 – 3.4** show the location of known archaeological investigations, as identified by the sources listed in **Table TR7-3-1**, the site visit, or during the course of research for this assessment. These have been allocated a unique 'assessment' reference number (**A1, A2**, etc.), which is listed in Appendix A (Historic Environment gazetteer) at the end of this report and is referred to in the text.. Conservation Areas and Archaeological Priority Zones are shown where appropriate. All distances quoted in the text are approximate (within 5m).

## 3.2 CONSULTATIONS

- 3.2.1. The Cambridgeshire County Council (CCC) archaeologist issued a brief to Mott Macdonald for Archaeological Evaluation (trial trenching) in January 2019, following on from two stages of geophysical survey which were conducted within the Site on behalf of Mott Macdonald in 2018. On 6 December 2021 WSP consulted the CCC archaeologist by email to check whether archaeological trial trench evaluation would need to be completed pre-determination or whether it would be possible to conduct it as part of a standard archaeological planning condition.
- 3.2.2. A second brief for archaeological evaluation was issued to WSP by Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Team (CHET) in January 2022, which identified two phases of works that needed to be undertaken). Geophysical survey was recommended for areas not previously been surveyed and undertaken in accordance with a WSI (WSP 2022). This work was completed by the end of September 2022, with the results indicating anomalies of archaeological origin across the Site that show evidence for Iron Age and Romano-British settlement (see Section 4.4 for further details).
- 3.2.3. The results of the geophysical survey have informed the second phase of archaeological evaluation in the form of trial trenching, as identified in the brief by CHET . The trench plan was agreed alongside the WSI with the CCC archaeologist in October 2022 (WSP 2022). The trial trenching commenced in November 2022 and is due to be completed in Autumn 2023.

### 3.3 SITE VISITS

- 3.3.1. A site visit was carried out on 3rd and 4th March 2022 in order to undertake a visual inspection of the designated assets falling within and around the 250m radius study area of the Site, excluding the West Cambridge Conservation Area, which is the subject of a separate Heritage Statement (Appendix TR7.1). This included designated and non-designated heritage assets within and adjacent to the study area, including the Coton Conservation Area and the Hardwick Conservation Area, and a settings survey of these heritage assets. The site visits also determined the topography of the Site and existing land use, the nature of the existing buildings, identified any visible heritage assets (e.g. structures and earthworks), and assessed factors which may have affected the survival or condition of any known or potential assets.
- 3.3.2. The site visits also extended beyond the Site and study area for the purposes of scoping designated heritage assets and their intervisibility with the C2C Scheme, as required by Historic England guidance, and for the settings assessment itself.

### 3.4 ASSESSING ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

- 3.4.1. Section 5 below presents an assessment of archaeological potential for each chronological period, based on the archaeological and historical background of the area, its geology, topography and hydrology, the likelihood for evidence of past activity, and considering past disturbance which may have affected survival. For example, the Site may have high potential for activity of a particular period, but with low likelihood of survival. Section 5 also includes professional opinion on likely heritage significance, where there is low to moderate, or higher, potential for remains to be present. Where potential is low, heritage significance is not assessed, as this implies that remains from the period are not present.

### 3.5 ASSESSING HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

- 3.5.1. The NPPF (Annex 2) defines significance as 'The value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. That interest may be historic, archaeological, architectural or artistic.' The determination of the significance is based on statutory designation and/or professional judgement against these values which are also identified in Historic England's *Statements of Heritage Significance* 2019.
- 3.5.2. Historic England's *Conservation Principles* (previously English Heritage, 2008) identify four high level values: evidential, historic, aesthetic and communal. The determination of the significance of heritage assets is based on statutory designation and/or professional judgment against the following values referred to in Historic England's *Conservation Principles* (2008):
- *Evidential value*: the potential of physical remains to yield evidence about past human activity. This might consider date; rarity; state of preservation; diversity/complexity; contribution to published priorities; supporting documentation; collective value and comparative potential;
  - *Historical value*: the ways in which past people, events and aspects of life can be connected through a place and/or heritage asset to the present. This tends to be illustrative or associative;
  - *Aesthetic value*: the ways in which people draw sensory and intellectual stimulation from a place and or heritage asset, considering what other people have said or written; and
  - *Communal value*: the meanings of a place for the people who relate to it, or for whom it figures in their collective experience or memory.

- 3.5.3. These values encompass the criteria that Historic England are obliged to consider when statutorily designating heritage assets. Each asset is evaluated against the range of criteria listed above on a case-by-case basis. Unless the nature and exact extent of buried archaeological remains within any given area has been determined through prior investigation, significance is often uncertain.
- 3.5.4. The table below gives examples of the significance of designated and non-designated heritage assets.

**Table TR7-3-2 - Significance of heritage assets**

Heritage asset description	Significance
World heritage sites Scheduled monuments Grade I and II* listed buildings Grade I and II* registered parks and gardens Designated historic battlefields Protected Wrecks Undesignated heritage assets of high national importance	Very High
Grade II listed buildings Grade II registered parks and gardens Conservation areas Burial grounds Protected heritage landscapes (e.g. ancient woodland or historic hedgerows) Undesignated heritage assets of lower national, regional or county importance	High
Heritage assets with a district value or interest for education or cultural appreciation Locally listed buildings	Medium
Heritage assets with a local (ie parish) value or interest for education or cultural appreciation	Low
Item 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

### **3.6 ASSESSING HARM AND SIGNIFICANCE OF EFFECT**

- 3.6.1. Professional judgement is used to consider the impact (the magnitude of change) of future development on the significance a known or potential heritage asset. This is assessed in NPPF terms as ‘no harm’, ‘less than substantial harm’, ‘substantial harm’ or ‘total loss of significance’.

#### **ASSESSING SIGNIFICANCE OF ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECT**

- 3.6.2. The assessment of likely significant effects has considered the Site Preparation, Demolition and Construction and Operational Stages. The significance level attributed to each effect has been



assessed based on the heritage significance of the affected receptor (heritage asset) and the magnitude of change (impact) to the heritage significance of the receptor due to the C2C Scheme.

- 3.6.3. Determination of magnitude of change upon the significance of known or potential heritage assets is based on the severity of the likely impact (e.g. physical effects on built heritage assets or the permanent presence of new structures etc. that result in changes to the contribution of setting to the heritage significance of a built heritage asset). **Table TR7-3-3** describes the criteria used in this assessment to determine the magnitude of change.

**Table TR7-3-3 - Magnitude of Change**

MAGNITUDE OF CHANGE	DESCRIPTION OF CHANGE
High	Complete removal of asset.  Change to asset significance resulting in a fundamental change in our ability to understand and appreciate the resource and its historical context, character and setting. The transformation of an asset's setting in a way that fundamentally compromises its ability to be understood or appreciated. The scale of change would be such that it could result in a designated asset being undesignated or having its level of designation lowered.
Medium	Change to asset significance resulting in an appreciable change in our ability to understand and appreciate the asset and its historical context, character and setting. Notable alterations to the setting of an asset that affect our appreciation of it and its significance; or the unrecorded loss of archaeological interest.
Low	Change to asset significance resulting in a small change in our ability to understand and appreciate the asset and its historical context, character and setting.
Negligible	Negligible change or no material change to asset significance. No real change in our ability to understand and appreciate the asset and its historical context, character and setting.
Uncertain	Level of survival / condition of resource in specific locations is not known: magnitude of change is therefore not known.
No Change	No Change

- 3.6.4. The environmental effect is outlined in **Table TR7-3-4**. Effects may be either negative (adverse) or positive (beneficial) and are defined initially without mitigation. The table is essentially a guide only, so that the process is transparent and the rationale for the effect scores is provided in the relevant sections. Where the resulting effect comprises two separate levels (e.g. 'moderate or minor' or 'minor or negligible'), professional judgement has been applied to select the most appropriate significance of effect.
- 3.6.5. Where information is insufficient to be able to quantify either the asset significance or magnitude of change with any degree of certainty, the effect is given as 'uncertain'. This might be the case for possible buried heritage assets, the presence, nature, date, extent and significance of which is uncertain due to the absence of any site-based investigation.

**Table TR7-3-4 - Significance of Environmental Effect**

Magnitude of Change (Impact)	Heritage Asset (Receptor) Heritage Significance			
	Very High	High	Medium	Low
High	Major	Major	Major or Moderate	Moderate or Minor
Medium	Major or Moderate	Major or Moderate	Major or Moderate	Minor
Low	Moderate or Minor	Moderate or Minor	Minor	Minor
Negligible	Minor or Negligible	Minor or Negligible	Negligible	Negligible

3.6.6. The following terms have been used to define the significance of the effects identified:

- **Major effect:** where the C2C Scheme could be expected to have a considerable effect (either positive or negative) on heritage assets (receptors). For the historic environment, in terms of the NPPF, this equates to substantial harm to, or loss of, significance of an asset of very high, high or medium heritage significance, as a result of changes to its physical form or setting;
- **Moderate effect:** where the C2C Scheme could be expected to have a noticeable effect (either positive or negative) on heritage assets (receptors). For the historic environment this equates to less than substantial harm to the significance of an asset of very high, high or medium heritage significance, as a result of changes to its physical form or setting;
- **Minor effect:** where the C2C Scheme could be expected to result in a small, barely noticeable effect (either positive or negative) on heritage assets (receptors). For the historic environment this equates to less than substantial harm to the significance of an asset of very high, high or medium heritage significance, as a result of changes to its physical form or setting, or substantial harm to, or the loss of, significance of an asset of low heritage significance; and
- **Negligible:** where no discernible effect is expected as a result of the C2C Scheme on heritage assets (receptors) (i.e. the effect is insignificant).

3.6.7. Effects that are classified as **moderate or above** are considered to be **'significant'** in EIA terms. Effects classified as minor or below are considered to be **'not significant'**.

3.6.8. The language used in the NPPF (i.e. substantial or less than substantial harm) has been correlated with the standard EIA methodology (see **Table TR7-3-5**). The term 'less than substantial harm' covers a broad spectrum of environmental effects and professional judgement has been used to determine whether an effect is moderate, and therefore significant under EIA, or minor, and not significant.

**Table TR7-3-5 - Significance of effect (NPPF and EIA terminology)**

NPPF terminology	EIA terminology
Substantial harm	Major Adverse effect (significant)

NPPF terminology	EIA terminology
Less than substantial harm	Moderate Adverse effect (significant)
Less than substantial harm	Minor Adverse effect (not significant)
No harm	Negligible effect

### 3.7 ASSESSING THE CONTRIBUTION OF SETTING

- 3.7.1. In relation to designated heritage assets, the assessment considers the contribution that setting makes to the overall significance of the asset.
- 3.7.2. Setting is the way in which the asset is understood (in terms of evidential and historical values) and experienced (aesthetic and communal values). It is not an asset in itself. It differs from curtilage (historic/present property boundary); context (association with other assets irrespective of distance) and historic character (sum of all historic attributes, including setting, associations, and visual aspects).
- 3.7.3. Guidance produced by Historic England - *The setting of heritage assets. Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 3* (2017) and the *Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment 3rd Edition* (GLVIA3) by Landscape Institute and Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment (2013) has been used to adopt a stepped approach for settings assessment. The former sets out five steps, of which the first four are relevant:
- *Step 1: asset identification.* The NPPF requires an approach that is proportional to the significance of the asset, and for this reason only the settings of the most sensitive (i.e. designated) heritage assets are considered in this assessment. A scoping exercise filters out those assets which would be unaffected, typically where there are no views to/from the Site;
  - *Step 2: assess the contribution of setting.* This stage assesses how setting contributes to the overall significance of a designated asset;
  - *Step 3: assess change.* This considers the effect of the proposals on asset significance. It is noted however that it can be difficult to quantify such change to the overall significance of a designated heritage asset (for example, significance would rarely be downgraded from ‘high’ to ‘medium’ due to changes in setting). For this reason, the impact is reported in this assessment in terms of the extent to which the proposals would change how the asset is understood and experienced (in terms of no harm, less than substantial harm, substantial harm or total loss of significance and negligible, minor, moderate and major effects under EIA);
  - *Step 4: mitigation.* This explores the way to maximise enhancement and avoid or minimise harm. This is typically considered at the design stage (i.e. embedded design mitigation); and
  - *Step 5: reporting.* Making and documenting decisions and outcomes. This reports the assessment of effects.
- 3.7.4. The assessment has considered the physical surroundings of the asset, including topography and intervening development and vegetation. It also considers how the asset is currently experienced and understood through its setting, in particular views to and from the asset and the Site, along with key views, and the extent to which setting may have already been compromised.

## 4 HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT BASELINE

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### 4.1 SITE LOCATION

- 4.1.1. The Site location between Cambourne (National Grid Reference NGR 533102 259594; and Cambridge (National Grid Reference NGR 543986 258230). For the purposes of this assessment, the Site has been divided into four sections, from west to east **Figure 1**):
- Section 1 – Cambourne to Childerley Gate (2.5km);
  - Section 2 – Childerley Gate to Long Road (including the Scotland Farm travel hub) (3.6km);
  - Section 3 – Long Road to the M11 (3.2km); and
  - Section 4 – M11 to Grange Road, Cambridge (2.3km).
- 4.1.2. Section 1, Cambourne to Childerley Gate, is bounded by the modern residential development of Cambourne to the west, agricultural fields and the former Bourn Airfield to the south, the A428 to the north and Highfields Road to the east.
- 4.1.3. Section 2, Childerley Gate to Long Road, is mainly bounded by the A428 to the north and to the south it is mainly bounded by residential development in Hardwick and between Hardwick and Childerley Gate. It also includes agricultural fields to the north of the A428 at Scotland Farm.
- 4.1.4. Section 3, Long Road to the M11, is mainly bounded by agricultural fields to the north and south, though parts are bounded by a handful of residential properties to the north and residential properties within the village of Coton to the south (and by the Coton conservation area).
- 4.1.5. The western part of Section 4, from the M11 and along Charles Babbage Road, is bounded to the north and south by the West Cambridge campus of the University of Cambridge. The rest of Section 4, to the east of this, is bounded to the south by a mix of agricultural fields, sports fields, the Cambridge University Rugby Union Football Club and residential development. It is bounded to the north by the West Cambridge campus and Clare Hall, and runs through the University Sports Ground. The eastern end of Section 4 is bounded by St Chads. The eastern part of Section 4 also falls within the West Cambridge Conservation Area (see Appendix TR7.1 for the Heritage Statement relating to this).
- 4.1.6. The Site falls within a number of historic parishes:
- Section 1 – Bourn and Childerley;
  - Section 2 – Dry Drayton and Hardwick;
  - Section 3 – Comberton, Barton and Coton and Cambridge St Giles; and
  - Section 4 – Cambridge St Giles.
- 4.1.7. The majority of the Site (all bar the eastern end of Section 3 and all of Section 4) lies within the South Cambridgeshire District of the County of Cambridgeshire, while the eastern end of the Site (eastern end of Section 3 and all of Section 4) lies within the Cambridge City in the County of Cambridgeshire.
- 4.1.8. The Bin Brook crosses the eastern end of the Site (Section 4), from south to north, before flowing into the River Cam 890m north-east of the Site. The River Cam itself flows from south to north 570m from the far eastern end of the Site.

In addition, the Callow Brook crosses the western part of the Site (Section 2) from south-west to north-east, just to the west of Hardwick and forming the eastern boundary of the proposed Travel hub.

- 4.1.9. Bourn Brook flows from north-west to south-east 2.7km south of the far western end of the Site (Section 1).

## 4.2 TOPOGRAPHY

4.2.1. The Site lies within a low-lying, gently undulating landscape, divided by broad, shallow valleys. It is generally lowest towards the east, within and around Cambridge. The land rises slightly to the west towards Coton and beyond, before dipping again beyond the Site, in association with the Bourn Valley to the south-west.

4.2.2. According to Ordnance Survey (OS) spot height data, the Site lies at between 9.3m OD and 72.8m OD, generally higher towards the west than the east. In more detail, from west to east:

- Section 1, Cambourne to Childerley Gate: fairly flat, with ground level at around 72.2–72.8m OD;
- Section 2, Childerley Gate to Long Road: ground level on St Neots Road dips down from 72.5m OD at Childerley Gate, to 60.5m OD 800m to the east, after which it goes through a series of small undulations, ground level varying between 60.5–62.8m OD. Two of the low points are associated with small water courses, one being Callow Brook, which cross the road from south to north; and
- Sections 3 & 4, Long Road to Grange Road: ground level gradually slopes down from west to east, reaching its lowest point on Bin Brook (9.3m OD) near the eastern end of the Site. Ground level on Grange Road at the far eastern end of the Site is not much higher, at around 10.0m OD.

## 4.3 GEOLOGY

4.3.1. Geology can provide an indication of suitability for early settlement, potential depth and survival of archaeological remains and the preservation of ecofacts. Superficial deposits can preserve archaeological or palaeoenvironmental remains and/or indicate likely areas of human activity, and although the bedrock geology has no archaeological potential, archaeological features can be cut into its surface and bedrock type can be informative in terms of soil quality and fertility.

4.3.2. According to British Geological Survey (BGS) online digital data, reproduced in **Figures 4.1 – 4.4**, the geology of the different sections of the Site, moving west to east, comprises:

- Section 1, Cambourne to Childerley Gate: superficial deposits of glacial till (Oadby Member, Diamicton) underlain by Mudstone bedrock (Kimmeridge Clay Formation) to the east and Sandstone bedrock to the west (Woburn Sands Formation);
- Section 2, Childerley Gate to Long Road and the proposed Scotland Farm travel hub): superficial deposits of glacial till (Oadby Member, Diamicton) underlain by Mudstone bedrock (Gault Formation);
- Section 3, Long Road to the M11: superficial deposits of glacial till (Oadby Member, Diamicton) underlain by Chalk bedrock (West Melbury Marly Chalk Formation) to the east and no superficial deposits to the west – Chalk bedrock (West Melbury Marly Chalk Formation) and then Mudstone bedrock (Gault Formation) closer to the M11; and

- Section 4, M11 to Grange Road: Mudstone bedrock (Gault Formation), mainly with no superficial deposits, though River Terrace Sands and Gravels are indicated as overlying the bedrock at the far eastern end of the scheme.

4.3.3. While the BGS does not show any alluvium within the Site, there are likely to be alluvial deposits either side of Bin Brook in Section 4, and Callow Brook in Section 2.

4.3.4. Ground investigations for the C2C Scheme were completed in December 2022, comprising 11 boreholes and three window samples (Endeavour Drilling, 2022). There are also a number of historic BGS boreholes within the Site. The locations of the 2022 ground investigation and the historic BGS boreholes are shown on **Figures 4.1 – 4.4**:

- Section 1: Ten historic BGS boreholes (TL35NE99, TL35NE100, TL35NE102, TL35NW57, TL35NW72, TL35NW75, TL35NW78, TL35NW79, TL35NW80, TL35NW87, TL35NW90). All were undertaken to the east of Upper Cambourne and most along the line of the A428, before it was constructed. These indicated that, at that time, glacial till was found at 0.2–0.5m below ground level (bgl) and was directly overlain by topsoil. The till extended to depths of more than 1.9mbgl and likely substantially more than this since in one borehole the bedrock had still not been reached at 7.2mbgl;
- Section 2: Five boreholes (BH101 – BH105) and one window sample (WS201) taken in December 2022 and 21 historic BGS boreholes (TL35NE23, TL35NE24, TL35NE30, TL35NE34, TL35NE35, TL35NE85, TL35NE86, TL35NE87, TL35NE88, TL35NE90, TL35NE102, TL35NE105, TL35NE107, TL35NE108, TL35NE109, TL35NE110, TL35NE111, TL35NE112, TL35NE117, TL35NE118, TL35NE164). All of the 2022 ground investigations were taken within open fields and of these five recorded the glacial till directly underneath the topsoil at between 0.1–0.2mbgl. BH101 recorded modern made ground underlying the topsoil to a depth of 0.6mbgl. This borehole was located 35m south of the A428 and it is possible that the made ground is associated with its construction. Again, most of the historic BGS boreholes were undertaken along the line of the A428, before it was constructed, and in all bar one the glacial till was recorded directly underneath the topsoil at depth of 0.2–0.6mbgl. The till extended to depths of more than 1.9mbgl and likely substantially more than this since in two boreholes the bedrock had still not been reached at 7.1mbgl and 8.3mbgl. In one of the boreholes, TL35NE24 to the immediate south of the St Neots Road roundabout, the glacial till was overlain by 1.0m of undated made ground;
- Section 2 (proposed Scotland Farm travel hub): Four historic BGS boreholes (TL35NE123, TL36SE2, TL36SE57) recorded 0.2–0.4m of topsoil underlain by a very thick deposit of glacial till, extending to depths of over 2.4mbgl. One of these boreholes recorded the till extending to at least 24.0mbgl;
- Section 3: Four boreholes (BH106–BH109) and two window samples (WS202 and WS205) taken in December 2022 and one historic BGS borehole (TL45NW9 to the north of Coton). The 2022 boreholes were all taken within open fields and four of these recorded the glacial till directly underneath the topsoil at between 0.1–0.3mbgl. In BH106 made ground was recorded to a depth of 0.6m beneath the topsoil, which may be associated with modern agricultural activity. BH109 was taken just west of the M11 and, in accordance with the BGS, the Gault Clay bedrock was recorded directly underneath the topsoil at 0.3mbgl. The historic BGH borehole recorded that the topsoil was underlain by glacial till at a depth of 0.3mbgl. The till extended to a depth of 22.6mbgl, where it was underlain by the Chalk bedrock; and

- Section 4: Two boreholes (BH110 and BH111) taken in December 2022 and 14 historic BGS boreholes (TL45NW88, TL45NW89, TL45NW181, TL45NW188, TL45NW187, TL45NW189, TL45NW190, TL45NW191, TL45NW192, TL45NW235, TL45NW236, TL45NW246, TL45NW247, TL45NW252). BH110 was taken on land to the south of and associated with the Computer Aided Design Centre adjacent to the M11, which recorded modern made ground to a depth of 1.10mbgl. BH111, taken in a field to the south of Herschel Road, clay, possibly the Gault Clay bedrock lying directly beneath the topsoil at 0.2mbgl. Two of the historic BGS boreholes were undertaken prior to the construction of the M11 at the western end of this section, while seven were undertaken prior to the construction of the Computer Aided Design Centre. The remaining boreholes were undertaken in sports fields to the south of the University Sports Ground. All but three of the boreholes recorded superficial deposits of silty/sandy Clay below 0.2–0.5m of topsoil. In the remaining three boreholes (TL45NW188, 191 and 192), all within the area now occupied by the Computer Aided Design Centre, there was a thin layer (0.2m) of undated made ground between the topsoil and the silty/sandy Clay. The undated made ground was described as a French drain in TL45NW188. The Gault Clay bedrock, where it was reached, was recorded at 0.4–2.1mbgl, but in places is deeper below ground level than this, since it was not reached at 3.0mbgl in three of the boreholes.

#### 4.3.5. Past archaeological investigations within the Site confirm the shallow depth of the geology across the Site:

- Section 1: trial trench evaluation on the former Bourn Airfield in 2018 (**A1d<sup>4</sup>** on **Figure 3.1** and **Figure 5**) trial trench evaluation and targeted excavation prior to the construction of the A428 (**A1e**) recorded the top of the geology within the Site at 0.2–0.6mbgl, overlain by subsoil and topsoil;
- Section 2: trial trench evaluation and targeted excavation prior to the construction of the A428 (**A1e** on **Figures 3.1**) and the Coton to Bourn water pipeline in 2008 (**A1h** on **Figures 3.1 to 3.3**) recorded the top of the geology within the Site at 0.4–0.6mbgl, overlain by subsoil and topsoil;
- Section 2 (Scotland Farm travel hub): trial trench evaluation and targeted excavation prior to the construction of the A428 (**A1e**) extended into the southern edge of the proposed park & ride site and again recorded the top of the geology within the Site at 0.4–0.6mbgl, overlain by subsoil and topsoil;
- Section 3: trial trench evaluation and targeted excavation prior to the construction of the Coton to Bourn water pipeline in 2008 (**A1h**) recorded the top of the geology within the Site at 0.3–0.6mbgl, overlain by subsoil and topsoil. There was just one exception to this; in one of the trenches the surface of the geology was recorded at 1.0mbgl; and
- Section 4: past archaeological investigations reveal a slightly more complex picture than the historic borehole results, which is not surprising given that there has been more modern development within parts of this section of the Site. Prior to the development of the West Cambridge Campus, trial trench evaluation in 2012 at High Cross (**A1i** on **Figure 3.4**) included four trenches within the western part of Section 5 of the Site, all of which were within the footprint

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<sup>4</sup> As mentioned in Section 3.1.3, assets have been allocated a unique 'assessment' reference number (**A1**, **A2**, etc.), which is listed in Appendix A (Historic Environment gazetteer) at the end of this report and is referred to in the text. Figures 2.1 – 2.4 shows the location of known historic environment features within the study area and Figures 3.1 – 3.4 shows the location of known archaeological investigations, as identified by the sources listed in Table TR7-3-1, the site visit, or during the course of research for this assessment.

of a former 1940s factory. The concrete slab overlay the subsoil, truncating any remains within the subsoil. A little further to the east, in 2001–2010, trial trench evaluation followed by targeted excavation (**A1c** on **Figure 3.4**) noted that up to 1–2m of silty sands and gravels overlay the Clay and were interpreted as possible braided palaeochannel deposits. Earlier monitoring of geotechnical test pits in 1998 (**A1j** on **Figure 3.4**) in a similar area recorded the top of the superficial clay silt as 0.8mbgl, below topsoil.

## 4.4 OVERVIEW OF PAST ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS

- 4.4.1. Large parts of the Site are fairly well understood archaeologically while others are less so. There have been 17 past investigations which have included the Site (**A1a –A1m<sup>5</sup>**), many of which have been at the western and eastern ends of the Site: particularly Section 1 (Cambourne to Childerley Gate) to the west and Section 4 (M11 to Grange Road) to the east.
- 4.4.2. The most recent of these was a geophysical survey completed in 2022 by AOC Archaeology (**A1ii**), which targeted those areas of the Site which had not previously been subject to archaeological investigation. The geophysical survey was sub-divided into 16 areas (which excluded the extant orchards in Section 3). Area 1 was completed along the eastern edge of Scotland Road and did not define any probable or possible archaeological remains. This area has since been scoped out of the C2C Scheme.
- 4.4.3. Within the wider study area there have been 46 further archaeological investigations, again mainly located at the western and eastern ends of the Site. These have comprised 34 trial trench evaluations (34), as well as included ten targeted excavations, three watching briefs, two fieldwalking surveys, one aerial photographic assessment and one geophysical survey.
- 4.4.4. The eastern part of Section 3 and adjacent study area, between Coton and the M11, has not been subject to intrusive archaeological investigation in the past (indeed the orchard area to the northwest of Coton has never been investigated archaeologically), so is not well understood archaeologically.
- 4.4.5. The nature of the archaeological investigation in each section of the Site and its key findings are detailed below:

### Section 1 – Cambourne to Childerley Gate

- 4.4.6. Nine past archaeological investigations included this section of the Site.
- 4.4.7. The former Bourn Airfield, through which the Site runs, has been subject to extensive investigation (**A1d**) in connection with proposed residential redevelopment. This comprised aerial photograph and light detection and ranging (LiDAR) mapping and interpretation in 2015, followed by geophysical survey in 2016 and then archaeological trial trench evaluation in 2018. Together they revealed evidence of activity spanning the prehistoric, Roman, medieval, post-medieval and modern periods. **Figure 5** shows the location of the evaluation trenches within the Site and its vicinity. The evaluation showed that early prehistoric activity was focussed on an area some 700m south of the Site, where at least five undated cremations were found, thought to be either prehistoric or Roman in date. Four well-preserved areas of middle Iron Age activity were also identified, including one area in Field 6 on **Figure 5** to the immediate south of the Site, where the majority of the evidence for late Iron Age and

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<sup>5</sup> Ibid



Roman occupation was also found (three ditches within the Site, to the east and west of this, were found to contain Romano-British pottery sherds). Extensive medieval and/or post-medieval ridge and furrow activity was also found across the airfield, including much of the Site. As might be expected there were also extensive remains associated with the WW2 airfield, including several features associated with the airfield's taxiways, hardstanding and drainage within the Site (in the area to the immediate south of the existing A428).

- 4.4.8. A very small part of a further archaeological investigation also included the Site to the immediate north of the former Bourn Airfield. This was an extensive programme of investigation from 2004 to 2007 in connection with the A428 Caxton to Hardwick Improvement Scheme (**A1e**). It covered an area of over 50ha and comprised fieldwalking, geophysical survey, archaeological trial trench evaluation, followed by targeted archaeological strip map and sample. **Figure 6** shows the location of trial trenches and strip, map and sample within and adjacent to Section 1 of the Site (the investigations also extended into Section 2, see below). Part of just one of the trenches extended into Section 1 of the Site (Trench 38, 170m north-west of Childerley Gate shown in Figure 6), as did part of one of the areas selected for strip, map and sample (AA4) in the same location. Trench 38 and the strip, map and sample at AA4 (Figure 6) recorded a rectangular post-medieval moat in this location (also identified on the National Aerial Photo Investigation Programme – **A1hh**), as well as a field system and posthole structure which pre-dated the later medieval ridge and furrow and was provisionally dated to the Roman period. All but the posthole structure extended into Section 1 of the Site.
- 4.4.9. A number of trenches were located adjacent to the north of Section 1, all now within the footprint of the A428, as were two of the areas of strip, map and sample (AAE3 and AAE10 as seen on Figure 6). The strip, map and sample at AAE3 recorded an Iron Age enclosure and driveway, Roman field systems, enclosures and associated pits, postholes and a cremation burial as well as medieval/post-medieval ridge and furrow and field systems. In AAE10 medieval ridge and furrow overlain by a post-medieval/modern track was recorded. No evidence of the Roman road was recorded.
- 4.4.10. Four other past investigations have included the far western end of the Site, within Cambourne to the west of the former airfield. The most detailed was a series of investigations in 1989–2006 (**A1o**, **Figure 7**) prior to the construction of the new residential areas in Cambourne. This comprised a rapid walkover survey, limited fieldwalking, small watching briefs and a small amount of geophysical survey but the main evaluation technique was trial trenching. Just four of the trenches extended into the Site, however. Beyond the Site evidence of human occupation from at least the Middle Bronze Age through to the Roman period was identified, concentrated in 12 areas, the closest being 261m south of the Site. Small quantities of early-middle Saxon finds were also found, which are rare, together with extensive often upstanding ridge and furrow.
- 4.4.11. The western end of the Site was also included in an extensive aerial photo assessment in 1996 (**A1k**). This revealed several archaeological sites below what were at the time upstanding remains of ridge and furrow. The morphology and distribution was thought to indicate a Romano-British or Iron Age landscape of small, ditched farmsteads, like those identified in the later trial trench evaluation (**A1o** on **Figure 3.1** and **Figure 6**). **Figure 2.1** shows the location of these features, all of which were outside the Site, although one is shown adjacent to the Site, within the airfield (it was not found during the later investigations on the airfield however) and another 150m north-west of the Site, and now under the A428. None of the ridge and furrow remains were identified within the Site.

- 4.4.12. The HER indicates that the small-scale archaeological evaluation at Elsworth Turn, Monk Drive and Great Common (**A1n**) was conducted sometime prior to 2002, of which a small area may have been located within the Site. No archaeological finds or features were recorded.
- 4.4.13. In addition, an archaeological watching brief and excavation along the line of the Bourn-Caldecote and Bourn-Cambourne pipelines (**A1b**) included a very small section of the western end of the Site. It also included the area close to the north of Section 1 of the Site, between Cambourne and Childerley Gate, as well as a section of the Site to the immediate north-west of Childerley Gate. The only archaeological find or feature on the Bourn-Cambourne pipeline was a single possible Roman boundary ditch some 500m west of the Site. Evidence of Roman activity was found 20-30m to the north of the Site on the Bourn to Caldecote pipeline (a lot of Roman pottery, several linear features, a small pit and some building materials). A further archaeological watching brief on the Bourn-Hardwick pipeline (**A1a**) in 1994 included a small area within the Site, to the north of Childerley Gate. Here a single ditch running into the moat surrounding Childerley Lodge (the moat is now thought to have been levelled following the widening of the A428 (HER ref: 01099).
- 4.4.14. The final investigation which included Section 1 of the Site was an aerial photo assessment in 1996 (**A1g**) to the east of the former Bourn Airfield, which included a small part of the Site, adjacent to the south side of Childerley Gate. All that was revealed within the Site and beyond was evidence of medieval ridge and furrow and associated headlands.
- 4.4.15. Five further past archaeological investigations have been conducted within the wider study area in the vicinity of Section 1 of the Site, three archaeological excavations (**A26**, **A35** and **A43**) and two fieldwalking surveys (**A17** and **A38**). Only very small parts of the excavations extended into the study area, in Cambourne, and so were more than 200m from the Site. All recorded evidence of Roman activity (field systems and/or settlement) and medieval ridge and furrow, while one recorded possible Iron Age farmsteads (**A35**) and two of the others Saxon activity: field systems (**A26**) and residual material and a possible ditch (**A43**). One of the fieldwalking surveys (**A17**) also only just clipped the study area, but the other (**A38**) included the study area to the north of the A428. This extended as far as Boxworth 4.6km to the north and recovered a range of prehistoric flints, as well as Roman and medieval pottery sherds.

## Section 2 – Childerley Gate to Long Road and Scotland Farm Travel hub

- 4.4.16. Three past archaeological investigations included this section of the Site.
- 4.4.17. One of these was the extensive programme of investigation for the A428 Caxton to Hardwick Improvement Scheme (**A1e**) mentioned above. **Figure 6** shows the location of trial trenches and strip, map and sample within and adjacent to Section 2 of the Site (the investigations also extended into Section 1 see above). Twenty evaluation trenches were partly or wholly in Section 2 of the Site, while parts of four of the archaeological strip, map and sample areas (AAE5 to AAE9 on **Figure 8**) also extended into Section 2. In addition to medieval field systems and a post-medieval/modern boundary ditch, all the remains in AAE5 were part of a Roman ladder settlement established in the middle Roman period and finally abandoned in the late Roman period. The remains which extended into Section 2 of the Site included three graves (one within the Site) and a large hoard of late 3rd century copper alloy coins 20m north of the Site. No finds or features were found in AAE6, while in AAE7 Iron Age enclosures and settlement remains (three farmsteads, two with the remains of round-houses) were identified, a Roman pit and gully (80m north of the Site), medieval ridge and furrow and two post-medieval droveways. Other than the Roman remains, these all extended into the Site

itself. In AAE8 early/middle Iron Age quarry pits, together with associated parallel ditches were revealed. Some evidence of medieval ridge and furrow was also recorded, part of which extended into the Site, as did the post-medieval roadside ditch identified which ran parallel to Scotland Road. A Mesolithic colluvial deposit was found in AAE9, together with the remains of medieval ridge and furrow and a post-medieval/modern driveway which all extended into the Site.

- 4.4.18. The second past investigation was an archaeological evaluation in 2008 in connection with the Coton to Bourn water pipeline (**A1h**), which included Sections 2 and 3 of the Site (see below for Section 3). The evaluation comprised geophysical survey, field survey and trial trenching, followed by archaeological excavation of three zones of significant archaeological activity identified in the evaluation. **Figures 9-11** shows that the evaluation and subsequent excavation included the far eastern end of Section 2. Seven trenches were excavated within Section 2 of the Site. Trench 24 (in Section 2 of the Site) and Trench 26 (in Section 3) either side of Long Road (**Figure 10**) revealed evidence of Roman occupation and were therefore subject to small area excavation which confirmed activity from the 1st to the 4th century (mainly enclosure ditches and a large boundary ditch) which was thought to form part of a substantial settlement.
- 4.4.19. Three areas (Areas 2 to 4) were targeted by the 2022 geophysical survey (**A1ii**) in Section 2. At the proposed travel hub no anomalies indicating definitive or probable archaeological remains were identified. However, a group of linear responses and trends have been identified as possible archaeological features (2A on **Figure 19.1**). These have been tentatively identified as former fragments of enclosure ditches and the possible focus of former undated settlement, although their alignment may indicate a post medieval–modern agricultural origin. Two linear trends running northeast to southwest through the dataset (2E on **Figure 19.1**) align with former field boundaries that have been identified on the Ordnance Survey 1st edition 6”-mile map of 1886. Furthermore, a linear zone of enhanced magnetism (2F on **Figure 19.1**) has been interpreted as a trackway that would have led to a farm building. Although the farm building was shown on historic Ordnance Survey mapping until 1961, the trackway itself was not shown. Widely spaced parallel trends in the eastern part of the survey area suggest modern field drains. There are a further three anomalies (2B, 2C and 2D) of uncertain origin.
- 4.4.20. Part of these works also incorporated an area adjacent to the southern carriageway of St Neots Road, Hardwick (**Figure 19.2**). The geophysical survey identified a double ditched polygonal enclosure (3A) with a possible roundhouse (3B) that likely relates to an Iron Age or Romano-British settlement complex. Furthermore, there are two well-defined enclosures to the north of the polygonal enclosure (3C), and smaller responses suggesting pits and internal subdivisions within the complex (3D). Enhanced areas of magnetism (3E) have been identified that possibly relate to this enclosure complex, and pit responses have been identified that have the potential to contain archaeological deposits (3F). Other features have been less confidently identifiable (3G and 3H) due to geological variations or modern agriculture. Two undated parallel trends (3I) may represent evidence of medieval ridge and furrow recorded elsewhere within the landscape, but alternatively could be evidence of earlier activity, or possibly be of a later agricultural origin.
- 4.4.21. The final area of the 2022 geophysical survey within Section 2 was located to the west of Long Road (**Figure 19.3**). Significant remains of a settlement complex have been identified in the form of enclosures and subdivisions (4A), relating to 1st and 4th century AD Romano-British settlement. This settlement activity was recorded during the 2008 evaluation works (**A1h**). Enhanced magnetism

in the centre of the enclosure may represent pit features and other archaeological deposits that are the focus of occupational activity (4B), as well as linear trends with an unknown function (4C). Recent agricultural activity has disturbed features 4D and 4E so their origins are unknown. Anomaly 4D may be archaeological, whilst 4E seems to align with a former field boundary identified on Ordnance Survey 1st edition 6":mile map of 1886. Ridge and furrow agriculture has been identified broadly aligning east to west throughout this survey area.

- 4.4.22. In addition, a further nine past archaeological investigations have been conducted in the wider study area surrounding Section 2 of the Site: **A3**, **A6**, **A11**, **A18**, **A22**, **A23**, **A32**, **A36** and **A39**, all between Childerley Gate and Hardwick and all but one (**A22**, an evaluation and excavation at Highfields, 140m south-east of the Site near Childerley Gate) were trial trench evaluations. The evaluation and excavation (**A23**) 180m west of the Site, revealed evidence of late Iron Age settlement activity. The works at Highfields (**A22**) also revealed Iron Age settlement activity comprising a middle Iron Age farmstead and, in a different location, a later late Iron Age/early Roman settlement. Limited archaeological remains were found in the other investigations, none earlier than the later medieval period, but this may be at least in part related to the limited nature of the investigations.

### Section 3 – Long Road to the M11

- 4.4.23. Three past archaeological investigations have included Section 3 of the Site.
- 4.4.24. The first was an archaeological evaluation in 2008 in connection with the Coton to Bourn water pipeline (**A1h**), which included Sections 2 and 3 of the Site (see above for Section 2). The evaluation comprised geophysical survey, field survey and trial trenching, followed by archaeological excavation of three zones of significant archaeological activity identified in the evaluation. **Figure 10** shows that the evaluation and subsequent excavation included large parts of Section 3, between Coton and Long Road. Fifteen trenches were excavated within Section 3 of the Site. Trenches 24 (in Section 2 of the Site) and Trench 26 (in Section 3) either side of Long Road (**Figure 10**) revealed evidence of Roman occupation and were therefore subject to small area excavation which confirmed activity from the 1st to the 4th century (mainly enclosure ditches and a large boundary ditch) which was thought to form part of a substantial settlement. Trenches 39 and 44, within Section 3 of the Site, and Trench 41 just outside, located 120–340m west of the Coton waterworks, contained evidence of Roman and prehistoric (late Neolithic/early Bronze Age) occupation, but as the depth of the archaeological deposits was below the proposed water pipe the area was preserved in situ.
- 4.4.25. The second archaeological investigation was a geophysical survey conducted in 2018 (**A1f**) in connection with earlier route options for the C2C Scheme. It included a large part of Section 3 between Coton and Long Road and a smaller area adjacent to the west side of the M11, the latter entirely in the Site. The large orchard area to the north-east of Coton was not covered (nor has it been covered in any other past archaeological investigations). As well as the ubiquitous medieval ridge and furrow, the survey detected a former field boundary, linear ditches, enclosures and pits.
- 4.4.26. Nine areas (Areas 5–13) were targeted within Section 3 as a part of the 2022 geophysical survey programme (**A1ii**). Evidence for ridge and furrow cultivation, of probable medieval or postmedieval origin, was recorded across five areas (Areas 5, 6, 8, 12 and 13). In Area 5 to the east of Long Road (**Figure 19.3**) a ditched type of geophysical signal (5A) was identified, which is a continuation of the Romano-British settlement complex that was identified to the west of Long Road (see Section 2 above). This settlement was also recorded during the 2008 archaeological evaluation (**A1h**). Two of

the linear features (5B and 5C) could also relate to the settlement complex, although there is potential for this to relate to a former field division associated with ridge and furrow cultivation. An increased magnetic response in the eastern half of the survey area suggests that archaeological features have been lost to ploughing, or magnetic responses attributed to modern debris or localised natural variations in the soil. Two distinct alignments of ridge and furrow cultivation have been identified indicating two separate past land parcels.

- 4.4.27. In Area 6 (**Figure 19.4**) whilst no definitive or possible archaeological features were identified, four linear trends (6A) were highlighted as having an uncertain origin. In addition, linear trend (6B) was interpreted as a field drain or modern service.
- 4.4.28. No definite or possible features of archaeological were recorded in Areas 7 and 8 (**Figure 19.5**). In Area 7 one weak curving trend (7A) was identified in the centre Area 7 may have an archaeological origin, but disturbance from a pipe running through the area means that this interpretation is not certain. Two parallel linear features (7B) in the west of Area 7 and two linear features in Area 8 have unclear origins but are likely to represent agricultural activity.
- 4.4.29. Within Area 9 the geophysical survey identified evidence for a dense complex of activity interpreted as a possible ladder settlement (9A–9C on **Figure 19.5**) located 15m south of the Site.
- 4.4.30. To the east of Survey Area 10 (**Figure 19.5**), three linear trends were recorded that are likely agricultural in nature (10B). Linear trend (10C) aligns with a former field boundary that has been identified on the Ordnance Survey 1st edition 6":mile map of 1886. Three linear trends were also recorded in Area 11 (11A on **Figure 19.6**), which are potentially associated with modern ploughing.
- 4.4.31. In the fields to the north of Coton within Area 12 (**Figure 19.6**), a well-defined band of increased magnetic response (12B) was recorded measuring 15m wide has unclear origins. Although it could be natural rather than manmade, other interpretations include a potential headland, boundary or surface of a former trackway.
- 4.4.32. One linear trend (13A) has been identified that runs south-west to north-east across Area 13 (**Figure 19.6**), which is likely a continuation of a linear feature (12A) that crosses Area 12, 5m south of the Site. It is possibly a double-ditched feature, although the geophysical response is fragmentary and could represent a modern field boundary and associated track. Several well-defined pit-type responses (13B) have been identified, which possibly have archaeological origins associated with past chalk extraction, but alternatively could be modern disturbance or geological variation.
- 4.4.33. Two further past archaeological investigations have been conducted in the study area adjacent to Section 3: **A10** and **A47**. The first (**A10**) was an archaeological evaluation a few metres to the south of the Site in Coton, which revealed no archaeological finds or features. The second (**A47**) an archaeological watching brief and limited excavation along the line of the Coton to Longstanton pipeline, the southern end of which was 70m north of the Site, revealed evidence of late Iron Age/Romano-British settlement 270m north of the Site (to the north of the A1303 near Brierly House).

#### **Section 4 – M11 to Grange Road**

- 4.4.34. There have been six past archaeological investigations which have included Section 4 of the Site; an archaeological trial trench evaluation followed by an open area excavation in High Cross (**A1c**), further archaeological trial trench evaluation to the west of this (**A1i**), a geophysical survey to the

east (**A1i**), as well as archaeological monitoring of geotechnical investigations (**A1j**) and an aerial photo assessment (**A1m**), both to the east.

- 4.4.35. The earliest of these was archaeological monitoring of 39 geotechnical test pits across what was later the West Cambridge campus in 1998 (**A1j**). Six of the test pits were within the Site and no archaeological finds or features pre-dating the post medieval period were noted in these trenches.
- 4.4.36. The first of the trial trench evaluations was conducted in 2001 to the south of Charles Babbage Road. It was followed by targeted open area excavation in 2009–10 (**A1c**) and together they covered an area of around 2ha. Five of the evaluation trenches were within the Site while a small part of the open area excavation also extended into the Site. The evaluation identified the remains of a middle to late Iron Age settlement and an early Romano-British settlement, both with a focus on the western side of the evaluation area, to the south of the Site. The Iron Age settlement was located to the south of the Roman settlement. It is possible, though, that the undated features (heavily truncated gullies, post-hole bases and pits) found within one of four trenches within the Site just to the north were contemporary with the Iron Age/Romano-British settlement. The other three trenches within the Site revealed nothing more than the remnants of ridge and furrow, post-medieval pits and a tree bowl that had been burned in situ probably during the Roman period. The subsequent excavation recorded evidence of early Iron Age occupation, including a substantial ditch, a number of middle Iron Age pits and evidence of metal working, plus a number of quern stones. Mesolithic/Neolithic pits and a late Bronze Age/early Iron Age rubbish pit/well were also recorded, together with a field system of probable Roman date. Again, most of this evidence was found to the south of the Site. Within the Site itself, the main features identified were remains of medieval/post-medieval ridge and furrow together with a small number of Iron Age and undated pits.
- 4.4.37. A little later, in 2012, further archaeological trial trench evaluation (**A1l**) was conducted to the west of this. Four of the seven trenches fell within the Site. Only two of the trenches contained any archaeological features, both just outside the Site, to the south. All were later medieval/post-medieval suggesting that the earlier settlement activity identified to the east did not extend this far.
- 4.4.38. Geophysical survey was conducted in connection with the C2C Scheme in three areas (18ha in total) to the east of the M11 in 2018 (**A1i**). Geophysical anomalies (darker grayscale signals) were interpreted to identify archaeological features (Mott Macdonald 2018). It included over half of the Site to the east of the West Cambridge campus. **Figure 13** shows the location of the survey and the principal anomalies (darker lines) of potential archaeological interest which were identified. These comprised multiple enclosures and ditches of possible late Iron Age/Roman date (these now almost exclusively outside the Site, due to changes in the Site boundary since the survey was conducted) and evidence of medieval/post-medieval ridge and furrow which extended into the Site. The line of a former Roman road was identified crossing the Site and beyond, from south-west to north-east, together with later medieval and post-medieval ridge & furrow and associated headlands which extended into the Site.
- 4.4.39. The 2022 geophysical survey (**A1ii**) covered three areas (Areas 14–16) within Section 4 (**Figure 19.7**). Anomalies indicative of medieval or post-medieval ridge and furrow are recorded across all three areas.
- 4.4.40. To the north of Dane Drive a linear trend in the eastern part of Area 14 extends into the Site (14B). Although this is likely to be a field drain, an archaeological origin cannot be ruled out.

- 4.4.41. Within Area 15, a well-defined curving linear anomaly was recorded (15A), which possibly relates to an enclosure or ring-ditch.
- 4.4.42. A total of 23 further past archaeological investigations have also been conducted within the study area in this section of the Site, almost all comprising trial trench evaluations. Just three were full excavations (**A20**, **A30** and **A40**). The most notable was an archaeological evaluation and excavation (**A20**) in 1999–2000 at Vicar’s Farm 150m north-east of the Site. This revealed an important Roman settlement, including two cemeteries, as well as evidence of activity from the Mesolithic/Neolithic period, the Iron Age and medieval/post-medieval period. Further evidence of prehistoric and Roman activity, including settlement activity, has been found in other past archaeological investigations within the study area (**A8**, **A12**, **A16**, **A28**, **A30**, **A34**, **A30** and **A68**) as well as numerous examples of later medieval/post-medieval ridge and furrow. In one past archaeological investigation, an evaluation and excavation at Leckhampton House (**A40**) 70m south-east of the Site, the entrance to a sub-circular enclosure dated to the Saxon/early medieval period was also revealed.
- 4.4.43. The results of these investigations, as well as others within the study area, along with other known sites and finds within the study area, are discussed by period and by the relevant section of the C2C Scheme, below. The date ranges below are approximate.

## 4.5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

### PREHISTORIC (800,000 BC–AD 43)

#### Palaeolithic (800,000 – 10,000 BC)

- 4.5.1. The Lower (800,000–250,000 BC) and Middle (250,000–40,000 BC) Palaeolithic saw intermittent, perhaps seasonal Hominin occupation of Britain as the climate alternated between long cold (glacial) and short warm (interglacial) stages. The Upper Palaeolithic is the last of the Old Stone Age periods (40,000–10,000 BC), spanning the last glacial cycle of the Pleistocene (the British Devensian). The archaeology of the Upper Palaeolithic is characterised by new stone-working techniques, the use of bone and other materials, art and anatomically modern humans. After the last glacial maximum (c 20,000 BC), the Devensian ended with the improved climatic conditions of the Holocene (c 10,000 BC), and the environment changed from steppe-tundra to birch and pine woodland. It is probably at this time that England saw continuous human occupation. Subsequent erosion removed much of the Palaeolithic land surfaces and finds are typically residual.
- 4.5.2. There is just one known find from the Palaeolithic period in the study area: a Lower or Middle Palaeolithic handaxe (**A76**) which is recorded as having been found in Coton, possibly close to the Site boundary (Section 3), though the precise location of the findspot and its date are uncertain.

#### Mesolithic (10,000–4000 BC)

- 4.5.3. The Mesolithic hunter-gatherer communities of the postglacial period inhabited a still largely wooded environment. The river valleys and coast would have been favoured in providing a predictable 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.
- 4.5.4. There is fairly limited evidence of activity within the Site and study area during the Mesolithic period. This evidence is limited to Section 2 of the Site and the study area surrounding Section 4 of the Site. In Section 2, a Mesolithic colluvial deposit was found just to the north of Hardwick during targeted

archaeological strip, map and sample in 2005–2007 prior to the A28 Improvement Scheme (**A1e**). Area AAE9 (**Figure 8**), where this colluvial deposit was found, extended into Section 2. In Section 4, two pits, broadly dated to the Mesolithic/Neolithic period, on the basis of fine blades found in their fill, were found 30m and 110m south of Section 4 during archaeological excavations at High Cross, Cambridge in 2009–2010 (**A1c**), while a tree throw 140m south of Section 4 contained a later Mesolithic microlith. As well as an important Roman settlement, an archaeological excavation 220m north of Section 4, at the former Vicar’s Farm, now part of the West Cambridge campus, in 1999–2000 (**A20**), revealed evidence of earlier activity, during the Mesolithic/Neolithic periods. The nature of this activity is not detailed in the HER record.

- 4.5.5. This suggests limited activity in the Site and the surrounding study area during the Mesolithic period. However, the nature of any activity in some parts of Section 2 (mainly between Hardwick and Long Road) and the eastern part of Section 3 between Coton and the M1 is uncertain due to the limited scope of past archaeological investigation, so evidence of Mesolithic activity in these areas cannot entirely be ruled out, albeit thought unlikely.

### **Neolithic (4000–2000 BC)**

- 4.5.6. The Neolithic 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.
- 4.5.7. Evidence of activity during this period is confined to the study areas around Sections 3 and 4 of the Site. Just outside Section 3 archaeological trial trench evaluation followed by small-scale targeted excavations in connection with the Coton to Bourn water pipeline in 2008 (**A1h**) identified evidence of late Neolithic/early Bronze Age occupation 120–340m west of the Coton waterworks. The archaeological remains were preserved in situ since the depth of the archaeological deposits was below the proposed water pipe. Archaeological excavations adjacent to Section 4 in 2017 at the University Sports and Athletics Track on Wilberforce Road (**A68**) also found evidence of Neolithic activity, but the nature of this activity is not specified in the HER record. In addition, as mentioned above, two pits broadly dated to the Mesolithic/Neolithic period were found 30m and 110m south of Section 4 during archaeological excavations at High Cross, Cambridge in 2009–2010 (**A1c**) and evidence of Mesolithic/Neolithic activity was identified during an archaeological excavation 220m north of Section 4, at the former Vicar’s Farm in 1999–2000 (**A20**).
- 4.5.8. This suggests limited activity during the Neolithic period in the other sections of the Site (Sections 1 and 2). However, the nature of any activity in some parts of Section 2 (mainly between Hardwick and Long Road) is uncertain due to the limited scope of past archaeological investigation, so evidence of Neolithic activity in these areas cannot entirely be ruled out.

### **Bronze Age (2000–600 BC)**

- 4.5.9. The Bronze Age 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.
- 4.5.10. Archaeological trial trench evaluation in 1989–2006 (**A1o**) prior to the construction of the new residential areas in Cambourne identified intermittent occupation of the landscape from the middle



Bronze Age onwards. This included a late Bronze Age/early Iron Age roundhouse and possible pen near the North Caxton Bypass, 2.4km south-west of the western end of the Site. Closer to the Site, as mentioned above, evidence of late Neolithic/early Bronze Age occupation has been found just outside Section 3 of the Site. Limited evidence of Bronze Age activity has also been found within Section 2 and Section 4, though it is possible that at least some of this activity may actually date to the Iron Age.

- 4.5.11. A late Bronze Age/early Iron Age pit containing a burnt deposit was found in an area adjacent to Section 2 of the Site, to the south of Scotland Farm, during an archaeological trial trench evaluation in 2004 prior to the A28 Improvement Scheme (**A1e**) but no other features that could be dated to the Bronze Age were found. During the same evaluation two pits containing burnt deposits and late Bronze Age/early Iron Age pottery sherds were recorded in the southern part of the proposed Scotland Farm travel hub.
- 4.5.12. Archaeological trial trench evaluation followed by small-scale targeted excavations in connection with the Coton to Bourn water pipeline in 2008 (**A1h**) identified evidence of late Neolithic/early Bronze Age occupation, just outside Section 4 of the Site, 120–340m west of the Coton waterworks. In addition, archaeological trial trench evaluation in 2017 adjacent to Section 4, at the University Sports and Athletics Track on Wilberforce Road (**A68**) revealed a cluster of middle Bronze Age pits, while archaeological excavations in 2009–2010 at High Cross, Cambridge (**A1c**) revealed a pit 60m south of Section 4, which could be potentially dated to the Bronze Age (late Bronze Age or possibly early Iron Age on the basis of pottery sherds in its fill). Also, just outside Section 4 (60m to the south east), on Corpus Christie Sports Field, human remains were found during the construction of a soakaway and later identified during archaeological salvage recording (**A45**) as a possible Bronze Age or Iron Age burial.
- 4.5.13. This suggests fairly limited activity across the site during the Bronze Age, with most activity likely concentrated towards the east, in Sections 3 and 4. However, as stated above, the nature of any activity in some parts of Section 2 (mainly between Hardwick and Long Road) and the eastern part of Section 4 between Coton and the M1 is uncertain due to the limited scope of past archaeological investigation, so evidence of Bronze Age activity in these areas cannot be ruled out.

### **Iron Age (600 BC–AD 43)**

- 4.5.14. During the Iron Age 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. According to the HER entry for the Roman fort and civil settlement of *Durolipons* (HER ref: 05239) on Castle Hill in Cambridge, 1km north-east of the Site, there may have been an earlier Iron Age settlement centred near to Castle Hill. There is low potential for such activity relating to any potential Iron Age settlement to extend within the Study Area. .
- 4.5.15. Furthermore, there is a great deal of evidence of activity across the study area during the Iron Age, including settlement activity. Most of this evidence has been found in the study areas around Section 1 and Section 4 of the Site but this may at least in part be related to the fact that these are also the parts of the study area which have been subject to the greatest number of past archaeological investigations.
- 4.5.16. During the Iron Age, the Site likely lay within a landscape which was dotted with small, ditched farmsteads and associated field systems, with one of these farmsteads extending into the Site itself

(either side of Long Road in Sections 2 and 3). The 2022 geophysical survey (**A1ii**) identified the Long Road settlement and a further possible settlement activity to the west of Hardwick in Section 2, which was also identified on aerial photography (**A1v**). The geophysical survey did not identify any further substantive evidence for settlement activity within those areas of the Site not previously investigated. It is, however, possible that Iron Age activity may be present elsewhere within these areas of the Site indicative of agricultural or other associated activity.

- 4.5.17. Known evidence of activity during this period in each section of Site is detailed below. In some cases, however, it was uncertain whether the activity was Iron Age or Romano-British and it may, potentially, have spanned both periods.

### Section 1

- 4.5.18. The former Bourn Airfield, through which the Site runs, has been subject to extensive investigation (**A1d**) in connection with proposed residential redevelopment. The evaluation in 2018 identified four well-preserved areas of middle Iron Age activity, including one area partly within but mostly lying to the immediate south of the Site. Evidence for late Iron Age and Roman occupation was also found in this area to the immediate South of the Site.
- 4.5.19. An Iron Age enclosure and droveway was also identified in the area to the immediate north of the Site (now within the footprint of the A428) during archaeological strip, map and sample in 2005–2007 associated with the A428 Improvement Scheme (**A1e**).
- 4.5.20. In addition, an extensive aerial photo assessment in Cambourne in 1996 (**A1k**), prior to the construction of the new settlement, revealed a number of archaeological sites below what were at the time upstanding remains of medieval/post-medieval ridge and furrow (the earthwork remains of arable cultivation in open fields). The morphology and distribution is thought to indicate a Romano-British or Iron Age landscape of small, ditched farmsteads like those identified in the later archaeological trial trench evaluation and targeted open area excavation (**A1o**). The nearest of the areas targeted for open area excavation is at Great Common Farm 240m south of the Site where middle to late Iron Age enclosures, roundhouses and associated features were identified.
- 4.5.21. Further evidence of activity in the area was found during archaeological excavation in 2003/4 in The Fields, Cambourne (**A35**) 210m north-west of the far western end of the Site. Here four phases of field system, spanning the early/middle Iron Age to the medieval period, were identified.
- 4.5.22. A late prehistoric and/or Romano-British field system and settlement are also visible as crop marks on historic aerial photographs to the north of the A428 (**A60**) 170m north of the far western end of the Site.

### Section 2

- 4.5.23. Archaeological investigations (**A1e**) located immediately to the south of the proposed travel hub recorded two pits containing burnt deposits and late Bronze Age/early Iron Age pottery sherds and several early/middle Iron Age quarry pits, together with associated parallel ditches which also extended into the Site.
- 4.5.24. A polygonal enclosure with a possible round house in the centre, and a second curvilinear enclosure, both thought to be part of an Iron Age or Romano-British settlement (**A1v**) have also been identified on historic aerial photographs within the Site in the field to the east of Hardwick. This correlates with a double-ditched polygonal enclosure, containing a possible ring ditch, that was

recorded by the 2022 geophysical survey (**A1ii**) (Feature 3A on **Figure 19.2**). Further anomalies identified in 2022 comprise two well-defined enclosures (feature 3C) immediately to the north of the polygonal enclosure, which could be indicative of associated activity.

- 4.5.25. Aerial photographs have also revealed traces of rectilinear enclosures (**A55**) 110m south of the Site (350m south-west of Red House Farm, Hardwick) which are thought to be Iron Age to Roman in date. A circular enclosure and linear ditch of possible later prehistoric date 190m west of Long Road (**A56**) have also been identified on aerial photographs adjacent to the Site, while Iron Age and/or Roman linear ditches and rectilinear enclosures been identified on aerial photographs 170m north of the Site, to the north-east of Hardwick (**A56**). Further Iron Age settlement was found during archaeological trial trench evaluation and excavation in 2007–2008 at Scotland Farm (**A23**) 190m west of the proposed travel hub.
- 4.5.26. An archaeological evaluation at Highfields Road, Caldecot in 2015 (**A22**) 160m south of the Site identified a number of rectilinear enclosures and a possible roundhouse or curvilinear enclosure which were thought, on the basis of associated pottery sherds, to date to the late Iron Age or early Roman period. A subsequent archaeological excavation at the same site in 2018 (**A22**) identified this as a middle Iron Age farmstead.
- 4.5.27. Finally, a gold stater (coin) of Cunobelinus (**A130**) is recorded on the HER as having been found by chance near Childerley Gate, just 30m from the western end of Section 2 of the Site.

### Section 3

- 4.5.28. A curvilinear enclosure and associated ditches, thought to be of possible later prehistoric and/or Roman origin have been identified on historic aerial photographs to the immediate south-west of Brierly House and extending into the Site. Two ditches correspond to ditches identified on geophysical survey in 2018 (**A1f**).
- 4.5.29. Outside the Site, an archaeological watching brief and limited excavation (**A47**) along the line of the Coton to Longstanton pipeline revealed evidence of late Iron Age/Romano-British settlement 270m north of the Site (to the north of the A1303 near Brierly House). The only other known evidence of Iron Age activity in this part of the study area is an Iron Age findspot (**A99**) which is recorded on the HER 150m north of the Site, to the north of St Neots Road, near Brierly House. The HER does not record what was found.

### Section 4

- 4.5.30. Geophysical survey in 2018 on land to the south of Cavendish Laboratory (**A1i**) revealed what were interpreted as multiple enclosures and ditches of possible late Iron Age/Roman date located to the immediate east of the Site, with 2–3 ditches seeming to extend into the Site itself (see **Figure 13**). Furthermore, as mentioned above, just outside Section 4 of the Site (60m to the south east), on Corpus Christi Sports Field human remains were found during the construction of a soakaway and later identified during archaeological salvage recording (**A45**) as a possible Bronze Age or Iron Age burial.
- 4.5.31. In addition, a small Iron Age settlement and possible trackway were identified during an archaeological trial trench evaluation in 2015 in the West Cambridge Campus (**A12**) 40–250m north of the Site. Iron Age activity was also revealed 220m north of the Site during an archaeological excavation in 1999–2000 at the former Vicar’s Farm (**A20**), prior to the development of the West

Cambridge Campus, though evidence of an important 4th century Roman settlement dominated the surviving archaeology.

- 4.5.32. More limited remains have been found outside the Site during a number of other archaeological investigations in this part of the study area. Archaeological trial trench evaluation in 2001 at the Cavendish site (**A8**), 170–220m north of the Site, revealed an Iron Age ditch and pit, while the subsequent excavation 170m north of the Site revealed a further Iron Age ditch. An undated ditch, thought to be of Iron Age or Roman date on the basis of its stratigraphic location, was also found during an archaeological trial trench evaluation in 1996 at the Cambridge University Library (**A34**) 40m north of the far eastern end of the Site, on the east side of Grange Road. Additionally, two early Iron Age pits were recorded during an archaeological trial trench evaluation in 2017 adjacent to the Site, at the University Sports and Athletics Track on Wilberforce Road (**A68**), while a sherd of residual Iron Age pottery was found during archaeological trial trench evaluation in 1998 at 11 Herschel Road (**A42**) 40m north of the Site.
- 4.5.33. Finally, an Iron Age pin in the shape of a crozier (**A128**) is reported to have been found on Grange Road. The HER places the approximate find spot as 140m south-west of the Site.

### ROMAN (AD 43–410)

- 4.5.34. The Roman fort and civil settlement of *Durolipons* (HER ref: 05239) was located on Castle Hill in Cambridge, 1km north-west of the far eastern end of the Site. According to the HER, by the 1st century AD, a small settlement had developed at the junction of two major Roman roads, Akeman Street (**A1aa**) and Via Devana (HER ref: 07970, ), and towards the end of the century, a small fort is thought to have been constructed on Castle Hill. In the 2nd century AD the settlement was reorganised and a planned settlement was laid out.
- 4.5.35. Akeman Street (**A1aa**) is thought to have run from Cambridge to Arrington where it joined Ermine Street, the Roman road which ran from London to Lincoln and York. It is thought to have run from north-east to south-west through Section 4 of the Site. A second Roman road (**A1t**, Margery 231) is thought to have been a minor road which followed the line of the modern A428. The postulated line of this road therefore runs from east to west and cuts through parts of the western side of the Site (Sections 1 and 2).
- 4.5.36. There were also many smaller settlements and farms/villas in the surrounding countryside, linked by a network of smaller roads and tracks. These included the 4th century Roman settlement and associated cemetery found during archaeological investigations at the former Vicar's Farm (**A20**) 150m north of Section 4 of the Site and a little to the south of the Roman road (**A1t**); the Roman settlement within the Site, on either side of Long Road (at the junction between Sections 2 and 3 of the Site) which was identified during archaeological excavations in connection with the Coton to Bourn pipeline in 2008 (**A1h**) and the 2022 geophysical survey (**A1ii**); and a Roman villa (HER ref: MCB21423) on the south side of the Bin Brook, 820m south of Section 2.
- 4.5.37. There is extensive evidence of Roman activity including settlement across the Site and study area, no doubt influenced by the proximity to the Roman fort and civil settlement of *Durolipons* in Cambridge, the Roman road running from Cambridge westwards (**A1t**) and in the case of Section 4, the proximity to Akeman Street (**A1aa**), which runs through this section of the Site.
- 4.5.38. As was the case during the Iron Age, the Site lay within a landscape of small, dispersed farmsteads, though by the Roman period slightly larger settlements were starting to appear, particularly closer to

Cambridge. There is evidence for some of these farmsteads/settlements extending into the Site itself (in Sections 2 and 4). It is possible that similar evidence may be present elsewhere in the Site.

### Section 1

- 4.5.39. As mentioned above, the former Bourn Airfield, through which the Site runs, has been subject to extensive investigation (**A1d**) in connection with proposed residential redevelopment. This revealed evidence of activity spanning the prehistoric, Roman, medieval, post-medieval and modern periods. The majority of the evidence for late Iron Age and Roman occupation was found just to the south of the Site where it runs through the northern edge of the former airfield (three ditches within the Site, to the east and west of this, were found to contain Romano-British pottery sherds).
- 4.5.40. A very small part of a further archaeological investigation also included the part of the Site, in the vicinity of Childerley Gate. This was an extensive programme of investigation from 2004 to 2007 in connection with the A428 Caxton to Hardwick Improvement Scheme (**A1e**). Part of one of the trenches extended into Section 1 of the Site, 170m north-west of Childerley Gate, as did part of one of the areas selected for strip, map and sample in the same location. Among other features identified was a field system and posthole structure, which pre-dated the later medieval ridge and furrow and was provisionally dated to the Roman period. While the field system extended into the Site, the posthole structure did not. A number of trenches were also located adjacent to the north of Section 1, all now within the footprint of the A428, as were two of the areas of strip, map and sample, one of which recorded Roman field systems, enclosures and associated pits, postholes and a cremation burial. No evidence of the Roman road was recorded.
- 4.5.41. Also mentioned above, an extensive aerial photo assessment in Cambourne in 1996 (**A1k**), prior to the construction of the new residential areas, revealed a number of archaeological sites which were thought to indicate a Romano-British or Iron Age landscape of small, ditched farmsteads, like those identified in the later archaeological trial trench evaluation and targeted open area excavation (**A1o**). The nearest of the areas targeted for open area excavation was at The Grange 440m south of the far western end of the Site, where a large mid-late Romano-British enclosure and roundhouses were recorded.
- 4.5.42. In addition, an archaeological watching brief and excavation along the line of the Bourn-Caldecote and Bourn-Cambourne pipelines (**A1b**) identified a possible Roman boundary ditch some 500m west of the Site, as well as evidence of Roman activity 20–30m to the north of the Site (a large quantity of Roman pottery, several linear features, a small pit and some building materials). Among the artefacts found during an extensive programme of fieldwalking to the north of the A428 on the Childerley Estate in 2009–2014 (**A38**) were Roman pottery sherds. It is not known, however, how close to the Site these were found.
- 4.5.43. Three further archaeological excavations (**A26**, **A35** and **A43**) have extended into the study area, more than 200m from the Site. All recorded evidence of Roman activity (field systems and/or settlement). A late prehistoric and/or Romano-British field system and settlement are also visible as crop marks on historic aerial photographs to the north of the A428 (**A60**) 170m north of the far western end of the Site.

### Section 2

- 4.5.44. An extensive programme of investigation for the A428 Caxton to Hardwick Improvement Scheme (**A1e**) identified part of a Roman ladder settlement to the north-east of Childerley Gate. This was

established in the middle Roman period and finally abandoned in the late Roman period. The remains which extended into Section 2 of the Site included three graves (one within the Site) and a large hoard of late 3rd century copper alloy coins 20m north of the Site. A Roman pit and gully were also recorded to the south of Scotland Farm (80m north of the Site).

- 4.5.45. Furthermore, an archaeological evaluation in 2008 in connection with the Coton to Bourn water pipeline (**A1h**) revealed evidence of what was thought to be a substantial 1st to the 4th century Roman occupation site either side of Long Road (at the eastern end of Section 2 of the Site and the western end of Section 3). The possible extent of this settlement based on this evaluation is recorded on the HER (**A1y**). The 2022 geophysical survey (**A1ii**) confirmed the location of this Roman complex either side of Long Road (4A and 5A on **Figures 19.3**).
- 4.5.46. A polygonal enclosure with a possible round house in the centre, and a second curvilinear enclosure, both thought to be part of an Iron Age or Romano-British settlement (**A1v**) have also been identified on historic aerial photographs with the Site in the field to the east of Hardwick. This correlates with a double-ditched polygonal enclosure that was identified by the 2022 geophysical survey (**A1ii**) which also recorded the possible roundhouse at its centre (features 3A and 3B on **Figure 19.2**). Further anomalies indicate two well-defined enclosures immediately to the north of the polygonal structure (3C) as well as possible pit features and internal subdivisions within the complex.
- 4.5.47. In addition, an evaluation and excavation at Highfields (**A22**) 140m south-east of the Site near Childerley Gate revealed a later late Iron Age/early Roman settlement, while historic aerial photographs have revealed traces of rectilinear enclosures (**A55**) 110m south of the Site (350m south-west of Red House Farm, Hardwick), which are thought to be Iron Age to Roman in date. An Iron Age and/or Roman linear ditches and rectilinear enclosures have also been identified on aerial photographs 170m north of the Site, to the north-east of Hardwick (**A56**).

### Section 3

- 4.5.48. As mentioned above, an archaeological evaluation in 2008 in connection with the Coton to Bourn water pipeline (**A1h**) revealed evidence of what was thought to be a substantial 1st to the 4th century Roman occupation either side of (and cut by) Long Road (at the eastern end of Section 2 of the site and the western end of Section 3). The 2022 geophysical survey (**A1ii**) confirmed the location of this Roman complex either side of Long Road (4A and 5A on **Figure 19.3**). Similarly, an archaeological watching brief and limited excavation (**A47**) along the line of the Coton to Longstanton pipeline, revealed evidence of late Iron Age/Romano-British settlement 270m north of the Site (to the north of the A1303 near Brierly House).
- 4.5.49. As mentioned above, a curvilinear enclosure and associated ditches, thought to be of possible later prehistoric and/or Roman origin, have also been identified on historic aerial photographs to the immediate south-west of Brierly House and extending into the Site. Two ditches correspond to ditches identified on geophysical survey in 2018 (**A1f**). The 2022 geophysical survey (**A1ii**) recorded a possible Romano-British ladder settlement and other enclosures to the south-east of Brierly House and 15m south of the Site (9A on **Figure 19.5**). Further linear and curvilinear trends (9B) have also been identified in relation to the possible ladder settlement. Finally, the HER records a Roman copper-alloy fibula brooch and a sherd of Roman greyware (**A1ee**) having been found in Coton; it locates the approximate findspot within the Site, to the north-east of the centre of the village, close to the orchard area.

## Section 4

- 4.5.50. As detailed above, geophysical survey in 2018 on land to the south of Cavendish Laboratory (**A1i**) revealed what were interpreted as multiple enclosures and ditches of possible late Iron Age/Roman date just to the west of the Site, with 2–3 ditches seeming to extend into the Site itself. A small length of possible ditch 40m south of the Site may have been part of the roadside ditch associated with Akeman Street (**A1aa**). Earlier aerial photo assessment in 2001 (**A16**) just outside the Site and more extensive aerial photo assessment in 2002 across an area of 317ha (**A1m**) also identified line of Akeman Street (**A1aa**) crossing the Site and beyond, from south-west to north-east. In addition, an archaeological trial trench evaluation at Wilberforce Road (**A4**) 30m north of the Site, found evidence for the Roman road in the form of an 8m wide agger, and roadside ditches.
- 4.5.51. An important 4th century Roman settlement was identified during an archaeological excavation in 1999–2000 at the former Vicar’s Farm (**A20**), prior to the development of the West Cambridge Campus. In addition, archaeological evaluation at High Cross (now part of the West Cambridge campus) in 2001 (**A1c**) identified what was interpreted as a small, early Roman settlement site 40m to the south of the Site. The subsequent targeted archaeological excavations in 2009–10 (also **A1c**), however, only found evidence for a Roman field system in the same location. Evidence of prehistoric and Roman settlement was also revealed during archaeological excavations at Burrell’s Field in 1992 (**A30**) 210m north-west of the far eastern end of the Site, as well as evidence of the utilisation of the water meadows from the Roman to the medieval period. Furthermore, archaeological evaluation to the north of this, at the Cavendish site, in 2001 (**A8**) 170–220m north of the Site identified a ditch which was thought likely to be part of the Roman field system identified during excavations at the Vicar’s Farm site (**A20**). Evidence of a field system of probable Roman date was also identified during an archaeological evaluation at the West Cambridge campus in 2015 (**A12**) 40–250m north of the Site.
- 4.5.52. Limited remains have been found during number of other archaeological investigations in this part of the Site. An undated ditch, thought to be of Iron Age or Roman date was found during an archaeological trial trench evaluation in 1996 at the Cambridge University Library (**A34**) 40m north of the far eastern end of the Site, on the east side of Grange Road. Several gullies and intercutting pits were found during archaeological trial trench evaluation at 5 Spens Avenue in 2012 (**A37**) 200m south of the Site. Three sherds of Roman pottery were recovered from the pits fills. An archaeological trial trench evaluation at Selwyn College in 2003 (**A28**) 70m south-east of the far eastern end of the Site also revealed a possible Roman field boundary/ditch, and possible Roman plough soil.
- 4.5.53. Finally, the approximate findspot for Roman pottery sherds (**A1cc**) is recorded on the HER towards the eastern end of Section 4 of the Site. Similarly, two Roman vessels, a metal cylinder, a probable knife handle, Roman bronze pin and Iron Age bronze pin (**A128**) are reported to have been found on Grange Road. The HER places the approximate find spot as 140m south-west of the Site.

### EARLY MEDIEVAL / SAXON (AD 410–1066)

- 4.5.54. Following the withdrawal of the Roman army from England in the early 5th century AD the whole country fell into an extended period of socio-economic decline. In the 9th and 10th centuries, the Saxon Minster system began to be replaced by local parochial organisation, with formal areas of land centred on nucleated settlements served by a parish church.

- 4.5.55. The Roman settlement, *Durolipons*, on Castle Hill in Cambridge also fell into decline after the withdrawal of the Roman army and was described in the 7th century by Bede as ‘the little ruined city called Grantchester’ (VCH, Cambridgeshire, *iii*, 2–15). A Saxon settlement, called *Grantebrycge*, is thought to have developed on and around Castle Hill. With the establishment of the Danes in the eastern part of the country (known as the Danelaw) in the 9th century, the settlement became an important military and administrative centre (*ibid*). This was short-lived and by 921 Cambridge once more swore allegiance to the Anglo-Saxon kings. Its importance is testified by the fact that by AD 975 the town had its own mint (*ibid*).
- 4.5.56. By the end of the Roman period, the Romano-British farmsteads outside *Durolipons* or Grantchester were likely abandoned and much of the area probably reverted to scrub and woodland (Wessex Archaeology, 2009, page 115, referring to the area around modern day Cambourne). However, there is some, albeit fairly limited, evidence of activity during this period within the study area: in Cambourne (Section 1) and West Cambridge (Section 4, which would have lain outside the main Saxon settlement of *Grantebrycge*). Each of the four sections of the Site is detailed below.

### Section 1

- 4.5.57. Section 1 of the Site primarily lies at the northern edge of the historic parish of Bourn, with a small part extending into the southern edge of the historic parish of Childerley. The clay ‘uplands’ in which the Site lies were probably once well-wooded (VCH, Cambridgeshire, *v*, 4–16). As in the Iron Age and Roman periods, it probably lay within a landscape of dispersed farmsteads, at least initially, though archaeological investigations in advance of the residential development of Cambourne new settlement (**A1o**) suggest that these continued into the 5th century AD after which there was a hiatus until the 12th/13th century. The principal settlement is likely to have been on or near the existing church of St Helen and St Mary (Grade I listed, NHLE: 1309659) in the existing village of Bourn which lies to the south of Bourn Brook 2.9km south of the western end of the Site. While the present Grade I listed Church of St Helen and St Mary dates to the 12th century (Historic England, 2023) a church was in existence in Bourn before the Conquest in 1066 (VCH Cambridgeshire, 1948).
- 4.5.58. Archaeological investigations in advance of the residential development of Cambourne new settlement (**A1o**) suggest that occupation in the northern part of the parish, which is thought to have comprised a network of dispersed farmsteads, continued into the 5th century AD before a hiatus until the 12th/13th century. A few ‘enigmatic features’ and a small quantity of finds are thought to suggest some early-middle Saxon activity (Wessex Archaeology, 2009, page xii) particularly in Lower Cambourne, 2km south-west of the Site, but also small quantities of early Saxon material at Knapwell Plantation 1km north-west of the Site, Jeavons Lane 850m south-west of the Site, Monk Field Farm 680m south-west of the Site and The Grange 430m south of the Site. In addition, archaeological excavation at Great Common Farm in 1999–2000 (**A43**), part of which extended into the study area 220m south of the far western end of the Site, found ephemeral Saxon remains consisting of residual material and a possible ditch.

### Section 2

- 4.5.59. Section 2 of the Site lay on the periphery of four historic parishes. The majority of Section 2 lay at the southern end of the historic parish of Dry Drayton, with small areas to the east in the far north-eastern corner of Hardwick parish, the far north-western corner of Comberton parish, and a tiny section within the southern edge of Madingley parish. The existing villages of Comberton, Dry



Drayton and Madingley, 1–2.9km away from the Site, are likely to have been in existence by the end of the period, though Hardwick village, whose historic core lies 700m south of the Site, seems likely to have been founded later (see ‘Later Medieval’ section below). None of the existing parish churches date to the early medieval period, however. If these villages did exist in the early medieval period, these are likely to have been the closest settlements to this section of the Site. There are no known finds or features dating to the Saxon/early medieval period within Section 2 or the study area surrounding it. During this period, this section of the Site probably lay some distance from the nearest village and was therefore probably occupied by woodland or, possibly, pasture.

### Section 3

- 4.5.60. Section 3 of the Site runs through the northern sections of the historic parishes of Comberton, Barton and Coton, and the western section of Cambridge St Giles. Coton was part of Grantchester parish until 1500 (VCH Cambridgeshire, 1948) and it is possible that the principal settlement lay outside the existing parish. The existing Grade I listed parish Church of St Peter (**A96**) (NHLE ref: 1331919), which lies 100m south of the Site, dates back to the 12th century (Historic England, 2022), though it is possible that an earlier church stood on this site and was the focus of an early medieval village. The principal settlement within Barton parish probably was located on the line of the former Roman Akeman Street (**A1aa**), where the existing church is located (VCH Cambridgeshire, 1948) 3.2km south of the Site, though the present church was not founded until 1219 (*ibid*). The principal settlement in Comberton parish probably lay at a similar distance south of the Site (see above). Past archaeological investigations show some form of settlement activity during the early medieval period within the parish of Cambridge St Giles but the nature of this activity, and the principal settlement if there was one, is uncertain.
- 4.5.61. There are no known finds or features dating to the Saxon/early medieval period within Section 3 or the study area surrounding it. During this period, the Site probably lay on the periphery of each parish, most likely within woodland, with the possible exception of Coton parish where, if a village did exist there in the early medieval period, part of the Site would most likely have lain within agricultural fields just outside the village.

### Section 4

- 4.5.62. Section 4 of the Site lies within the historic parish of Cambridge St Giles. The principal settlement at the time was likely located in the region of Castle Hill in Cambridge 1km north-east of the far eastern end of the Site. The existing parish church for Cambridge St Giles is the Church of St Giles (Grade II\* listed, NHLE ref: 1331828) which lies to the immediate south of Castle Hill, 990m north-east of the Site. However, this was not founded until 1092 (<https://www.fosgc.org/history>), but it is likely that an earlier Saxon church may have been located on or near the existing church or the now redundant Church of St Peter (NHLE ref: 1331919), 950m north-east of the Site, which was also founded just after the Norman conquest (<https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1331919>).
- 4.5.63. Past archaeological investigations also show some form of settlement activity elsewhere in the historic parish of Cambridge St Giles, however, the precise nature of this activity is uncertain. Archaeological trial trench evaluation at Leckhampton House on Grange Road in 2011 (**A40**) 70m south-east of the Site revealed Saxon to early medieval ditches, while the full excavation revealed what appeared to be the partly in-turned entrance of a sub-circular enclosure. A small number of Anglo-Saxon burials (**A64**) are recorded on the HER to the west of Grange Road (termed the ‘Grange Road Skeletons’), 230m south-west of the Site. Three individuals and other remains were

found, comprising two adult men, one adult female and a child of about 11 years of age. A further Saxon burial site was found during archaeological trial trench evaluation at King's Garden hostel in 1999 (**A29**) 230m east of the Site. Together, these suggest some form of settlement activity in this part of Cambridge. In all likelihood, however, Section 4 of the Site during this period lay within agricultural fields or woodland (possibly pasture by the Bin Brook) at some distance from the principal settlement on or near Castle Hill in Cambridge.

### LATER MEDIEVAL (AD 1066–1540)

- 4.5.64. The Domesday Book account of the borough of Cambridge is very brief and possibly incomplete. Importantly, it was assessed as a hundred in its own right. It comprised 10 wards but only 9 are described, comprising 373 burgages in total. It is therefore likely that it was somewhat larger than this, albeit still a fairly small borough in comparison with others across the country (VCH, Cambridgeshire, *iii*, 2–15).
- 4.5.65. In 1068, William the Conqueror ordered that a castle, now a scheduled monument (NRHE ref: 1006905) be built on Castle Hill. The castle was not part of the borough, but part of the shire. Cambridge received its first town charter between 1120 and 1131 and by the 13th century the castle was more important as a goal and administrative centre than a fortress (*ibid*). Cambridge University was founded in 1209 on the east bank of the River Cam, with the oldest existing college, Peterhouse, founded in 1284 (<https://Cambridge-colleges.co.uk/founding-date/>).
- 4.5.66. Beyond the town, where the Site is located, the land was most likely primarily agricultural, the principal settlements being small, nucleated villages centred around the parish church and surrounded by open fields. Certainly, there is extensive evidence across the Site and study area for former later medieval/post-medieval strip cultivation or 'ridge and furrow' (see below, under each section of the Site). Ridge and furrow represent the earthwork remains of arable cultivation in open fields involving the use of a plough usually drawn by a team of oxen. Corrugation of the surface of the ground, which often survives as low earthworks, resulted from the practice of turning the sod inwards towards the centre as the plough was guided along a narrow plot of land. Fields were divided into individual strips, usually in blocks, which often ran at right angles to each other to produce a characteristic patchwork pattern. Evidence for ridge and furrow cultivation has also been identified in the 2022 geophysical survey within all four Sections of the Site (**A1ii**); **Figures 19.1–19.7**).

#### Section 1

- 4.5.67. As detailed above, Section 1 of the Site primarily lies at the northern edge of the historic parish of Bourn, with a small part extending into the southern edge of the historic parish of Childerley. It lay on the periphery of both parishes. The principal settlement within Bourn parish then as now was to the south of Bourn Brook 2.9km south of the western end of the Site. As in the early medieval period, the area in which the Site lay was likely well wooded at the beginning of the period, with wood for burning and fencing recorded in the Domesday Book of 1086 (VCH, Cambridgeshire, *v*, 4–16). Later on though it was brought into the open field system associated with Bourn village, as evidenced by the remains of medieval ridge and furrow recorded during an aerial photographic assessment on the former Bourn Airfield in 2015 (**A1d**) some of which extended into the Site, as well as an extensive area of former ridge and furrow and associated headlands to the south and south-east of Childerley Gate (**A1g** and **A1r**, recorded in the HER as no longer visible). In 1086 it

was the most populous parish in Longstowe hundred with 76 peasants and *servi* (slaves). By 1377 299 people were assessed for poll tax (VCH, Cambridgeshire, v, 4–16).

- 4.5.68. There were a number of manors within the parish and it is uncertain in which the Site lies. However, in 1086 over two-thirds of the land in Bourn was held by Picot, the Sheriff of Cambridgeshire (VCH, Cambridgeshire, v, 4-16), so in all likelihood at least some of the Site lay within his land holding.
- 4.5.69. The principal settlements to the north, within Childerley parish, were on the sites of the former Little Childerley 1.8km north of the Site and Great Childerley 1.7km north of the Site, each with their own manor. Both are now just the earthwork remains of deserted medieval villages, presumed to have been depopulated by Sir John Cutts (*d* 1521) when he bought the manors. Little and Great Childerley were separate parishes until the parishes were combined in c 1500 (VCH, Cambridgeshire, ix, 39–41).
- 4.5.70. It is uncertain which of the two manors the site lay in (possibly both). At Domesday in 1086, Great Childerley was occupied by 14 peasants and Little Childerley by 7; by 1279 they had 25 and 20 tenants respectively. By 1524, after the villages had been depopulated there was just one tenant and two hired labourers (VCH, Cambridgeshire, ix, 39–41). The Site lay on the periphery of the parish, most likely within woodland or pasture until the land within the parish was converted to pasture in the early 16th century (*ibid*). A somewhat later map of the mid-18th century (not reproduced, due to copyright restrictions), shows the Site within pasture fields to the south of Childerley Hall.

## Section 2

- 4.5.71. As mentioned above, Section 2 of the Site lay on the periphery of four historic parishes. The majority of Section 2 lay at the southern end of the historic parish of Dry Drayton, with small areas to the east in the far north-eastern corner of Hardwick parish, the far north-western corner of Comberton parish, and a tiny section within the southern edge of Madingley parish. The principal settlements within each parish are likely to have been in the location of the existing villages in each parish, which lay at some distance from the Site, the closest being Hardwick (the historic core is 700m south of the Site) and Madingley (1km north of the Site). The other two villages are over 2km away.
- 4.5.72. Only 7 peasants and 4 *servi* are recorded in Hardwick by the Domesday Survey of 1086 (VCH, Cambridgeshire, v, 99–104), so it is possible that the village of Hardwick did not exist by then and that the population lived in isolated farmsteads. The population had risen to 81 poll tax payers in 1377 (*ibid*), so it is likely that the village had been established by that date, most likely in the vicinity of the existing Grade II\* listed Church of St Mary (NHLE ref: 1163557) which dates to the 14th century (<https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1163557>). The Manor of Hardwick, in which the Site probably lay, was held by the Abbot of Ely in 1066 and on creation of the see of Ely became part of the bishop's estate until it was exchanged with Elizabeth I in 1600 (*ibid*).
- 4.5.73. Comberton village was in its current location, at the crossroads of the B1046 and South Street/Green End 2.9km south of the Site, by the 13th century (VCH, Cambridgeshire, v, 175–189). In the Domesday Survey of 1086, Comberton contained 43 peasants (*ibid*) so it is likely that the village was in existence by then, especially since there was a church in Comberton before the Norman Conquest in 1066 (VCH, Cambridgeshire, v, 175–189). By 1377, it had 152 people paying poll tax. It is uncertain which of the three manors in the parish the Site lay within, however in 1347 there were three main open fields, increased to four fields by the 16th century, the Site lying within North field (*ibid*).

- 4.5.74. A total of 52 peasants are recorded in Dry Drayton in the Domesday Survey of 1086 (VCH, Cambridgeshire, *ix*, 7–74) so it seems likely that the village was in existence by then. By 1377, 122 adults were liable to poll tax (*ibid*). The details of the main manors is uncertain, but a much later map of c 1800 (not reproduced) suggests that a three field system operated prior to inclosure, with the Site located in the far southern part of Callow (Cauldwell) Field, given over to open field arable cultivation.
- 4.5.75. Madingley is recorded in the Domesday Survey of 1086 as having 28 peasants and 3 *servi* (VCH, Cambridgeshire, *ix*, 165–166). It is likely, therefore, that the village was in existence by then. The heavy clays on which Madingley is located once supported extensive woodland within which a clearing may have given the village its name (*ibid*). Again, it is uncertain in which of the manors within the parish the Site lay.
- 4.5.76. Despite the fact that the Site lay on the periphery of each of these parishes, there is evidence from historic aerial photographs that at least some of the Site lay within the open fields associated with the principal settlements of each parish. Evidence of former medieval ridge and furrow is recorded as extending into the Site in Comberton parish (**A1s**, recorded on the HER as cropmarks, soil marks and earthworks, while a group of former field boundary banks and ridge and furrow are also recorded to the east of Hardwick (**Abb**, according to the HER the field boundary banks had been levelled by 2008). Archaeological trial trench evaluation to the west of Hardwick in 2017 (**A3**), the northern part of which was adjacent to the southern edge of the Site, also identified former ridge and furrow in almost all of the trenches. Archaeological evaluation in association with the Coton to Bourn water pipeline in 2008 (**A1h**) also revealed evidence of later medieval/post-medieval sporadic ridge and furrow in the vicinity of the Site.

### Section 3

- 4.5.77. Section 3 of the Site runs through the northern sections of the historic parishes of Comberton, Barton and Coton, and the western section of Cambridge St Giles. The largest part of Section 3 (around half) is within Coton parish.
- 4.5.78. As mentioned above, Coton was part of Grantchester parish until 1500 and so its details are not recorded separately in the Domesday Survey of 1086. The main manor in Coton was Coton D’Engaine, held by Eustace, Count of Boulogne in 1086. However, a lot of the land in Coton also belonged to the manors of Burwash and Jaks in Grantchester. There were five open arable fields, the Site probably passing through two of these, Up field to the north-west of the village and Moor field to the north-east (VCH, Cambridgeshire, *v*, 189–198). Geophysical survey conducted in 2018 to the north of Coton (**A1f**) included parts of the Site and recorded evidence of medieval ridge and furrow throughout the survey area. The principal settlement was likely to be the historic core of the existing village of Coton, either side of the High Street which lies just 30m south of the Site.
- 4.5.79. Barton parish had two settlements by this period, the southern-most one being where the current village of Barton is located, 3.2km south of the Site and the second, the hamlet of Whitwell (no longer extant) (VCH, Cambridgeshire, *v*, 160–174), most likely in the location of the existing Whitwell Farm, 600m south of the Site. The Site therefore most likely lay within open fields associated with the hamlet of Whitwell during this period.
- 4.5.80. Comberton village was in its current location, at the crossroads of the B1046 and South Street/Green End 2.9km south of the Site, by the 13th century (VCH, Cambridgeshire, *v*, 175–189). In the Domesday Survey of 1086, Comberton contained 43 peasants (*ibid*) so it is likely that the

village was in existence by then, especially since there was a church in Comberton before the Normal Conquest in 1066 (VCH, Cambridgeshire, v, 175–189). By 1377, it had 152 people paying poll tax. It is uncertain in which of the three manors the Site lay, however as stated above, in 1347 there were three main open fields, increased to four fields by the 16th century, the Site lying within North field (*ibid*). Evidence of former medieval ridge and furrow is recorded as extending into the Site in Comberton parish (**A1s**, recorded on the HER as cropmarks, soil marks and earthworks).

#### Section 4

- 4.5.81. Section 4 of the Site lies within the historic parish of Cambridge St Giles. The principal settlement in the early part of this period was likely to have been located in the region of Castle Hill in Cambridge 1km north-east of the far eastern end of the Site. As mentioned above a Norman castle (a scheduled monument, NHLE ref: 1006905) had been built on the hill in 1068 shortly after the Conquest of 1066.
- 4.5.82. The parish church of Cambridge St Giles is the existing Grade II\* listed Church of St Giles which lies at the eastern edge of the parish, to the immediate south of Castle Hill, 990m north-east of the Site. Though rebuilt in the 19th century, the church incorporates parts of the earlier 12th century church which stood on the Site (<https://historiceurope.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1331828>). It was originally founded in 1092 (<https://www.fosgc.org/history>).
- 4.5.83. Section 4 of the Site likely lay within an agricultural landscape outside Cambridge to the west. The three medieval open fields of Cambridge have been mapped on the information held in the archives of Cambridge College and show the site within the West Field (Maitland, 1898). Evidence of later medieval or post-medieval ridge and furrow within the open field system has been recorded in numerous past archaeological investigations across the study area. This includes an extensive aerial photo assessment which included the Site in 2002 (**A1m**), a geophysical survey on land south of the Cavendish Laboratory in 2018 (**A1i**), a survey which included the Site, archaeological excavations on the Cavendish site in 2001 (**A2**) 190m north of the Site and archaeological trial trench evaluations in High Cross in 1999 (**A19**) and 2015 (**A12**) 15m and 35m north of the Site, respectively.

#### POST-MEDIEVAL TO MODERN (AD 1540–PRESENT)

- 4.5.84. Cambridge remained a relatively small town into the post-medieval period. As a map of the town in 1575 (not reproduced) the town was almost exclusively located to the east of the River Cam, with the exception of a small development around Castle Hill to the north, and much of its area was occupied by university colleges, which had continued to be developed since the university was founded in the later medieval period.
- 4.5.85. The Site remained part of the rural hinterland of Cambridge and, with the exception of a few sports facilities, it was only in the 20th century that urban development associated with Cambridge start to encroach on the eastern edge of the study area, development exclusively related to the university. Indeed, Grange Farm 500m west of Grange Road and 140m north of the eastern end of the Site, was still shown on historic maps well into the late 20th century.

#### Section 1

- 4.5.86. For most of this period, Section 1 of the Site lay within an agricultural landscape, first open fields associated with the village of Bourn 2.9km to the south and then enclosed fields following Parliamentary Inclosure in 1840. The earliest map consulted for this section of the Site was the tithe

map for the parish of Bourn (**Figure 17**), completed in 1841, shortly after parliamentary enclosure. This shows the western end of Section 1, which currently lies within Cambourne, to the west of the Broadway, extending across a number of fields, together with a southern arm which extends along the Broadway (not named). To the east of the Broadway the Site mainly lies to the immediate south of the St Neots to Cambridge turnpike (toll gate) (**A1w**); the modern St Neots Road. Turnpike trusts were authorized by Acts of Parliament to build, maintain and operate toll roads in Britain. The St Neots to Cambridge Turnpike Trust was enacted in 1772 and dissolved in 1876. The turnpike cuts through the eastern end of Section 1 near Childerley Gate. All of the fields through which the Site extended were under the ownership of the Earl de la Warr and all but three were described as arable (the other three under pasture). Just one building is shown within the Site, one of a pair of small buildings to the immediate south of the turnpike, and to the north of what is later named as Grange Farm.

- 4.5.87. There are no significant changes within the Site by the Ordnance Survey 1st edition 6":mile map of 1886 (**Figures 17.1–17.2**). Three former farms: Grange Farm (**A81**), Broadway Farm (**A71**) and Great Common Farm, both on the earlier tithe map but not named, are shown less than 100m south of the Site and a farm track is shown extending northwards through the Site to meet St Neots Road by the building shown within the Site in the earlier map. The plot in which this building is located also appears to have been enlarged. By the Ordnance Survey 3rd edition 6":mile map of 1927 (not reproduced) the building within the Site to the immediate south of St Neots Road has been joined by a further building to the east, named as a school (**A1q**). Neither of these buildings is still extant; indeed both had gone by 1944 (see **Figure 18**).
- 4.5.88. The Site remained agricultural until Bourn Airfield was constructed in the early part of WW2. The airfield was built in 1940/1941 as a satellite station to RAF Oakington and then upgraded to full station status in August 1942 (Falconer 1992). **Figure 18** is a plan of the airfield in 1944. The northern end of two of the runways extends into the Site as does part of the perimeter taxiway and some of the aircraft hardstanding adjacent to the taxiway. A taxiway across the Broadway to an area occupied by aircraft hangars and sheds also lies within the Site, as do a number of small buildings on the eastern side of the Broadway, either side of this taxiway. These housed airmen's quarters, latrine blocks and offices. Of the airfield buildings to the west of the Broadway, only part of a large building which housed the crew lockers and drying rooms extends into the Site. A gun post is also shown within the Site, in the north-eastern part of the airfield. Grange Farm and its access road are still extant, but a further access road, linking airfield workshops with St Neots Road has also been built, cutting across the Site from south to north.
- 4.5.89. The airfield was involved with a number of raids especially later in the war with Mosquitos marking targets in Germany prior to raids (Bowyer 2000). However, there was a catastrophic event on 16/17th December 1943 ('Black Thursday'). Adverse weather conditions and extreme fog made it impossible for many of the aircrews to land their aircraft and seven aircraft from Bourn Airfield crashed. One is noted as having crashed on approach to the airfield and to have taken out the main signal beacon (Bowyer 2000). Debris found during the archaeological trial trench evaluation on the airfield in 2018 (**A1d**) was thought to possibly be connected to this crash. However as the 1944 airfield plan shows the main beacon just outside the south-west corner of the airfield, 610m south of the Site, this seems unlikely. An inner marker is shown on the plan just outside the north-eastern corner of the airfield, on the other side of St Neots Road. If this was the beacon that was taken out

rather than the main beacon, most likely the debris would have been located underneath the existing A428, though it is possible that it extended into the Site itself.

- 4.5.90. The airfield continued to operate until the end of the war and was then passed over to maintenance command in July 1947 before eventual closure in 1948 (Falconer 1992). By the Ordnance Survey 1:10,000 scale map of 1960 (not reproduced) the airfield is shown as disused, though most of structures within the Site, including the runways and taxiways are still extant.
- 4.5.91. The base was sold for farming as surplus in 1961 (Falconer 1992). By the Ordnance Survey 1:10,000 scale map of 1980–83 (not reproduced) only the former runways are still shown as extant within the Site, though a new rectangular building has now been built to the east of the Broadway. A small section of woodland had been added to the far western end of the Site by the Ordnance Survey 1:10,000 scale map of 2000 (not reproduced), and another area of woodland added adjacent to the west side of the Broadway by the Ordnance Survey 1:10,000 scale map of 2006 (also not reproduced). By the Ordnance Survey 1:10,000 scale map of 2020 (also not reproduced) Section 1 of the Site has taken its present form, with the new settlement of Upper Cambourne, begun in 2008 (<https://www.cambourne.info/history/>), now constructed to the west of the Broadway. None of the houses in Upper Cambourne lie within the Site, just part of one of the new roads, Sterling Way. The existing A428 dual carriageway has also been built adjacent to the northern Site boundary by this time and the northern part of the Broadway (part of which falls within the Site) diverted slightly westwards to take it over the new A428.

## Section 2

- 4.5.92. As mentioned above Section 2 of the Site lay on the periphery of four historic parishes. The majority of Section 2 lay at the southern end of the historic parish of Dry Drayton, with small areas to the east in the far north-eastern corner of Hardwick parish, the far north-western corner of Comberton parish, and a tiny section within the southern edge of Madingley parish.
- 4.5.93. The earliest map consulted was a map of the parish of Dry Drayton dated around 1800 (not reproduced for copyright reasons) prior to Parliamentary Inclosure. It shows the majority of Section 2 of the Site within one large open arable field, Callow (Caldwell) field, belonging to Dry Drayton parish. Two brooks, Dam Brook and Callow Brook, cut through the Site from south to north, as do two roads or tracks, which extend northwards to Dry Drayton village from the Cambridge to St Neots turnpike (**A1w**). The western most track is in the location of the existing Scotland Road. The eastern most track is named Hardwick Way suggesting that it linked Dry Drayton village to Harwick village, continuing to the south of the turnpike along what is now Cambridge Road. Harwick Way, to the north of the turnpike is no longer extant today.
- 4.5.94. A slightly later map of the parish of 1812 (not reproduced for copyright reasons) shows the start of the enclosure of the former open field system, with the land beyond the village closes being parcelled up into a series of freehold and copyhold allotments. The former open field through which the Site ran (Callow Field) still appears to be mainly intact, albeit now shown as a freehold allotment held by the Rev Samuel Smith, though the south-eastern end of the former open field is now taken up by two adjacent enclosed allotments awarded to the Lord of the Manor of Crowland for ‘right of soil’.
- 4.5.95. The tithe maps for Hardwick and Madingley both confirm the location of the Site within agricultural fields on the periphery of each parish. The 1838 tithe map for Hardwick (not reproduced) shows the Site extending through two large enclosed fields to the north-east of the village. A slightly earlier pre-

enclosure map of 1836 (not reproduced) shows how these fields had been subdivided before Parliamentary Inclosure. It is presumed that the slightly darker areas on the 1836 map represent woodland. The 1849 tithe map for Madingley (not reproduced as it shows very little of the Site) shows the Site cutting through the far southern edge of two agricultural fields adjacent to the north side of the Cambridge to St Neots turnpike (**A1w**) and 500m south of the landscaped park surrounding Madingley Hall, now a Grade II registered park and garden (NHLE ref: 1000627). Unfortunately the section of the Comberton tithe map of 1839 which included the Site was missing from the Cambridgeshire Archive so could not be investigated, but it is assumed that it too showed the Site within agricultural fields at this time.

- 4.5.96. The Ordnance Survey 1st edition 6":mile map of 1886 (**Figures 17.2–17.3**) shows some changes to field boundaries within Section 2 of the Site, but other than that there are no significant changes and it continues to be primarily located within agricultural fields, firstly to the north of St Neots Road and then, moving eastwards, to the south of road (where it lies to the east of the modern day Cambridge Road). Scotland Road cuts through the Site from the north and joins St Neots Road. The latter lies within the Site at this point, as well as further east as far as the junction with Long Road. No buildings are shown within the Site, other than one small building adjacent to the track leading to Park Farm, 240m north of the Site, and just one area of woodland, the southern end of Whitepits Plantation to the north of St Neots Road, a plantation which still exists today.
- 4.5.97. There are no further changes to this section of the Site until the Ordnance Survey 3rd edition 6":mile map of 1927 (Not reproduced) by which time the houses on the east side of Scotland Road, just to the north of the proposed travel hub have been built. Section 2 of the Site then remains unchanged until the Ordnance Survey 1:10,000 scale map of 1980 (not reproduced), by which time the southern of the existing two roundabouts at the southern end of Scotland Road has been constructed, with an associated new road layout at the junction between Scotland Road and St Neots Road. In the Ordnance Survey 6":mile map of 1952 (not reproduced) the northern extension of Hardwick village adjacent to the south side of St Neots Road, and the south side of the Site, had begun and the existing row of houses on the south side of St Neots Road had also been built 300m to the east of this, but none within the Site itself. By the Ordnance Survey 1:10,000 scale map of 2020 (not reproduced) the existing A428 dual carriageway has been constructed adjacent to the northern boundary of much of this section of the Site.
- 4.5.98. A linear zone of enhanced magnetism (feature 2F) has been interpreted as a post medieval trackway as, whilst it is not marked on any of the historic maps, it appears to have led to a farm building.

### Section 3

- 4.5.99. As mentioned above, Section 3 of the Site runs through the northern sections of the historic parishes of Comberton, Barton and Coton, and the western section of Cambridge St Giles. The largest part of Section 3 (around half) is within Coton parish.
- 4.5.100. The earliest of the maps consulted were the Coton & Grantchester Inclosure map of 1802 (not reproduced) and the 1802 Inclosure map for Cambridge St Giles (not reproduced) which shows the Site cutting across a series of agricultural fields to the north of the village of Coton. A number of the fields in Coton parish are recorded on the map as being owned by Cambridge colleges. The pattern of the fields (long and thin) on the north-western side of the village suggests that they may have respected some of the pre-enclosure strips, albeit amalgamated into wider strips for enclosure. The



Barton Inclosure map of 1840 (not reproduced) shows the Site extending through two large agricultural fields to the south of the St Neots to Cambridge road (**A1w**). One of these fields, the one to the east, is subdivided into a smaller field. They and a number of fields to the south are shown as part of former open field of Whitwell, which lay either side of Whitwell Brook, 770m south of the Site. An earlier, undated map of the parish (not reproduced) shows the pre-enclosure fields, some which (those in darker shading) appear to be pasture, including one through which the Site extends. No buildings are shown within the Site in any of these maps. As mentioned above, the small section of the Comberton title map of 1839 which included the Site was missing from the Cambridgeshire Archive so could not be investigated, but it is assumed that it too showed the Site within agricultural fields at this time.

4.5.101. Other than changes to the field boundaries to form larger fields, there are no significant changes within Section 3 of the Site by the Ordnance Survey 1st edition 6":mile scale map of 1886 (not reproduced) but by the Ordnance Survey 3rd edition 6":mile map of 1927 (not reproduced) the fields to the immediate north-east of Coton village, including the Site, have been planted with orchards, as they are today. By the Ordnance Survey 1:10,000 scale map of 1972 (not reproduced) these orchards have expanded to the east. The Ordnance Survey 1:10,000 scale map of 1983 (not reproduced) shows the eastern most of the orchards taken up with the new M11 which cuts through the eastern end of Section 3 from north to south.

4.5.102. One of the linear trends identified in the 2022 geophysical survey (**A1ii**) aligns with a former field boundary identified on First Edition Ordnance Survey mapping (10C on **Figure 19.5**).

#### Section 4

4.5.103. Section 4 of the Site lies entirely within the historic parish of Cambridge St Giles. The 1802 Inclosure map for Cambridge St Giles (not reproduced) shows the Site as extending through a series of small enclosed agricultural fields to the west of Cambridge and, as it does today, crossing the Bin Brook towards its eastern end. Many of the field boundaries have a flat inverted 'S' shape typical of fields that have formerly been occupied by ridge and furrow. Grange Road, not named, is already in existence at the far eastern end of the Site. Three tracks also cross the Site, from north to south. No buildings or other structures are shown within the Site. The former Grange Farm lies 140m north of the eastern end of the Site.

4.5.104. By the Ordnance Survey 1st edition 6":mile map of 1888 (**Figures 17.5–17.6**) the former University Rifle Range (**A1x**), opened in October 1861 (<https://capturingcambridge.org/newnham/grange-road/university-rifle-ground/>), was constructed at the eastern end of the Site. It extended beyond the Site, to the west, where the targets were based. A small building has been built within the Site, adjacent to the north side of the former rifle range and possibly connected with it. Other than that, the Site remains clear of development. Two linear trends running northeast to southwest identified at the Scotland Farm Transport Hub by the 2022 geophysical survey (**A1ii**) align with former field boundaries that have been identified on this 1st edition 6" mile map of 1888 (2E on **Figure 19.1**).

4.5.105. By the Ordnance Survey 2nd edition 6": mile map of 1904 (not reproduced) the only change is the addition of a small square building at the eastern end of the Site, close to the north-west corner of what is now the University Football Ground (the football ground lies just outside the Site). By the Ordnance Survey 3rd edition 6":mile map of 1927 (also not reproduced) a further small building have been constructed within the Site, to the east of the first building, again probably associated with the former rifle range. The first building is now described as a 'pavillion'.

- 4.5.106. By the Ordnance Survey 6":mile map of 1952 (not reproduced) these buildings have been joined by four more small buildings close to the western side of the University Football Ground, the buildings located around the edge of a small area of hardstanding. The University Rifle Range has been replaced in namesake and use as part of the Cambridge University Rugby Union Football club, but a further long thin structure, not a building, is now shown within the area it occupied, and within the Site. The far western end of Section 4 has also been developed by this stage, with one large and two much smaller buildings falling within the Site.
- 4.5.107. The later Ordnance Survey 1:10,000 scale map of 1972 (not reproduced) names the larger building at the western end of Section 4 as the 'Atlas Centre' (by this stage the two smaller buildings within the Site have gone). It also shows the University of Cambridge School of Veterinary Medicine having been constructed adjacent to the northern boundary of the Site and to the south of this, the field through which the Site runs has now been broken up into a series of smaller fields. At the eastern end of the Site, the former rifle range is now occupied by a combination of the University Army Officers Training Centre to the east and the Radio Astronomy Observatory to the west. The earlier buildings in this part of the Site have been replaced by three new, long thin buildings. To the north of these, there is now a small playing field within the Site.
- 4.5.108. By the Ordnance Survey 1:10,000 scale map of 1983 (not reproduced) the Atlas Centre building at the western end of Section 4 has been replaced by a much larger building described as a Design Centre, while the M11 has now been constructed to the immediate west of this, running through the Site from north to south. At the eastern end of the site all the buildings within the Site have gone. The Cavendish Laboratory (here just called 'Laboratory') is now shown adjacent to the northern boundary of the Site. It moved to this location in the 1970s (<https://www.aps.org/publications/apsnews/202006/physicshistory.cfm>).
- 4.5.109. By the Ordnance Survey 1:10,000 scale map of 2000 (not reproduced) a new laboratory complex has been built at High Cross, adjacent to the north side of the Site and a new building associated with the University of Cambridge School of Veterinary Medicine has been constructed to the south of the main complex, part of this building within the Site. The Design Centre, now the Computer Aided Design Centre, at the western end of Section 4 has also been remodelled and the M11 constructed adjacent to the western end of Section 4. Since then the southern access road, now called Charles Babbage Road, has been moved a little south of its original position and now runs from east to west through the Site, while further buildings have now been constructed to the south of the road, one wholly within the Site and the others partially within the Site. The buildings at the western end of Section 1 have also been rebuilt as part of the extended West Cambridge Campus.

## UNDATED

- 4.5.110. The 2022 geophysical survey (**A1ii**) identified several anomalies through their surveys across the route that have been identified as having archaeological origin of an uncertain date.

## Section 2

- 4.5.111. A group of linear responses and trends have been identified as possible archaeological features at the proposed Scotland Farm transport hub (feature 2A on **Figure 19.1**). These have been tentatively identified as former fragments of enclosure ditches and possibly represent a focus of former settlement. Alternatively, they may represent modern activity as they do align with modern boundaries and field drainage.

### Section 3

- 4.5.112. The 2022 geophysical survey (**A1ii**) identified an increased magnetic response in the eastern half of Area 5 which may relate to plough damaged archaeological features, possibly associated with Iron Age–Romano-British settlement activity. Alternatively, it could relate to modern debris or localised geological variations in the soil.
- 4.5.113. Although no definitive or possible archaeological features were identified, four linear trends in Area 6 (6A) have been highlighted as having uncertain origin.
- 4.5.114. One weak curving trend (7A) has been identified in the centre of Area 7 (**Figure 19.5**), which may have archaeological origin but disturbance from a pipe running through the area means that this interpretation is not certain. Feature 7B in the west of the area has been noted as having unclear origin but likely is associated with agricultural activity.
- 4.5.115. Further surveys in the fields to the north of Coton (**Figure 19.6**), have identified a well-defined band of increased magnetic response (12B), which measures 15m wide that has unclear origins. Although it could be natural, other interpretations include a potential headland, boundary or the surface of former trackway. Other narrow zones of magnetic enhancement (12C) have been identified to the east of the survey area, which could be ridge and furrow cultivation or a former field boundary.
- 4.5.116. A linear feature running south-west to north-east across Area 13 (13A on **Figure 19.6**) and which was recorded extending beyond the Site may relate to an undated former field boundary and associated track. Several well-defined pit-type responses (13B) have been identified, which could represent undated chalk quarry pits, although alternatively could represent modern disturbance and geological variations.

### Section 4

- 4.5.117. To the north of Dane Drive, Cambridge, a linear feature (14B on **Figure 19.7**) was recorded within the Site in Area 14 of the 2022 geophysical survey (**A1ii**). It is possible that this may be a modern field drain, although an archaeological origin cannot be ruled out. A well-defined curving linear feature (15A) recorded to the east of this may represent a prehistoric enclosure or ring-ditch, although it might be related to previously unrecorded postmedieval ornamental gardens or designed features.

## 4.6 FACTORS AFFECTING ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVIVAL

- 4.6.1. Archaeological survival across the majority of the Site is anticipated to be high, since most of it remained as undeveloped agricultural fields until the present day. Elsewhere survival is likely to be moderate to low as a result of modern truncation.

### Section 1

- 4.6.2. Archaeological survival across 50–60% of this section of the Site is likely to be high, most particularly in the field to the south-east of Childerley Gate, which have not been subject to modern intrusions (most particularly associated mainly with the former WW2 Bourn airfield, the construction of Upper Cambourne and the construction of the A428 dual carriageway and associated changes to the road network within the Site). Within the footprint of these modern intrusions, survival is likely to be moderate to low.

- 4.6.3. Section 1 of the Site lay almost exclusively within agricultural fields until the former WW2 Bourn Airfield was built in the 1940s, and Upper Cambourne in 2008–2012. The main impact on archaeological survival in this section of the Site will therefore be the construction of the airfield (which within the Site comprised runways, taxiways, aircraft hardstanding, a gun post and a number of mainly small buildings – likely with fairly shallow foundations - which together occupied approximately 30% of this section of the Site). Given the likely shallow depth below ground of any underlying archaeological remains, these and any associated initial topsoil strip, are likely to have truncated any archaeological remains within their footprint, though it is possible that the bases of any cut features present could have survived this truncation. Furthermore, archaeological trial trench evaluation across the former airport in 2018 (**A1d**) shows high levels of archaeological survival outside the footprint of the runways and other hardstanding, most particularly of Iron Age and Roman occupation evidence as well as evidence of the former airport structures themselves. There is no evidence that the airfield sustained any bomb damage during WW2 and no evidence of any bomb damage was found during the evaluation.
- 4.6.4. Within the Site, the construction of Upper Cambourne comprised the construction of Sterling Way at the far western end of the Site as well as footpaths/cycleways and soft landscaping between Sterling Way and the Broadway, together comprising less than 5% of this section of the Site. The construction of Sterling Way, including initial topsoil removal, is likely to have truncated any archaeological remains within its footprint, though the bases of any archaeological features present is likely to have survived this level of truncation. The planting of new trees is also likely to have removed or severely disturbed any archaeological remains present within their footprint. The footpaths/cycle paths appear to have been built on a slight embankment, which would have preserved any archaeological remains present within its footprint.
- 4.6.5. There may also have been impacts from the construction of the A428 in the early 21st century, since it bounds the Site to the north. The A428 mainly lies within a cutting next to the northern boundary of the Site, particularly where St Neots Road and The Broadway cross over the A428. Part of the southern side of this cutting may extend into the Site and it is also possible that parts of the Site adjacent to the existing motorway may have been used for construction compounds and other activity associated with its construction. Associated ground intrusion would have truncated or completely removed any archaeological remains within its footprint. The construction of the A428 also included the slight diversion westwards of the northern part of The Broadway (some of which is within the Site), before taking it over the A428. Similarly, at the eastern end of this section of the Site, St Neots Road has been diverted to take it on an embankment and then over the A428. In both cases, the embankments, part of which lie within the Site, would have buried any archaeological remains present within their footprint, though if there was any initial topsoil strip prior to their construction this may have impacted any residual archaeological remains within the topsoil or any remains immediately beneath. At the same time, Wellington Way was constructed just to the south of the old line of St Neots Road, at the eastern end of this section of the Site, to join a new roundabout at Childerley Gate. Part of Wellington Way lies within the Site. Its construction and any associated topsoil removal would have truncated underlying archaeological remains, though the bases of cut features are likely to survive.
- 4.6.6. The building of a small school within the Site in the early 20th century, adjacent to the south side of St Neots Road, is also likely to have caused truncation of any archaeological remains locally. The initial topsoil strip may have impacted any residual archaeological remains within the topsoil or any

remains immediately beneath, while the building foundations, most likely standard pad or strip foundations extending to a depth of 1.0–1.5mbgl, will have truncated any remains within their footprint, to this depth.

- 4.6.7. A past archaeological excavation in 2005–2007 prior to the construction of the A428 (A1e) included a tiny bit of the Site at its northern edge. This will have completely removed all archaeological remains within its footprint.
- 4.6.8. The only other potential past impact within this section of the Site is from any modern ploughing associated with the continuing agricultural use of the fields to the east of the former airfield and, indeed, any modern ploughing within the former airfield itself (ie between the runways). The impact of this ploughing would depend on its nature, but where deep ploughing has been used, this can cause considerable disturbance to any archaeological remains within its footprint, since they will be found close to the surface in rural areas such as the Site. The evaluation within the former airfield (A1d) did not suggest any major impacts from modern ploughing, however.

## Section 2

- 4.6.9. Archaeological survival is likely to be high across 60–70% of this section of the Site which lies within agricultural fields or the footprint of roads that have been in existence since the at least the late 18th/early 19th century. Elsewhere, survival will be moderate or low.
- 4.6.10. The main impacts on archaeological survival within Section 2 of the Site will be the construction of the St Neots Road roundabout and the road leading off it to the south-east to join the old St Neots Road in the 1980s, the construction of the A428 dual carriageway and the Scotland Road roundabout and associated slip roads early this century parts of which lie within the Site.
- 4.6.11. The construction of the St Neots Road roundabout which lies wholly within the Site, and the road leading off it to the south-east to join the old St Neots Road in the 1980s, including any prior topsoil removal, would have truncated any underlying archaeological remains, though the bases of any cut features may have survived this truncation.
- 4.6.12. The section of the A428 which cuts through the Section 2 and adjacent to the southern part of the proposed travel hub lies within a cutting. Where this cutting extends into the Site (i.e. where the A428 cuts through the site and possibly along the southern edge of the proposed travel hub) this will have truncated and in its deeper parts completely removed, any archaeological remains within its footprint. The construction of the new roundabout on Scotland Road, to the immediate north of the A428, including any prior topsoil removal, would have truncated any underlying archaeological remains, though the bases of any cut features may have survived this truncation. The new trees which were planted within the southern part of the proposed travel hub will also have removed or severely disturbed any archaeological remains present within their footprint. The construction of the A428 also included the excavation of an attenuation basin within the Site, to the north of Hardwick. This would have truncated or completely removed any archaeological remains within its footprint, the severity of the impact depending on its depth of excavation.
- 4.6.13. It is also possible that parts of the Site adjacent to the existing motorway may have been used for construction compounds and other activity associated with its construction. Any associated ground intrusion would have truncated or completely removed any archaeological remains within its footprint.

- 4.6.14. New trees planted within the Site to the north of St Neots Road from the 1980s onwards will have removed or severely disturbed any archaeological remains present within their footprint.
- 4.6.15. A past archaeological excavation in 2005–2007 prior to the construction of the A428 (**A1e**) included a small area of the Site at the southern edge of the proposed travel hub. This will have completely removed all archaeological remains within its footprint.
- 4.6.16. A past archaeological excavation in 2005–2007 prior to the construction of the A428 (**A1e**) included part of the Site, while past archaeological excavation in advance of the Coton to Bourn water pipeline in 2008 (**A1h**) also included a tiny part of the Site, adjacent to the west side of Long Road. Both will have completely removed all archaeological remains within its footprint.
- 4.6.17. The only other potential modern impact on archaeological survival is from any modern ploughing associated with the continuing agricultural of approximately half of the Site. The impact of this ploughing would depend on its nature, but where deep ploughing has been used, this can cause considerable disturbance to any archaeological remains within its footprint, since they will be found close to the surface in rural areas such as the Site.
- 4.6.18. St Neots Road runs through much of this section of the Site, from a little to the west of Hardwick to its junction with Long Road at the eastern end of this section. However, this road has been in existence since the creation of the St Neots to Cambridge turnpike (**A1w**) in 1772, and is probably earlier than this, potentially dating back to the Roman or even prehistoric periods. Long Road, which the Site crosses at the eastern end of Section 2, also dates to at least the early 19th century and probably earlier. Though both roads are likely to have been resurfaced many times since then, this is unlikely to have had an archaeological impact, though construction of the original roads, or any subsequent road widening, may have led to localised truncation of earlier archaeological remains.
- 4.6.19. The only other potential modern impact on archaeological survival is from modern ploughing associated with the continuing agricultural use the Site of the proposed travel hub. The impact of ploughing would depend on its nature, but where deep ploughing has been used, this can cause considerable disturbance to any archaeological remains within its footprint, since they will be found close to the surface in rural areas such as the Site.

### Section 3

- 4.6.20. Archaeological survival is likely to be high across approximately 90% of Section 3 of the Site, to the north and north-west of Coton, as this area has been in agricultural use to the present day. Elsewhere, within the footprint of the existing orchards to the east of Coton and the M11 which cuts through the eastern end of this section of the Site, survival will be moderate to low.
- 4.6.21. The main impacts on archaeological survival will have been the planting of the orchards to the east of Coton from the early 20th century onwards and, at the far eastern end of this section, the construction of the M11 in the late 20th century, which cuts through the Site from north to south.
- 4.6.22. The orchards to the east of Coton currently occupy approximately 10% of the Section 3 and were planted from the early 20th century onwards, according to historic mapping. Tree planting, root action and land management will have removed or severely disturbed any archaeological remains present at each tree location. Archaeological survival is possible between the trees, though, except where they are particularly densely planted.

- 4.6.23. The M11, where it lies adjacent to the eastern end of this section of the Site, has been constructed in a cutting. The cutting occupies less than 5% of this section of the Site. It will have truncated and in its deeper parts completely removed, any archaeological remains within its footprint, while modern tree planting along the edge of the cutting will have removed or severely disturbed any archaeological remains that had survived the excavation of the cutting. It is also possible that parts of the Site adjacent to the existing motorway may have been used for construction compounds and other activity associated with its construction. Associated ground intrusion would have truncated or completely removed archaeological remains within its footprint.
- 4.6.24. A past archaeological excavation in advance of the Coton to Bourn water pipeline in 2008 (**A1h**) also included a small area of the Site, adjacent to the east side of Long Road. This will have completely removed all archaeological remains within its footprint.
- 4.6.25. The only other potential modern impact on archaeological survival is from any modern ploughing associated with the continuing agricultural of approximately half of the Site. The impact of ploughing would depend on its nature, but where deep ploughing has been used, this can cause considerable disturbance to any archaeological remains within its footprint, since they will be found close to the surface in rural areas such as the Site.
- 4.6.26. Cambridge Road, which crosses the Site from north to south just outside Coton, has existed since at least the start of the 19th century according to historic maps. Though it is likely to have been resurfaced a number of times since then, this is unlikely to have had an archaeological impact, though construction of the original road, or any subsequent road widening, may have led to localised truncation of earlier archaeological remains.

#### Section 4

- 4.6.27. Archaeological survival is likely to be across approximately 75% of Section 4 of the Site as it lay on agricultural or sports fields until the present day. Elsewhere, within the footprint of modern development, survival will be moderate or low.
- 4.6.28. The main impact on archaeological survival within this section of the Site will have been, initially, the construction in the 1940s of a number of industrial units adjacent to what is now the M11, followed by the construction of the West Cambridge Campus earlier this century. Former and existing buildings associated with these developments together occupied less than 5% of Section 4. The type of foundations used for these buildings is not presently known. The lower rise buildings at the western end of Charles Babbage Drive are likely to have standard strip or pad foundations, typically 1.0–1.5m deep, which would have removed any archaeological remains present within their footprint, to this depth. The earlier buildings in this location may have had similar depth. It is not known whether any of these buildings have/had basements, but if they do/did they would have removed any archaeological remains within their footprint, with the possible exception of the bases of very deep cut features like pits and wells.
- 4.6.29. The construction of Charles Babbage Road, when the West Cambridge Campus was constructed, as well as the other campus roads within the Site, would have truncated any archaeological remains within its footprint, but the bases of cut features could survive intact below these levels of truncation. Modern tree planting either side of these roads, as well as adjacent to the east side of the M11 and the modern stand of trees to the west of Bin Brook, would also have caused localised removal or severe disturbance of any archaeological remains within their footprint.

- 4.6.30. In addition, a past archaeological excavation conducted in 2009–2010 (**A1c**) in advance of the construction of the West Cambridge Campus included a tiny part of the Site to the south of Charles Babbage Road. This will have completely removed all archaeological remains within its footprint.
- 4.6.31. There may also have been localised impacts from a number of small buildings built in the eastern part of Section 4 from the early to late 20th century. These buildings, including a pavilion, are most likely to be associated with the University sports grounds and therefore are likely to have fairly shallow foundations. However, given the likely shallow depth below ground of any archaeological remains, even shallow foundation could have caused localised truncation of any remains present.
- 4.6.32. The construction of the M11 in the latter half of the 20th century can be seen in the post-medieval and modern section under Section 3. However, it is also possible that parts of Section 4 of the Site adjacent to the existing motorway may have been used for construction compounds and other activity associated with its construction. Any associated ground intrusion would have truncated or completely removed any archaeological remains within its footprint.
- 4.6.33. The only other potential modern impact on archaeological survival is from modern ploughing associated with the agricultural use of approximately half of the Site. The impact of ploughing would depend on its nature, but where deep ploughing has been used, this can cause considerable disturbance to any archaeological remains within its footprint, since they will be found close to the surface.



## 5 BURIED HERITAGE ASSETS: STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

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### 5.1 INTRODUCTION

- 5.1.1. This section discusses the potential of the Site for each chronological period, based on the archaeological and historical background of the area, its geology, topography, the likelihood for evidence of past activity, and taking into account past disturbance which may have affected survival. For example, the site may have high potential for the presence of activity of a particular period, but with low survival. This section also includes professional opinion on the likely heritage significance of such remains, where there is low to moderate, or higher, potential for such to be present. For each chronological period where the potential is assessed as low the likely heritage significance is not included, as this implies that remains from the period are not present on the Site.

### 5.2 PALAEOENVIRONMENT

#### Sections 1 and 3

- 5.2.1. According to BGS digital data these sections lie on superficial glacial till or directly onto bedrock (beneath topsoil/made ground). There is therefore no potential for palaeoenvironmental remains.

#### Section 2

- 5.2.2. *Section 2 of the Site has uncertain, likely low, potential for palaeoenvironmental remains.* The Callow Brook crosses Section 2, 390m south-east of the junction of the A428 and Scotland Road, while Dam Brook crossed Section 2, 290m south-west of this junction. Although BGS digital data do not indicate alluvium in these locations, it is possible that a narrow band of alluvium associated with each brook's floodplain may be present either side of the brook. If so, alluvium may contain well-preserved (due to waterlogging) organic remains. Mineral deposits such as alluvial silts and clays have potential for diatom, mollusc and ostracod preservation, the assessment of which can provide information on the salt or freshwater nature of deposits and depositional environment that could enhance interpretation of the past landscape. Peat deposits preserve pollen and plant macrofossils such as seeds and floral fragments and faunal remains such as beetles. Organic material can also be dated by radiocarbon techniques, important for establishing the chronology for the depositional sequence. In combination with geoarchaeological assessment of the sediments, examination of the sub-fossil content can provide valuable information of contemporary environmental conditions. Any palaeoenvironmental remains would have been impacted by the construction of the existing St Neot's Road within the Site boundary. The survival of these deposits is likely to be low with the Site boundary. Whilst such remains have evidential value for the past environment in which prehistoric and later people lived, their survival within Section 2 is anticipated to be low.

#### Section 4

- 5.2.3. *Section 4 of the Site has uncertain, but likely low, potential for palaeoenvironmental remains.* The Bin Brook crosses the eastern end of this section, from north to south. Although BGS digital data does not indicate any alluvium in this location, it is possible that alluvium associated with the brook's floodplain may be present either side of the brook. If so, the alluvium may contain well-preserved (due to waterlogging) organic remains. Minerogenic deposits such as alluvial silts and clays have high potential for diatom preservation, the assessment of which can provide information on the salt or freshwater nature of deposits that would enhance interpretation of the past landscape. It is

unlikely that peat deposits preserving pollen and plant macrofossils such as seeds and floral fragments would be encountered. Whilst such remains have evidential value for the past environment in which prehistoric and later people lived it is probably that being a small watercourse where the sediments will have been reworked throughout the historic period, these remains would be of **low** heritage significance, derived from archaeological value.

## 5.3 PREHISTORIC

### Section 1

5.3.1. *Section 1 of the Site has high potential to contain Iron Age remains of agricultural, or possibly peripheral settlement activity. There is low potential for complex settlement activity within this Section.* There are no known finds or features predating the Iron Age within this section of the Site or adjacent study area. However, during the Iron Age, this section of the Site, like other sections, likely lay within a landscape which was dotted with small, ditched farmsteads and their associated field systems, including evidence revealed during past archaeological investigations for Iron Age occupation a little to the south of the Site within the former Bourn Airfield, to the immediate north of the Site (an enclosure and driveway, now within the footprint of the A428) and 240m south of the Site where middle to late Iron Age enclosures, roundhouses and associated features were recorded. middle Iron Age ditches were recorded within the Site boundary at Bourn Airfield and possibly represent agricultural or other activity peripheral to the middle Iron Age to Romano-British settlement to activity recorded a little to the south. This activity would be of **medium** significance, from derived from archaeological value. Evidence for previously unrecorded complex settlement activity is likely to be low within this Section based upon the results of previous archaeological investigation.

### Section 2

- 5.3.2. *Section 2 of the Site has high potential to contain prehistoric remains, most particularly Iron Age remains.* Two pits containing burnt deposits and late Bronze Age/early Iron Age pottery sherds were recorded during archaeological investigations in the far southern end of the proposed travel hub, and a Mesolithic colluvial deposit was also recorded which possibly extended into the Site. A number of early/middle Iron Age quarry pits, together with associated parallel ditches were also recorded extending into the Site.
- 5.3.3. A settlement Site to the east of Hardwick, recorded by aerial photographic survey, has been dated to the Iron Age–Romano-British period based upon its morphology. A second Iron Age–Romano British settlement Site, located either side of (and cut by) Long Road, was identified within the Site by trial trenching in 2008 and the 2022 geophysical survey. Both of these sites are currently being archaeologically investigated as part the ongoing trial trenching (2022–2023).
- 5.3.4. A third possible settlement site was recorded as part of the 2022 geophysical survey within the proposed travel hub site. At this stage the Site is only of possible archaeological potential and may alternatively represent modern agricultural activity. This will be clarified by the ongoing archaeological trial trenching (2022–2023).
- 5.3.5. Evidence for complex settlement activity as indicated by the results of previous investigations to the east of Hardwick and at Long Road, and possibly at the proposed travel hub site, would be of **high** significance, depending on preservation and extent derived from archaeological value. Evidence for agricultural activity which may be revealed by the trial trenching located elsewhere within the Section would be of **medium** significance derived from archaeological value.

### Section 3

- 5.3.6. *Section 3 of the Site has high potential to contain Iron Age–Romano-British settlement and peripheral/agricultural activity at its far western end (Long Road). Elsewhere there is uncertain, but possibly moderate to high potential to contain prehistoric remains, most particularly Iron Age remains.* During the Iron Age, the Site likely lay within a landscape which was dotted with small ditched farmsteads and their associated field systems, including a late Iron Age/Romano-British settlement recorded during a past archaeological investigation 270m north of the Site (to the north of the A1303 near Brierly House). In addition, a curvilinear enclosure and associated ditches, thought to be of possible later prehistoric and/or Roman origin, have been identified on historic aerial photographs to the immediate south-west of Brierly House and extending into the Site. Evidence of earlier, late Neolithic/early Bronze Age activity of uncertain function, has also been found during limited archaeological investigations just within the Site, 120–340m west of the Coton waterworks.
- 5.3.7. As in Section 2 the 2022 geophysical survey identified settlement activity which has been cut by Long Road. Limited evidence for sustained and complex archaeological activity has been indicated by the 2018 or 2022 geophysical survey, but this will be confirmed by the ongoing archaeological trial trenching (2022–2023). There is the potential for prehistoric remains in those areas which have not currently been subject to archaeological investigation, notably the area of orchards to the west of the M11. In this area the archaeological potential remains uncertain.
- 5.3.8. Evidence for complex settlement activity as indicated by the results of surveys to the east of Hardwick and at Long Road, and possibly at the proposed travel hub site, would be of **high** significance, depending on preservation and extent derived from archaeological value. Sustained Neolithic/Bronze Age activity, which may extend beyond the area previously investigated east of Coton Waterworks, is of **uncertain**, but possibly high significance at this stage depending on its nature, preservation and extent. Evidence for isolated features and agricultural activity, which may be revealed by the trial trenching located elsewhere within the Section would be of **medium** significance derived from archaeological value.

### Section 4

- 5.3.9. *Section 4 of the Site has an uncertain, but possibly moderate potential to contain prehistoric remains, most particularly Iron Age remains.* Like Section 3, during the Iron Age, the Site likely lay within a landscape which was dotted with small ditched farmsteads and their associated field systems. A small Iron Age settlement and possible trackway were identified during an archaeological trial trench evaluation 40–250m north of the Site and there is further evidence for Iron Age activity at the former Vicar’s Farm 220m north of the Site.
- 5.3.10. Geophysical survey has also revealed what were interpreted as multiple enclosures and ditches of possible late Iron Age/Roman date just outside the Site, 2-3 ditches seeming to extend into the Site itself. Furthermore, just outside the Site (60m to the south east), human remains were found during the construction of a soakaway and later identified during archaeological salvage recording as a possible Bronze Age or Iron Age burial. Evidence of Iron Age pits and ditches has also been found during other archaeological investigations within the surrounding study area. There is also (albeit limited) evidence for activity prior to the Iron Age, from the Mesolithic period onwards.
- 5.3.11. There is the potential for prehistoric activity associated with settlement and, potentially, with funerary activity to extend into the Site from the results of previous investigations in the immediate vicinity. The ongoing archaeological trial trenching (2022–2023) will confirm the presence, nature and

significance of any archaeological remains present. Should evidence for sustained settlement or funerary activity be present this would be of **high** significance, depending on preservation and extent, from derived from archaeological value. Evidence for isolated activity or agricultural remains would be of **medium** significance.

## 5.4 ROMAN

### Section 1

5.4.1. *Section 1 of the Site has high potential to contain Roman remains associated with agricultural activity.* Past archaeological evaluation on the former Bourn Airfield has revealed three ditches containing Romano-British pottery sherds within the Site, while archaeological investigations to the north-west of Childerley Gate revealed field systems provisionally dated to the Roman period extending into the Site as well as Roman field systems, enclosures and associated pits, postholes and a cremation burial just outside the Site. Further evidence for Roman activity (a lot of Roman pottery, several linear features, a small pit and some building materials) has also been found just 20-30m north of the Site during archaeological investigations. There is evidence for Roman agricultural or peripheral settlement activity within the Site. These remains are of **medium** significance from derived from archaeological value.

### Section 2

5.4.2. *Section 2 of the Site has high to contain Roman remains.* As noted under Prehistoric above past archaeological investigations have revealed evidence of two settlement sites within the Site (east of Hardwick and either side of Long Road (at the eastern end of Section 2 and the western end of Section 3). A possible third settlement site may be present within the proposed travel hub site. All three sites are currently being archaeologically investigated by the ongoing trial trenching (2022–2023).

5.4.3. Past archaeological investigations have also revealed a Roman ladder settlement to the north-east of Childerley Gate. The remains which extended into Section 2 of the Site included three graves (one within the Site) and a large hoard of late 3rd century copper alloy coins 20m north of the Site. There is limited potential for any further archaeological remains to survive within the Site to the north-east of Childerley Gate where archaeological excavation and the A428 road improvement works will have removed archaeological remains within their footprint.

5.4.4. Evidence for complex settlement activity as indicated by the results of previous investigations to the east of Hardwick and at Long Road, and possibly at the proposed travel hub site, would be of **high** significance, depending on preservation and extent derived from archaeological value. Evidence for isolated activity or agricultural remains which may be revealed by the trial trenching located elsewhere within the Section would likely be of **medium** significance derived from archaeological value.

### Section 3

5.4.5. *Section 3 of the Site has high potential to contain Roman remains.* As mentioned above, past archaeological investigations have revealed evidence of what was thought to be a substantial 1st to the 4th century Roman settlement within the Site, either side of Long Road (at the western end of Section 3 and the eastern end of Section 2). This is thought to extend beyond those areas already investigated, with the 2022 geophysical survey indicating that it is likely that the settlement extends

within the Site either side of Long Road. Further remains from this period may also be present elsewhere within Section 3 of the Site, including the area to the south-west of Brierly House where a curvilinear enclosure and associated ditches, thought to be of possible later prehistoric and/or Roman origin have been identified on historic aerial photographs. The ongoing archaeological trial trenching (2022–2023) will determine the presence and significance of any further sites encountered.

- 5.4.6. Evidence for complex settlement activity at Long Road would be of **high** significance, depending on preservation and extent derived from archaeological value. Evidence for isolated activity or agricultural remains which may be revealed by the trial trenching located elsewhere within the Section would likely be of **medium** significance derived from archaeological value.

#### Section 4

- 5.4.7. *Section 4 of the Site has high potential to contain Roman remains.* There is a lot of evidence for Roman activity, including settlement activity, within and close to this section of the Site. This includes an important 4th century Roman settlement which was identified during an archaeological excavation in 1999–2000 at the former Vicar’s Farm 220m north of the Site and multiple enclosures and ditches of possible late Iron Age/Roman date identified during geophysical survey just outside the Site, with 2–3 ditches seeming to extend into the Site itself. This section of the Site is also crossed by a former major Roman road, Akeman Street, evidence for which has been found in past archaeological investigations 30m north of the Site, and possibly, 40m south of the Site, as well as on aerial photographs running through the Site. Further evidence for the Roman road, and associated roadside development, potentially burials, as well as other activity (farmsteads, field systems) may be found within the Site. The ongoing archaeological trial trenching (2022–2023) will confirm the presence, nature and significance of any archaeological remains present.
- 5.4.8. Should evidence for sustained settlement activity or funerary activity (potentially associated with the Roman road) be present this would be of **high** significance, depending on preservation and extent, from derived from archaeological value. Evidence for the Roman road, isolated activity or agricultural remains would be of **medium** significance.

## 5.5 EARLY MEDIEVAL (SAXON)

#### Section 1

- 5.5.1. *Section 1 of the Site has low potential to contain early medieval (Saxon) remains.* While archaeological investigations in advance of the residential development of Cambourne new settlement suggest that continued into the 5th century AD before a hiatus until the 12th/13th century, none of the evidence revealed was close to the Site and what there was comprised a few ‘enigmatic features’ and a small quantity of finds. Remains from this period within the Site are therefore thought unlikely, especially since none of the investigations which have included the Site (covering most of this section) have found any evidence rating to this period within the Site.

#### Section 2

- 5.5.2. *Section 2 of the Site has low potential to contain early medieval (Saxon) remains.* There is no known evidence for activity during this period within Section 2 and the surrounding study area. The paucity of evidence elsewhere in the Site and study area also suggests low potential.

### Section 3

- 5.5.3. *Section 3 of the Site has low potential to contain early medieval (Saxon) remains.* There is no known evidence for activity during this period within Section 3 and the surrounding study area. Though the lack of evidence may be related to the limited nature of past archaeological investigation in this section of the Site and the surrounding study area, particularly to the east of Coton, the paucity of evidence elsewhere in the Site and study area suggests low potential.

### Section 4

- 5.5.4. *Section 4 of the Site has uncertain, but likely low to moderate potential to contain early medieval (Saxon) remains.* Archaeological investigations 70m south-east of the Site revealed Saxon to early medieval ditches and the partly in-turned entrance of a sub-circular enclosure. In addition, a small number of Anglo-Saxon burials (the 'Grange Road Skeletons') are recorded as having been found 230m south-west of the Site. A further Saxon burial site was found during archaeological trial trench evaluation at King's Garden hostel 230m east of the Site. Together, these suggest some form of settlement activity in this part of Cambridge and it is possible that further remains may be found within the Site itself.
- 5.5.5. The ongoing archaeological trial trenching (2022–2023) will confirm the presence, nature and significance of any archaeological remains present. Should evidence for sustained settlement activity or, less likely funerary activity, be present this would be of **high** significance, depending on preservation and extent, from derived from archaeological value. Evidence for isolated activity or agricultural remains would be of **medium** significance.

## 5.6 LATER MEDIEVAL/POST-MEDIEVAL

- 5.6.1. *All sections of the Site have high potential to contain later medieval and/or post-medieval remains, most likely evidence of ridge & furrow and/or former field boundaries.* Extensive evidence of the presence of former ridge & furrow, which could date to either the later medieval or post-medieval period, together with former field boundaries, ditches and trackways, have been recorded from aerial photographs, geophysical survey and intrusive investigations across the Site and study area. Evidence of the former 19th century university rifle range may also be present at the eastern end of Section 4. Such remains would be of **low** significance, derived from archaeological and historical value.

## 5.7 MODERN

### Section 1

- 5.7.1. *Section 1 of the Site has moderate to high potential for buried remains of the former WW2 Bourn Airfield.* Part of Section 1 runs through the northern edge and the north-west corner of the former airfield, where the perimeter taxiway and the northern end of the three runways were located, together with aircraft hardstanding, a gun post, a pillbox, one of the airman's huts and a sleeve streamer mast. Archaeological trial trench evaluation in 2018 found survival of extensive below ground remains across the former airfield, including taxiways, aircraft hardstanding and airfield drainage within the Site itself. Also within the Site was as a row of five square cut post holes thought to be part of an approach beacon. However historic airfield plans of 1944 shows the inner marker beacon located to the north of St Neots Road, so it seems likely to have been another structure not shown on the 1944 plans. Further remains associated with the airfield are therefore likely to be

present within the Site. If present, they would be of **low** significance, derived from archaeological and historical value.

### Sections 2-3

- 5.7.2. *Sections 2-3 of the Site have low potential for modern remains of any significance.* The vast majority of these sections are still in agricultural use, with the remainder located within the footprint of existing/modern roads.

### Section 4

- 5.7.3. *Section 4 of the Site has moderate to high potential for the foundation remains of a former WW2 pillbox.* The HER records a former WW2 pillbox which was located on the west bank of the Bin Brook. While no longer extant, it is possible that evidence of the pillbox, in the form of shallow buried foundations, may survive below ground level. If present, the foundation remains of the former pillbox would be of **low** significance, derived from archaeological and historical value.

## 5.8 UNDATED

*Sections 2 to 4 of the Site have high potential to contain archaeological features of unknown date.* The 2022 geophysical survey (**A1ii**) has identified a number of anomalies of uncertain archaeological origin and date. Isolated undated features would be of low heritage significance, derived from archaeological and historical value.

## 6 ABOVE GROUND HERITAGE ASSETS: STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

### 6.1 INTRODUCTION

6.1.1. Following Step 1 of the Historic England settings guidance, the table below indicates which designated heritage assets within the study area of 250m have been scoped out of the assessment as their significance would not be affected at all by the C2C Scheme, in terms of material changes to their setting and how the asset is understood and appreciated. This is based on the distance of the asset from the Site, the asset’s location, type, scale and orientation, and the nature, extent and scale of intervening built form, vegetation and topography between asset and the Site.

**Table TR7-6-1 - Setting of designated assets: assets scoped out within the 250m study area**

Assessment ref.	Name	Rationale for exclusion
A118	<b>Pump on South-East Corner of Small Green, Hardwick</b>	<p>Located in Hardwick, Cambridgeshire, the asset is a mid-19th century cast iron pump. Listed at Grade II (NHLE ref 1163604)</p> <p>The asset is defined and experienced by its relationship to Hardwick and location at the end of Pump Lane.</p> <p>The asset is now surrounded by modern development and setting therefore makes a low contribution to significance.</p> <p>The asset is located 210m south of the Site. Views from the asset towards the Site do not contribute to its significance while any visual impacts are unlikely due to intervening built form. The asset would not be affected at all in terms of material changes to its setting.</p>

### 6.2 ABOVE GROUND HERITAGE ASSETS WITHIN THE SITE

6.2.1. The Site does not contain any nationally designated (protected) heritage assets, such as scheduled monuments, listed buildings, registered parks and gardens or conservation areas, with the exception of the West Cambridge Conservation Area at the eastern limit of the C2C Scheme. This is assessed in a separate Heritage Statement (Appendix TR7.1).

### 6.3 SELECTED ABOVE GROUND HERITAGE ASSETS BEYOND THE SITE

#### SECTION 1 – CAMBOURNE TO CHILDERLEY GATE

##### Great Common Farmhouse, Cambourne

6.3.1. Great Common Farmhouse (**A72, Figure 2.1**), located in Cambourne, Cambridgeshire, is dated by Historic England to the late-16th or early-17th century with additions dating to the early 19th century and to c 1860 (Historic England, 2022). Rendered with rough cast plaster, the left part of the building is of two-storeys while the right side is single storied with an attic, and both are topped with hipped tiled roofs. Listed at Grade II in 1985 (NHLE ref: 1331374).



- 6.3.2. The asset is located 200m south of the Site boundary. It has historic interest as a surviving late-16th century farmhouse, a surviving element of the area’s agricultural history. As a Grade II listed building it is a heritage asset of **high significance**.
- 6.3.3. The asset’s setting is defined and experienced by its visual and historic relationship to the surrounding farm buildings and to the immediate and wider agricultural rural landscape. Setting makes a **high contribution** to significance.



**Plate T7-6-1 - Great Common Farmhouse, viewed facing north-east**

## **SECTION 3 – LONG ROAD TO THE M11**

### **Madingley Hall**

- 6.3.4. Madingley Hall (**A131, Figure 2.3**), located in Madingley, Cambridgeshire, is a Grade II registered park and garden. The asset is centred on a 16th century manor house and comprises formal gardens, much of which was laid out at the beginning of the 20th century, surrounded by pleasure grounds and parks designed by the renowned landscape designer, Lancelot ‘Capability’ Brown in 1756 (NHLE ref:1000627) (Historic England, 2023).
- 6.3.5. Sir John Hynde (c 1480–1550) acquired the Madingley Estate in 1543 and was responsible for the construction of the hall. Elaborate formal gardens were constructed around the hall for a later Sir John Hynde, who resided at Madingley until 1713. In 1756, Lancelot Brown was commissioned to modernise the landscape, and he created a naturalistic parkland setting for the hall with an informal pleasure ground. The estate was divided in 1859. In 1861, the hall was rented by Queen Victoria for the Prince of Wales while he was studying at Cambridge University. A substantial restoration and refurbishment programme was undertaken in the 1900s with new formal gardens laid out, partly overlaying Brown’s pleasure ground. The estate was sold to the University of Cambridge in 1948 (Historic England, 2023).
- 6.3.6. The principal building of the registered park and garden is the Grade I listed Madingley Hall (NHLE ref:1163528), a large mansion house dating primarily to the late-16th century but altered continuously throughout its history. It is located at the centre of the park. The park and garden contain a number of other designated heritage assets. These are:

- Gateway to Stable Courtyard to Madingley Hall (listed Grade II\*, NHLE ref: 1127741);
- Manor House (listed Grade II\*, NHLE ref: 1127744);
- Kitchen Garden Wall (listed Grade II, NHLE ref: 133109);
- Icehouse (listed Grade II, NHLE ref:1127743);
- Statue of Albert, Prince Consort (listed Grade II, NHLE ref:1331148);
- North Terrace retaining wall and balustrade at Pleasure Garden (listed Grade II, NHLE ref: 1318167);
- Entrance to Madingley Hall (listed Grade II, NHLE ref: 1163611);
- Bridge at Entrance to Madingley Hall (listed Grade II, NHLE ref: 1163576); and
- Gates and Gatepiers at entry to Madingley Hall (listed Grade II, NHLE ref: 1127742).

- 6.3.7. The Grade II\* listed Church of St Mary Magdalene (NHLE ref: 1127740) is a 12th century parish church located just outside the boundary of the Madingley Hall Registered Park and Garden.
- 6.3.8. The registered park and garden is located 420m north of the Site boundary. It has high historic and architectural interest as a designed landscape, centred on the Grade I listed main house, and is associated with Lancelot ‘Capability’ Brown. Its historic interest is enhanced by its link to a prominent landed family and by its later association with Queen Victoria, who rented the estate for the use of her eldest son, the Prince of Wales. As a Grade II registered park and garden, it is a heritage asset of **high significance**, although its connection to the Grade I listed house means that it should be treated as an asset of **high significance**.
- 6.3.9. The asset’s setting is defined and experienced by its visual and historic relationship to the Grade I listed Madingley Hall mansion and to the other designated assets located within the boundary of the registered park and garden, and to the Grade II\* listed Church of St Mary Magdalen located just outside the boundary. The surrounding rural landscape also contributes to the asset’s significance. Setting makes a **high contribution** to significance.

### **AMERICAN MILITARY CEMETERY**

- 6.3.10. The American Military Cemetery (**A50, Figure 2.3**), located in Madingley, Cambridgeshire, was established as a temporary military cemetery in 1943 on land donated by the University of Cambridge but was later selected as a permanent place for an American WW2 military cemetery in Britain. The built elements of the cemetery were designed by Perry, Shaw, Hepburn and Dean Architects of Boston, Massachusetts, USA and these were set within a designed landscape laid out by Olmsted Brothers of Massachusetts, a landscape architectural firm. The cemetery has remains of 3,812 American servicemen who served during the Second World War, and it is owned and managed by the American Battle Monuments Commission. The asset is a Grade I registered park and garden, designated in 2002 (NHLE ref: 1001573) (Historic England, 2022). The main building in the park is the Grade II\* listed Memorial situated towards the south-east corner of the park.
- 6.3.11. The asset is located 275m north of the Site boundary. It has high historic and architectural interest as a designed landscape, the work of leading American architectural and landscape design companies and established as a permanent military cemetery commemorating those servicemen who were killed while serving in the UK and Western Europe. As a Grade I registered park and garden, it is a heritage asset of **very high significance**.
- 6.3.12. The asset’s setting is defined and experienced by its visual and historic relationship to the monumental architecture within the cemetery, notably to the Grade II\* listed Memorial and Attached

Walls, Steps and Pool Surround, the chapel, the wall of remembrance, the flagpole and the individual headstones within the cemetery. The surrounding rural landscape also contributes to significance. Setting makes a **high contribution** to significance.



**Plate T7-6-2 - The American Military Cemetery Registered Park and Garden, viewed facing south-west**

## **MEMORIAL AND ATTACHED WALLS, STEPS AND POOL SURROUND AT AMERICAN MILITARY CEMETERY**

- 6.3.13. The Memorial and Attached Walls, Steps and Pool Surround at American Military Cemetery (**A122, Figure 2.3**), located in Madingley, Cambridgeshire, is a memorial chapel and museum room, designed around elements of the cemetery and located in the Grade I registered park and garden. Built in 1952-54, these structures were designed by Perry, Shaw, Hepburn, Kehoe and Dean Architects of Boston, USA with Hughes and Bicknell Architects of Cambridge, UK executing them on-site.
- 6.3.14. The memorial is constructed of Portland stone. The memorial chapel is rectangular shaped with a low-pitched roof, and it is placed at one end of a row of three long rectangular pools. To the right of the chapel is an entrance wall upon which the names of the American servicemen are inscribed. Listed at Grade II\* in 1998 (NHLE: 1376611) (Historic England, 2022).
- 6.3.15. The asset is located 390m north of the Site boundary. It has high historic and architectural interest as a striking memorial to American military servicemen who were based in the UK. As a Grade II\* listed building, it is a heritage asset of **very high significance**.
- 6.3.16. The asset's setting is defined and experienced by its visual and historic relationship to the Grade I American Military Cemetery Registered Park and Garden and the various built elements within the cemetery. The surrounding rural landscape also contributes to significance. Setting makes a **high contribution** to significance.



**Plate T7-6-3 - Memorial Wall and Pool at the American Military Cemetery, viewed facing east  
MADINGLEY MILL, AT MILL FARM, MADINGLEY HILL**

- 6.3.17. Madingley Mill at Mill Farm, Madingley Hill (**A132, Figure 2.3**), located in Madingley, Cambridgeshire, is a timber-framed windmill, with a brick plinth, boat cap and four sails. The structure was brought from Ellington, Huntingdonshire in 1936 and rebuilt at this location, on the Site of an old mill which had stood at this location until 1909. Listed at Grade II\* in 1962 (NHLE ref: 1163652) (Historic England, 2023).
- 6.3.18. The asset is located 365m north of the Site boundary. It has high historic value as a surviving windmill structure, although it was relocated to its current Site in the 1930s. As a Grade II\* listed building, it is a heritage asset of **very high significance**.
- 6.3.19. The asset's setting is defined and experienced by its visual relationship to Mill Farm, to the American Military Cemetery Registered Park and Garden and the various elements located within the cemetery. The surrounding rural landscape also contributes to significance. Traffic is prominent in the asset's setting. However, taken overall, setting makes a **high contribution** to significance.



**Plate T7-6-4 - Madingley Mill, viewed facing north-east**

## **COTON CONSERVATION AREA**

- 6.3.20. Coton Conservation Area (**A133, Figure 2.3**) abuts a small portion of the Site to the south. It was designated by South Cambridgeshire District Council in 1978 and amended in 1988 (Greater Cambridge Shared Planning, 2022)
- 6.3.21. The asset’s setting is defined and experienced by its visual and historic relationship to the thirteen designated heritage assets – one Grade I Listed Building and 12 Grade II Listed Buildings located within the conservation area, as well as by the visual and historic relationships of these assets to each other. These assets are:
- The Church of St Peter - Grade I Listed Building (A96);
  - Coton War Memorial - Grade II Listed Building (A82);
  - Water Pump in Street North of Chancel of Church of St Peter - Grade II Listed Building (A126);
  - The Rectory - Grade II Listed Building (A74);
  - 57, High Street - Grade II Listed Building (A78);
  - 44 and 46, High Street - Grade II Listed Building (A115);
  - 12, High Street - Grade II Listed Building (A124);
  - 64, High Street - Grade II Listed Building (A125);
  - Rose Cottage - Grade II Listed Building (A111);
  - Claypit Cottages - Grade II Listed Building (A95);
  - Dovecote, at Dovecote Barns- Grade II Listed Building (A83);
  - Cross - Grade II Listed Building (A134); and
  - Manor Farmhouse - Grade II Listed Building (A135).
- 6.3.22. The character and appearance of the conservation area is defined by its parish church, which dates back originally to the 12th century, as well as by the range of houses, dating from the 17th to the 19th centuries houses. The Coton Orchard Footpath is a recreational cycle or walk from Cambridge to Coton that adds to the value of the agricultural post medieval village character of the Conservation Area. The conservation area is a heritage asset of **high significance**.

6.3.23. The predominantly agricultural rural landscape also contributes to significance. Setting makes a **high contribution** to significance.

6.3.24. The 13 designated heritage assets within the Coton Conservation Area are described below.

### **CHURCH OF ST PETER, COTON**

6.3.25. The Church of St Peter (**A96, Figure 2.3**), located in Coton, Cambridgeshire, is a parish church dating to the 12th century. It has a 12th century nave and chancel, and a 14th century west tower, while the south aisle dates to the late-14th century and the north aisle to the 15th century. The church was restored in 1863-4 and in 1880, with the tower being repaired in 1984. It is constructed of pebble and fieldstone, dressed and carved with limestone ashlar and has a tiled roof (Historic England, 2022). Listed at Grade I in 1962 (NHLE ref: 1127774).

6.3.26. The asset is located 265m south-west of the Site boundary. It has high historic and architectural interest as a surviving medieval parish church, with fabric dating from the 12th, 14th and 15th centuries, as well as elements of later restoration work. Its historic interest is enhanced by its use as a place of worship for the wider community for generations. As a Grade I listed building it is a heritage asset of **very high significance**.

6.3.27. The asset's setting is defined and experienced by its historic and visual relationships to its churchyard, to the Coton War Memorial, the Rectory and to the other designated heritage assets located in the Coton Conservation Area, as well as to the conservation area itself. The surrounding rural landscape also contributes to significance. Setting makes a **high contribution** to significance.



**Plate TR7-6-5 - Church of St Peter, viewed facing south-west**

### **COTON WAR MEMORIAL, COTON**

6.3.28. Coton War Memorial (**A82, Figure 2.3**), located in Coton, Cambridgeshire, is a memorial wall situated in the churchyard of the Church of St Peter (A96). It consists of a rectangular stone wall set upon a chamfered base on a single stepped base, with incised inscriptions on both sides of the wall. The memorial wall commemorates the local servicemen who were killed during the First and Second World Wars (Historic England, 2022). Listed at Grade II in 2016 (NHLE ref: 1439976).

- 6.3.29. The asset is located 255m south-west of the Site boundary. It has high historic interest as a 20th century war memorial dedicated to local servicemen. As a Grade II listed building it is a heritage asset of **high significance**.
- 6.3.30. The asset's setting is defined and experienced by its historic and visual relationships to the Church of St Peter and to the churchyard, as well as to the other designated heritage assets in the Coton Conservation Area, as well as to the conservation area itself. The surrounding rural landscape also contributes to significance. Setting makes a **high contribution** to significance.



**Plate T7-6-6 - Coton War Memorial, viewed facing south**

**WATER PUMP IN STREET NORTH OF CHANCEL OF CHURCH OF ST PETER, COTON**

- 6.3.31. Water Pump in Street North of Chancel of Church of St Peter (**A126, Figure 2.3**), located in Coton, Cambridgeshire, is a water pump dating to the late-19th century. It is made of cast iron and has a ringed shaft column with a capped finial. Listed at Grade II in 1985 (NHLE ref: 1331128).
- 6.3.32. The asset is located 250m south-west of the Site boundary. It has historic interest as a surviving water pump, located near to the medieval church building. As a Grade II listed building it is a heritage asset of **high significance**.
- 6.3.33. The asset's setting is defined and experienced by its historic and visual relationships to the Church of St Peter, the Coton War Memorial, to the churchyard and to the other designated heritage assets located in the Coton Conservation Area, as well as to the conservation area itself. The surrounding rural landscape also contributes to significance. Setting makes a **high contribution** to significance.

**THE RECTORY, COTON**

- 6.3.34. The Rectory (**A74, Figure 2.3**), located in Coton, Cambridgeshire, was built in 1840. The two-storey former rectory, now a house, is constructed of grey brick and has a low-pitch hipped slate roof. Its principal entry is on the west side through a four-panelled doorway (Historic England, 2022). Listed at Grade II in 1985 (NHLE ref: 1127773).
- 6.3.35. The asset is located 190m south-west of the Site boundary. It has historic interest as a surviving 19th century former rectory, connected to the medieval parish Church of St Peter. As a Grade II listed building it is a heritage asset of **high significance**.

6.3.36. The asset’s setting is defined and experienced by its historic and visual relationships to the Church of St Peter, to the churchyard and to the other designated heritage assets located in the Coton Conservation Area, as well as to the conservation area itself. The surrounding rural landscape also contributes to significance. Setting makes a **high contribution** to significance.

### **57, HIGH STREET, COTON**

6.3.37. 57, High Street (**A78, Figure 2.3**), located in Coton, Cambridgeshire, is a house built in the mid-17th century, with alterations and additions dating to the late-17th century and 19th century. The two-storey house is constructed of red brick, which is painted on the ground floor and timber-framed with render on the first floor. It has a steeply pitched roof, covered with cement tiles (Historic England, 2022). Listed at Grade II in 1962 (NHLE ref: 1127772).

6.3.38. The asset is located 125m south-west of the Site boundary. It has historic interest as a surviving mid-17th century house, which was altered in the late-17th century and 19th century. As a Grade II listed building it is a heritage asset of **high significance**.

6.3.39. The asset’s setting is defined and experienced by its historic and visual relationships to the Church of St Peter and to the other designated heritage assets located in the Coton Conservation Area, as well as to the conservation area itself. The surrounding rural landscape also contributes to significance. Setting makes a **high contribution** to significance.



**Plate TR7-6-7 - House at 57, High Street, viewed facing south-east**

### **44 AND 46, HIGH STREET, COTON**

6.3.40. 44 and 46, High Street (**A115, Figure 2.3**), located in Coton, Cambridgeshire, is a house built in the mid-16th century with extensions dating to the 19th century. The two-storey house now consists of two separate dwellings. It is constructed of red and gault brick, which is painted, and rough cast rendered, and topped with a tiled roof (Historic England, 2022). Listed at Grade II in 1985 (NHLE ref: 1162596).

6.3.41. The asset is located 85m south of the Site boundary. It has historic interest as a surviving 16th century house, one of the earliest residential houses located in the conservation area, which was



later altered in the 19th century. As a Grade II listed building it is a heritage asset of **high significance**.

- 6.3.42. The asset's setting is defined and experienced by its historic and visual relationships to the Church of St Peter and to the other designated heritage assets located in the Coton Conservation Area, as well as to the conservation area itself. The surrounding rural landscape also contributes to significance. Setting makes a **high contribution** to significance.



**Plate TR7-6-8 - House at 44 and 46, High Street, viewed facing north-west**

**12, HIGH STREET, COTON**

- 6.3.43. 12, High Street (**A124, Figure 2.3**), located in Coton, Cambridgeshire, is a cottage built in the late-17th century with late-18th century and 19th century additions. It is a timber-framed single-storey house with an attic and has a longstraw thatch roof (Historic England , 2022). Listed at Grade II in 1985 (NHLE ref: 1331107).
- 6.3.44. The asset is located 130m south-east of the Site boundary. It has historic interest as a surviving late-17th century house, one of the earlier residential dwellings in the conservation area, which was altered in the 18th and 19th centuries. As a Grade II listed building it is a heritage asset of **high significance**.

The asset's setting is defined and experienced by its historic and visual relationships to the Church of St Peter and to the other designated heritage assets located in the Coton Conservation Area, as well as to the conservation area itself. The surrounding rural landscape also contributes to significance. Setting makes a **high contribution** to significance.



**Plate TR7-6-9 - Cottage at 12, High Street, viewed facing north**

### **64, HIGH STREET, COTON**

- 6.3.45. 64, High Street (**A125, Figure 2.3**), located in Coton, Cambridgeshire, is a cottage built in the late-18th or early-19th century. Originally a pair of two cottages, it is a single-storey timber-framed house with an attic and has a tiled mansard roof (Historic England, 2022). Listed at Grade II in 1985 (NHLE ref: 1331107).
- 6.3.46. The asset is located 165m south-west of the Site boundary. It has historic interest as a surviving 18th century cottage. As a Grade II listed building it is a heritage asset of **high significance**.
- 6.3.47. The asset's setting is defined and experienced by its historic and visual relationships to the Church of St Peter and to the other designated heritage assets located in the Coton conservation area, as well as to the conservation area itself. The surrounding rural landscape also contributes to significance. Setting makes a **high contribution** to significance.

### **ROSE COTTAGE, COTON**

- 6.3.48. Rose Cottage (**A111, Figure 2.3**), located in Coton, Cambridgeshire, is a cottage built in the late-18th century, which was restored in the mid-20th century. Originally a row of three cottages, it is a single-storey timber-framed cottage with an attic and has a tiled mansard roof (Historic England, 2022). Listed at Grade II in 1985 (NHLE ref: 1127771).
- 6.3.49. The asset is located 180m south-west of the Site boundary. It has historic interest as a surviving 18th century cottage. As a Grade II listed building it is a heritage asset of **high significance**.
- 6.3.50. The asset's setting is defined and experienced by its visual relationship to the Church of St Peter and to the other designated heritage assets located in the Coton Conservation Area, as well as to the conservation area itself. The surrounding rural landscape also contributes to significance. Setting makes a **high contribution** to significance.

### **CLAYPIT COTTAGES, COTON**

- 6.3.51. Claypit Cottages (**A95, Figure 2.3**), located in Coton, Cambridgeshire, is a mid-17th century cottage, which was extended and restored in the mid-20th century. The two-storey timber-framed

cottage now consists of two separate dwellings. The asset has a steeply pitched tiled mansard roof (Historic England , 2022). Listed at Grade II in 1974 (NHLE ref: 1331127).

- 6.3.52. The asset is located 250m south-west of the Site boundary. It has historic interest as a surviving mid-17th century cottage, one of the earlier residential dwellings located in the conservation area. As a Grade II listed building it is a heritage asset of **high significance**.
- 6.3.53. The asset's setting is defined and experienced by its historic and visual relationships to the Church of St Peter and to the other designated heritage assets located in the Coton Conservation Area, as well as to the conservation area itself. The surrounding rural landscape also contributes to significance. Setting makes a **high contribution** to significance.

### **DOVECOTE, AT DOVECOTE BARNS, COTON**

- 6.3.54. Dovecote, at Dovecote Barns (**A83, Figure 2.3**), located in Coton, Cambridgeshire, was built in the 18th century. The timber-framed dovecote is square in plan, with an external ladder access to the pigeon-house at the first and attic levels. The ground level is now used as a storage space (Historic England, 2022). Listed at Grade II in 1962 (NHLE ref: 1331089).
- 6.3.55. The asset is located 305m south-west of the Site boundary. It has historic interest as a surviving 18th century dovecote. As a Grade II listed building it is a heritage asset of **high significance**.
- 6.3.56. The asset's setting is defined and experienced by its historic and visual relationships to Dovecote Barns and to the other designated heritage assets located in the Coton Conservation Area, as well as to the conservation area itself. The surrounding rural landscape also contributes to significance. Setting makes a **high contribution** to significance.

### **CROSS, COTON**

- 6.3.57. Cross (**A134, Figure 2.3**), located in Coton, Cambridgeshire, is a medieval cross consisting of a tapering limestone shaft, square shaped with rounded corners (Historic England, 2022). Listed at Grade II in 1985 (NHLE ref: 1162586).
- 6.3.58. The asset is located 385m south of the Site boundary. It has historic interest as a surviving medieval cross, one of the earliest surviving assets located in the conservation area. As a Grade II listed building it is a heritage asset of **high significance**.
- 6.3.59. The asset's setting is defined and experienced by its visual relationship to the other designated heritage assets located in the Coton Conservation Area, notably its historic relationship to the medieval parish church, as well as to the conservation area itself. The surrounding rural landscape also contributes to significance. Setting makes a **high contribution** to significance.

### **MANOR FARMHOUSE, COTON**

- 6.3.60. Manor Farmhouse (**A135, Figure 2.3**), located in Coton, Cambridgeshire, was built in c 1800 with a rear extension built in c 1850. It is two-storeyed with an attic and constructed of grey brick topped with a tiled mansard roof. The rear extension is single storey with an attic (Historic England , 2022). Listed at Grade II in 1985 (NHLE ref: 1127813).
- 6.3.61. The asset is located 360m south of the Site boundary. It has historic interest as a surviving 19th century farmhouse, a reminder of the area's agricultural history. As a Grade II listed building it is a heritage asset of **high significance**.

6.3.62. The asset’s setting is defined and experienced by its visual relationship to the other designated heritage assets located in the Coton Conservation Area, as well as to the conservation area itself. The surrounding rural landscape also contributes to significance. Setting makes a **high contribution** to significance.

#### **SECTION 4 – M11 TO GRANGE ROAD, CAMBRIDGE**

#### **SCHLUMBERGER GOULD RESEARCH CENTRE AND ATTACHED PERIMETER WALL TO THE NORTH, CAMBRIDGE**

6.3.63. The Schlumberger Gould Research Centre and attached perimeter wall to the north (**A65, Figure 2.4**), located in Cambridge, is an industrial research and office building built for Schlumberger Research Ltd., which was founded in France in 1927. Built in 1985, the building was designed by Sir Michael Hopkins, a leading British architect embodying innovative features and characteristics of the High-Tech Movement. The building is constructed of a tubular steel frame with concrete floor surfaces and has a Teflon coated fibreglass membrane as its roof covering (Historic England, 2022). Listed at Grade II\* in 2017 (NHLE ref: 1438644).

6.3.64. The asset is located 145m west of the Site boundary. It has high historic and architectural interest as an innovative modern industrial building using new technology, materials and design solutions, designed by Sir Michael Hopkins. As a Grade II\* listed building, it is a heritage asset of **very high significance**.

6.3.65. The asset’s setting is defined and experienced by its visual relationship to its surrounding landscape, while the proximity of urban Cambridge also contributes to significance. Setting makes a **high contribution** to significance.



**Plate TR7-6-10 - Schlumberger Gould Research Centre, viewed facing north**

#### **WHITE HOUSE, CAMBRIDGE**

6.3.66. White House (**A140, Figure 2.4**), located in Cambridge, was built in 1930 to designs by George Checkley. It is of two-storeys with a smaller third storey set back at the centre of the roof terrace. It is constructed of brick and is rendered and painted (Historic England, 2023). Listed at Grade II in 1992 (NHLE ref: 1126037).

- 6.3.67. The asset is located 185m north-west of the Site boundary. It has historic and architectural interest as a bespoke surviving 20th century house designed by New Zealand born architect George Checkley. As a Grade II listed building it is a heritage asset of **high significance**.
- 6.3.68. The asset's setting is defined and experienced by its visual relationship to the other designated heritage assets in the vicinity – Salix (A141) and Willow House (A142). The surrounding landscape also contributes to its significance. Setting makes a **high contribution** to significance.

### **SALIX, CAMBRIDGE**

- 6.3.69. Salix (**A141, Figure 2.4**), located in Cambridge, is a house built in 1934 by Henry Castree Hughes for Australian born scientist, Sir Mark Oliphant. It is of two-storeys with a south-west extension added in 1936, constructed of white painted brick and topped with a flat roof. It was formerly known as Brandon House (Historic England, 2023). Listed at Grade II in 1992 (NHLE ref: 1227614).
- 6.3.70. The asset is located 220m north-west of the Site boundary. It has historic and architectural interest as a bespoke surviving 20th century house designed by H C Hughes. Its historic interest is enhanced by its connection to Oliphant, a renowned 20th century physicist. As a Grade II listed building it is a heritage asset of **high significance**.
- 6.3.71. The asset's setting is defined and experienced by its visual relationship to the other designated heritage assets in in the vicinity – White House (A140) and Willow House (A142). The surrounding Cambridge landscape also contributes to significance. Setting makes a **high contribution** to significance.

### **WILLOW HOUSE, CAMBRIDGE**

- 6.3.72. Willow House (**A142, Figure 2.4**), located in Cambridge, was built in 1932 to designs by George Checkley. It is of two-storeys and constructed from reinforced concrete and topped with a flat roof. It was formerly known as Thurso House (Historic England, 2023). Listed at Grade II\* in 1992 (NHLE ref: 1331936).
- 6.3.73. The asset is located 225m north-west of the Site boundary. It has high historic and architectural interest as a surviving bespoke 20th century house designed by New Zealand born architect George Checkley. As a Grade II\* listed building it is a heritage asset of **very high significance**.
- 6.3.74. The asset's setting is defined and experienced by its visual relationship to the other designated heritage assets in the vicinity – Salix (A141) and White House (A140). The surrounding Cambridge landscape also contributes to significance. Setting makes a **high contribution** to significance.

### **WEST CAMBRIDGE CONSERVATION AREA**

- 6.3.75. Further to the above-described assets, there are twelve listed buildings falling within the 250m study area that are located within the West Cambridge Conservation Area (**A136, Figure 2.4**), designated by Cambridge City Council in 1972 and last amended in 2011. The conservation area is notable for its spacious residential streets, lined with large, detached houses of the late 19th or early 20th centuries. Within the conservation area, activities are primarily linked to teaching and research uses, residential use including flats and family houses, and open green spaces used as playing fields. Several buildings located in the conservation area are designed in the Arts and Crafts style.
- 6.3.76. The twelve designated assets and two locally listed buildings within the West Cambridge Conservation Area that lie within the study area are outlined below and shown in Figure 2.4. The

assets' description and settings have been described in detail in the Heritage Statement prepared for the C2C Scheme (Appendix TR7.1).

- **Clare Hall, University of Cambridge (A87):** a college building built in 1969 and designed by prominent architect Ralph Erskine. Located 20m north of the Site boundary. Listed at Grade II\* in 2018 (NHLE ref: 1454213). It is a heritage asset of **very high significance**;
- **Elmside including boundary wall and gate (A120):** a two-storey house with attic, built in 1885 to the designs of ES Prior, a prominent Arts and Crafts architect of the late-19th century. Located 30m west of the Site boundary. Listed at Grade II in 1996 (NHLE ref: 1162735), it is a heritage asset of **high significance**;
- **48 Grange Road (A119):** a house built in c 1880 by Basil Champneys, which was converted to student residences in the late 1940s. Located 25m east of the Site boundary. Listed at Grade II in 1996 (NHLE ref: 1268364) it is a heritage asset of **high significance**;
- **Cambridge University Real Tennis Club and Professionals House (A112):** a tennis club with an attached house, built in 1866 to designs by William Milner Fawcett. The attached clubhouse and tennis court was built in 1890 to designs by William Cecil Marshall with an extension to the south of the court built in the 1940s. Located 135m north of the Site boundary. Listed at Grade II in 2014 (NHLE ref: 1422000) it is a heritage asset of **high significance**;
- **University Library (A94):** a library building built in 1931-34 designed by renowned architect, Sir Giles Gilbert Scott. Its interior includes several 17th and 18th century bookcases, including those designed for the Old University Library by James Essex in 1731-34. Located 195m north-west of the Site boundary. Listed at Grade II in 1962 (NHLE ref: 1126281) it is a heritage asset of **high significance**;
- **Clare College, Gateway to the University Library (A121):** a gateway built in c 1930 probably by Sir Giles Gilbert Scott. Located 240m north-east of the Site boundary. Listed at Grade II in 1972 (NHLE ref: 1320358) it is a heritage asset of **high significance**;
- **History Faculty Building (A116):** a building built in 1964-68 for the University of Cambridge by leading architect James Stirling. The building was renovated in 1985-86 by Bickerdike Allen Partners. Located 235m south-east of the Site boundary. Listed at Grade II\* in 2000 (NHLE ref: 1380217) it is a heritage asset of **very high significance**;
- **Selwyn College, North Range (A109):** a three-storey building built in 1882-89 to designs by one of the great figures of Victorian architecture, Sir Arthur Blomfield. Located 185m south of the Site boundary. Listed at Grade II in 1967 (NHLE ref: 1125492) it is a heritage asset of **high significance**;
- **Selwyn College, Gateway and Screen between the North Range and the Chapel (A108):** a gateway and screen built in 1882-89 and designed by Sir Arthur Blomfield. Located 210m south-east of the Site boundary. Listed at Grade II in 1972 (NHLE ref: 1106253) it is a heritage asset of **high significance**;
- **Selwyn College Chapel (A63):** a perpendicular style chapel built in 1882-89 and designed by Sir Arthur Blomfield, in the manner of King's Chapel. Its glass elements were designed by Charles Eamer Kempe in 1900-03. Located 235m south-east of the Site boundary. Listed at Grade II in 1967 (NHLE ref: 1125493) it is a heritage asset of **high significance**;
- **Selwyn College Entrance Block (A127):** a three-storey building with an attic built in 1882-89 and designed by Sir Arthur Blomfield. Located 215m south of the Site boundary. Listed at Grade II in 1967 (NHLE ref: 1332182) it is a heritage asset of **high significance**;

- **Corpus Christi College, George Thomson Building, Leckhampton House (A110)**: a five-storey graduate residence building built in 1963-64 by architect Philip Dowson of Arup Associates. Located 140m east of the Site boundary. Listed at Grade II in 1993 (NHLE ref: 1126003) it is a heritage asset of **high significance**;
- **5A & 5B Herschel Road (A138)**: known as the Leslie Barnett House, this was built in 1892 by Ernest Newton. Located 30m north of the C2C Scheme it is a building of local interest and an asset of **medium significance**; and
- **2 Sylvester Road (A139)**: is a notable house constructed in c.1938 to the designs of Henry Castree Hughes. Located 145m north of the C2C Scheme it is a building of local interest and an asset of **medium significance**.

## 6.4 SELECTED ABOVE GROUND NON-DESIGNATED HERITAGE ASSETS BEYOND THE SITE

### SECTION 1 – CAMBOURNE TO CHILDERLEY GATE

#### Former Entrance Lodges to Childerley Hall

- 6.4.1. The Former Entrance Lodges to Childerley Hall (**A137, Figure 2.1**), located in Childerley, Cambridgeshire, are a pair of mid-20th century lodge cottages. Located on the A428, these entrance lodges line the main approach to Childerley Hall, a 16th century Grade II\* listed building. The lodges are single storey structures, timber framed with tiled roofs.
- 6.4.2. The asset is located 15m south of the Site boundary. The lodges have historic interest as ancillary buildings to the Childerley Hall Estate and to the Grade II\* registered park and garden. The asset is not designated, but it is associated with the registered park and garden located 1.3km north of the entrance and is a heritage asset of **low significance**.
- 6.4.3. The asset's setting is defined and experienced by its visual relationship to the Childerley Hall Registered Park and Garden as well as to the individual designated heritage assets located within it, to the surrounding rural landscape and to its roadside location. Traffic is prominent in the asset's setting. Taken overall, setting makes a **medium contribution** to significance.



**Plate TR7-6-11 - Former Entrance Lodges to Childerley Hall, viewed facing south**

## 6.5 HISTORIC HEDGEROWS

- 6.5.1. An initial review of the field boundaries has been completed to determine whether any comprise hedgerows which would be classified as important under the Hedgerows Regulations Act (1997) (see TR5, Appendix TR5.10 for further details).
- 6.5.2. **Table TR7-6-2** sets out the assessment of the field boundaries crossed by the C2C Scheme and the important hedgerows criteria for archaeology and history.

**Table TR7-6-2 - Historic Hedgerows Appraisal**

Criteria	Hedgerows
<p>The hedgerow marks the boundary, or part of the boundary, of at least one historic parish or township and for this purpose "historic" means existing before 1850.</p>	<p>The C2C Scheme crosses three historic parish boundaries pre-dating 1850 which are still legible features within the modern landscape; between Hardwick and Comberton, between Comberton and Coton and between Coton and St Giles, Cambridge.</p> <p>The parish boundary between Hardwick and Comberton survives as a hedgerow and is considered important under the Regulations.</p> <p>The parish boundary between Comberton and Coton is marked by a vegetated ditch and field margin and does not qualify as an important hedgerow under the Regulations.</p> <p>The parish boundary between Coton and St Giles, Cambridge is marked by a line of trees and does not qualify as an important hedgerow under the Regulations.</p>
<p>The hedgerow incorporates an archaeological feature which is: (a) included in the schedule of monuments compiled by the Secretary of State under section 1 (schedule of monuments) of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979(7); or (b) recorded at the relevant date in a Sites and Monuments Record (Now Historic Environment Record).</p>	<p>None of the field boundaries within footprint of the C2C Scheme incorporates a designated or undesignated archaeological site recorded on the HER.</p>
<p>The hedgerow is: (a) is situated wholly or partly within an archaeological site included or recorded as mentioned in paragraph 2 or on land adjacent to and associated with such a site; and (b) is associated with any monument or feature on that site.</p>	<p>None of the field boundaries within footprint of the C2C Scheme are situated within or associated with a known designated or undesignated archaeological site recorded on the HER.</p>
<p>The hedgerow: (a) marks the boundary of a pre-1600 AD estate or manor recorded at the relevant date in a Sites and Monuments Record or in a document held at that date at a Record Office; or (b) is visibly related to any building or other feature of such an estate or manor.</p>	<p>None of the field boundaries mark the boundary of a pre-1600 AD estate or manor recorded in the HER or in a document held by the Record Office.</p>



Criteria	Hedgerows
<p>The hedgerow is: (a) recorded in a document held at the relevant date at a Record Office as an integral part of a field system pre-dating the Inclosure Acts(8); or (b) is part of, or visibly related to, any building or other feature associated with such a system, and that system is (i) substantially complete; or (ii) is of a pattern which is recorded in a document prepared before the relevant date by a local planning authority, within the meaning of the 1990 Act(9), for the purposes of development control within the authority's area, as a key landscape characteristic.</p>	<p>Other than the historic parish boundaries mentioned above, there are no surviving hedgerows which formed field boundaries pre-dating the Inclosure Acts.</p>

## 7 IMPACT ASSESSMENT

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### 7.1 INTRODUCTION

- 7.1.1. This section assesses the likelihood for the project to have an impact on the significance of buried and above ground heritage assets. Below ground impacts include anything that would cause ground disturbance, such as preliminary ground works, site strip, topsoil removal, demolition, remediation, landscaping, planting, excavation for road cuttings, foundations, services, drainage and lighting.
- 7.1.2. The C2C Scheme could have an impact on the significance of above ground heritage assets, due to changes to their setting.
- 7.1.3. The terminology of the NPPF is used to assess the impact of the proposals on heritage assets – whether substantial harm to or total loss of significance, less than substantial harm or no harm. The assessment incorporates the EIA assessment. **Table TR7-3-5** sets out the conversion of the NPPF terms to EIA terminology.

### 7.2 OUTLINE OF THE PROPOSALS RELEVANT TO THE ASSESSMENT

- 7.2.1. The proposed works comprise the construction of a new guided busway between Cambourne and Cambridge. The profile of the C2C Scheme encompasses both the new busway with an adjacent shared path for the majority of the alignment. The busway will be separated from the shared use path by a planted shallow drainage depression or verge. Approximately 65% of the new busway will comprise entirely new road crossing previously undeveloped agricultural land).
- 7.2.2. The proposed Scotland Farm travel hub (a park and ride facility) will be situated just north of the A428, approximately 5km west of Cambridge. The C2C Scheme will pass through the northern edge of Hardwick village. There will be works to existing culverts, and new bridges will be introduced to carry the busway over the M11 and the Bin Brook. The C2C Scheme ends at Grange Road in Cambridge, from where buses will continue along existing routes. The C2C Scheme will use single decker hybrid buses and install signalised junctions along the route, new bus stops, bus gates, associated landscaping, drainage works/surface attenuation ponds and temporary works. Lighting along the C2C Scheme will use LED technology.
- 7.2.3. The eastern-most end of the C2C Scheme is located within the West Cambridge Conservation Area accessed along a private right of way located immediately north of the Cambridge University Rugby Union Football Club. The proposed works will also include the redevelopment of the Grange Road intersection within the Conservation Area. The impact of the C2C Scheme upon the Conservation Area is assessed within a separate Heritage Statement (WSP, 2023).

### 7.3 IMPACT ON BURIED HERITAGE ASSETS

- 7.3.1. Archaeological survival is anticipated to be high as the majority of the C2C Scheme has not been previously developed. The C2C Scheme is anticipated to have high potential for sustained prehistoric and Roman activity across all Sections, with evidence for complex settlement activity of high heritage significance present in Sections 2 and 3. Medieval and post medieval agricultural activity of low heritage significance is present in all four Sections and evidence for WW2 military activity of low heritage significance is present in Section 1 and Section 4.

## PRELIMINARY SITE WORKS

- 7.3.2. Works carried out as part of the initial site set up, including the preliminary site stripping across the majority of the Site, the installation of site fencing, temporary haul routes, the proposed temporary compounds are anticipated to cause ground disturbance to a maximum depth of 0.5m below ground level/bgl. It is assumed that the topsoil will be stripped from the entire C2C Scheme. This preliminary topsoil stripping is potentially the greatest archaeological impact.
- 7.3.3. The removal of topsoil is a potential impact as (in addition to the loss of any residual evidence it contains) it exposes any archaeological remains that may be present immediately beneath the topsoil. These may then be affected by movement of vehicles and plant involved in construction activities, for example through rutting and compaction. In addition, it is possible that topsoil removal without archaeological supervision may result in overstripping, which would have an impact upon archaeological remains located beneath the topsoil, or understripping, where archaeological features are concealed beneath a thin layer of topsoil but are then exposed and unprotected from subsequent construction activities.
- 7.3.4. Potential remains affected by the preliminary site works at specific locations within the Site include prehistoric, particularly Iron Age, and Romano-British remains of **medium** and **high** heritage significance, as well as medieval and post-medieval agricultural remains of **low** heritage significance. Within Section 1 there is the potential for the C2C Scheme to affect remains associated with the Bourn Airfield, of **low** significance and within Section 4 there is the potential for early medieval activity to be present of **medium** or **high** significance. The magnitude of change resulting from the truncation or removal of archaeological remains would be **medium** to **high**. This would result in substantial harm and a major effect (significant) for assets of high heritage significance, less than substantial harm and a moderate effect (significant) for assets of medium heritage significance and less than substantial harm and a minor effect (not significant) for assets of low heritage significance.

## BUSWAY CONSTRUCTION

- 7.3.5. Approximately 65% of the busway construction crosses fields. Groundworks associated with the construction of the C2C Scheme across the fields would comprise both cut and fill across the Site.
- 7.3.6. Ground-raising earthworks (embankments) of between 1.0m and 4.0m in height would be required for around 10% of the C2C Scheme (General Arrangement Drawing nos 7086660-WSP-HGN-XX-DR-HW-002000 to 7086660-WSP-HGN-XX-DR-HW-002017). The highest embankment (at 4.0m) is located within Sections 3 and 4 for the proposed bridge over the M11 motorway.
- 7.3.7. There would be no impact on buried heritage remains from these works apart from the initial topsoil strip carried out in advance of the works. The impact of the movement of plant and construction vehicles involved in the ground raising is discussed in para 7.3.3.
- 7.3.8. Cuttings would be required for around 10% of the C2C Scheme. The depth of cuttings would be between 1.9mbgl and 4.4mbgl (General Arrangement Drawing nos 7086660-WSP-HGN-XX-DR-HW-001002-P01 to 7086660-WSP-HGN-XX-DR-HW-001018-P01). Cuttings are proposed in Section 3. The depth of the cuttings would extend into the geology, causing truncation/complete removal of any archaeological remains present. This could affect prehistoric, particularly Iron Age, and Romano-British remains of **high** or **medium** heritage significance, depending upon their survival, and later medieval and post-medieval agricultural activity of low heritage significance

across the Site. The magnitude of change resulting from the truncation or removal of archaeological remains would be **medium to high**. This would result in substantial harm and a major effect (significant) for assets of high heritage significance, less than substantial harm and a moderate effect (significant) for assets of medium heritage significance and less than substantial harm and a minor effect (not significant) for assets of low heritage significance.

## TRAVEL HUB CONSTRUCTION

- 7.3.9. The travel hub will be constructed within a single field and the design is still to be finalised. It is anticipated that the initial topsoil strip, assumed for the purposes of this assessment to extend across the entire area, will have the greatest impact upon any archaeological remains present. This could potentially affect possible prehistoric–Romano-British activity of uncertain, but possibly high heritage significance. The magnitude of change resulting from the truncation or removal of archaeological remains would be **medium to high**. This would result in substantial harm and a major effect (significant) for assets of high heritage significance, less than substantial harm and a moderate effect (significant) for assets of medium heritage significance and less than substantial harm and a minor effect (not significant) for assets of low heritage significance.

## BRIDGE CONSTRUCTION

- 7.3.10. Two bridges are proposed, one crossing the M11 and the other crossing the Bin Brook.
- 7.3.11. The foundation design for the M11 bridge has not yet been finalised, however the foundations will be constructed within the existing motorway cutting (Drawing no. 70086660-WSP-SBR-XX-DR-BR-0003-P01). Any archaeological remains which may have been present will have been removed within the footprint of the proposed bridge foundations during the construction of the motorway.
- 7.3.12. The bridge over the Bin Brook will comprise a single span with piled foundations on either bank. Any archaeological remains within the footprint of each pile would be removed as the pile is driven downwards. The severity of the impact would therefore depend on pile size, type and density. Where the piling layout is particularly dense, it is in effect likely to make any surviving archaeological remains, potentially preserved between each pile, inaccessible in terms of any archaeological investigation in the future.
- 7.3.13. For the purposes of the assessment, it is assumed that the pile caps would extend to no more than 1.0m–1.5mbgl, which would extend into the geology causing the truncation or removal of any archaeological remains which may be present within their footprint. The magnitude of change resulting from the truncation or removal of archaeological remains would be **medium to high**. This would result in substantial harm and a major effect (significant) for assets of high heritage significance, less than substantial harm and a moderate effect (significant) for assets of medium heritage significance and less than substantial harm and a minor effect (not significant) for assets of low heritage significance.

## INSERTION OF RETAINING WALLS

- 7.3.14. The works will entail the insertion of two east-west retaining walls by Childerley, north of St Neots Road. Retaining Wall 'A' to the north of the route has a maximum height of approximately 4.2m and would measure approximately 230m in length. Retaining Wall 'B', to the south of the route would have a maximum height of 2.5m and measure approximately 70m in length.

- 7.3.15. The foundation depth of the proposed retaining walls is not currently known but depending on the depth would likely extend below the topsoil into natural horizons and would partially truncate or potentially remove entirely any archaeological remains present to the footprint of the works. The magnitude of change is considered **medium to high**. This would result in substantial harm and a major effect (significant) for assets of high heritage significance, less than substantial harm and a moderate or major effect (significant) for assets of medium heritage significance and less than substantial harm and a minor effect (not significant) for assets of low heritage significance.

### **DETENTION PONDS**

- 7.3.16. Ten detention ponds are proposed with anticipated volumes of between 466m<sup>3</sup> and 9,935m<sup>3</sup> (General Arrangement Drawing nos 7086660-WSP-HGN-XX-DR-HW-001002-P01 to 7086660-WSP-HGN-XX-DR-HW-001018-P01). The minimum depth of excavation for these ponds is 1.2m, which would cause the truncation or removal of any archaeological remains which may be present within their footprint. The magnitude of change resulting from the truncation or removal of archaeological remains would be **medium to high**. This would result in substantial harm and a major effect (significant) for assets of high heritage significance, less than substantial harm and a moderate effect (significant) for assets of medium heritage significance and less than substantial harm and a minor effect (not significant) for assets of low heritage significance.

### **SERVICES/DRAINAGE/FENCING**

- 7.3.17. New service trenches and drains, along with any temporary and permanent fencing would extend to depths of 1.0–2.0mbgl as assumed for the purposes of this assessment. Any remains within their footprint would be removed or truncated. The magnitude of change resulting from the truncation or removal of archaeological remains would be **medium to high**. This would result in substantial harm and a major effect (significant) for assets of high heritage significance, less than substantial harm and a moderate effect (significant) for assets of medium heritage significance and less than substantial harm and a minor effect (not significant) for assets of low heritage significance.

### **REMOVAL OF EXISTING TREES**

- 7.3.18. An estimated 490 trees are proposed for removal along the length of the C2C Scheme, which would all be cut down and the stumps removed by digging or grinding. This would include within the orchards identified in Section 2 of the C2C Scheme. This would cause the severe disturbance or removal of any archaeological remains adjacent, up to an estimated depth of 1.0mbgl. The magnitude of change resulting from the truncation or removal of archaeological remains would be **medium to high**. This would result in substantial harm and a major effect (significant) for assets of high heritage significance, less than substantial harm and a moderate effect (significant) for assets of medium heritage significance and less than substantial harm and a minor effect (not significant) for assets of low heritage significance.

### **TREE PLANTING**

- 7.3.19. Ground intrusion from proposed tree planting and subsequent root action is assumed for the purposes of this assessment to reach a depth of c. 1.0–1.5mbgl. This would entirely remove or severely disturb any archaeological remains at the tree location. The magnitude of change resulting from the truncation or removal of archaeological remains would be **medium to high**. This would result in substantial harm and a major effect (significant) for assets of high heritage significance, less than substantial harm and a moderate effect (significant) for assets of medium heritage significance

and less than substantial harm and a minor effect (not significant) for assets of low heritage significance.

## 7.4 IMPACT ON ABOVE GROUND HERITAGE ASSETS

### ASSETS WITHIN THE SITE

- 7.4.1. The Site does not contain any nationally designated (protected) heritage assets, such as scheduled monuments, listed buildings or registered parks and gardens. With the exception of the West Cambridge Conservation Area at the eastern limit of the C2C Scheme (assessed in a separate Heritage Statement (Appendix TR7.1)) the Site does not lie within a conservation area.

### ASSETS BEYOND THE SITE

#### SECTION 1 – CAMBOURNE TO CHILDERLEY GATE

##### Great Common Farmhouse

- 7.4.2. Great Common Farmhouse (**A72, Figure 2.1**) is a Grade II listed building located 200m south of the Site boundary. The asset's setting is defined and experienced by its visual and historic relationships to its farm complex and the surrounding agricultural rural landscape. Setting makes a high contribution to significance.
- 7.4.3. The C2C Scheme would result in **no harm** to the asset, the magnitude of change would be **negligible**, and the significance of effect would be **negligible**.

#### SECTION 3 – LONG ROAD TO THE M11

##### Madingley Hall

- 7.4.4. Madingley Hall (**A131, Figure 2.3**) is a Grade II registered park and garden, located 420m north of the Site boundary. The asset's setting is defined and experienced by its visual and historic relationship to the Grade I listed Madingley Hall and to other designated assets located within the designed landscape, as well as to the Grade II\* listed St Mary Magdalen Church located just outside the boundary of the registered park and garden. The surrounding rural landscape also contributes to significance. Setting makes a high contribution to significance.
- 7.4.5. Two surface water attenuation basins are included around the route at this location. The first is located south of St Neot's Road and the second is located west of Long Road. The Scotland Farm travel hub is located 1km south-west from the boundary of the Madingley Hall Registered Park and Garden.
- 7.4.6. The asset is located 420m north of the Site boundary. The C2C Scheme would not be visually intrusive at this location. It would not impact on any of the asset's key relationships.
- 7.4.7. Taken overall, the C2C Scheme would result in **no harm** to the asset, the magnitude of change would be **negligible**, and the significance of effect would be **negligible**.

##### American Military Cemetery

- 7.4.8. The American Military Cemetery (**A50, Figure 2.3**) is a Grade I registered park and garden, located 275m north of the Site boundary. The asset's setting is defined and experienced by its visual and historic relationship to the monumental architecture within the cemetery including the Grade II\* listed Memorial and Attached walls, Steps and Pool, the chapel, the wall of remembrance, the flagpole

and the individual headstones within the cemetery. The surrounding rural landscape also contributes to significance. Setting makes a high contribution to significance.

- 7.4.9. The C2C Scheme would continue east across farmland that takes it north of the main built settlement of Coton. At this location, it uses a combination of landform and planting to align with the wider landscape. The proposed earthwork cutting along this section of the route has a slope variation of 1:3 to 1:4. The existing footpath between Coton and Madingley villages would be maintained across this section of the route.
- 7.4.10. The asset is located 275m north of the Site boundary. The C2C Scheme would not be visually intrusive at this location. It would not impact on any of the asset's key relationships.
- 7.4.11. Taken overall, the C2C Scheme would result in **no harm** to the asset, the magnitude of change would be **negligible**, and the significance of effect would be **negligible**.

#### **Memorial and Attached Walls, Steps and Pool Surround at American Military Cemetery**

- 7.4.12. The Memorial and Attached Walls, Steps and Pool Surround at American Military Cemetery (**A122, Figure 2.3**), is a Grade II\* listed memorial chapel and museum room, designed around elements such as the Walls, Steps and Pool within the American Military Cemetery Registered Park and Garden. The asset is located 390m north of the Site boundary and the asset's setting is defined and experienced by its visual and historic relationship to the Grade I registered American Military Cemetery and the various built elements within the cemetery. The surrounding rural landscape also contributes to significance. Setting makes a high contribution to significance.
- 7.4.13. The C2C Scheme would continue east across farmland that takes it north of the main built settlement of Coton. At this location, it uses a combination of landform and planting to align with the wider landscape. The proposed earthwork cutting along this section of the route has a slope variation of 1:3 to 1:4. The existing footpath between Coton and Madingley would be maintained across the route.
- 7.4.14. The asset is located 390m north of the main bus route It is located within the American Military Cemetery Registered Park and Garden and visual impacts are unlikely. The C2C Scheme would not impact on any of the asset's key relationships.
- 7.4.15. Taken overall, the C2C Scheme would result in **no harm** to the asset, the magnitude of change would be **negligible**, and the significance of effect would be **negligible**.

#### **Madingley Mill, at Mill Farm, Madingley Hill**

- 7.4.16. Madingley Mill at Mill Farm, Madingley Hill (**A132, Figure 2.3**), is a Grade II\* listed 20th century windmill, located 365m north of the Site boundary. The asset's setting is defined and experienced by its visual and historic relationship to the Grade I registered American Military Cemetery and the various built elements within the cemetery. The surrounding rural landscape also contributes to significance. Traffic is prominent in the asset's setting. Taken overall, setting makes a high contribution to significance.
- 7.4.17. The C2C Scheme would continue east across farmland that takes it north of the main built settlement of Coton. At this location, it uses a combination of landform and planting to align with the wider landscape. The proposed earthwork cutting along this section of the route has a slope variation of 1:3 to 1:4. The footpath between Coton and Madingley would be maintained across the route.

- 7.4.18. The asset is located 365m north of the Site boundary. The C2C Scheme would not be visually intrusive at this location. It would not impact on any of the asset's key relationships.
- 7.4.19. Taken overall, the C2C Scheme would result in **no harm** to the asset, the magnitude of change would be **negligible**, and the significance of effect would be **negligible**.

### Coton Conservation Area

- 7.4.20. Coton Conservation Area (**A133, Figure 2.3**) is located immediately south of the Site boundary. The asset's setting is defined and experienced by its visual and historic relationship to the designated heritage assets located within the conservation area.
- The Church of St Peter (A96);
  - Coton War Memorial (A82);
  - Water Pump in Street North of Chancel of Church of St Peter (A126);
  - The Rectory (A74);
  - 57, High Street (A78);
  - 44 and 46, High Street (A115);
  - 12, High Street (A124);
  - 64, High Street (A125);
  - Rose Cottage (A111);
  - Claypit Cottages (A95);
  - Dovecote, at Dovecote Barns (A83);
  - Cross (A134); and
  - Manor Farmhouse (A135).
- 7.4.21. The predominantly agricultural rural landscape also contributes to significance. Setting makes a high contribution to significance.
- 7.4.22. The C2C Scheme would cross Cambridge Road at a new signalised junction before continuing across Coton Orchard to a new bridge that would carry it over the M11 motorway. The proposed earthwork cutting to the left of Cambridge Road along this section has a slope variation of 1:3 to 1:4. Public transport stops are proposed on the west of Cambridge Road and a crossing point to maintain access to Coton Orchard.
- 7.4.23. The asset abuts the main bus route immediately to the south. From the northern boundary of the Conservation Area, the proposed Public Transport Route as well as the proposed signal-controlled junction would be visible. Introducing new elements at this junction, depending on their height, may result in minor visual impacts that would alter the experience of those entering and exiting the conservation area at this point.
- 7.4.24. Taken overall, the C2C Scheme would result in **less than substantial harm** to the asset, the magnitude of change would be **low**, and the significance of effect would be **minor adverse** (not significant).

### Church of St Peter, Coton

- 7.4.25. The Church of St Peter (**A96, Figure 2.3**) is a Grade I listed parish church, dating to the 12th century and located 265m south-west of the Site boundary. The asset's setting is defined and experienced by its visual and historic relationships to its churchyard, the Coton War Memorial, to the Rectory and to the other designated heritage assets in the Coton Conservation Area, as well as to



the conservation area itself The surrounding rural landscape also contributes to significance. Setting makes a high contribution to significance.

- 7.4.26. The C2C Scheme would cross Cambridge Road at a new signalised junction before continuing across Coton Orchard to a new bridge that would carry it over the M11 motorway The proposed earthwork cutting to the left of Cambridge Road along this section has a slope variation of 1:3 to 1:4. Public transport stops are proposed on the west of Cambridge Road and a crossing point to maintain access to Coton Orchard is proposed on land north and south of the route.
- 7.4.27. The asset is located 265m south-west of the Site boundary. Due to the intervening built form, there would be no visual impact to the asset. Its key relationships, especially to its churchyard, would not be impacted by the C2C Scheme.
- 7.4.28. Taken overall, the C2C Scheme would result in **no harm** to the asset, the magnitude of change would be **negligible**, and the significance of effect would be **negligible**.

### **Coton War Memorial, Coton**

- 7.4.29. Coton War Memorial (**A82, Figure 2.3**) is a Grade II listed war memorial, located 255m south-west of the Site boundary. The asset's setting is defined and experienced by its visual and historic relationships to the Church of St Peter and its churchyard, and to the other designated heritage assets located in the Coton Conservation Area, as well as to the conservation area itself. The surrounding rural landscape also contributes to significance. Setting makes a high contribution to significance.
- 7.4.30. The C2C Scheme would cross Cambridge Road at a new signalised junction before continuing across Coton Orchard to a new bridge that would carry it over the M11 motorway. The proposed earthwork cutting to the left of Cambridge Road along this section has a slope variation of 1:3 to 1:4. Public transport stops are proposed on the west side of Cambridge Road and a crossing point to maintain access to Coton Orchard is proposed for a 235m section of the Cambridge Road - from the Coton Conservation Area entrance to the south to the Coton Orchard Garden Centre in the north.
- 7.4.31. The asset is located 255m south-west of the Site boundary. Due to the intervening built form, there would be no visual impact to the asset. The asset's key relationships, notably to the Church of St Peter, would not be impacted by the C2C Scheme.
- 7.4.32. Taken overall, the C2C Scheme would result in **no harm** to the asset , the magnitude of change would be **negligible**, and the significance of effect would be **negligible**.

### **Water Pump in Street North of Chancel of Church of St Peter, Coton**

- 7.4.33. Water Pump in street north of chancel of Church of St Peter (**A126, Figure 2.3**) is Grade II listed, located 250m south-west of the Site boundary. The asset's setting is defined and experienced by its visual and historic relationships to the Church of St Peter, the Coton War Memorial, the churchyard and to the other designated heritage assets located in the Coton Conservation Area, as well as to the conservation area itself. The surrounding rural landscape also contributes to significance. Setting makes a high contribution to significance.
- 7.4.34. The C2C Scheme would cross Cambridge Road at a new signalised junction before continuing across Coton Orchard to a new bridge that would carry it over the M11 motorway. The proposed earthwork cutting to the left of Cambridge Road along this section has a slope variation of 1:3 to 1:4. Public transport stops are proposed on the west side of Cambridge Road and a crossing point to

maintain access to Coton Orchard is proposed for a 235m section of the Cambridge Road - from the Coton Conservation Area entrance to the south to the Coton Orchard Garden Centre in the north.

- 7.4.35. The asset is located 250m south-west of the Site boundary. Due to the intervening built form, there would be no visual impact to the asset. The asset's key relationships would not be impacted by the C2C Scheme.
- 7.4.36. Taken overall, the C2C Scheme would result in **no harm** to the asset, the magnitude of change would be **negligible**, and the significance of effect would be **negligible**.

#### **The Rectory, Coton**

- 7.4.37. The Rectory (**A74, Figure 2.3**) is a Grade II listed building, located 190m south-west of the Site boundary. The asset's setting is defined and experienced by its visual and historic relationships to the Church of St Peter, its churchyard and to the other designated heritage assets located in the Coton Conservation Area, as well as to the conservation area itself. The surrounding rural landscape also contributes to significance. Setting makes a high contribution to significance.
- 7.4.38. The C2C Scheme would cross Cambridge Road at a new signalised junction before continuing across Coton Orchard to a new bridge that would carry it over the M11 motorway. The proposed earthwork cutting to the left of Cambridge Road along this section has a slope variation of 1:3 to 1:4. Public transport stops are proposed on the west side of Cambridge Road and a crossing point to maintain access to Coton Orchard is proposed for a 235m section of the Cambridge Road - from the Coton Conservation Area entrance to the south to the Coton Orchard Garden Centre in the north.
- 7.4.39. The asset is located 190m south-west of the Site boundary. Due to the intervening built form, there would be no visual impact to the asset. The asset's key relationships, notably to the Church of St Peter, would not be impacted by the C2C Scheme.
- 7.4.40. Taken overall, the C2C Scheme would result in **no harm** to the asset, the magnitude of change would be **negligible**, and the significance of effect would be **negligible**.

#### **57, High Street, Coton**

- 7.4.41. 57, High Street (**A78, Figure 2.3**) is a Grade II listed building, located 125m south-west of the Site boundary. The asset's setting is defined and experienced by its visual and historic relationships to the Church of St Peter and to the other designated heritage assets located in the Coton Conservation Area, as well as to the conservation area itself. The surrounding rural landscape also contributes to significance. Setting makes a high contribution to significance.
- 7.4.42. The C2C Scheme would cross Cambridge Road at a new signalised junction before continuing across Coton Orchard to a new bridge that would carry it over the M11 motorway. The proposed earthwork cutting to the left of Cambridge Road along this section has a slope variation of 1:3 to 1:4. Public transport stops are proposed on the west side of Cambridge Road and a crossing point to maintain access to Coton Orchard is proposed for a 235m section of the Cambridge Road - from the Coton Conservation Area entrance to the south to the Coton Orchard Garden Centre in the north.
- 7.4.43. The asset is located 125m south-west of the Site boundary. Due to the intervening built form, it is unlikely that there would be any visual impact to the asset. The asset's key relationships would not be impacted by the C2C Scheme.

7.4.44. Taken overall, the C2C Scheme would result in **no harm** to the asset, the magnitude of change would be **negligible**, and the significance of effect would be **negligible**.

#### **44 and 46, High Street, Coton**

7.4.45. 44 and 46, High Street (**A115, Figure 2.3**) is a Grade II listed building, located 85m south of the Site boundary. The asset's setting is defined and experienced by its visual and historic relationships to the Church of St Peter and to the other designated heritage assets located in the Coton Conservation Area, as well as to the conservation area itself. The surrounding rural landscape also contributes to significance. Setting makes a high contribution to significance.

7.4.46. The C2C Scheme would cross Cambridge Road at a new signalised junction before continuing across Coton Orchard to a new bridge that would carry it over the M11 motorway. The proposed earthwork cutting to the left of Cambridge Road along this section has a slope variation of 1:3 to 1:4. Public transport stops are proposed on the west side of Cambridge Road and a crossing point to maintain access to Coton Orchard is proposed for a 235m section of the Cambridge Road - from the Coton Conservation Area entrance to the south to the Coton Orchard Garden Centre in the north.

7.4.47. The asset is located 85m south of the Site boundary. Due to the intervening built form, there would be no visual impact to the asset. The asset's key relationships would not be impacted by the C2C Scheme.

7.4.48. Taken overall, the C2C Scheme would result in **no harm** to the asset, the magnitude of change would be **negligible**, and the significance of effect would be **negligible**.

#### **12, High Street, Coton**

7.4.49. 12 High Street (**A124, Figure 2.3**) is a Grade II listed building, located 130m south-east of the Site boundary. The asset's setting is defined and experienced by its visual and historic relationships to the Church of St Peter and to the other designated heritage assets located in the Coton Conservation Area, as well as to the conservation area itself. The surrounding rural landscape also contributes to significance. Setting makes a high contribution to significance.

7.4.50. The C2C Scheme would cross Cambridge Road at a new signalised junction before continuing across Coton Orchard to a new bridge that would carry it over the M11 motorway. The proposed earthwork cutting to the left of Cambridge Road along this section has a slope variation of 1:3 to 1:4. Public transport stops are proposed on the west side of Cambridge Road and a crossing point to maintain access to Coton Orchard is proposed for a 235m section of the Cambridge Road - from the Coton Conservation Area entrance to the south to the Coton Orchard Garden Centre in the north.

7.4.51. The asset is located 130m south-east of the Site boundary. Due to the intervening built form, there would be no visual impact to the asset. The asset's key relationships would not be impacted by the C2C Scheme.

7.4.52. Taken overall, the C2C Scheme would result in **no harm** to the asset, the magnitude of change would be **negligible**, and the significance of effect would be **negligible**.

#### **64, High Street, Coton**

7.4.53. 64 High Street (**A125, Figure 2.3**) is a Grade II listed building, located 165m south-west of the Site boundary. The asset's setting is defined and experienced by its visual and historic relationships to the Church of St Peter and to the other designated heritage assets located in the Coton

Conservation Area, as well as to the conservation area itself. The surrounding rural landscape also contributes to significance. Setting makes a high contribution to significance.

- 7.4.54. The C2C Scheme would cross Cambridge Road at a new signalised junction before continuing across Coton Orchard to a new bridge that would carry it over the M11 motorway. The proposed earthwork cutting to the left of the Cambridge Road along this section has a slope variation of 1:3 to 1:4. Public transport stops are proposed on the west side of Cambridge Road and a crossing point to maintain access to Coton Orchard is proposed for a 235m section of the Cambridge Road - from the Coton Conservation Area entrance to the south to the Coton Orchard Garden Centre in the north.
- 7.4.55. The asset is located 165m south-west of the Site boundary. Due to the intervening built form, there would be no visual impact to the asset. The asset's key relationships would not be impacted by the C2C Scheme.
- 7.4.56. Taken overall, the C2C Scheme would result in **no harm** to the asset, the magnitude of change would be **negligible**, and the significance of effect would be **negligible**.

#### **Rose Cottage, Coton**

- 7.4.57. Rose Cottage (**A111, Figure 2.3**) is a Grade II listed building, located 180m south-west of the Site boundary. The asset's setting is defined and experienced by its visual and historic relationships to the Church of St Peter and to the other designated heritage assets located in the Coton Conservation Area, as well as to the conservation area itself. The surrounding rural landscape also contributes to significance. Setting makes a high contribution to significance.
- 7.4.58. The C2C Scheme would cross Cambridge Road at a new signalised junction before continuing across Coton Orchard to a new bridge that would carry it over the M11 motorway. The proposed earthwork cutting to the left of Cambridge Road along this section has a slope variation of 1:3 to 1:4. Public transport stops are proposed on the west side of Cambridge Road and a crossing point to maintain access to Coton Orchard is proposed for a 235m section of the Cambridge Road - from the Coton Conservation Area entrance to the south to the Coton Orchard Garden Centre in the north.
- 7.4.59. The asset is located 180m south-west of the Site boundary. Due to the intervening built form, there would be no visual impact to the asset. The asset's key relationships would not be impacted by the C2C Scheme.
- 7.4.60. Taken overall, the C2C Scheme would result in **no harm** to the asset, the magnitude of change would be **negligible**, and the significance of effect would be **negligible**.

#### **Claypit Cottages, Coton**

- 7.4.61. Claypit Cottages (**A95, Figure 2.3**) is a Grade II listed building, located 250m south-west of the Site boundary. The asset's setting is defined and experienced by its visual and historic relationships to the Church of St Peter and to the other designated heritage assets located in the Coton Conservation Area, as well as to the conservation area itself. The surrounding rural landscape also contributes to significance. Setting makes a high contribution to significance.
- 7.4.62. The C2C Scheme would cross Cambridge Road at a new signalised junction before continuing across Coton Orchard to a new bridge that would carry it over the M11 motorway. The proposed earthwork cutting to the left of Cambridge Road along this section has a slope variation of 1:3 to 1:4. Public transport stops are proposed on the west side of Cambridge Road and a crossing point to

maintain access to Coton Orchard is proposed for a 235m section of the Cambridge Road - from the Coton Conservation Area entrance to the south to the Coton Orchard Garden Centre in the north.

- 7.4.63. The asset is located 250m south-west of the Site boundary. Due to the intervening built form, there would be no visual impact to the asset. The asset's key relationships would not be impacted by the C2C Scheme.
- 7.4.64. Taken overall, the C2C Scheme would result in **no harm** to the asset, the magnitude of change would be **negligible**, and the significance of effect would be **negligible**.

#### **Dovecote, at Dovecote Barns, Coton**

- 7.4.65. Dovecote, at Dovecote Barns (**A83, Figure 2.3**) is a Grade II listed building, located 305m south-west of the Site boundary. The asset's setting is defined and experienced by its visual and historic relationships to Dovecote Barns and to the other designated heritage assets located in the Coton Conservation Area, as well as to the conservation area itself. The surrounding rural landscape also contributes to significance. Setting makes a high contribution to significance.
- 7.4.66. The C2C Scheme would cross Cambridge Road at a new signalised junction before continuing across Coton Orchard to a new bridge that would carry it over the M11 motorway. The proposed earthwork cutting to the left of Cambridge Road along this section has a slope variation of 1:3 to 1:4. Public transport stops are proposed on the west side of Cambridge Road and a crossing point to maintain access to Coton Orchard is proposed for a 235m section of the Cambridge Road - from the Coton Conservation Area entrance to the south to the Coton Orchard Garden Centre in the north.
- 7.4.67. The asset is 305m south-west of the Site boundary. Due to the intervening built form, there would be no visual impact to the asset. The asset's key relationships would not be impacted by the C2C Scheme.
- 7.4.68. Taken overall, the C2C Scheme would result in **no harm** to the asset, the magnitude of change would be **negligible**, and the significance of effect would be **negligible**.

#### **Cross, Coton**

- 7.4.69. Cross (**A134, Figure 2.3**) is a Grade II listed building, located 385m south of the Site boundary. The asset's setting is defined and experienced by its visual and historic relationships to the other designated heritage assets located in the Coton Conservation Area, as well as to the conservation area itself. The surrounding rural landscape also contributes to significance. Setting makes a high contribution to significance.
- 7.4.70. The C2C Scheme would cross Cambridge Road at a new signalised junction before continuing across Coton Orchard to a new bridge that would carry it over the M11 motorway. The proposed earthwork cutting to the left of Cambridge Road along this section has a slope variation of 1:3 to 1:4. Public transport stops are proposed on the west side of Cambridge Road and a crossing point to maintain access to Coton Orchard is proposed for a 235m section of the Cambridge Road - from the Coton Conservation Area entrance to the south to the Coton Orchard Garden Centre in the north.
- 7.4.71. The asset is located 385m south of the Site boundary. Due to the intervening built form, there would be no visual impact to the asset. The asset's key relationships would not be impacted by the C2C Scheme.

7.4.72. Taken overall, the C2C Scheme would result in **no harm** to the asset, the magnitude of change would be **negligible**, and the significance of effect would be **negligible**.

#### **Manor Farmhouse, Coton**

7.4.73. Manor Farmhouse (**A135, Figure 2.3**) is a Grade II listed building, located 360m south of the Site boundary. The asset's setting is defined and experienced by its visual and historic relationships to the other designated heritage assets located in the Coton conservation area, as well as to the conservation area itself. The surrounding rural landscape also contributes to significance. Setting makes a high contribution to significance.

7.4.74. The C2C Scheme would cross Cambridge Road at a new signalised junction before continuing across Coton Orchard to a new bridge that would carry it over the M11 motorway. The proposed earthwork cutting to the left of Cambridge Road along this section has a slope variation of 1:3 to 1:4. Public transport stops are proposed on the west side of Cambridge Road and a crossing point to maintain access to Coton Orchard is proposed for a 235m section of the Cambridge Road - from the Coton Conservation Area entrance to the south to the Coton Orchard Garden Centre in the north.

7.4.75. The asset is located 360m south of the Site boundary. Due to the intervening built form, there would be no visual impact to the asset. The asset's key relationships would not be impacted by the C2C Scheme.

7.4.76. Taken overall, the C2C Scheme would result in **no harm** to the asset, the magnitude of change would be **negligible**, and the significance of effect would be **negligible**.

### **SECTION 4 – M11 TO GRANGE ROAD, CAMBRIDGE**

#### **Schlumberger Gould Research Centre and attached perimeter wall to the north, Cambridge**

7.4.77. The Schlumberger Gould Research Centre and attached perimeter wall to the north (**A65, Figure 2.4**) is a Grade II\* listed building, located 145m west of the Site boundary. The asset's setting is defined and experienced by its visual relationship to the surrounding educational buildings in the campus of the Schlumberger Gould Research Centre. The surrounding urban landscape also contributes to significance. Setting makes a high contribution to significance.

7.4.78. Nearly 230m south-west of the asset, a new overbridge would be constructed to carry the C2C Scheme across the M11 motorway. This would involve creating earth embankments to the east of the M11, the slope of it varying from 1:3 to 1:4. An existing building 200m south-west of the asset is proposed to be demolished, located adjacent to the proposed north-eastern embankment. The existing bridleway is proposed to be re-routed along the toe of the bridge embankment. The junction at High Cross would be revised and a bus gate is proposed nearby.

7.4.79. The Site Boundary lies 145m east and 177m south of the asset. The asset is visible from the south portion of the Site here. The C2C Scheme landscape designs would be informed by third-party developers and will evolve over the project. Hence it is anticipated that if these designs are not sensitive to the historic character of the asset, there could be minor visual impacts to setting of the asset.

7.4.80. Taken overall, the C2C Scheme would result in **less than substantial harm** to the asset, the magnitude of change would be **low**, and the significance of effect would be **minor adverse** (not significant).

### White House, Cambridge

- 7.4.81. White House (**A140, Figure 2.4**) is a Grade II listed building, located 185m north-west of the Site boundary. The asset's setting is defined and experienced by its visual relationship to the other designated heritage assets in the vicinity – Salix (A141) and Willow House (A142). The surrounding Cambridge landscape also contributes to significance. Setting makes a high contribution to significance.
- 7.4.82. The C2C Scheme would enter West Cambridge University Campus, passing along Charles Babbage Road. It would then be routed south through a gap between the existing campus buildings and enter West Fields. The Site boundary would go up towards JJ Thomson Avenue from Charles Babbage Road and terminates near Madingley Road in the north. This latter section is likely to be used for temporary activities associated with construction works.
- 7.4.83. The asset is located 185m north-west of the Site boundary. Due to the intervening built form, there would be no visual impact to the asset. The asset's key relationships would not be impacted by the C2C Scheme and due to the distance, it is anticipated that there would be no visual impact.
- 7.4.84. Taken overall, the C2C Scheme would result in **no harm** to the asset, the magnitude of change would be **negligible**, and the significance of effect would be **negligible**.

### Salix, Cambridge

- 7.4.85. Salix (**A141, Figure 2.4**) is a Grade II listed building, located 220m north-west of the Site boundary. The asset's setting is defined and experienced by its visual relationship to the other designated heritage assets in the vicinity - White House (A140) and Willow House (A142). The surrounding Cambridge landscape also contributes to significance. Setting makes a high contribution to significance.
- 7.4.86. The C2C Scheme would enter the West Cambridge University Campus, passing along Charles Babbage Road. It would then be routed south through a gap between the existing campus buildings and enter West Fields. From Charles Babbage Road, the Site boundary goes up towards JJ Thomson Avenue and terminates near Madingley Road in the north. This latter section is likely to be used for temporary activities associated with construction works only.
- 7.4.87. The asset is located 220m north-west of the Site boundary. Due to the intervening built form, there would be no visual impact to the asset. The asset's key relationships would not be impacted by the C2C Scheme.
- 7.4.88. Taken overall, the C2C Scheme would result in **no harm** to the asset, the magnitude of change would be **negligible**, and the significance of effect would be **negligible**.

### Willow House, Cambridge

- 7.4.89. Willow House (**A142, Figure 2.4**) is a Grade II\* listed building, located 225m north-west of the Site boundary. The asset's setting is defined and experienced by its visual relationship to the other designated heritage assets in the vicinity – Salix (A141) and White House (A140). The surrounding Cambridge landscape also contributes to significance. Setting makes a high contribution to significance.
- 7.4.90. The C2C Scheme would enter the West Cambridge University Campus, passing along Charles Babbage Road. It would then be routed south through a gap between the existing campus

buildings and enter West Fields. From Charles Babbage Road, the Site boundary goes up towards JJ Thomson Avenue and terminates near Madingley Road in the north. This latter section is likely to be used for temporary activities associated with constructions works only.

- 7.4.91. The asset is located 225m north-west of the Site boundary. Due to the intervening built form, there would be no visual impact to the asset. The asset's key relationships would not be impacted by the C2C Scheme.
- 7.4.92. Taken overall, the C2C Scheme would result in **no harm** to the asset, the magnitude of change would be **negligible**, and the significance of effect would be **negligible**.

### West Cambridge Conservation Area

7.4.93. Further to the above-described assets, there are twelve listed buildings within the 250m study area that lie within the West Cambridge Conservation Area. Detailed impact assessment to these assets and the West Cambridge Conservation Area is outlined in detail in the Heritage Statement prepared for this project, Cambourne to Cambridge scheme (Appendix TR7.1). Outlined below is a summary of the impacts on these assets:

- **West Cambridge Conservation Area (A136, Figure 2.4):** a heritage asset of high significance and the C2C Scheme would result in **less than substantial harm** to the character and appearance of the conservation area, the magnitude of change would be **low**, and the significance of effect would be **minor adverse** (not significant);
- **Clare Hall, University of Cambridge (A87, Figure 2.4):** a Grade II\* listed building, located 20m north of the Site boundary. The C2C Scheme would result in **less than substantial harm** to the asset, the magnitude of change would be **low**, and the significance of effect would be **minor adverse** (not significant);
- **Elmside including boundary wall and gate (A120, Figure 2.4):** a Grade II listed building, located 30m west of the Site boundary. The C2C Scheme would result in **less than substantial harm** to the asset, the magnitude of change would be **low**, and the significance of effect would be **minor adverse** (not significant);
- **48 Grange Road (A119, Figure 2.4):** a Grade II listed building, located 25m east of the Site boundary. The C2C Scheme would result in **less than substantial harm** to the asset, the magnitude of change would be **low**, and the significance of effect would be **minor adverse** (not significant);
- **Cambridge University Real Tennis Club and Professionals House (A112, Figure 2.4):** a Grade II listed building, located 135m north of the Site boundary. The C2C Scheme would result in **no harm** to the asset, the magnitude of change would be **negligible**, and the significance of effect would be **negligible**;
- **University Library (A94, Figure 2.4):** a Grade II listed building, located 195m north-west of the Site boundary. The C2C Scheme would result in **no harm** to the asset, the magnitude of change would be **negligible**, and the significance of effect would be **negligible**;
- **Clare College, Gateway to the University Library (A121, Figure 2.4):** a Grade II listed building, located 245m north-east of the Site boundary. The C2C Scheme would result in **no harm** to the asset, the magnitude of change would be **negligible**, and the significance of effect would be **negligible**;



- **History Faculty Building (A116, Figure 2.4):** a Grade II\* listed building located 235m south-east of the Site boundary. The C2C Scheme would result in **no harm** to the asset, the magnitude of change would be **negligible** and the significance of effect would be **negligible**;
- **Selwyn College, North Range (A109, Figure 2.4):** a Grade II listed building, located 185m south of the Site boundary. The C2C Scheme would result in **no harm** to the asset, the magnitude of change would be **negligible**, and the significance of effect would be **negligible**;
- **Selwyn College, Gateway and Screen between the North Range and the Chapel (A108, Figure 2.4):** a Grade II listed building, located 210m south-east of the Site boundary. The C2C Scheme would result in **no harm** to the asset, the magnitude of change would be **negligible**, and the significance of effect would be **negligible**;
- **Selwyn College Chapel (A63, Figure 2.4):** a Grade II listed building, located 235m south-east of the Site boundary. The C2C Scheme would result in **no harm** to the asset, the magnitude of change would be **negligible**, and the significance of effect would be **negligible**;
- **Selwyn College Entrance Block (A127, Figure 2.4):** a Grade II listed building, located 215m south of the Site boundary. The C2C Scheme would result in **no harm** to the asset, the magnitude of change would be **negligible**, and the significance of effect would be **negligible**;
- **Corpus Christi College, George Thomson Building, Leckhampton House (A110, Figure 2.4):** a Grade II listed building, located 140m east of the Site boundary. The C2C Scheme would result in **no harm** to the asset, the magnitude of change would be **negligible** and the significance of effect would be **negligible**;
- **5A & 5B Herschel Road (A138, Figure 2.4):** a locally listed building, located 30m north of the Site boundary. The C2C Scheme would result in **less than substantial harm** to the asset, the magnitude of change would be **low** and the significance of effect would be **minor adverse** (not significant); and
- **2 Sylvester Road (A139, Figure 2.4):** a locally listed building, located 145m north of the Site boundary. The C2C Scheme would result in **no harm** to the asset, the magnitude of change would be **negligible** and the significance of effect would be **negligible**.

## SELECTED NON-DESIGNATED ASSETS BEYOND THE SITE

### SECTION 1 – CAMBOURNE TO CHILDERLEY GATE

#### Former Entrance Lodges to Childerley Hall

- 7.4.94. The Former Entrance Lodges to Childerley Hall (**A137, Figure 2.1**), are located 15m south of the Site boundary. The asset's setting is defined and experienced by its visual relationship to the registered park and garden, the assets located within the park and garden and to the surrounding rural landscape and to the roadside location. Traffic is prominent in the asset's setting. Taken overall, setting makes a high contribution to significance.
- 7.4.95. The C2C Scheme retaining features are proposed on the north and south side of the busway and shared use path. To either side of the south retaining feature, earthwork embankments are proposed with a slope variation of 1:3 to 1:4. The Proposed Emergency Maintenance & Access Track as well as the retaining features may be visible in views out from the asset. Considering the proximity of the scheme to the asset there is a potential for visual impacts.
- 7.4.96. Taken overall, the C2C Scheme would result in **less than substantial harm** to the asset, the magnitude of change would be **low** and the significance of effect would be **minor adverse** (not significant).

## 7.5 IMPACT ON HISTORIC HEDGEROWS

7.5.1. One historic parish boundary between Hardwick and Comberton located south of St Neot's Road and east of Long Road qualified as an important hedgerow under the Hedgerow Regulations. The parish boundary is not associated with a designated heritage assets or known archaeological site. At its closest point to the C2C Scheme the hedgerow forms a property boundary with modern houses fronting onto St Neot's Road.

The C2C Scheme leaves the St Neot's Road just east of these properties and the historic hedgerow. There will be no direct impact to the hedgerow resulting in no harm, the magnitude of change would be **negligible**, and the significance of effect would be **negligible**.

## 8 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

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### 8.1 CONCLUSION

#### BURIED HERITAGE ASSETS

- 8.1.1. There are no designated buried heritage assets (Scheduled Monuments) within the Site boundary.
- 8.1.2. Archaeological survival is anticipated to be high across 65% of the C2C Scheme where it crosses previously undeveloped agricultural land. The majority of this land is currently under arable cultivation and successive ploughing over time may have truncated potential archaeological features which would lie directly beneath the topsoil.
- 8.1.3. There have been 17 previous archaeological investigations undertaken within the Site boundary comprising non-intrusive surveys (aerial photographic, LiDAR and geophysical survey), trial trenching and targeted excavation associated with previous schemes which the present Site overlaps. The majority of Section 1 has been subject to trial trenching in advance of residential development. There have been two project specific investigations; geophysical survey completed in 2018 and 2022 across Sections 2 to 4. This is being followed up by a programme of archaeological trial trenching due for completion in Autumn 2023.
- 8.1.4. The results of the previous archaeological investigations identified the following within the Site:

#### Section 1:

- Middle Iron Age ditches to the south of the A428 and structural elements of the Second World War Bourn airfield identified during trial trenching.

#### Section 2:

- Mesolithic colluvial deposits and late Bronze Age/early Iron Age pits at the southern end of the proposed travel hub were identified during trial trenching and archaeological excavations;
- Two probable Iron Age–Romano-British settlement sites, one to the east of Hardwick and the other at Long Road identified in the 2022 geophysical survey. Trial trenching for the waterpipe line recorded a small section of the settlement activity to the west of Long Road; and
- A possible undated settlement site at the proposed travel hub identified by the 2022 geophysical survey. Alternatively, these features may represent modern agricultural activity.

#### Section 3

- The eastern half of a probable Iron Age–Romano-British settlement site at Long Road;
- Undated curvilinear enclosure and associated ditches of possible late prehistoric–Romano-British date identified on aerial photography. Two ditches were identified in the 2018 geophysical survey; and
- Late Neolithic–early Bronze Age pits during trial trenching in advance of the waterpipe line.

#### Section 4

- Evidence for possible late Iron Age–Romano-British enclosures and ditches possibly extending into the Site identified during the 2018 geophysical survey;
- Human remains: possibly a Bronze Age or Iron Age burial, found just to the south of the Site found during archaeological salvage recording;

- The line of the major Roman road, Akeman Street, crosses through the Site, its precise location has not been determined by the geophysical survey. There is the potential for roadside activity, including funerary activity, to be present; and
- There is the potential for currently unknown early medieval activity towards the eastern end of the Site associated with activity on the periphery of Cambridge.

8.1.5. There is evidence for medieval and post medieval agricultural activity, particularly of ridge and furrow cultivation, across the majority of the C2C Scheme. The HER also records the site of a former WW2 pillbox on the eastern bank of the Bin Brook in Section 4.

8.1.6. The primary impact to known and potential archaeological remains would be the preliminary topsoil stripping within the Site boundary, road cuttings in Section 3 and other deeper construction works (culverts, ponds and drainage) which would truncate or completely remove any archaeological remains in their footprint. There would be deeper impact associated with piling for the bridge over the Bin Brook. Further impacts would arise from tree removal, tree planting and temporary works including construction compounds and temporary haul roads, which would truncate or completely remove any archaeological remains in their footprint.

8.1.7. **Table TR7-8-1** below summarises known or likely buried assets within the Site boundary, their heritage significance (value) and the impact of the C2C Scheme and the significance of effect under EIA upon the heritage significance (value).

**Table TR7-8-1 - predicted impacts and significance of effect on known or possible heritage assets prior to mitigation**

Heritage asset	Potential	Heritage significance	Impact of proposals on asset significance prior to mitigation/Magnitude of Change	Harm/Significance of environmental effect
Prehistoric to Romano-British settlement activity (Sections 2 and 3) and funerary activity (Section 4)	High (Section 2 and 3) / Moderate to high (Section 4)	High	Potential for preliminary soil stripping across the Site; excavation of busway cuttings, detention ponds, tree removal and planting, temporary works (compounds) to partially, or wholly, remove archaeological remains	Substantial harm/major effect (significant)
Prehistoric to Romano-British isolated features, agricultural activity and Akeman Street (Sections 1 to 4)	High (Sections 1 to 4)	Medium	The magnitude of change resulting from the truncation or removal of archaeological remains would be <b>medium to high</b> .	Less than substantial harm/moderate effect (significant)
Early medieval remains (Section 4)	Low to moderate (Section 4)	Uncertain (possibly medium or high)		Substantial harm/major effect (significant) for settlement/funerary activity Less than substantial harm/moderate effect (significant) for isolated

Heritage asset	Potential	Heritage significance	Impact of proposals on asset significance prior to mitigation/Magnitude of Change	Harm/Significance of environmental effect
				features or agricultural remains
Medieval and post medieval agricultural remains (Sections 1 to 4)	High (Sections 1 to 4)	Low		Less than substantial harm/minor effect (not significant)
Second World War Bourn Airfield (Section 1) and buried remains of a pillbox (Section 4)	High (in Section 1) / Moderate (in Section 4)	Low		Less than substantial harm/minor effect (not significant)

8.1.8. No significant groundworks are proposed along the existing St Neots Road where it crosses the Callow Brook and it is not anticipated that there would be a significant impact to any palaeoenvironmental remains which may be associated with the Bin Brook as this is a small watercourse where the sediments are likely to have been reworked throughout the historic period.

### ABOVE GROUND HERITAGE ASSETS

- 8.1.9. The Site does not contain any nationally designated (protected) heritage assets, such as scheduled monuments, listed buildings or registered parks and gardens. The Site does not lie within a Conservation Area, with the exception of the West Cambridge Conservation Area at the eastern limit of the C2C Scheme. This is assessed in a separate Heritage Statement (Appendix TR7.1).
- 8.1.10. There are a number of above ground designated heritage assets located beyond the Site Boundary which would be impacted by the C2C Scheme through changes to their setting. A summary of the predicted impacts and the significance of effect under EIA on built heritage assets is summarised in the table below.

**Table TR7-8-2 - Above ground heritage assets and impact and significance of effect of proposals**

Heritage asset	Designation	Asset significance	Magnitude of change	Impact of proposals on asset significance (Harm/Significance of environmental effect)
Great Common Farmhouse (A117)	Grade II Listed Building	High	Low	No harm/Negligible effect
Madingley Hall (A131)	Grade II Registered Park and Garden	High	Negligible	No harm/Negligible effect

Heritage asset	Designation	Asset significance	Magnitude of change	Impact of proposals on asset significance (Harm/Significance of environmental effect)
American Military Cemetery (A50)	Grade I Registered Park and Garden	High	<b>Negligible</b>	<b>No harm/Negligible effect.</b>
Memorial and Attached Walls, Steps and Pool Surround at American Military Cemetery (A122)	Grade II* Listed Building	Very High	<b>Negligible</b>	<b>No harm/Negligible effect.</b>
Madingley Mill at Mill Farm, Madingley Hill (A132)	Grade II* Listed Building	Very High	<b>Negligible</b>	<b>No harm/Negligible effect.</b>
Coton Conservation Area (A133)	Conservation Area	High	<b>Low</b>	<b>Less than substantial harm/Minor adverse effect (not significant).</b>
Church of St Peter, Coton (A96)	Grade I Listed Building	Very High	<b>Negligible</b>	<b>No harm/Negligible effect.</b>
Coton War Memorial, Coton (A82)	Grade II Listed Building	High	<b>Negligible</b>	<b>No harm/Negligible effect.</b>
Water Pump in street north of chancel of Church of St Peter, Coton (A126)	Grade II Listed Building	High	<b>Negligible</b>	<b>No harm/Negligible effect.</b>
The Rectory, Coton (A74)	Grade II Listed Building	High	<b>Negligible</b>	<b>No harm/Negligible effect.</b>
57, High Street, Coton (A78)	Grade II Listed Building	High	<b>Negligible</b>	<b>No harm/Negligible effect.</b>
44 and 46, High Street, Coton (A115)	Grade II Listed Building	High	<b>Negligible</b>	<b>No harm/Negligible effect.</b>
12 High Street, Coton (A124)	Grade II Listed Building	High	<b>Negligible</b>	<b>No harm/Negligible effect.</b>

Heritage asset	Designation	Asset significance	Magnitude of change	Impact of proposals on asset significance (Harm/Significance of environmental effect)
64 High Street, Coton (A125)	Grade II Listed Building	High	Negligible	No harm/Negligible effect.
Rose Cottage, Coton (A111)	Grade II Listed Building	High	Negligible	No harm/Negligible effect.
Claypit Cottages, Coton (A95)	Grade II Listed Building	High	Negligible	No harm/Negligible effect.
Dovecote, at Dovecote Barns, Coton (A83)	Grade II Listed Building	High	Negligible	No harm/Negligible effect.
Cross, Coton (A134)	Grade II Listed Building	High	Negligible	No harm/Negligible effect
Manor Farmhouse, Coton (A135)	Grade II Listed Building	High	Negligible	No harm/Negligible effect.
Schlumberger Gould Research Centre and attached perimeter wall to the north, Cambridge (A65)	Grade II* Listed Building	High	Low	Less than substantial harm/Minor adverse effect (not significant).
White House (A140)	Grade II Listed Building	High	Negligible	No harm/Negligible effect.
Salix (A141)	Grade II Listed Building	High	Negligible	No harm/Negligible effect.
Willow House (A142)	Grade II* Listed Building	Very High	Negligible	No harm/Negligible effect.
University Library (A94)	Grade II Listed Building	High	Negligible	No harm/Negligible effect.
West Cambridge Conservation Area (A136)	Conservation Area	High	Low	Less than substantial harm/Minor adverse effect (not significant).
Clare Hall, University of Cambridge (A87)	Grade II* Listed Building	Very High	Low	Less than substantial harm/Minor adverse effect (not significant).

Heritage asset	Designation	Asset significance	Magnitude of change	Impact of proposals on asset significance (Harm/Significance of environmental effect)
Elmside including boundary wall and gate (A120)	Grade II Listed Building	High	Low	Less than substantial harm/Minor adverse effect (not significant).
48 Grange Road (A119)	Grade II Listed Building	High	Low	Less than substantial harm/Minor adverse effect (not significant).
Cambridge University Real Tennis Club and Professionals House (A112)	Grade II Listed Building	High	Negligible	No harm/Negligible effect.
University Library (A94)	Grade II Listed Building	High	Negligible	No harm/Negligible effect.
Clare College, Gateway to the University Library (A121)	Grade II Listed Building	High	Negligible	No harm/Negligible effect.
History Faculty Building (A116)	Grade II* Listed Building	Very high	Negligible	No harm/Negligible effect.
Selwyn College, North Range (A109)	Grade II Listed Building	High	Negligible	No harm/Negligible effect.
Selwyn College, Gateway and Screen between the North Range and the Chapel (A108)	Grade II Listed Building	High	Negligible	No harm/Negligible effect.
Selwyn College Chapel (A63)	Grade II Listed Building	High	Negligible	No harm/Negligible effect.
Selwyn College Entrance Block (A127)	Grade II Listed Building	High	Negligible	No harm/Negligible effect.
Corpus Christi College, George Thomson Building, Leckhampton House (A110)	Grade II Listed Building	High	Negligible	No harm/Negligible effect.



Heritage asset	Designation	Asset significance	Magnitude of change	Impact of proposals on asset significance (Harm/Significance of environmental effect)
5A & 5B Herschel Road (A138)	Locally Listed Building	Medium	Low	Less than substantial harm/Minor adverse effect (not significant)
2 Sylvester Road (A139)	Locally Listed Building	Medium	Low	No harm/negligible
Former Entrance Lodges to Childerley Hall (A137)	Non-designated asset	Low	Low	Less than substantial harm/Minor adverse effect (not significant).

## HISTORIC HEDGEROWS

- 8.1.11. One mature hedgerow marking the parish boundary between Hardwick and Comberton qualifies as an important hedgerow under the Hedgerow Regulations. The C2C Scheme will not directly impact the hedgerow. In NPPF terms there will be no harm and under EIA the magnitude of change would be **negligible**, and the significance of effect would be **negligible**.

## 8.2 MITIGATION STRATEGY (INCLUDING RESIDUAL EFFECTS)

### BURIED HERITAGE ASSETS

- 8.2.1. Archaeological trial trenching is currently being completed within the Site boundary (due to be completed Autumn 2023) to enable a detailed mitigation strategy to be developed. The scope of archaeological mitigation will depend on the results of the trial trenching which will determine the nature, significance and survival of the archaeological remains encountered. For heritage features of high or very high (national) significance; where feasible these could be preserved in situ, i.e. through modifications to the design (e.g. foundations and formation levels or avoidance) or preservation by record (archaeological excavation and recording). For other remains, mitigation could take the form of a targeted excavation (preservation by record) well in advance of the commencement of ground works across all areas where disturbance is proposed. Alternately a programme of 'strip, map and record' could be employed alongside the preliminary construction works (site strip) to ensure all potential archaeological remains were not removed without record. This would need to be programmed with adequate time for the recording of archaeological features. This would ensure that any archaeological assets were not removed without record prior to construction works.
- 8.2.2. Any archaeological work would need to be undertaken in accordance with a WSI approved by the LPA's Archaeological Advisor.
- 8.2.3. As heritage assets are an irreplaceable resource it is generally considered as standard practice within the planning system to implement mitigation measures in order to reduce or offset any level of negative effect on a heritage asset where the proposed change would physically alter or remove the asset, including minor negative. This is to ensure that finite and irreplaceable remains are not removed / lost without record. The level of mitigation proposed is, in each case, proportionate to the

significance of the asset being affected. The residual effect reflects the success rating for the recommended mitigation strategy.

- 8.2.4. The magnitude of change to the physical remains following the conclusion of the approved archaeological mitigation strategy would be unchanged for all of the buried heritage assets (cf. **Table TR7-8-1**). However, the significance of effect following the implementation of mitigation in the form of an archaeological record would be a **negligible residual effect** (not significant).
- 8.2.5. There are no operational stage effects for buried heritage assets.

## **ABOVE GROUND HERITAGE ASSETS AND HISTORIC HEDGEROWS**

- 8.2.6. In light of the low levels of harm and the lack of direct physical impact to historic buildings, there are no recommendations for mitigation for above ground heritage assets, nor to the parish boundary between Hardwick and Comberton, consequently the residual effects will be unchanged (**Table TR7-8-2** and **paragraph 8.1.11**).

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## **CARTOGRAPHIC SOURCES**

Braun's Map of Cambridge, 1575 (Cambridge University Library, Atlas.4.57.3)

Map of Childerley in the Mid-18th Century (VCH Cambridgeshire, *ix*, Figure 3)

Map of Dry Drayton c 1800 (VCH Cambridgeshire, *ix*, 71-74)

Coton Inclosure Map of 1802 (Cambridgeshire Archives, K124/P/50)

Cambridge St Giles Inclosure Map of 1802 (Cambridgeshire Archives, K125/P/35)

Plan of the Parish of Dry Drayton, 1812 (Cambridgeshire Archives, KQ/RD/c15)

1836 Map of Hardwick Parish, Pre-Inclosure (Cambridgeshire Archives, P152/P12)

Hardwick Tithe Map of 1838 (Cambridgeshire Archives, 515/P)

Pre-Inclosure Map of Barton Parish, undated (Cambridgeshire Archives, A0026332)

Barton Inclosure Map, 1840 (Cambridgeshire Archives, KP10/26/1)

Bourn Tithe Map, 1841 (Cambridgeshire Archives, P14/27/2)

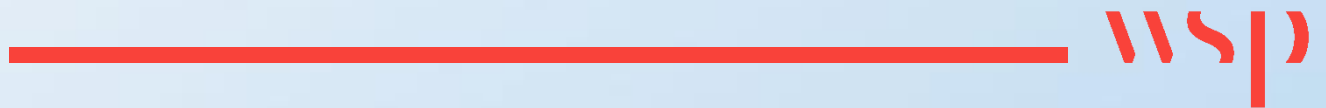
Madingley Tithe Map, 1849 (Cambridgeshire Archives, A0030123)

Bourn Airfield Site Plan of 1844 (RAF Museum, MFC-78-24-0155)

Ordnance Survey mapping from the 1st edition to the present day.

# Appendix A

## **HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT GAZETTEER**





The table below represents a gazetteer of known historic environment sites and finds within the study area. Each entry has an assessment (A) reference number. The gazetteer should be read in conjunction with the historic environment features map.

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Abbreviations:

AA – Albion Archaeology

AAA – Allen Archaeological Associates

AD – Alison Deegan

AP – Aerial Photo

APS – Air Photo Services

ASWYAS – Archaeological Services WYAS

BCC – Bartlett-Clark Consultancy

CA – Cotswold Archaeology

CAFG – Cambridge Archaeology Field Group

CAU – Cambridge Archaeological Unit

CCC AFU – Cambridge County Council Archaeological Field Unit

HER – Historic Environment Record

NAIS – National Aerial photograph Investigation Programme

NHLE – National Heritage List for England

NRHE – National Record for the Historic Environment

OAE – Oxford Archaeology East

PCA – Pre-Construct Archaeology

PCG – Pre-Construct Geophysics

WA – Wessex Archaeology



**Table TR7-0-1 - Gazetteer of known historic environment assets**

<b>Assess. (A) ref.</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Period</b>	<b>HER ref / NHLE ref. / site code</b>
<b>A1a</b>	<p><b>Archaeological Watching Brief, Bourn-Hardwick Pipeline</b></p> <p>Archaeological watching brief by CCCAFU in 1994 revealed a single ditch running into the north-west corner of the moat surrounding Childerley Lodge, suggesting a medieval or post-medieval date. The ditch probably drained surrounding farmland and supplied water to the moat.</p>	Later medieval or post-medieval	ECB395
<b>A1b</b>	<p><b>Archaeological Watching Brief and Excavation, Bourn-Caldecote and Bourn-Cambourne Pipelines</b></p> <p>Archaeological watching brief and excavation by CCCAFU in 2000. On the Bourn to Caldecote Highfields pipeline a small site was found, which produced a considerable quantity of Roman pottery, several linear features, a small pit (containing an almost complete grey ware vessel dating to the 3<sup>rd</sup>/4<sup>th</sup> centuries AD) and a small quantity of building materials. On the Bourn to Cambourne pipeline a single possible Roman boundary/roadside ditch was found.</p>	Roman	ECB374 CB14588
<b>A1c</b>	<p><b>Archaeological Evaluation and Excavation, High Cross, Cambridge</b></p> <p>An archaeological evaluation by CAU in 2001 revealed evidence of two separate settlement areas; an early Romano-British site was found in the north-west field, and a middle to later Iron Age site was uncovered in the south field. Residual worked flint and late Bronze Age pottery was also found in later features. A probable post-medieval field boundary ditch also cut a post hole and a probable pit containing post-medieval tile and mortar fragments in one trench.</p> <p>Subsequent archaeological open area excavation by CAU in 2009–2010 recorded early Iron Age occupation including a substantial Iron Age ditch, a number of middle Iron Age pits and evidence of metalworking, plus a large number of quern stones, Mesolithic/Neolithic pits and a late Bronze Age/early Iron Age rubbish pit and pit/well were revealed. A field system likely of Roman date were also identified.</p>	Mesolithic/Neolithic Bronze Age Iron Age Roman Post-medieval?	ECB154 ECB3234 13016 13017 MCB15913 MCB15915
<b>A1d</b>	<p><b>Archaeological Investigations, Bourn Airfield</b></p> <p>AP and LiDAR mapping and interpretation by AD in 2015 identified cropmarks that indicate Iron Age and/or Roman activity, extensive medieval and/or post medieval ploughing remains (ridge and furrow),</p>	Undated Prehistoric Iron Age Roman	ECB4614 ECB4694 ECB5484 09562

Assess. (A) ref.	Description	Period	HER ref / NHLE ref. / site code
	<p>and remains associated with the site's use as a Bomber Command Station in the Second World War.</p> <p>This was followed by geophysical survey by TigerGeo in 2016. This comprised a magnetic survey 182 ha of land which revealed four separate temporal landscapes. Extensive areas of prehistoric settlement were found but few signs of associated field systems. In the medieval era there was evidence of ridge and furrow cultivation but no sign of contemporary settlement. Enclosure era field boundaries partly respected and partly ignored this medieval layout. Most fields seem to have been demarcated by ditches Of the wartime airfield much survived below ground, albeit piecemeal, with good evidence for taxiways and aircraft pens and associated services etc. There were also signs of the more ephemeral aspects of these sites, e.g. potential anti-aircraft gun positions.</p> <p>Subsequently an archaeological evaluation was undertaken by OAE in 2018. 227 evaluation trenches excavated across c 210 ha. The topsoil and subsoil sequence between all of the trenches was relatively uniform. The variable natural geology of clays, sands and gravels was overlain by a generally thin subsoil, which was in turn overlain by plough soil. Two of the fields were levelled along the south side with substantial amounts of made ground (up to 1.2m thick) during the construction of the airfield. Middle Iron Age ring gullies, post holes, ditches, pits and enclosures, late Iron Age enclosures, ditches and pits, early Roman enclosures, post holes, ditches and pits were identified as well as undated, medieval, post-medieval and WW2 2 features. The presence of ridge &amp; furrow across the airfield was also confirmed (earthworks, cropmarks and soil marks have been identified across Bourn parish on historic aerial photos and LiDAR – MCB21308). The evaluation also revealed a row of five square cut post holes which were thought to possibly be part of the signal approach beacon which was badly damaged during the crash of Lancaster JB119 in December 1943.</p>	<p>Later medieval</p> <p>Post-medieval</p> <p>Modern (WW2)</p>	<p>CB15581</p> <p>MCB16334</p> <p>MCB16335</p> <p>MCB21308</p> <p>MCB21977</p> <p>MCB21979</p> <p>MCB26812</p> <p>MCB26813</p>
<p><b>A1e</b></p>	<p><b>Archaeological Investigations, A428 Improvement Scheme</b></p> <p>Fieldwalking was carried out in 2004 by AA within the footprint of the A428 improvement scheme (over 50 ha), revealing only a small number of artefacts with no evidence of any concentrations. The finds included an undated flakes of worked flint, Roman pottery sherds, undated ferrous slag, a post-medieval pottery sherd and a fragment of post-medieval glass.</p>	<p>Undated</p> <p>Prehistoric</p> <p>Mesolithic</p> <p>Bronze Age</p> <p>Iron Age</p> <p>Roman</p> <p>Later medieval</p> <p>Post-medieval</p>	<p>ECB1827</p> <p>ECB1874</p> <p>ECB2087</p> <p>ECB2935</p> <p>01099</p> <p>CB15436</p> <p>MCB16336</p> <p>MCB16337</p>

Assess. (A) ref.	Description	Period	HER ref / NHLE ref. / site code
	<p>Also in 2004 a geophysical survey was undertaken by ASWYAS across around 50 ha, of which 5.5 ha were subject to detailed survey. In addition to medieval ridge and furrow, six areas of archaeological significance were identified, including prehistoric enclosures, a putative Bronze Age barrow, a Romano-British enclosure and a medieval/post-medieval moated site.</p> <p>This was followed in 2005 by archaeological trial trench evaluation by AA. Ten areas of archaeological significance were identified for further investigation. These were:</p> <p>The Areas of Archaeological Significance are as follows:</p> <p>AAE 1 – Caxton Gibbett (Area A, Field 2). Undated Field system. One ditch contained Roman pottery sherds.</p> <p>AAE 2 – Land west of Bourn Airfield (Wessex Evaluation, Fields 10 and 11). Iron Age enclosure and associated pit.</p> <p>AAE 3 – Bourn Airfield (Area C, Field 12). Ditches containing Roman pottery sherds. An unstratified Mesolithic pick was also found in the topsoil.</p> <p>AAE 4 – Land west of Childerley Gate (Area D, Field 14). Post-medieval moated garden feature (01099).</p> <p>AAE 5 – Land east of Childerley Gate (Area D, Field 16). Roman enclosures, associated pits and ditches.</p> <p>AAE 6 – Land south-west of Scotland Farm (Area D, Field 17). Flint bearing colluvium.</p> <p>AAE 7– Land south of Scotland Farm (Area D, Field 18). Iron Age enclosures and associated remains.</p> <p>AAE 8 – Land north-west of Hardwick (Area E, Field 19). Late Bronze Age/ early Iron Age pit containing burnt deposit.</p> <p>AAE 9 – Land north of Hardwick (Area E, Field 19). Flint bearing colluvium.</p> <p>AAE 10 – Land north-east of Bourn Airfield (within the existing A428). Possible route of Roman road, remains of which may be preserved below the 20th century road.</p> <p>Subsequently, in 2005–2007 an archaeological open area excavation and strip, map and sample was conducted by AA. These works have identified the following remains:</p> <p>Site 1 (Caxton Gibbet). Roman field system and medieval furrows.</p>		<p>MCB16338</p> <p>MCB16808</p> <p>MCB16809</p> <p>MCB16811</p> <p>MCB16812</p> <p>MCB16813</p> <p>MCB17870</p> <p>MCB18507</p>

Assess. (A) ref.	Description	Period	HER ref / NHLE ref. / site code
	<p>Site 2 (Ash Plantation). Roman enclosure and droveway with associated pits and postholes and medieval/post-medieval furrows and field systems.</p> <p>Site 3 (Bourn Airfield ). Iron Age enclosure and droveway; Roman field systems and enclosures with associated pits, postholes and a human cremation burial and medieval/post-medieval furrows and field systems.</p> <p>Site 4 (Childerley Chapel). Roman field system; posthole structure; medieval furrows; post-medieval moat.</p> <p>Site 5 (Childerley Gate). Roman ladder settlement, enclosures and droveways with associated quarrying, pits, graves, timber structures and coin hoard; medieval/post-medieval furrows and boundary ditches.</p> <p>Site 7 (Scotland Farm). Middle Iron Age farmstead: enclosures with associated roundhouses, pits and postholes; Roman droveway; medieval/post-medieval furrows and boundary ditches.</p> <p>Site 8 (Scotland Farm). Iron Age quarry pits and associated parallel ditches; medieval furrows; post-medieval roadside ditches.</p> <p>Site 9 (Hardwick ). Mesolithic colluvial deposit and palaeochannel; medieval furrows and associated colluvial deposit; post-medieval droveway.</p> <p>Site 10 (Camford Way). Roman field systems; remains associated with post-medieval road.</p>		
<p><b>A1f</b></p>	<p><b>Geophysical Survey, A1303, North of Coton</b></p> <p>Geophysical survey in 2018 by ASWYAS. The total area surveyed comprised 22 ha of land of mixed agricultural use. The survey area detected anomalies of possible archaeological interest, consisting of linear ditches, enclosures, pits and areas of potential burning. Medieval ridge and furrow was recorded throughout as well as several former field boundaries. Two of the curvilinear ditches recorded correspond to part of a possible Iron Age and/or Roman curvilinear enclosure identified on historic aerial photographs (A1v).</p>	<p>Undated</p> <p>Later medieval</p>	<p>ECB5434</p> <p>MCB26829</p> <p>MCB26830</p>
<p><b>A1g</b></p>	<p><b>AP Assessment, Highfields, Caldecote</b></p> <p>AP assessment in 1996 by APS revealed extensive remains of ridge and furrow across the parish, showing the pattern of medieval strip fields and related headlands. No pre-medieval features were recorded.</p>	<p>Later medieval</p>	<p>ECB1613</p>

Assess. (A) ref.	Description	Period	HER ref / NHLE ref. / site code
A1h	<p><b>Archaeological Evaluation, Coton to Bourn water pipeline</b></p> <p>Archaeological evaluation, comprising geophysical survey, field survey and trial trenching, followed by the resulting excavations, was conducted by CAU in 2008. The evaluation identified four zones of significant archaeological activity. The excavation then expanded three of these zones into archaeological excavations, providing substantial evidence of Romano British (Areas 1 and 2), and Iron Age (Area 3) settlement. The fourth area comprised of Late Neolithic/ Early Bronze Age and Romano British activity and was preserved in situ. The evaluation also revealed nominal evidence of later medieval/post-medieval activity in the form of sporadic linears and furrows.</p>	<p>Neolithic</p> <p>Bronze Age</p> <p>Roman</p> <p>Later medieval/post-medieval</p>	<p>ECB2942</p> <p>ECB3036</p> <p>MCB17980</p> <p>MCB17981</p>
A1i	<p><b>Geophysical Survey, Land south of Cavendish Laboratory</b></p> <p>Geophysical survey carried out in 2018 by ASWYAS across 18 ha of land which detected anomalies of archaeological interest, consisting of multiple enclosures, ditches and trackways of a possible Late Iron Age/Roman date settlement. Anomalies associated with the course of a Roman Road may also have been detected, however, the road passes through areas of magnetic disturbance which have been caused from the location of the former University Rifle Range. Medieval ridge and furrow has been recorded along with a former field boundary and field drains. Modern service pipes and areas of magnetic disturbance have also been recorded.</p>	<p>Undated</p> <p>Iron Age</p> <p>Roman</p> <p>Later medieval</p> <p>Modern</p>	<p>ECB5540</p> <p>MCB26828</p> <p>MCB26827</p>
A1j	<p><b>Archaeological Monitoring, West Cambridge</b></p> <p>Archaeological monitoring of 39 geotechnical test pits in 1998 by CAU. The results were inconclusive, with a few possible features and no finds relating to Iron age, Roman or medieval activity.</p>	<p>Inconclusive</p>	<p>ECB2986</p>
A1k	<p><b>AP Assessment, Cambourne</b></p> <p>AP assessment in 1996 by APS. The area was previously covered by the upstanding remains of ridge and furrow in the open medieval fields surrounding the villages Bourn and Caxton. The ridge and furrow are being eroded by modern day ploughing. The assessment revealed hitherto unknown ditched archaeological sites, which have been sealed by the overlying ridge and furrow. Similar sites are of proven Iron Age date. The morphology and distribution of known sites suggests a pre-medieval, probably Romano-British or Iron Age,</p>	<p>Romano-British/ Iron Age?</p>	<p>ECB1249</p>

Assess. (A) ref.	Description	Period	HER ref / NHLE ref. / site code
	landscapes comprising small, ditched farmsteads, possibly based on pastoral cattle-rearing economy.		
<b>A1l</b>	<p><b>Archaeological Evaluation, High Cross, West Cambridge, University of Cambridge:</b></p> <p>Further archaeological evaluation by CAU in 2012, comprising seven trial trenches. Only two of the trenches contained archaeological features. All features can be dated to the later medieval/post-medieval period. Ditches were also revealed which are likely to have been a part of a track/driveway (Coton Way) which has later medieval origins. This trackway was identified as crossing the south of the 2009/2010 High Cross excavation area (<b>A1c</b>). No evidence was found of the continuation of other features found in the earlier excavation, suggesting the settlement area did not extend this far. The finds assemblage was limited to a small, poorly preserved, flaked axe head of possible Neolithic origin and a single sherd of post-medieval roof tile.</p>	Neolithic? Bronze Age Iron Age Roman Later medieval Post-medieval	ECB3844 MCB21896
<b>A1m</b>	<p><b>AP Assessment, Land North of Barton Road, Cambridge</b></p> <p>AP assessment by APS in 2002 across an area of 317 ha. Medieval fields, identified as ridge and furrow with headlands, were recorded over much of the Assessment Area and were probably formerly more extensive. Pre-medieval sites were a Roman road, which crosses the Area on a north-east to south-west alignment, and a group of ditched features which may indicate the site of a settlement. A WW2 gun emplacement and/or searchlight site, since demolished, was located within the Assessment Area.</p>	Undated Roman Later medieval Modern	ECB6028
<b>A1n</b>	<p><b>Archaeological Evaluation, Elsworth Turn, Monk Drive, Great Common, Cambourne</b></p> <p>Archaeological evaluation by WA pre 2002. The eight trenches revealed no archaeological features or deposits, except for the remains of a medieval ridge and furrow system at the Elsworth Turn.</p>	Later medieval	ECB765
<b>A1o</b>	<p><b>Archaeological Investigations, Cambourne, New Settlement</b></p> <p>Archaeological investigations by WA in 1989–2006. A rapid walkover survey and limited fieldwalking were undertaken at the start of the project. Both techniques were found to be of limited value; the only visible earthworks were the medieval ridge and furrow already plotted from aerial photographs, while many of the fields were not suitable for fieldwalking. Small</p>	Bronze Age Iron Age Roman Early medieval Later medieval	ECB1065 ECB1461

Assess. (A) ref.	Description	Period	HER ref / NHLE ref. / site code
	<p>watching briefs were maintained on archaeologically less sensitive areas, particularly during infrastructure works, and some geophysical survey by fluxgate gradiometer was also undertaken.</p> <p>The main evaluation technique adopted was that of trial trenching during which very few isolated features were identified, with ditches, pits, etc, closely grouped around settlements. Twelve areas contained concentrations of ditches, pits, and post-holes with associated pottery and were selected for open area excavation. The excavations revealed evidence for intermittent human occupation of the Cambourne landscape from at least the Middle Bronze Age to the present day: short-lived occupied in the Bronze Age; small farming communities in the Middle Iron Age; settlements abandoned in the Late Iron Age; new settlements from the middle of the 1st century AD, many remodelled in the later Romano-British period; small quantities of early-middle Saxon finds; hiatus until 12th/13th centuries when extensive ridge &amp; furrow revealed; earthworks surviving into the 20th century.</p>		
<b>A1p</b>	<p><b>Former Milepost, St Neots Road, Comberton</b></p> <p>Site of former mile post shown on the Ordnance Survey 1<sup>st</sup> edition map of 1885.</p>	Post-medieval	MCB20890
<b>A1q</b>	<p><b>Site of School Building, Bourn</b></p> <p>The site of a school shown on the Ordnance Survey 3rd edition map of 1925 edition. The school has now been demolished during the construction of the A428.</p>	Modern	MCB20905
<b>A1r</b>	<p><b>Former Ridge &amp; Furrow</b></p> <p>The known extent of former ridge &amp; furrow in the parish of Caldecot (since been destroyed or is not visible since c 2000); the area around Clarkson Road and Grange Farm (now developed); around Bourn Airfield (since been destroyed or is not visible since c 2000); and throughout the parish of Dry Drayton (some of the earthwork elements remain extant on the latest 2001 and 2010 LiDAR and 2013 aerial photography). Also various examples identified on the NAIS</p>	Later medieval	03432 04406 09562 09573 MCB27835 NAIS
<b>A1s</b>	<p><b>Earthwork Remains of Ridge &amp; Furrow</b></p> <p>The ridge and furrow survives as earthworks in old enclosures near the village of Comberton and in the south of the parish. Also extensive ridge and furrow is visible as cropmarks, soil marks and earthworks on air photographs, largely concentrated in the north of the parish. Most appears to be no longer extant on</p>	Later medieval	03396 MCB21308

Assess. (A) ref.	Description	Period	HER ref / NHLE ref. / site code
	<p>the latest 2013 &amp; 2013 aerial photography and 2010 LiDAR.</p> <p>Also known extent of ridge and furrow visible as earthworks in the parish of Bourn on 2017 LiDAR data.</p>		
A1t	<p><b>Probable Roman Road, Cambridge to Bolnhurst (modern A428)</b></p> <p>Probable minor road running west from the known Roman town at Cambridge. Followed by parish boundaries for most of the course to St Neots.</p>	Roman	MCB30152
A1u	<p><b>Medieval/Post-Medieval Field Boundaries</b></p> <p>Levelled earthwork banks, probably post-medieval field boundaries, are visible as cropmarks on historic aerial photos to the south-east of Scotland Farm. Appear to form at least two rectangular fields or enclosures.</p> <p>Two fragments of a linear cropmark ditch are also visible on historic aerial photography, probably a post medieval field boundary, north of The Willows, Caldecot. The field boundary appears to overlie medieval ridge and furrow also surviving as cropmarks.</p> <p>A medieval to post-medieval boundary bank is also evident on 2013 aerial photos in Comberton parish. Also a series of medieval to post-medieval earthwork and cropmark field boundaries in Dry Drayton parish visible on historic aerial photos. Some of the earthworks may no longer be extant.</p> <p>Also examples identified on NAIS.</p>	Later medieval or post-medieval	<p>MCB25523</p> <p>MCB25547</p> <p>MCB28485</p> <p>MCB28613</p> <p>NAIS</p>
A1v	<p><b>Iron Age/Romano-British Enclosures</b></p> <p>A polygonal enclosure, probably part of a settlement of Iron Age and / or Romano-British origin, is visible as cropmarks on historic aerial photography 400m west of Red House Farm, Hardwick. The cropmark appears as five sides of an angular enclosure, with hints of an external parallel ditch on the south-eastern angle. There is also a second adjoining curvilinear enclosure to the north. A potential round house ring ditch is located in the centre of the main enclosure.</p> <p>A further curvilinear enclosure and associated ditches, possibly of later prehistoric and / or Roman origin, are visible as cropmarks on aerial photography 130m south-west of Fife Lodge, Madingley. The cropmarks show at least one complete enclosure and the potential fragmentary remains of at least two further enclosures to its immediate east. Two of the</p>	Roman	<p>MCB21424</p> <p>MCB24832</p>



Assess. (A) ref.	Description	Period	HER ref / NHLE ref. / site code
	curvilinear ditches recorded on a geophysical survey in 2018 (A1f) correspond to these features.		
A1w	<b>St Neots to Cambridge Turnpike Trust</b> Former toll road. The St Neots to Cambridge Turnpike Trust was enacted by Parliament in 1772 and dissolved in 1876.	Post-medieval	MCB31312
A1x	<b>Former University Rifle Range, Newnham, Cambridge</b> The University Rifle Range was shown on the Ordnance Survey 1st edition map of 1885. Geophysical survey in 2018 (A1i) identified a linear feature corresponding to the line of the former rifle range.	Post-medieval	MCB20898
A1y	<b>Roman Settlement, Long Road, Comberton</b> Possible extent of Roman settlement part of which was identified during an archaeological excavation in 2008 (A1h).	Roman	MCB31122
A1z	<b>Bourn Airfield</b> Bourn Airfield was built in 1941 as a satellite of Oakington Airfield, but was actually had better landing surfaces than its “parent” base. It was used by bomber units such as 101 Squadron, Number 7 Squadron, 101 Squadron and 14 squadron (Pathfinders). They were involved in raids on German cities such as Lübeck and Rostock, Frankfurt and the “thousand bomber” raid on Cologne, as well as targets in France. 97 Squadron, based at Bourn in 1943-1944 were involved in raids on Berlin, and suffered high casualties. Immediately east of the airfield was the Sebro Works including type T aircraft hangars for the assembly and testing of Stirling aircraft; the works and hangars have been used post war by Vauxhall Motors and Krupp Cornard. The military airfield was closed in 1948 and sold in 1961. From 1977 a series of Helicopter maintenance firms used new hangars at the airfield, and private flying continued on the remnants of the runways after that.	Modern	CBI5128
A1aa	<b>Roman Road from Arrington to Cambridge</b> Roman road running from Ermine Street to Cambridge, branching from Ermine Street at Arrington. Its course is followed by modern roads for part of the way. The remnants of the road appear to survive as field boundaries or road sections from the old Madingley Road into Grantchester parish. An archaeological evaluation at Wilberforce Road in	Roman	MCB28262

<b>Assess. (A) ref.</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Period</b>	<b>HER ref / NHLE ref. / site code</b>
	2020 (A4) revealed part of the road plus ditches to either side.		
<b>A1bb</b>	<p><b>Medieval Field Boundaries 220m North-East of Hardwick Primary School</b></p> <p>A group of field boundary banks visible as earthworks on historical vertical photography, possibly part of a field system of medieval origin. The field boundaries appear to have been levelled by 2008. The eastern-most field appears to contain an area of ridge and furrow and is likely contemporary with it.</p>	Later medieval	MCB25535
<b>A1cc</b>	<p><b>Roman Pottery, Cambridge</b></p> <p>Approximate findspot of Roman pottery sherds. Date of find not recorded on HER.</p>	Roman	04405
<b>A1dd</b>	<p><b>Former Pillbox, West Cambridge</b></p> <p>Site of former hexagonal, Type 22, pillbox, now destroyed. Half a mile west of Newham College.</p>	Modern	CB15069
<b>A1ee</b>	<p><b>Roman Brooch and Pottery, Coton</b></p> <p>Approximate findspot of a Roman copper-alloy fibula brooch and a sherd of Roman grey ware. Date of find not recorded on HER.</p>	Roman	MCB17753
<b>A1ff</b>	<p><b>Moated site</b></p> <p>Identified on NAIS. The same as the post-medieval moated site identified during archaeological investigations in connection with the A428 Improvement Scheme (A1e).</p>	Post-medieval	NAIS
<b>A1gg</b>	<p><b>Various undated banks</b></p> <p>As identified on the NAIS.</p>	Later medieval/post-medieval?	NAIS
<b>A1hh</b>	<p><b>Undated ditch</b></p> <p>As identified on the NAIS.</p>	Later medieval/post-medieval?	NAIS
<b>A1ii</b>	<p><b>AOC Archaeology Geophysical surveys</b></p> <p>As part of the Cambourne to Cambridge busway works (AOC Archaeology 2022), Geophysical survey was completed by AOC Archaeology in 2022 along the C2C Scheme route. This specifically targeted land parcels that had not been previously surveyed within the Site boundary. The survey identified Iron Age and Roman settlement evidence, as well as ridge and furrow and post-medieval agricultural evidence.</p>	Iron Age Romano-British Medieval Post-medieval	N/A

Assess. (A) ref.	Description	Period	HER ref / NHLE ref. / site code
A2	<p><b>Archaeological excavation on the Cavendish Site, Cambridge</b></p> <p>Archaeological excavations by CAU in 2001 on the site of the future Nano Fabrication Building targeting features identified in the earlier evaluation (A8). The excavations revealed a length of Iron Age ditch and post-medieval backfilling of medieval ridge and furrow. The lack of Romano-British features found suggest the Vicars Farm Romano-British settlement does not extend this far south.</p>	<p>Iron Age</p> <p>Later medieval</p> <p>Post-medieval</p>	<p>ECB1582</p> <p>MCB15890</p>
A3	<p><b>Archaeological Evaluation on Land to the South of St Neots Road, Hardwick</b></p> <p>Archaeological evaluation by AS in 2017. The evaluation consisted of 25 trenches Furrows were identified in 23 of the trenches and were consistently orientated north-west to south-east. Ditches were also visible in several of the trenches, and they appear to correspond with those shown in historic mapping. Post-medieval and modern finds were identified in several other features.</p>	<p>Later medieval</p> <p>Post-medieval</p>	<p>ECB4730</p>
A4	<p><b>Archaeological Evaluations and Watching Brief on Land off Wilberforce Road, Cambridge</b></p> <p>Archaeological evaluation by CAU in 2013 comprising of four evaluation trenches. A further archaeological evaluation carried out by CAU from 2020–2021, comprising 12 trenches across four plots. An archaeological watching brief on geotechnical pits was also carried out in 2020. During the 2020–2021 evaluation evidence of the Roman road (A1aa) – an 8m wide agger, with two parallel ditches to the north and a single ditch to the south – was identified.</p> <p>The evaluations in 2013 and 2020–2021 revealed evidence of post-medieval activity associated with the former Grange Farm (MCB20863): foundations of the east range of buildings (mid to late 19th century), the central-south courtyard (late 19th century to early 20th century), central north buildings (20th century) and brick-lined culvert (19th–20th century).</p>	<p>Roman</p> <p>Post-medieval</p> <p>Modern</p>	<p>ECB4088</p> <p>ECB6270</p> <p>MCB30546</p> <p>MCB20863</p>
A5	<p><b>Archaeological Evaluation at King’s College School, Cambridge</b></p> <p>An archaeological evaluation by CCC AFU in 2002 across 0.03ha. A re-cut ditch, most likely medieval or post-medieval, was recorded in the first trench and no archaeology was recorded in the second trench.</p>	<p>Later medieval or post-medieval?</p>	<p>ECB1099</p> <p>CB15463</p>
A6	<p><b>Archaeological Evaluation at 339 St Neots Road, Hardwick</b></p>	<p>None</p>	<p>ECB6207</p>

Assess. (A) ref.	Description	Period	HER ref / NHLE ref. / site code
	An archaeological evaluation carried out by AS in 2020 comprising of three trenches. Modern truncation was observed in all three trenches, with the natural were encountered at 0.2–0.5mbgl. Only modern pits were identified.		
<b>A7</b>	<p><b>Archaeological Evaluation and Watching Brief at 7 West Road, Cambridge</b></p> <p>An archaeological evaluation and watching brief carried out by CAU in 2009, prior to the construction of the Alison Richard Building (MCB28298) in 2010 &amp; West Road was originally a private house, Holm Leigh (MCB22326), which was constructed in 1875, and later greatly extended as part of Cambridge University’s Sidgwick site.</p> <p>The watching brief monitored six test pits and boreholes; no significant features or finds were noted. The evaluation comprised two test pits and two trenches and revealed two later medieval/post-medieval field boundary ditches, together with evidence of Victorian quarrying, and a residual quern stone, potentially of Anglo-Saxon date.</p>	<p>Anglo-Saxon?</p> <p>Later medieval or post-medieval</p> <p>Post-medieval</p>	<p>ECB3250</p> <p>MCB22326</p> <p>MBC18552</p> <p>MCB28298</p>
<b>A8</b>	<p><b>Archaeological Evaluation at the Cavendish Site, Cambridge</b></p> <p>An archaeological evaluation by CAU in 2001 comprising five evaluation trenches. An undated ditch was found in the first trench, probably related to a Roman field system identified during excavations of the Vicars Farm site and an Iron Age ditch and pit in the second trench.</p>	<p>Iron Age</p> <p>Roman</p>	<p>ECB1583</p>
<b>A9</b>	<p><b>Archaeological Evaluation at 3 Sylvester Road, Cambridge</b></p> <p>An archaeological evaluation by CAU in 2005 comprised four trenches and six test pits. No archaeological features were identified, and only residual post-medieval artefacts were found, mainly from the upper fills and typical of 19th and 20th century garden soils.</p>	<p>Post-medieval</p>	<p>ECB2146</p>
<b>A10</b>	<p><b>Archaeological Evaluation at Coton Primary School</b></p> <p>An archaeological evaluation by OAE in 2013 which comprised two trenches. No archaeological features or finds were identified.</p>	<p>None</p>	<p>ECB4092</p>
<b>A11</b>	<p><b>Archaeological Evaluation at Leylands, Highfields Road, Caldecote</b></p>	<p>Undated</p>	<p>ECB6302</p> <p>MCB31139</p>

Assess. (A) ref.	Description	Period	HER ref / NHLE ref. / site code
	An archaeological evaluation by PCA in 2020. The evaluation consisted of four trenches. A single undated ditch was encountered in one trench.		
A12	<p><b>An archaeological evaluation at West Cambridge, University of Cambridge, Phase 2</b></p> <p>An archaeological evaluation by CAU in 2015. It comprised 37 trenches on a 9.8ha site. A small Iron age settlement and possible trackway, a field system of probable Roman date, as well as a medieval or post-medieval furrow system were excavated.</p>	<p>Iron Age</p> <p>Roman</p> <p>Later medieval or post-medieval</p>	<p>ECB4458</p> <p>MCB31383</p> <p>MCB31384</p> <p>MCB31385</p>
A13	<p><b>Geophysical Survey at Land Long Lane, Dry Drayton – not shown on Figures 2-3 as no longer within the Study Area</b></p> <p>Geophysical survey by PCG in 2019 identified several anomalies suggestive of buried ditches and pits.</p>	Undated	ECB6013
A14	<p><b>Archaeological Evaluation at the Physics for Medicine Buildings, West Cambridge</b></p> <p>A small-scale archaeological evaluation by CAU in 2006. Despite a high potential for archaeology remains in the vicinity, no features or residual finds were recorded.</p>	None	ECB2315
A15	<p><b>Archaeological Evaluation at 9 West Road, Cambridge</b></p> <p>An archaeological evaluation by CAU in 2002 prior to the construction of the Faculty of English built in 2004 (MCB28261). Three trenches were dug, revealing only evidence for late 19th century quarrying.</p>	Post-medieval	<p>ECB1066</p> <p>MCB28261</p>
A16	<p><b>AP Assessment, Laundry Farm, Barton Road, Cambridge</b></p> <p>AP assessment by APS in 2001 across 3–4 ha. The Roman Road and some slight traces of medieval fields were identified.</p>	<p>Roman</p> <p>Later medieval</p>	ECB2959
A17	<p><b>Fieldwalking along Knapwell Road, Childerley Estate</b></p> <p>Fieldwalking carried out by CAFG from 2017–2018. No further details provided on the HER database.</p>	Not known	ECB5399
A18	<p><b>Archaeological Evaluation at Land to the West of Casa De Foseta, St Neots Road</b></p> <p>An archaeological evaluation by CA in 2019. Six trenches were excavated, revealing a single east-west orientated ditch of uncertain date, but most likely modern. An undated post hole was also found.</p>	<p>Undated</p> <p>Post-medieval</p> <p>Modern?</p>	<p>ECB5890</p> <p>MCB31140</p>

Assess. (A) ref.	Description	Period	HER ref / NHLE ref. / site code
	Unstratified finds comprised late post-medieval pottery		
A19	<p><b>Archaeological Evaluation, School of Veterinary Medicine, West Cambridge</b></p> <p>Archaeological evaluation by CAU in 2009. Five evaluation trenches were excavated, revealing traces of ridge and furrow which contained pottery of 16th–19th century date. The ridge and furrow was probably infilled in the 19th century.</p>	<p>Later medieval</p> <p>Post-medieval</p>	<p>ECB3056</p> <p>MCB18582</p>
A20	<p><b>Archaeological Evaluation and Excavation at Vicar’s Farm, West Cambridge</b></p> <p>An archaeological evaluation by CAU in 1999 revealed an important 4th century Roman settlement. An early crematory cemetery (urned) and a probable Roman inhumation was also discovered. A small quantity of prehistoric flint work was recovered and features relating to the later medieval/post-medieval ‘Willowes Ditch’ were recorded.</p> <p>The subsequent archaeological excavation by CAU in 1999–2000 revealed activity from four main periods: the Mesolithic/Neolithic, Iron Age, Roman, and medieval/post-medieval. Roman settlement dominated the archaeology which consisted of ditched enclosures and open fields, two cemeteries, one inhumation cemetery and one cremation cemetery, located at the fringes of the settlement. A driveway/trackway was also discovered.</p>	<p>Prehistoric</p> <p>Mesolithic/Neolithic</p> <p>Iron Age</p> <p>Roman</p> <p>Later medieval/post-medieval</p>	<p>ECB1014</p> <p>ECB1015</p>
A21	<p><b>Archaeological Evaluation at the New Stable Block, West Cambridge</b></p> <p>An archaeological evaluation by CAU in 1999 found post-medieval features, probably representing two phases of field systems (one associated with arable land use).</p>	<p>Post-medieval</p>	<p>ECB153</p>
A22	<p><b>Archaeological Evaluation and Excavation at Highfields Road, Highfields, Caldecote</b></p> <p>An archaeological evaluation by MOLA in 2015 identified a rectilinear enclosure measuring 15m x 15m which appears to be appended to other ditches and a possible second enclosure of similar dimensions. The evaluation also identified further linear and curvilinear ditches. Two curvilinear gullies may form part of a roundhouse or curvilinear enclosure. Pottery sherds dated to the late Iron Age/early Roman period were recovered from many of the features. Ridge and furrow cultivation was also visible, together with an old field boundary.</p>	<p>Iron Age</p> <p>Roman</p> <p>Later medieval/post-medieval</p>	<p>ECB4622</p> <p>ECB5208</p> <p>ECB5411</p> <p>MCB20805</p>

Assess. (A) ref.	Description	Period	HER ref / NHLE ref. / site code
	<p>This was followed by an archaeological watching brief by PCA in 2017 on 14 geotechnical test pits and 8 boreholes. No archaeological finds or features were identified.</p> <p>Subsequently, an archaeological excavation was undertaken by OAE in 2018. Six trenches revealed Middle Iron Age farmstead, a later surfaced track and several associated ditches. These features were cut by medieval to post-medieval furrows. It appears that the settlement may have shifted by the Late Iron Age/early Roman period.</p>		
A23	<p><b>Archaeological Evaluation and Excavation at Scotland Farm, Dry Drayton</b></p> <p>Archaeological trial trench evaluation by AA in 2007 followed by archaeological excavation in 2008. The evaluation revealed evidence of late Iron Age, medieval and modern activity. Late Iron Age remains comprised a probable enclosure ditch, gully, two pits and a further ditch. The heavily truncated remains on medieval ridge and furrow were also recorded, as well as two modern ditches. The subsequent excavation revealed the south west end of a large enclosure. The enclosure contained an penannular gully, suggested to be an animal pen rather than a domestic building. Two pit groups were also encountered together with four possible beam slots, suggesting the presence of structures and settlement activity. Occupation at the site was very short lived, spanning the late 1st century BC to early 1st century AD.</p>	Iron Age	ECB2658 ECB2765
A24	<p><b>Archaeological Evaluation at St Chad's, 48 Grange Road, Cambridge</b></p> <p>Archaeological trial trench evaluation by CAU in 1998. A single evaluation trench was excavated revealing no archaeological remains.</p>	None	ECB1586
A25	<p><b>Archaeological Evaluation at the Veterinary School, Student Block, Madingley Road</b></p> <p>Archaeological trial trench evaluation by CAU in 2010 produced evidence of furrows aligned north-south in the northern portion of the site which correlate with cropmarks of medieval ridge and furrow further north. These furrows also correlate lie in an area called "<i>Le long furlong in le clay</i>" as depicted on the Corpus Terrier (or Terrarium Cantabrigiae) compiled c 1360.</p>	Later medieval	ECB3391
A26	<p><b>Archaeological Excavation at Little Common Farm, Cambourne</b></p>	Prehistoric Roman	ECB1459

Assess. (A) ref.	Description	Period	HER ref / NHLE ref. / site code
	Archaeological excavation by WA in 2003 revealed four phases of activity dating from prehistoric to Medieval or later. The earliest phase of activity is represented tree clearance, followed by the creation of a Roman field system. A single cremation is also tentatively dated to the Roman period. The field system continued in use until the Saxon period and was replaced by medieval ridge and furrow across the entire site.	Early medieval Later medieval	
A27	<b>Archaeological Evaluation at Kings College School, West Road, Cambridge</b>  Archaeological trial trench evaluation by OAE in 2017. Three trenches were investigated but no archaeological finds or features were encountered.	None	ECB4949
A28	<b>Archaeological Evaluation at Selwyn College, Cambridge</b>  Archaeological trial trench evaluation by CAU in 2003 revealed evidence of a possible Roman field/boundary ditch, while also revealing two extant plough soils. The lower of these probably dates from the Roman period, while the upper plough soil dates from the 17th century. Evidence of late 18th century gravel quarrying was also revealed. An additional trench excavated at a later date revealed a further ditch thought to be part of the field system.	Roman Post-medieval	ECB1026 MCB15371
A29	<b>Archaeological Evaluation at King's Garden Hostel, Cambridge</b>  Archaeological trial trench evaluation by CAU in 1999 revealed a residual prehistoric flints, a Saxon burial site, a headland of probable medieval date, traces of ridge and furrow and a number of post-medieval features...	Prehistoric Early medieval Later medieval Post-medieval	ECB1589
A30	<b>Archaeological Excavations at Burrell's Field, Cambridge</b>  Archaeological excavations by CAU in 1992. Excavations at Burrell's Field, on the north-western side of Cambridge, produced evidence of prehistoric and Roman settlement. Also identified was the utilisation of the floodplain water-meadows from the Roman to Medieval periods. Although the Anglo-Saxon cemetery in St. John's playing fields lies 300m to the north, no contemporary remains were found in Burrell's Field. Prehistoric settlement was evident from a large curvilinear ditch. Flints recovered from the ditch fills indicate a late Neolithic / early Bronze Age date – but though they may be residual and the ditch Iron Age. Although these may represent	Prehistoric Roman Later medieval	ECB987



Assess. (A) ref.	Description	Period	HER ref / NHLE ref. / site code
	redeposition from an earlier land surface, and the ditch itself may be Iron Age.		
A31	<p><b>Archaeological Evaluation at 31 Park Street, Dry Drayton</b></p> <p>Archaeological trial trench evaluation by AAA in 2016. 2 trenches were excavated. In one trench there was a ditch containing pottery of a 10th–11th century date, later post-medieval/modern pits were also encountered containing limited quantities of animal bone. The second trench contained two linear features. One contained no datable finds but the other contained a pin beater of possible Saxon to medieval date.</p>	<p>Undated</p> <p>Early medieval/late medieval</p> <p>Post-medieval/modern</p>	<p>ECB4837</p> <p>MCB30998</p>
A32	<p><b>Archaeological Evaluation at Southwind, Highfields, Caldecote</b></p> <p>Archaeological trial trench evaluation by PCA in 2020 across 0.7 ha. The evaluation comprised the excavation of six 10m trenches and one 5m trench. No archaeological finds or features were identified.</p>	None	ECB6388
A33	<p><b>Archaeological Earthwork Survey, and Soil Sampling and Phosphate Analysis, Dry Drayton Park – not shown on Figures 2-3 as no longer within the Study Area</b></p> <p>Archaeological earthwork survey by CAFG prior to 1984. No further details provided on the HER.</p> <p>Soil sampling and phosphate analysis was also undertaken in 1978 in an attempt to locate possible core areas of occupation in the Dry Drayton Park, The test was carried out using samples drawn from a depth of 30 cm at the intersections of a ten metre grid laid out over the Park. No further details provided on the HER.</p>	Unknown	<p>ECB1720</p> <p>ECB1726</p>
A34	<p><b>Archaeological Evaluation at Cambridge University Library</b></p> <p>Archaeological trial trench evaluation by CAU in 1996. 143m of trenching found only one feature – an undated ditch, although its stratigraphic location would indicate an Iron Age or Romano-British date.</p>	Iron Age/Roman?	<p>ECB1585</p> <p>11962</p>
A35	<p><b>Archaeological Excavation in The Fields, Cambourne</b></p> <p>Archaeological excavation by WA in 2003/4 comprising a combination of area excavation of 0.5 ha, test pits, trial trenching and magnetic susceptibility survey. In one trench four phases of field system were identified, spanning the early/middle Iron Age through to the medieval</p>	<p>Undated</p> <p>Iron Age</p> <p>Roman</p> <p>Later medieval</p>	ECB2101

Assess. (A) ref.	Description	Period	HER ref / NHLE ref. / site code
	periods. The late Iron Age and Roman systems may have been short lived, and may represent farmsteads, but geophysical survey failed to provide any more conclusive evidence. Elsewhere little evidence for significant archaeological remains was found, with the exception of a series of undated ditches.		
A36	<b>Archaeological Evaluation at 305 St Neots Road, Hardwick</b> Archaeological trial trench evaluation by WA in 2005 revealing three undated features, consisting of two tree throws and a possible ditch terminus. No finds were recovered.	Undated	ECB2117 MCB17282
A37	<b>Archaeological Evaluation at 5 Spens Avenue, Cambridge</b> Archaeological trial trench evaluation by AS in 2012. Three trial trenches uncovered several gullies and inter-cutting pits. Dating the activity on the site is very difficult. Three sherds of Roman pottery were recovered from the pit fills but are not diagnostic and can only be dated to 1st–4th century. Two animal bones were also recovered and are fairly well preserved and show no signs of butchery or gnawing.	Undated Roman	ECB3734 MCB19584
A38	<b>Fieldwalking on the Childerley Estate</b> Fieldwalking by CAFG in 2009–2014 found struck flint and Roman and medieval pottery sherds.	Prehistoric Roman Later medieval	ECB4450
A39	<b>Archaeological Evaluation at Scotland Farm, Dry Drayton</b> Archaeological evaluation by AA in 2017 comprised four trial trenches. No dateable archaeological features were identified in any of the trenches apart from probable medieval ridge-and-furrow in two trenches. Several undated features were found, including further possible ridge and furrow, a pit or large post-hole and a ditch terminus.	Undated Later medieval	ECB5173 MCB23815
A40	<b>Archaeological Evaluation and Excavation at Leckhampton House, 37 Grange Road, Cambridge</b> Archaeological trial trench evaluation and excavation by CAU in 2011. Four trial trenches revealed Saxon to early medieval ditches. The full excavation uncovered what appears to be the partly in-turned entrance of a sub-circular enclosure.	Early medieval	ECB3594 MCB19989
A41	<b>AP appraisal of Land off Pettits Lane, Dry Drayton</b>	Later medieval	ECB102

Assess. (A) ref.	Description	Period	HER ref / NHLE ref. / site code
	<p>AP appraisal by APS in 2000 showed the extent of former medieval landscape very clearly within and around the village. The assessment area lay outside the core of the former medieval village, within the surrounding fields. These fields are characterised by the ridges and furrows caused by medieval cultivation. The nature of any underlying deposits could not be ascertained.</p>		
<p><b>A42</b></p>	<p><b>Archaeological Evaluation at 11 Herschel Road, Cambridge</b></p> <p>Archaeological trial trench evaluation by CAU in 1998. Comprised three trenches. No features of archaeological significance were found, just one sherd of residual Iron Age pottery.</p>	<p>Iron Age</p>	<p>ECB946</p>
<p><b>A43</b></p>	<p><b>Archaeological Excavation at Great Common Farm, Cambourne</b></p> <p>Archaeological excavation by WA in 1999–2002 following archaeological trial trench evaluation. An area of 0.9 ha was subject to strip and record excavation. Evidence dating to the Romano-British and Saxon periods was recorded, together with remains of Medieval ridge and furrow and modern field drains. The Romano-British remains consist of ditches, pit and gullies, indicative of domestic activity in the vicinity. Ephemeral Saxon remains were encountered, consisting of residual material and possible ditch.</p>	<p>Roman Early medieval Later medieval</p>	<p>ECB1075</p>
<p><b>A44</b></p>	<p><b>Archaeological Evaluation on the Corner of Cranmer Road and Grange Road, Cambridge</b></p> <p>Archaeological trial trench evaluation by OAE in 2016. The evaluation comprised three trenches. Two contained no archaeological finds or features. The third contained three pits, a ditch and a gully. The three pits contained post-medieval/19th century pottery.</p>	<p>Post-medieval</p>	<p>ECB4858 MCB27198</p>
<p><b>A45</b></p>	<p><b>Salvage Recording of Soakaway, Corpus Christi Sports Field, Cambridge</b></p> <p>Salvage recording of soakaway by CCCAFU in 1999. While constructing a soakaway in 1999, human remains were discovered and removed without recording. The Home Office Pathologist decided that the bones were over 100 years old and therefore of no forensic interest. Thereafter they were handed over to the AFU for analysis, who subsequently excavated the area, recovering further bones which refitted with the ones initially found. All the bones appeared to be from one skeleton, probably a 16–17</p>	<p>Bronze Age or Iron Age</p>	<p>ECB5091 MCB15811</p>

Assess. (A) ref.	Description	Period	HER ref / NHLE ref. / site code
	year old female. Some animal bones were also discovered, including several portions of pig jaw. They have patches of charring and their flaking surface suggests their having been cooked. The burial was suggestive of a contracted inhumation lying on its left side with knees flexed. The femur and another bone seemed to have been cut through perhaps as a part of a ritual dismemberment, which possibly indicates Bronze Age or Iron Age date.		
<b>A46</b>	<b>Archaeological Evaluation at Clare Hall, Cambridge</b> Archaeological trial trench evaluation by CAU in 1995. Six trenches were excavated but no archaeology of any import was noted. Only two features were recorded: a large north-south linear cut with a fill containing 19th century pottery and ceramic pipe fragments; and a shallow circular feature also with post-medieval material in its fill.	Post-medieval	ECB945
<b>A47</b>	<b>Archaeological Monitoring and Excavation, Coton – Longstanton pipeline</b> Archaeological monitoring was carried out along the line of the new Coton – Longstanton water main. Two areas were subject to limited excavation, revealing evidence of a previously unknown late Iron Age or Romano-British settlement. A ditch containing several post-medieval pottery sherds was also found as well as two undated ditches.	Undated Iron Age/Roman Post-medieval	ECB1508 10708
<b>A48</b>	<b>Former Ridge &amp; Furrow</b> Extensive areas of ridge and furrow in the parishes of Boxworth, Coton, Madingley, Cambourne and Knapwell. Also the area between Madingley Road and Bin Brook, on Peterhouse Sports Ground and in Newnham Ward in Cambridge.	Later medieval	00290 04359 04407 09574 09619 MCB28479 MCB28487 MCB28582
<b>A49</b>	<b>Earthwork Remains of Ridge &amp; Furrow</b> Visible on air photographs and LiDAR imagery in the parish of Caldecot, Comberton, Madingley and Coton.	Later medieval	03311 03396 03520 09625
<b>A50</b>	<b>American Military Cemetery, Madingley</b> Grade I registered park and garden. The only permanent American Second World War cemetery in	Modern	NHLE1001573 CBI15262

Assess. (A) ref.	Description	Period	HER ref / NHLE ref. / site code
	Britain, designed by Perry, Shaw, Hepburn and Dean, Architects and Olmsted Brothers, landscape architects and dedicated in 1956.		
A51	<p><b>Furlong Boundaries, Dry Drayton</b></p> <p>A very extensive field system of possible early medieval origin is visible as denuded earthworks on LiDAR imagery. The field system comprises linear and sinuous furlong boundary banks almost exclusively orientated south-west to north-east, extending along natural contours. The whole field system is spread over four parishes, located between the settlements of Dry Drayton, Childerley and Lolworth. They are largely respected, but also sometimes truncated by medieval ridge and furrow. Most probably continued in use as field boundaries or common ways into the post medieval period.</p>	Unknown	MCB27320
A52	<p><b>Clare College, Cambridge</b></p> <p>Grade II registered park and garden. College quadrangles and gardens laid out the 17th century (Old Court to designs influenced by Sir Christopher Wren, Clare Bridge, the first bridge in Cambridge in the Classical style and the oldest surviving bridge in Cambridge, giving access to the gardens on The Backs) and 20th century (Sir Giles Gilbert Scott's Memorial Court, 1922–33).</p>	Post-medieval Modern	NHLE1000617
A53	<p><b>Medieval/Post-Medieval Field Boundaries</b></p> <p>Medieval and post-medieval earthworks representing field boundaries on LiDAR imagery and air photographs in Madingley and Coton. The intermittent banks probably originated as medieval headlands and were later used as pre-enclosure field boundaries.</p> <p>Also (same source): a post-medieval field boundary 170m south of Coton Court, Coton (probably still extant in 2013); a pair of post-medieval field boundaries 150m east of Madingley Rise, Coton; a field boundary of possible medieval or post-medieval date in Comberton; various other possible medieval and/or post-medieval date near Madingley; a probably post-medieval earthwork boundary near Comberton; and a number of medieval/post-medieval field boundary banks near Hardwick.</p>	Later medieval/post- medieval	MCB25528 MCB25682 MCB25683 MCB28484 MCB28485 MCB28568 MCB28614
A54	<p><b>Robinson College, Cambridge</b></p> <p>Robinson College, Cambridge University is the newest of the 15 'new' colleges of the university founded between 1800 and 1977. It was founded by Sir David Robinson in 1977, and formally opened in</p>	Modern	MCB28300

Assess. (A) ref.	Description	Period	HER ref / NHLE ref. / site code
	May 1981. The original buildings were designed by architects Gillespie, Kidd and Coia. More have subsequently been added.		
A55	<p><b>Iron Age to Roman Enclosures, 350m south-west of Red House Farm, Hardwick</b></p> <p>Traces of several rectilinear enclosures with internal divisions visible on aerial photographs.</p>	Iron Age to Roman	MCB21303
A56	<p><b>Iron Age to Roman Features, Madingley and Comberton</b></p> <p>Two sets. One 350m west of Park Farm, Madingley is a series of linear ditches and rectilinear enclosures, of possible Iron Age and/or Roman origin, are visible as cropmarks on vertical aerial photography. The enclosures appear to be rectilinear and appear to overlie a probable earlier curvilinear enclosure complex of later prehistoric and/or Roman date.</p> <p>The second is 470m east of Red House Farm, Comberton is a circular enclosure and linear ditch, possibly of later prehistoric date.</p>	Iron Age to Roman	MCB24833 MCB24834
A57	<p><b>WW2 Searchlight Battery Site, south-east of Dry Drayton Industries</b></p> <p>Series of World War II military defence structures comprising a line of eight now demolished structures within the site of the present industry complex. There was one large searchlight battery site, a group of three searchlight battery sites with an entrance to the south, a small circular searchlight battery site, a large circular battery with an entrance to the north and two oval shaped searchlight battery sites.</p>	Modern	MCB21181
A58	<p><b>Sidgwick Site, University of Cambridge</b></p> <p>The Sidgwick site is Cambridge University's main campus for the Arts Humanities faculties which was developed by the University after the Second World War. It was named after Henry Sidgwick a 19th century philosopher who studied at Cambridge University.</p> <p>In May 1952 the architects Casson and Conder were commissioned to produce a master plan for the sports field on Sidgwick Avenue. Construction started in 1956 with the Lecture Hall Block and continued through the Raised Faculty Building (1959-61), Economics and Politics (1960-61) and Lady Mitchell and Little Hall in 1965. The northern part of the site was developed as part of a piecemeal programme and includes the History Faculty by James Stirling,</p>	Modern	MCB28256

<b>Assess. (A) ref.</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Period</b>	<b>HER ref / NHLE ref. / site code</b>
	1964-68 and the Law Faculty by Foster and Partners, 1993-95.		
<b>A59</b>	<p><b>Clare Hall, University of Cambridge</b></p> <p>Clare Hall, Cambridge University is one of the 15 'new' colleges of Cambridge University founded between 1800 and 1977. It was founded in 1966 by Clare College and is a graduate college for men and women. Ralph Erskine was appointed to design the original college buildings. More have subsequently been added.</p>	Modern	MCB28299
<b>A60</b>	<p><b>Late Prehistoric/Roman Settlement and Field System 100m North of A428, Knapwell</b></p> <p>An extensive and fragmented complex of enclosures and ditches which are probably the remains of a multiphase later prehistoric and/or Romano-British field system and settlement are visible as cropmarks on oblique aerial photographs.</p>	Late prehistoric/Roman	MCB24854
<b>A61</b>	<p><b>Earthwork Enclosures, Madingley Wood</b></p> <p>In the west part of Madingley Wood are two enclosures whose purpose is unknown. The west side of the wood is also divided into four rectangular plots by slight banks and the whole wood is surrounded by a multiple banked and ditched earthwork, partly destroyed on the south by road widening. All are later than the 18th century. Also amorphous earthworks on the east side of the wood. The banks and ditches appear to be contemporary with ridge and furrow which abuts on the north side, indicating a medieval date. There are two probabilities. The first is a series of medieval and/or later copse banks (thought unlikely), the other is a deer park. According to Taylor, a "magno parco" is mentioned in about 1232, and a deer park in the 17th century at Madingley. 2. There is one reference to a "magno parco" in Madingley in 1232, but there is no indication as to the location of the park.</p>	Later medieval	03243
<b>A62</b>	<p><b>Selwyn College, University of Cambridge</b></p> <p>The college was founded by the Selwyn Memorial Committee in 1882 in memory of George Augustus Selwyn (1809–1878), who was part of the Cambridge crew in the first Varsity Boat Race in 1829, and the first Bishop of New Zealand from 1841–1868. It is one of the 15 'new' colleges at the University founded between 1800 and 1977.</p>	Post-medieval	05108
<b>A63</b>	<p><b>Selwyn College Chapel, University of Cambridge</b></p>	Post-medieval/modern	NHLE: 1125493 MCB17236

Assess. (A) ref.	Description	Period	HER ref / NHLE ref. / site code
	Grade II listed 1882–9 chapel by Sir Arthur Blomfield. Perpendicular style in the manner of King's Chapel. Glass by Kempe 1900–3.		
<b>A64</b>	<b>Grange Road Skeletons, Cambridge</b> Anglo Saxon (AS) inhumations on the west side of Grange Road. Three individuals found. Other remains were found, of two adult men, one adult female, and a child of about 11 years of age. The skulls of the male skeletons do not correspond to the “AS” type, more typical of the “BA” type. Such specimens are commonly described as Roman. Evidence from burial suggests AS affinities.	Early Medieval	05053
<b>A65</b>	<b>Schlumberger Gould Research Centre and Attached Perimeter Wall to the North, Cambridge</b> Grade II* listed The Schlumberger Gould Research Centre in Cambridge, built in 1985 for the oil industry research company, Schlumberger, to the designs of Sir Michael Hopkins (Michael Hopkins and Partners, now Hopkins Architects).	Modern	NHLE: 1438644 MCB16552
<b>A66</b>	<b>Pillbox, Cambridge</b> Type 24 WW2 pillbox recorded on aerial imagery.	Modern	MCB29698
<b>A67</b>	<b>Site of Highfields Farm, off Highfields Road, Caldecote</b> Highfield Farm, some original buildings extant, illustrated on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey mapping.	Post-medieval	MCB20870
<b>A68</b>	<b>Archaeological Evaluation, University Sports and Athletics Track, Wilberforce Road, Cambridge</b> An archaeological evaluation by CAU in October 2017. Two trenches were excavated, revealing features of a Roman to modern date. The subsequent archaeological excavation in April 2018 covering 1.4ha revealed four main phases of activity. Excavation covering 1.4ha at the University of Cambridge Sports Ground revealed four main episodes of activity. In the first of these, a cluster of Middle Bronze Age pits were the site's earliest features, although a handful of worked flints represent the earliest human presence at the site from at least the later Neolithic. Aside from two early Iron Age pits, which mark the second episode of the site's activity, no further prehistoric activity was encountered. Roman settlement was the site's third episode of activity, distinguished by three main phases covering the 1st–3rd centuries. A notable highlight of the Roman activity is an early pottery kiln	Neolithic Bronze Age Iron Age Post-medieval	ECB5209 MCB27197



Assess. (A) ref.	Description	Period	HER ref / NHLE ref. / site code
	with an assemblage of kiln furniture. The final, fourth episode of activity, relates to post-medieval furrow cultivation which lay across much of the site, though with little impact to earlier deposits.		
<b>A69</b>	<b>Site of Former Milepost</b> Sites of former mileposts on St Neots Road, Wellington Way, Caldecote and Madingley Road, Coton. Illustrated on Ordnance Survey 1st edition mapping.	Post-medieval	MCB20888 MCB20889 MCB20891
<b>A70</b>	<b>Two Pots House Farm, Boxworth</b> Two Pots House Farm, former inn. Front elevation with date stone "1834". Behind is a small cobbled yard with 134ellarage and other contemporary outbuildings in red brick including a brew-house.	Post-medieval	03376
<b>A71</b>	<b>Former Site of Broadway Farm, off the Broadway, Bourn</b> Former site of Broadway farm, original farmhouse may be extant, illustrated on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey mapping.	Post-medieval	MCB20867
<b>A72</b>	<b>Great Common Farmhouse, Cambourne</b> Grade II listed farmhouse: late 16th century or early 17th century with early 19th century and c.1860 additions.	Post-medieval	NHLE: 1331374 03230
<b>A73</b>	<b>Church of St Peter and St Paul, Dry Drayton</b> Grade II* listed parish Church. Late 13th century West tower, late 13th and 14th century nave arcades, substantial 19th century restorations including the rebuilding of the chancel in 1851 and the west tower restoration of 1874.	Later medieval Post-medieval	NHLE: 1162717 MCB337
<b>A74</b>	<b>The Rectory, Coton</b> Grade II listed rectory, c 1840. Part of the service wing was demolished in the 20th century.	Post-medieval	NHLE: 1127773 01195
<b>A75</b>	<b>Baptist Chapel, Coton</b> Established as a Baptist chapel early in 19th century. Around 1862, or shortly before, the chapel was apparently replaced by an Evangelical Protestant chapel. By 1897 its denomination was again Baptist.	Post-medieval	MCB17171
<b>A76</b>	<b>Palaeolithic Handaxe, Coton</b> Approximate findspot of Lower or Middle Palaeolithic handaxe of unknown provenance.	Lower or Middle Palaeolithic	MCB19251
<b>A77</b>	<b>Pinehurst, Coton</b>	Post-medieval	MCB22324

<b>Assess. (A) ref.</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Period</b>	<b>HER ref / NHLE ref. / site code</b>
	Site of house named Pinehurst illustrated on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map. The building has since been demolished although the plot is still known as Pinehurst.		
<b>A78</b>	<b>57 High Street, Coton</b> Grade II listed house dating to the mid-17th century with later 17th century and 19th century alterations and additions.	Post-medieval	NHLE: 1127772 04932
<b>A79</b>	<b>Medieval Finger-ring, Grange Road, Cambridge</b> Medieval finger ring found by chance in garden of Leckhampton House, Grange Road, c 1952.	Later medieval	04400
<b>A80</b>	<b>Grange Court and Manor Court, Cambridge</b> Early 20th century blocks of flats, designed by TP Bennett.	Modern	MCB28255
<b>A81</b>	<b>Former Site of Grange Farm, off Wellington Way, Bourn</b> Illustrated on Ordnance Survey 1st edition mapping.	Post-medieval	MCB20868
<b>A82</b>	<b>Coton War Memorial</b> Grade II listed First World War memorial with further names added after the Second World War.	Modern	NHLE: 1439976 MCB21933
<b>A83</b>	<b>Dovecote, at Dovecote Barns, near Rectory Farm, Coton</b> Grade II listed 18th century dovecote. Three storeys; the ground stage is now a garage and store.	Post-medieval	NHLE: 1331089 08012
<b>A84</b>	<b>Clare College Memorial Court</b> The building complex comprises three courts: Memorial Court, Ashby Court, and Thirkill Court. Memorial Court was designed by Giles Gilbert Scott and the first phase of his plan was completed in 1924 and was dedicated as a memorial to college members killed in action during World War I. The court's north and south wings were completed in 1934. In 1955 Thirkill Court was built on the south side of Memorial Court and dedicated to college members killed in action during World War II. It was named after Henry Thirkill, Master of the college from 1939 to 1958. The Forbes Mellon library was constructed in 1986 within the court of Memorial Court, splitting the original Memorial Court into two and creating Ashby Court, which is named after Eric Ashby Master of the college from 1958 to 1975.	Modern	05319
<b>A85</b>	<b>Ingleside, Cambridge</b>	Post-medieval	MCB22325

Assess. (A) ref.	Description	Period	HER ref / NHLE ref. / site code
	Site of 19th century house named Ingleside illustrated on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map. The building has since been demolished.		
A86	<b>Former Site of the Plough Public House, The Footpath, Coton</b> Site of the Plough Public House (late 19th century), now demolished. A new Plough Public House is in almost the original spot.	Post-medieval	MCB20895
A87	<b>Clare Hall, University of Cambridge</b> Grade II* listed college of the University of Cambridge, designed by Ralph Erskine and completed in 1969.	Modern	NHLE:1454213
A88	<b>Site of Former Scotland Farm, off Scotland Road, Dry Drayton</b> Site of former Scotland Farm. Original buildings extant.	Post-medieval Modern	MCB20871
A89	<b>Kings College School, Cambridge</b> In 1878 the school was reconstituted as a boarding preparatory school, and moved to the site it currently occupies.	Post-medieval	MCB22328
A90	<b>Former School, Coton</b> Former school building, recorded on Ordnance Survey 1st edition mapping. The original school is now a private residence.	Post-medieval	MCB24825
A91	<b>'Binsted', Herschel Road (AA Battalion HQ)</b> Site of former WW2 military headquarters.	Modern	CB15109
A92	<b>Former Site of Redhouse Farm, St Neots Road, Comberton</b> Visible on Ordnance Survey 1st edition mapping.	Post-medieval	MCB20874
A93	<b>Faculty of Divinity, Sidgewick Site</b> The building was designed and built in 2000 by Edward Cullinan Architects. The building won the RIBA Award in 2001.	Modern	MCB28259
A94	<b>University Library, Newnham, Cambridge</b> Grade II listed. Built in 1931–4. Architect Sir Giles Gilbert Scott. Included inside are a number of 17th and 18th century bookcases including the ones designed for the Old University Library by James Essex in 1731–4.	Post-medieval Modern	NHLE: 1126281 04899

<b>Assess. (A) ref.</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Period</b>	<b>HER ref / NHLE ref. / site code</b>
<b>A95</b>	<b>Claypit Cottages, Coton</b> Grade II listed cottage, now two dwellings. Mid-17th century with mid-20th century restoration and extensions.	Post-medieval Modern	NHLE: 1331127 08013
<b>A96</b>	<b>Church of St Peter, Coton</b> Grade I listed parish church. 12th century nave and chancel, early and late 14th century south aisle, 15th century north aisle, 14th century west tower. Restored in 1863–4, and 1880. Recently (1984) the tower has been repaired.	Later medieval Post-medieval	NHLE: 1127774 00353
<b>A97</b>	<b>Former Trackway, Coton</b> A trackway of medieval/post medieval date is visible as an earthwork on air photographs. The feature is defined by a narrow bank and may be associated with a small chalk pit depicted on Ordnance Survey mapping. The trackway appears to be no longer extant on the latest 2013 vertical photography.	Later medieval/post-medieval	MCB28486
<b>A98</b>	<b>Site of Former Blacksmith's Workshop, Coton</b> Recorded on Ordnance Survey 1st edition maps, now demolished.	Post-medieval	MCB24826
<b>A99</b>	<b>Iron Age Site, Madingley</b> Iron Age findspot. No further details provided on HER database.	Iron Age	03218
<b>A100</b>	<b>ARP Wardens Post, Grange Road, Cambridge</b> Recorded as site of WW2 Air Raid Wardens Post in ARP Sector Plans for Cambridge.	Modern	MCB25222
<b>A101</b>	<b>Faculty of Music, Sidgewick Site</b> The Faculty of Music and the Pendlebury Library to Cambridge University, designed by Leslie Martin, Colen Lumley and Ivor Richards in 1978–84.	Modern	MCB28260
<b>A102</b>	<b>Barn at Rectory Farm, Coton</b> 18th century barn.	Post-medieval	08011
<b>A103</b>	<b>Three Horseshoes Pub, Dry Drayton – not shown on Figures 2-3 as no longer in the Study Area</b> Former public house, built in the 19th century.	Post-medieval	MCB28626
<b>A104</b>	<b>Ice House, at the rear of County Kennels, Dry Drayton</b> Grade II listed icehouse, c 1830.	Post-medieval	NHLE: 1162673 03513

<b>Assess. (A) ref.</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Period</b>	<b>HER ref / NHLE ref. / site code</b>
<b>A105</b>	<b>Barn with Dovecote, Procter's Farm, Dry Drayton – not shown on Figures 2-3 as no longer in the Study Area</b> 17th century barn with 18th century dovecote, now demolished.	Post-medieval	10407
<b>A106</b>	<b>Cotton's Farm, Dry Drayton – not shown on Figures 2-3 as no longer in the Study Area</b> Extant farmhouse dating to the 17th century, with 18th addition at south end.	Post-medieval	01288
<b>A107</b>	<b>Little London Deserted Settlement, Dry Drayton – not shown on Figures 2-3 as no longer in the Study Area</b> A deserted settlement mentioned in Oosthuizen S 1985 ' <i>Lost, deserted and shifted settlements in South Cambridgeshire c 1000 – 1850 AD</i> ' and described as <i>two tenantless cottages not likely to be inhabited again. Exact location uncertain.</i>	Later medieval/post-medieval	08149
<b>A108</b>	<b>Selwyn College, Gateway and Screen Between the North Range and the Chapel, University of Cambridge</b> Grade II listed gateway and screen between the North Range and the Chapel, built in 1882–9 by Sir Arthur Blomfield.	Post-medieval	NHLE: 1106253
<b>A109</b>	<b>Selwyn College, North Range</b> Grade II listed, 1882–9, by Sir Arthur Blomfield.	Post-medieval	NHLE: 1125492
<b>A110</b>	<b>Corpus Christi College, George Thomson Building, Leckhampton House, University of Cambridge</b> Grade II listed graduate residence built in 1963–64, architect Philip Dowson of Arup Associates.	Modern	NHLE: 1126003
<b>A111</b>	<b>Rose Cottage, Coton</b> Grade II listed row of three cottages, now one. Late 18th century and mid-20th century restoration.	Post-medieval	NHLE: 1127771
<b>A112</b>	<b>Cambridge University Real Tennis Club and Professionals House, Cambridge</b> Grade II listed real tennis club and attached professional's house, built 1866 by William Milner Fawcett, with attached clubhouse and real tennis court built 1890 by William Cecil Marshall. Extension to the south of 1866 court, built c 1940.	Post-medieval Modern	NHLE: 1422000
<b>A113</b>	<b>Village Water Pump, Dry Drayton</b>	Post-medieval	NHLE: 1127775

Assess. (A) ref.	Description	Period	HER ref / NHLE ref. / site code
	Grade II listed cast iron water pump, late 19th century.		
A114	<b>The Old Rectory, Dry Drayton</b> Grade II listed house, formerly the Rectory. 1830–1.	Post-medieval	NHLE: 1127777
A115	<b>44 and 46 High Street, Coton</b> Grade II listed house, now two dwellings. Mid-16th century, extended by one bay early 19th century, and again probably later in 19th century.	Post-medieval	NHLE: 1162596
A116	<b>History Faculty Building, University of Cambridge</b> Grade II* listed History Faculty Building, built 1964–1968 for the University of Cambridge to the designs of James Stirling, renovated in 1985–1986 by Bickerdike Allen Partners.	Modern	NHLE: 1380217
A117	<b>The Spinney, Dry Drayton</b> Grade II listed cottage, early 18th century.	Post-medieval	NHLE: 1162747
A118	<b>Pump on South-East Corner of Small Green, Hardwick</b> Grade II listed cast iron pump, mid-19th century.	Post-medieval	NHLE: 1163604
A119	<b>48 Grange Road, Newnham, Cambridge</b> Grade II listed house, c 1880 probably by Basil Champneys. Converted to student residences late 1940s.	Post-medieval	NHLE: 1268364
A120	<b>Elmside Including Boundary Wall and Gate, Newnham, Cambridge</b> Grade II listed two-storey house with attic storey, built 1885 to the designs of ES Prior, having single-storey addition to the south, built c 1900.	Post-medieval Modern	NHLE: 1268365
A121	<b>Clare College, Gateway to University Library, Cambridge</b> Grade II listed gateway, c 1930, probably by Sir G G Scott.	Modern	NHLE: 1320358
A122	<b>Memorial and Attached Walls, Steps and Pool Surround at American Military Cemetery, Madingley</b> Grade II* listed memorial chapel and museum room, with attached walls, steps and pool surrounds. Built in 1952–54 by Perry, Shaw, Hepburn, Kehoe and Dean of Boston, with Hughes and Bicknell of Cambridge as executant architects.	Modern	NHLE: 1376611

<b>Assess. (A) ref.</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Period</b>	<b>HER ref / NHLE ref. / site code</b>
<b>A123</b>	<b>Post Office Cottages, Dry Drayton</b> Grade II listed 18th century pair of cottages.	Post-medieval	NHLE: 1331090
<b>A124</b>	<b>12 High Street, Coton</b> Grade II listed cottage. Late 17th century or early 18th century, with a late 18th century or early 19th century small addition.	Post-medieval	NHLE: 1331107
<b>A125</b>	<b>64 High Street, Coton</b> Grade II listed late 18th century or early 19th century pair of cottages.	Post-medieval	NHLE: 1331126
<b>A126</b>	<b>Water Pump in Street North of Chancel of Church of St Peter</b> Grade II listed cast iron water pump, late 19th century.	Post-medieval	NHLE: 1331128
<b>A127</b>	<b>Selwyn College Entrance Block, Newnham, Cambridge</b> Grade II listed entrance block, 1882–9, by Sir Arthur Blomfield.	Post-medieval	NHLE: 1332182
<b>A128</b>	<b>Bronze Pin and Roman Finds, Grange Road, Cambridge</b> Approximate find spot of an Iron Age bronze pin in the shape of a crozier. Lying with it were two Roman vessels, a metal cylinder, probably a knife handle and a Roman bronze pin	Iron Age Roman	05105 05105A
<b>A129</b>	<b>Post-medieval pottery finds, Cambridge</b> Six potsherds of red ware found during the laying of a gas pipe line to the west of Cambridge in 1985.	Post-medieval	08713
<b>A130</b>	<b>Iron Age Coin, Childerley Gatin</b> A gold stater of Cunobelinus was found by chance at Childerley Gatin in 1854.	Iron Age	03304
<b>A131</b>	<b>Madingley Hall, Cambridgeshire</b> A 16th century manor house with formal gardens laid out at the beginning of the 20th century, surrounded by pleasure grounds and park landscaped by Lancelot Brown in 1756.	16th – 20th century	NHLE: 1000627
<b>A132</b>	<b>Madingley Mill, Madingley, Cambridgeshire</b> A post mill brought from Ellington, Huntingdonshire in 1936 and rebuilt at the site of an old mill that fell in 1909.	Modern	NHLE: 1163652

<b>Assess. (A) ref.</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Period</b>	<b>HER ref / NHLE ref. / site code</b>
<b>A133</b>	<b>Coton Conservation Area, Coton</b> Designated by South Cambridgeshire District Council in 1978 and amended in 1988. Consists of 13 designated assets within.	--	--
<b>A134</b>	<b>Cross, Coton</b> A medieval cross made of a tapering limestone shaft, square shaped with rounded corners.	Medieval	NHLE: 1162586
<b>A135</b>	<b>Manor Farmhouse, Coton</b> A house built in c. 1800 with a rear extension in c. 1850. It is two-storeyed with an attic, constructed of grey brick topped with a tiled mansard roof.	Post-medieval	NHLE: 1127813
<b>A136</b>	<b>West Cambridge Conservation Area</b> Designated by the Cambridge City Council in 1972 and last amended in 2011. Consists of 68 listed buildings within.	--	--
<b>A137</b>	<b>Former Entrance Lodges to Childerley Hall</b> A pair of mid-20th century lodge cottages lining the main approach to the Grade II* Childerley Hall registered park and garden.	Post-medieval	--
<b>A138</b>	<b>5A &amp; 5B, Herschel Road, Cambridgeshire</b> Also known as the Leslie Barnett House, it was built in 1892 by Ernest Newton and is an early example of Newton's simple Kentish vernacular style.	Post-medieval	--
<b>A139</b>	<b>2, Sylvester Road, Cambridgeshire</b> A single storey red brick building, constructed in c.1938 to the design of H C Hughes.	Post-medieval	--
<b>A140</b>	<b>White House, Cambridgeshire</b> A two-storeyed house built by George Checkley in 1930 with a smaller third storey set back at the centre of roof terrace.	Post-medieval	NHLE: 1126037
<b>A141</b>	<b>Salix, Cambridgeshire</b> A house built in 1934 by H C Hughes for Sir Mark Oliphant, renowned Australian scientist. It is two-storeyed with a south-west extension in 1936, formerly known as Brandon House.	Post-medieval	NHLE: 1227614
<b>A142</b>	<b>Willow House, Cambridgeshire</b>	Post-medieval	NHLE: 1331936

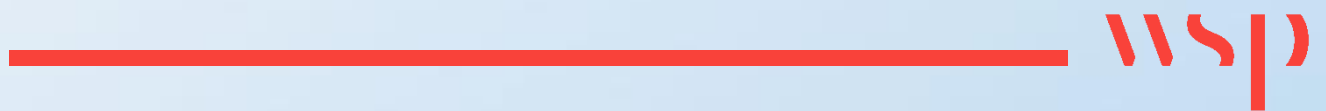




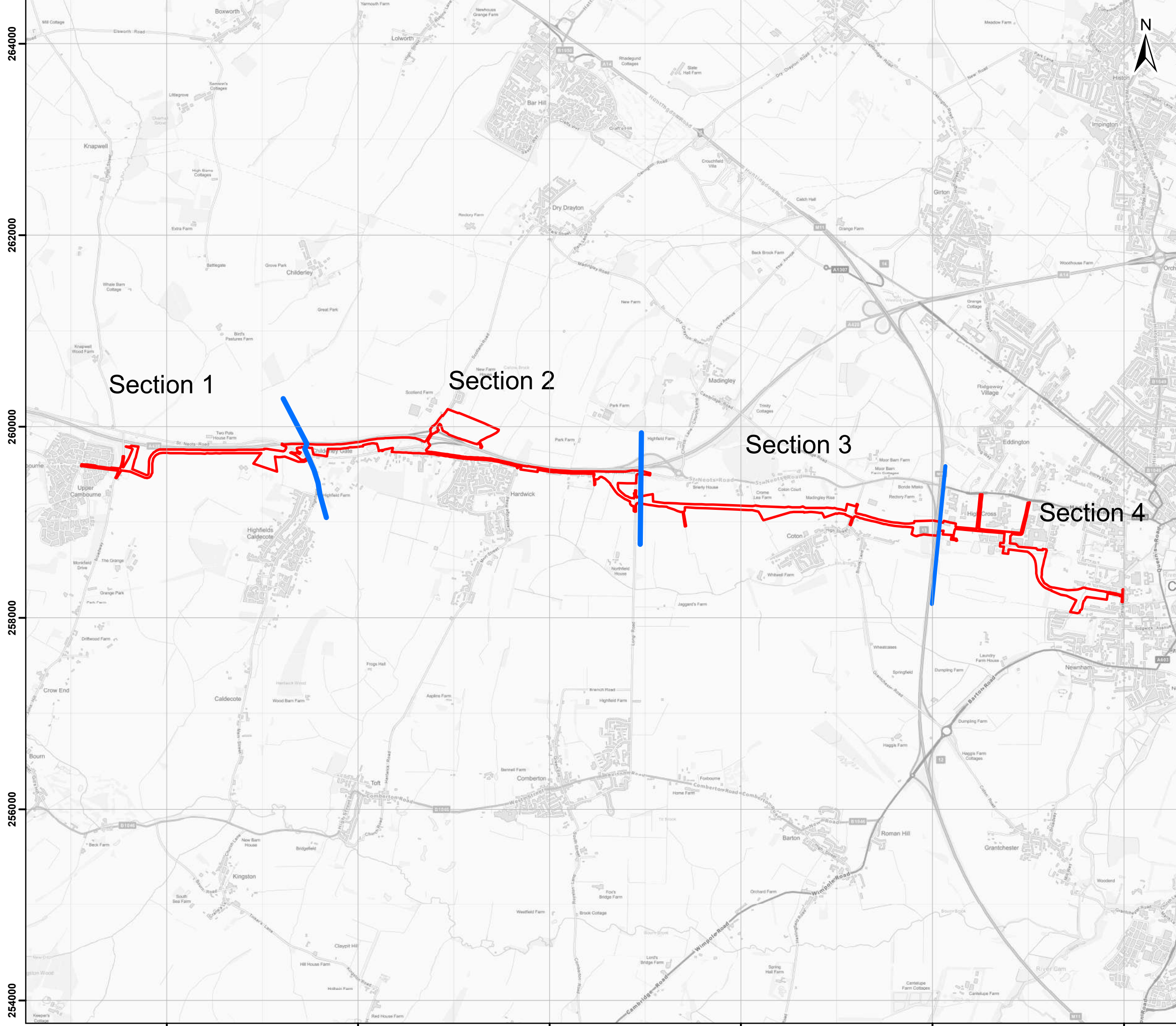
Assess. (A) ref.	Description	Period	HER ref / NHLE ref. / site code
	A house built in 1932 by George Checkley. It is a two-storeyed reinforced concrete structure, formerly known as Thurso House.		

# Appendix B

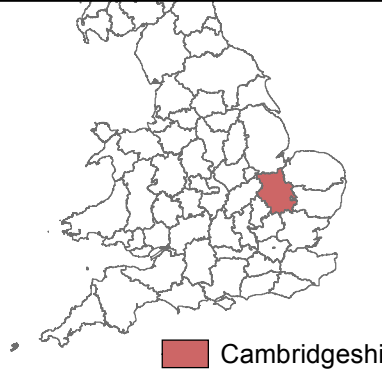
## FIGURES



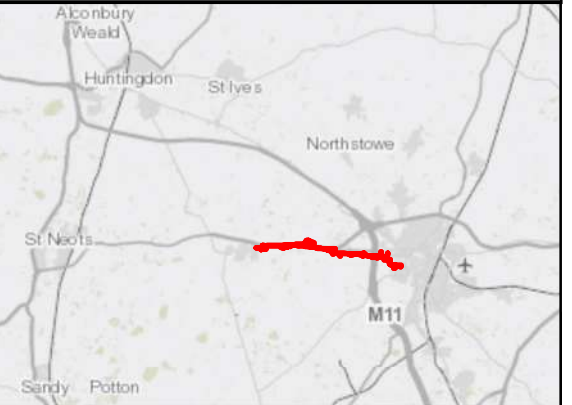
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Date Saved: 25/05/2023





### Cambourne to Cambridge Order



Cambridgeshire



#### Key

-  C2C Scheme Boundary
-  Section Boundary

0 600 1,200 1,800 2,400

Meters

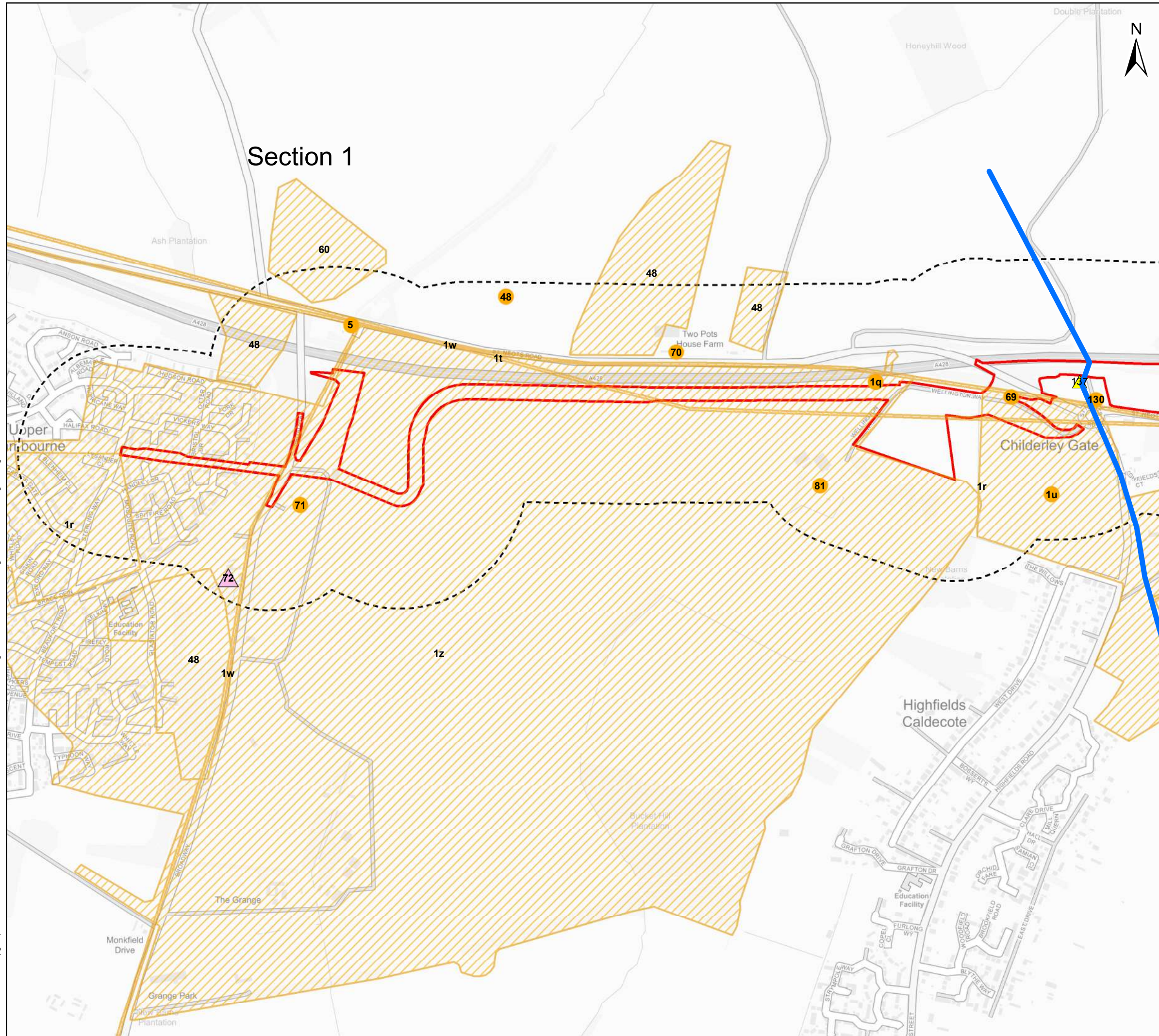


Client: Greater Cambridge Partnership

Project: C2C Scheme

Title: Figure 1 Site Location

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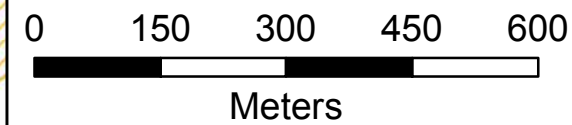
# Section 1

## Cambourne to Cambridge Order



- Key**
- Listed Buildings
  - Archaeological feature/findspot (point)
  - Archaeological feature/findspot (area known)
  - Registered Parks and Gardens
  - Non-designated asset
  - Study area 250m
  - C2C Scheme Boundary
  - Section Boundary

Note: The asset labelling in figures refers to the gazetteer numbers, excluding the prefix A

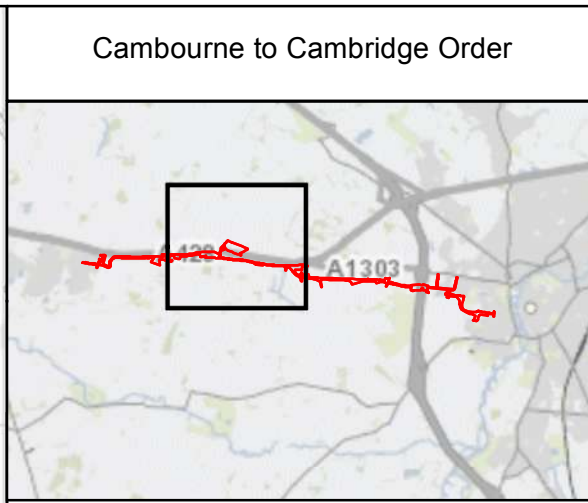
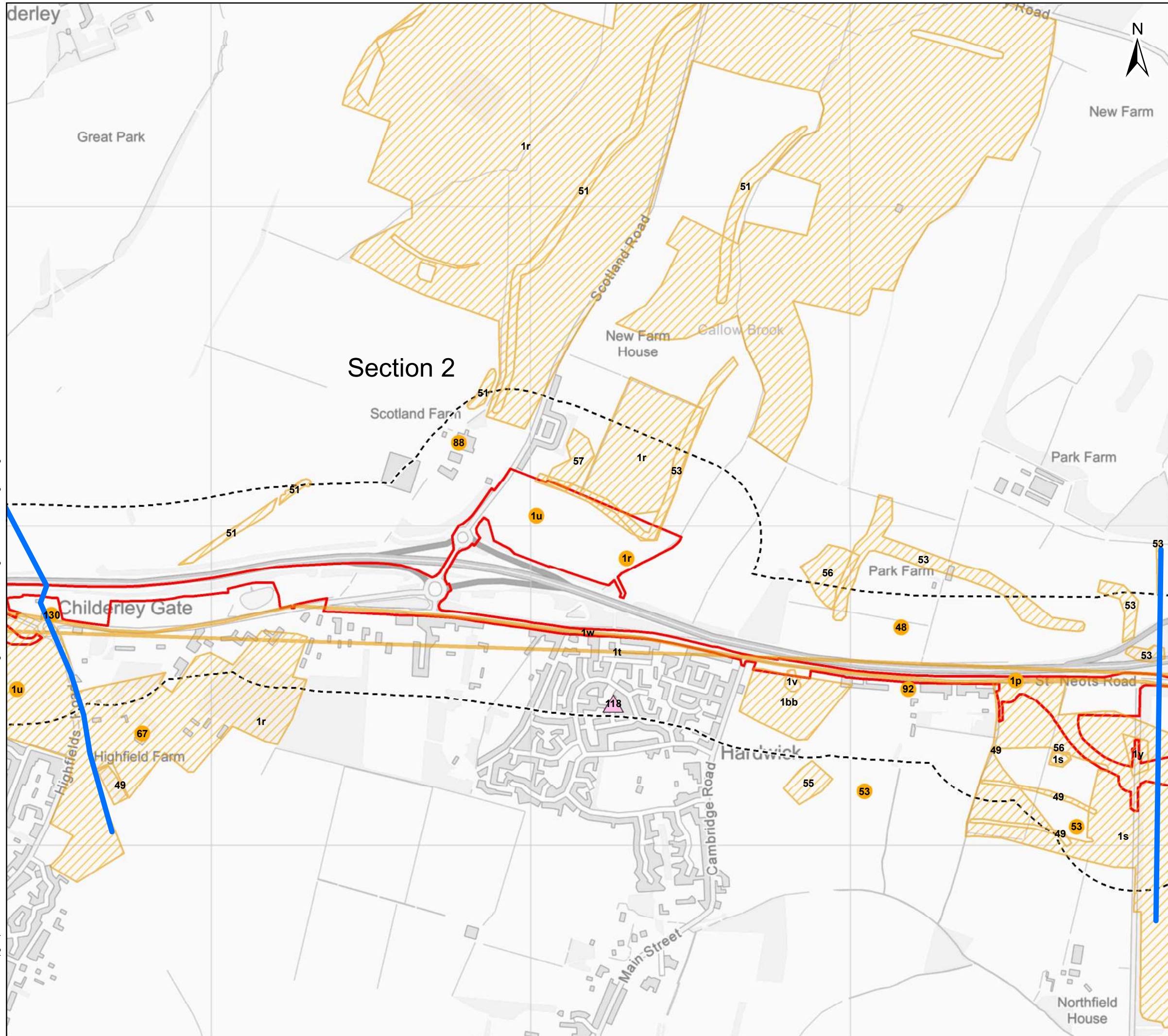


Client:  
**Greater Cambridge Partnership**

Project:  
**C2C Scheme**

Title:  
**Figure 2.1  
Historic Environment features map: Section 1**

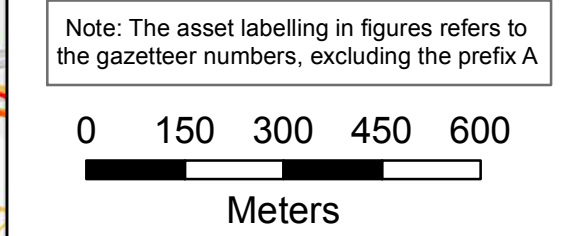
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**Key**

- Listed Buildings
- Archaeological feature/findspot (point)
- Archaeological feature/findspot (area known)
- Registered Parks and Gardens
- Study area 250m
- C2C Scheme Boundary
- Section Boundary

Note: The asset labelling in figures refers to the gazetteer numbers, excluding the prefix A

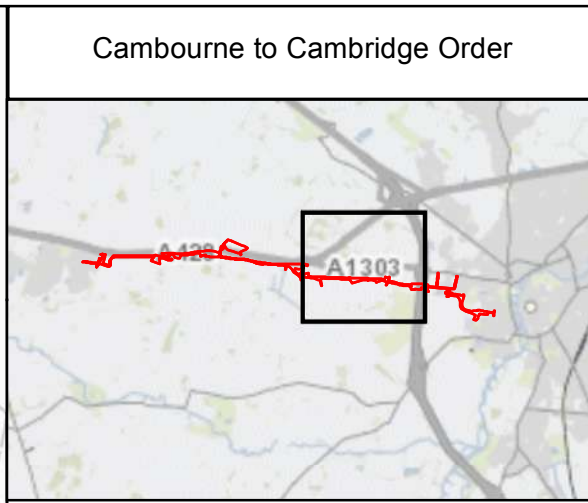
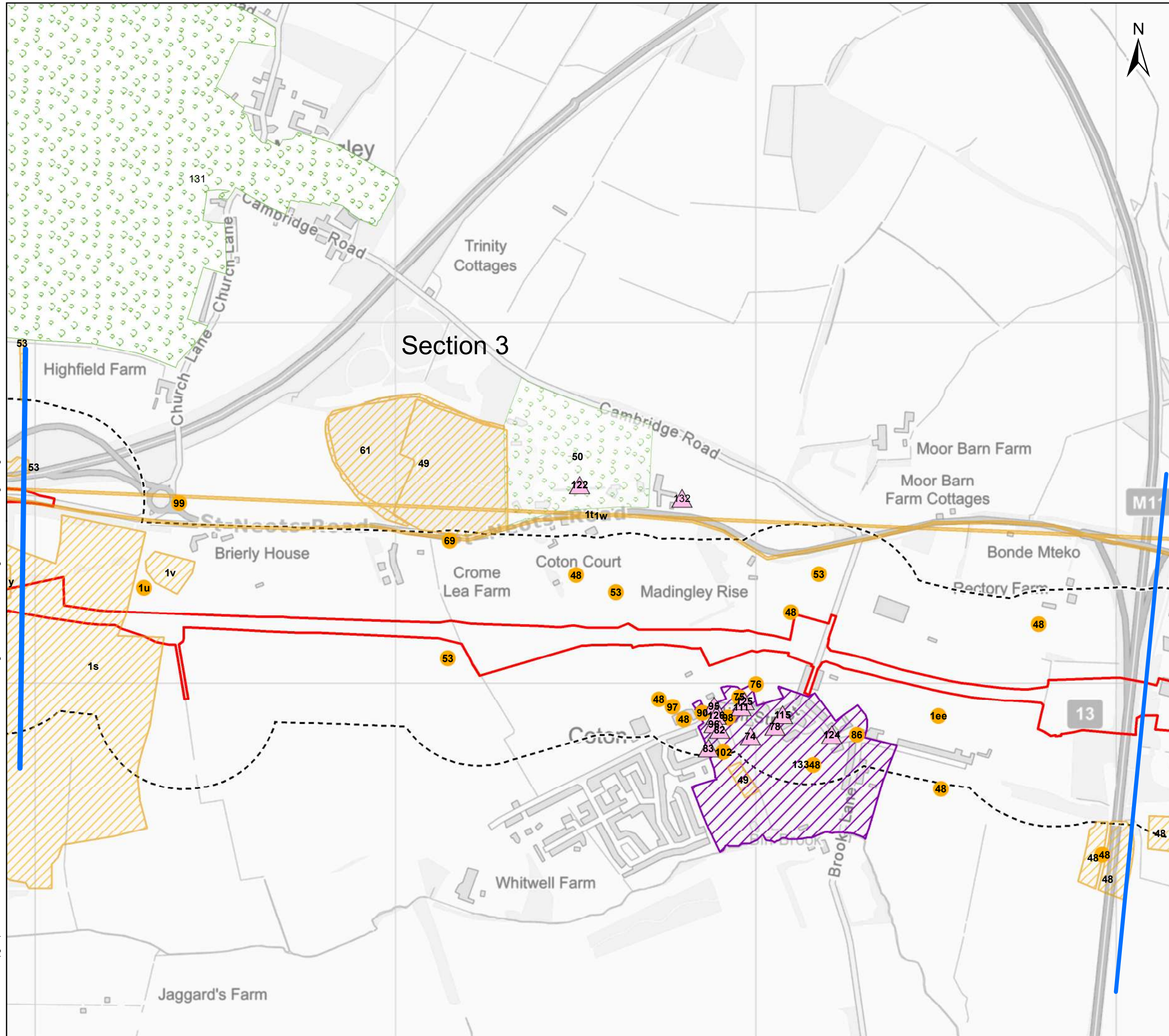


Client:  
**Greater Cambridge Partnership**

Project:  
**C2C Scheme**

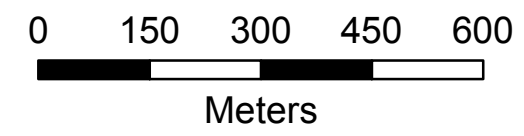
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Historic Environment features map: Section 2**

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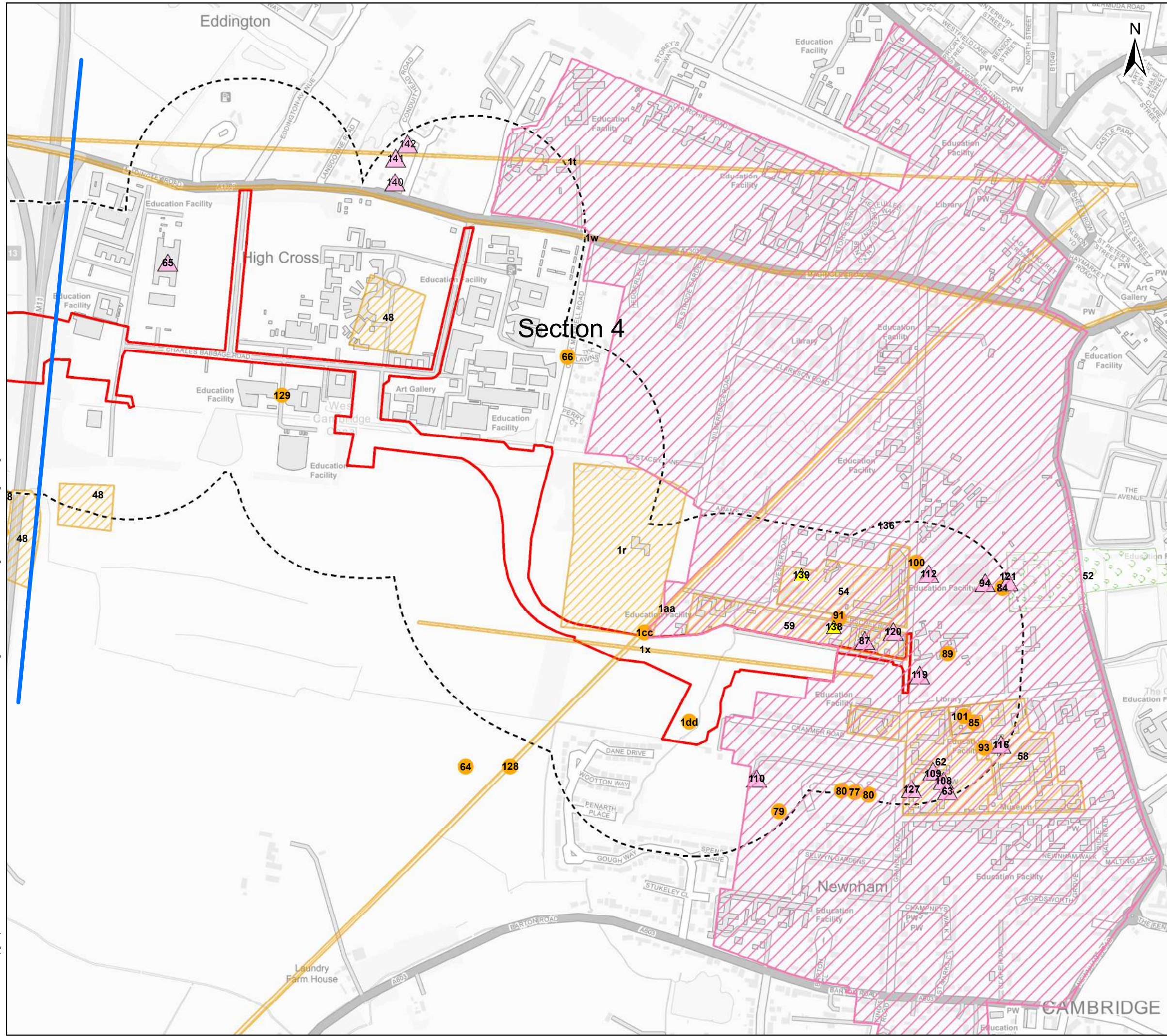


- Key**
- ▲ Listed Buildings
  - Archaeological feature/findspot (point)
  - Archaeological feature/findspot (area known)
  - Registered Parks and Gardens
  - Conservation Area
  - Study area 250m
  - C2C Scheme Boundary
  - Section Boundary

Note: The asset labelling in figures refers to the gazetteer numbers, excluding the prefix A



Client:	Greater Cambridge Partnership
Project:	C2C Scheme
Title:	Figure 2.3 Historic Environment features map: Section 3
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Drawn:	RK
Checked:	BW
Approved:	DT



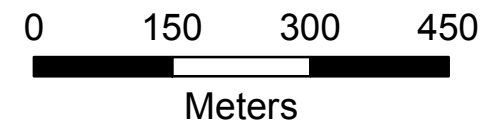
Cambourne to Cambridge Order



Key

- Listed Buildings
- Archaeological feature/findspot (point)
- Archaeological feature/findspot (area known)
- Conservation Area
- Registered Parks and Gardens
- Non-designated Assets
- Study area 250m
- C2C Scheme Boundary
- Section Boundary

Note: The asset labelling in figures refers to the gazetteer numbers, excluding the prefix A

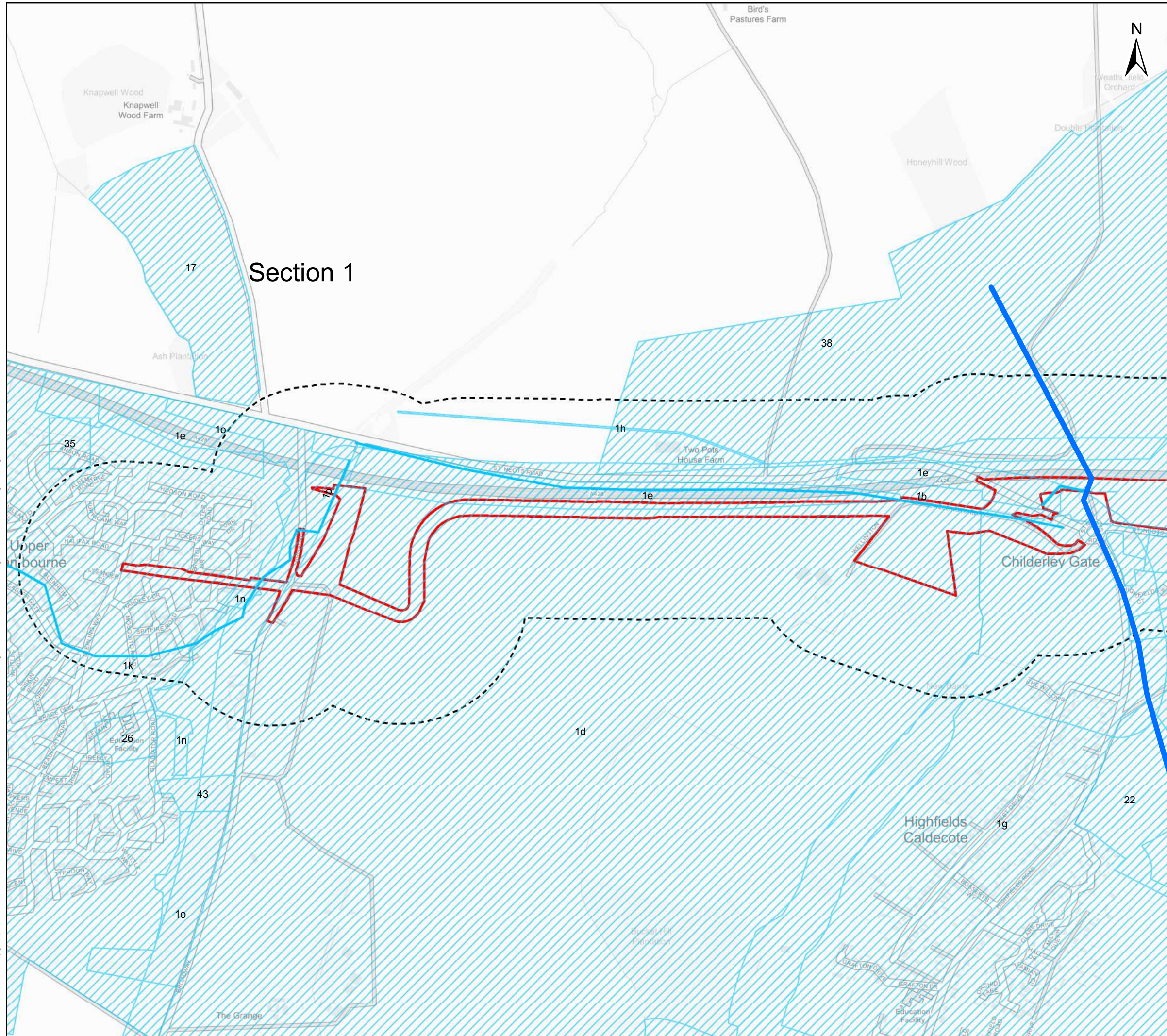


Client: Greater Cambridge Partnership

Project: C2C Scheme

Title: Figure 2.4  
Historic Environment features map: Section 4

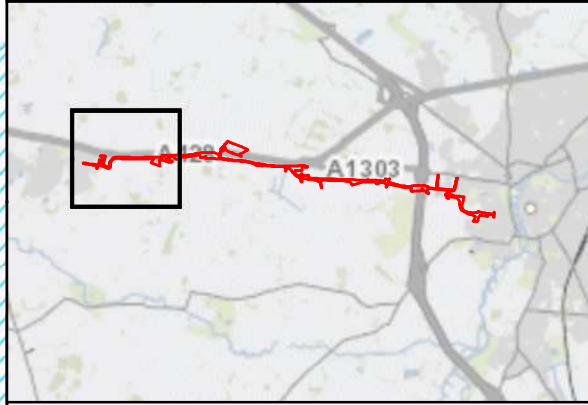
Date: 31/05/2023 Scale: 8,200 @ A3  
Drawn: RK Checked: BW Approved: DT



# Section 1

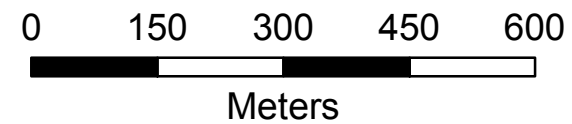


## Cambourne to Cambridge Order



- Key**
- Past archaeological investigation (area known)
  - Past archaeological investigation (point)
  - Past archaeological investigation (line)
  - Study area 250m
  - C2C Scheme Boundary
  - Section Boundary

Note: The asset labelling in figures refers to the gazetteer numbers, excluding the prefix A



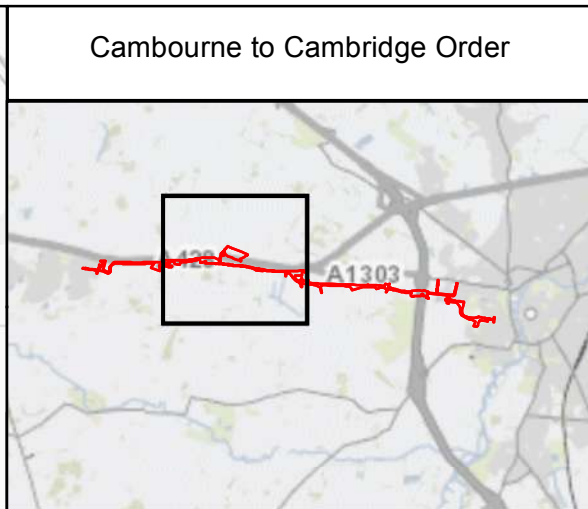
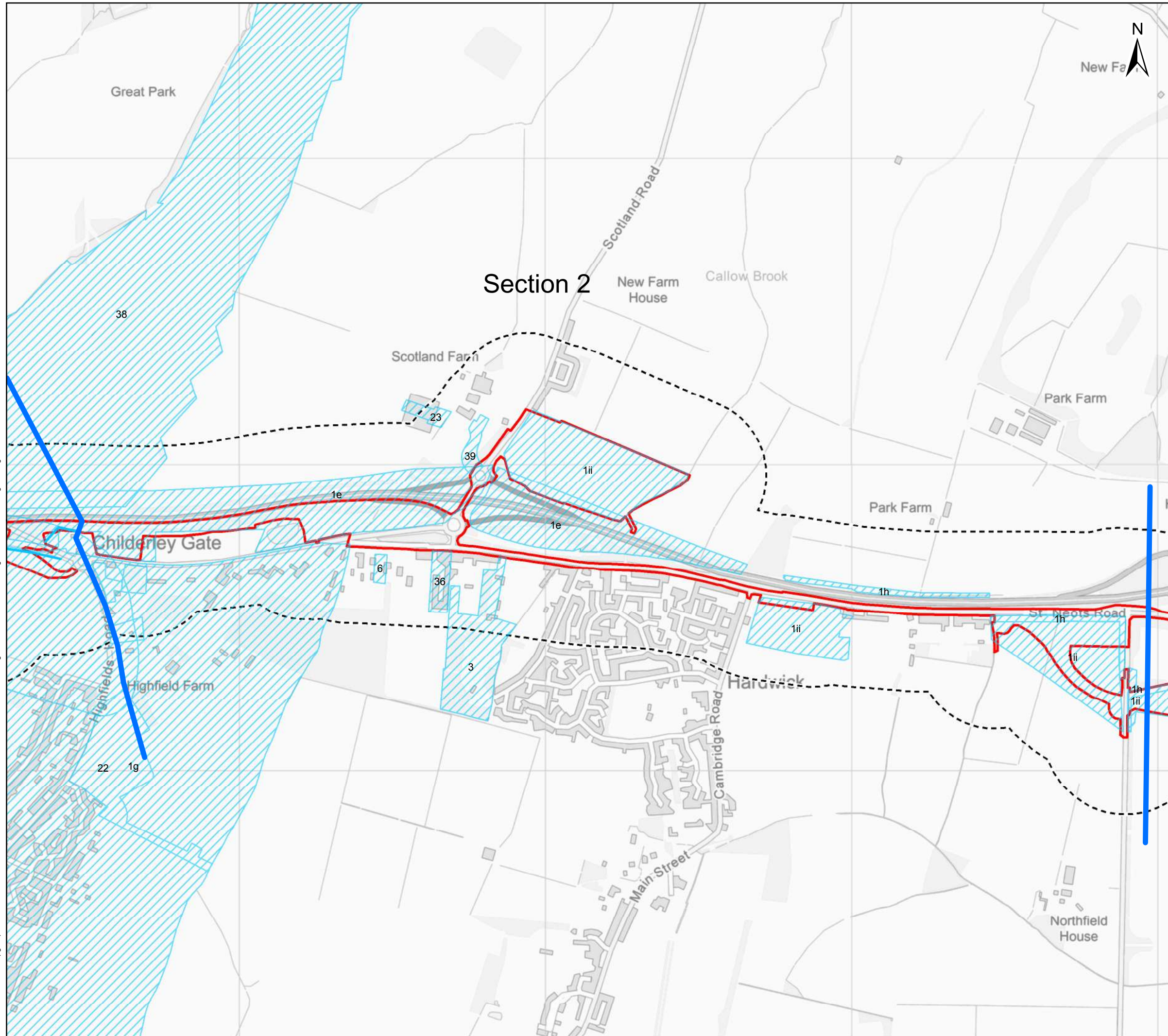
Client: Greater Cambridge Partnership

Project: C2C Scheme

Title: Figure 3.1  
Archaeological investigations map: Section 1

Date: 24/05/2023      Scale: 9,000 @ A3  
 Drawn: RK      Checked: BW      Approved: DT

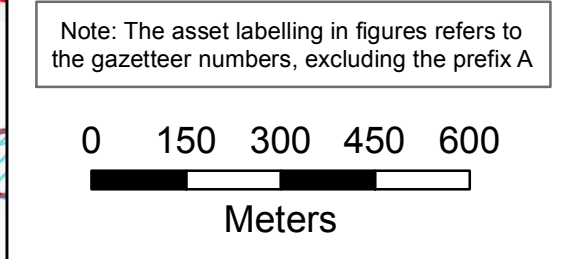




**Key**

- Past archaeological investigation (area known)
- Past archaeological investigation (point)
- Past archaeological investigation (line)
- Study area 250m
- C2C Scheme Boundary
- Section Boundary

Note: The asset labelling in figures refers to the gazetteer numbers, excluding the prefix A

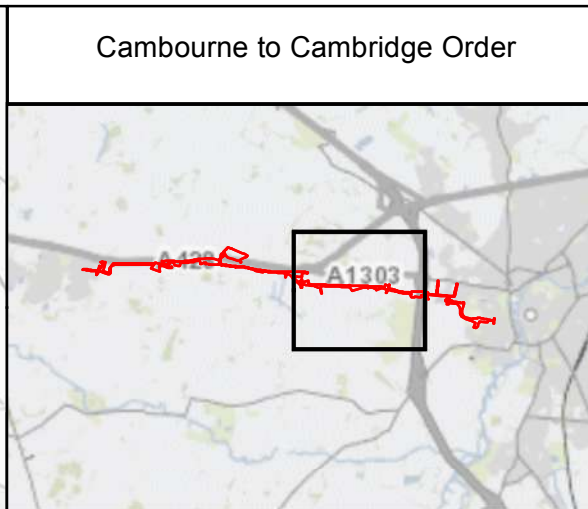
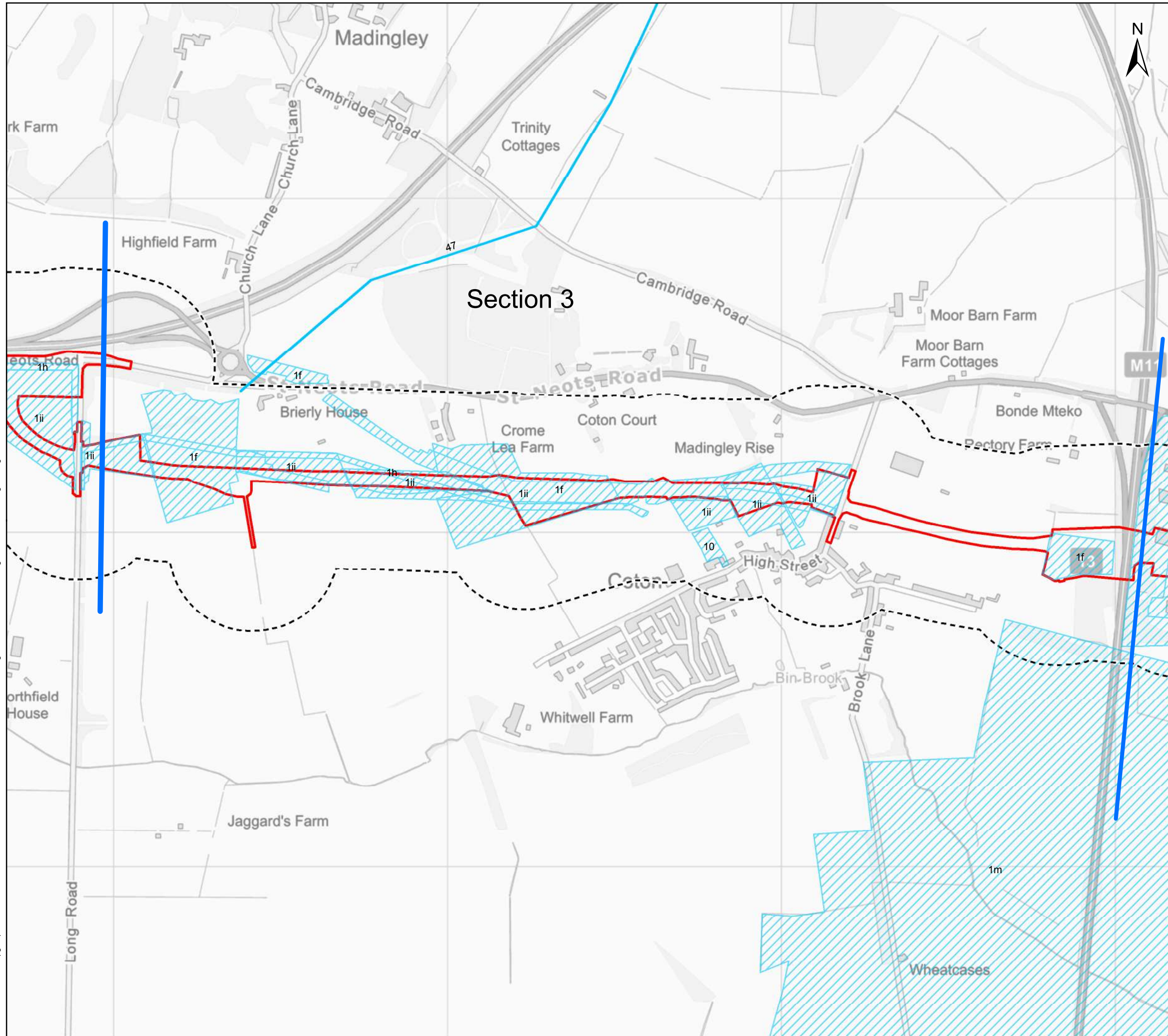


Client:  
Greater Cambridge Partnership

Project:  
C2C Scheme

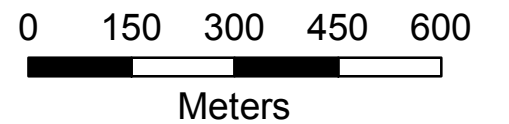
Title:  
Figure 3.2  
Archaeological investigations map: Section 2

Date: 24/05/2023 Scale: 12,000 @ A3  
Drawn: RK Checked: BW Approved: DT



- Key**
- Past archaeological investigation (area known)
  - Past archaeological investigation (point)
  - Past archaeological investigation (line)
  - Study area 250m
  - C2C Scheme Boundary
  - Section Boundary

Note: The asset labelling in figures refers to the gazetteer numbers, excluding the prefix A

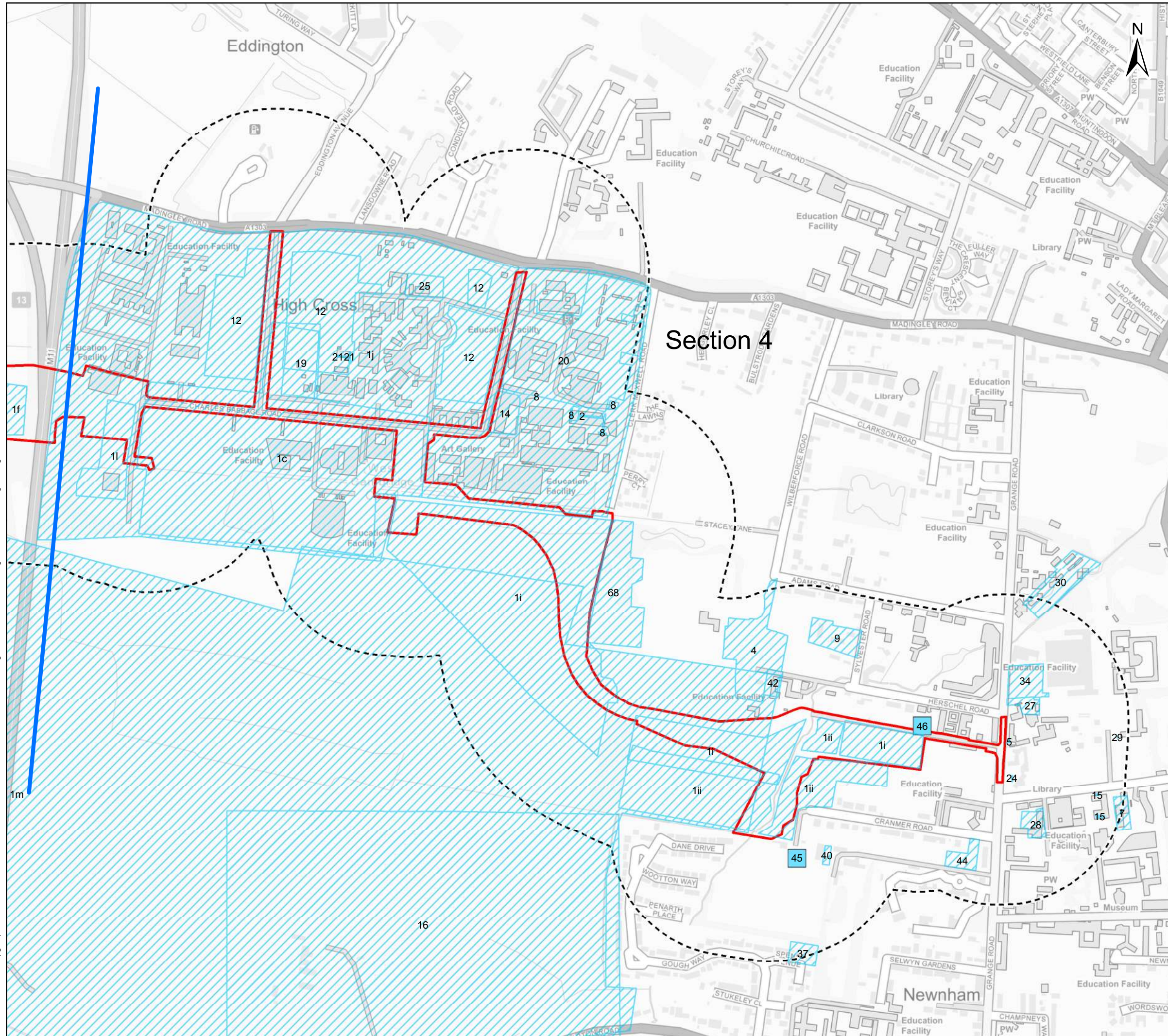


Client:  
**Greater Cambridge Partnership**

Project:  
**C2C Scheme**

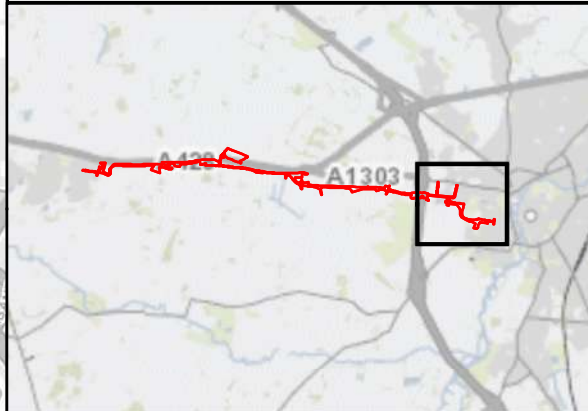
Title:  
**Figure 3.3  
Archaeological investigations map: Section 3**

Date: 24/05/2023      Scale: 11,000 @ A3  
 Drawn: RK      Checked: BW      Approved: DT



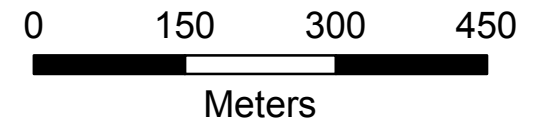
### Section 4

### Cambourne to Cambridge Order



- Key**
- Past archaeological investigation (area known)
  - Past archaeological investigation (point)
  - Past archaeological investigation (line)
  - Study area 250m
  - C2C Scheme Boundary
  - Section Boundary

Note: The asset labelling in figures refers to the gazetteer numbers, excluding the prefix A

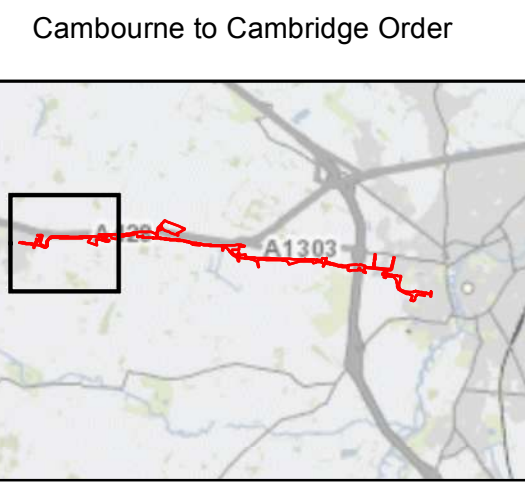
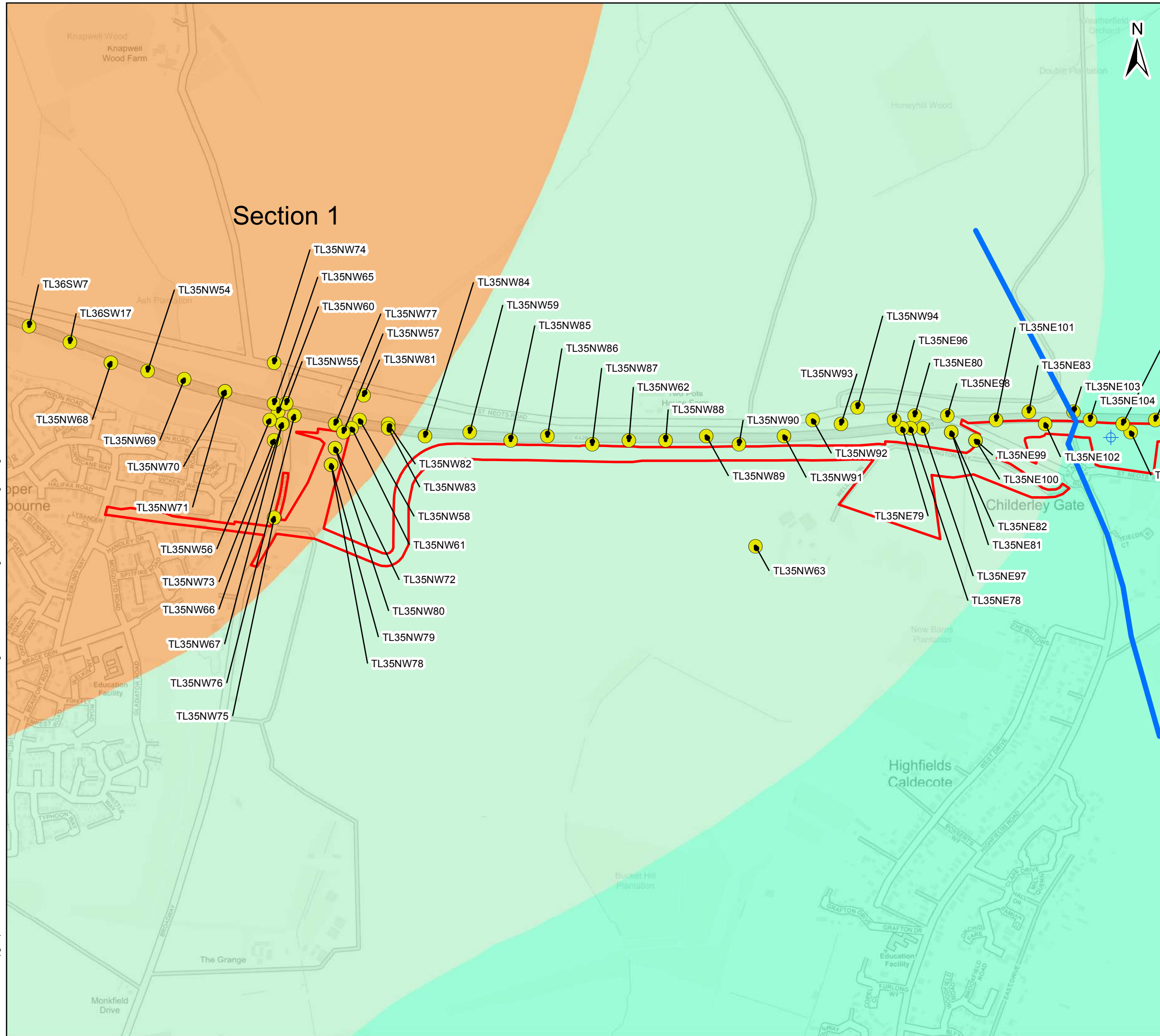


Client:  
**Greater Cambridge Partnership**

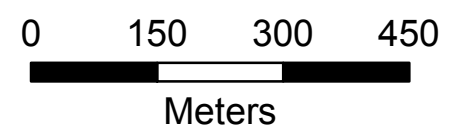
Project:  
**C2C Scheme**

Title:  
**Figure 3.4  
Archaeological investigations map: Section 4**

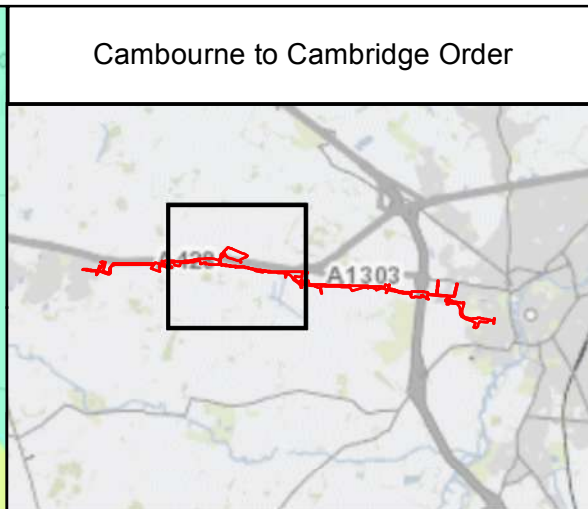
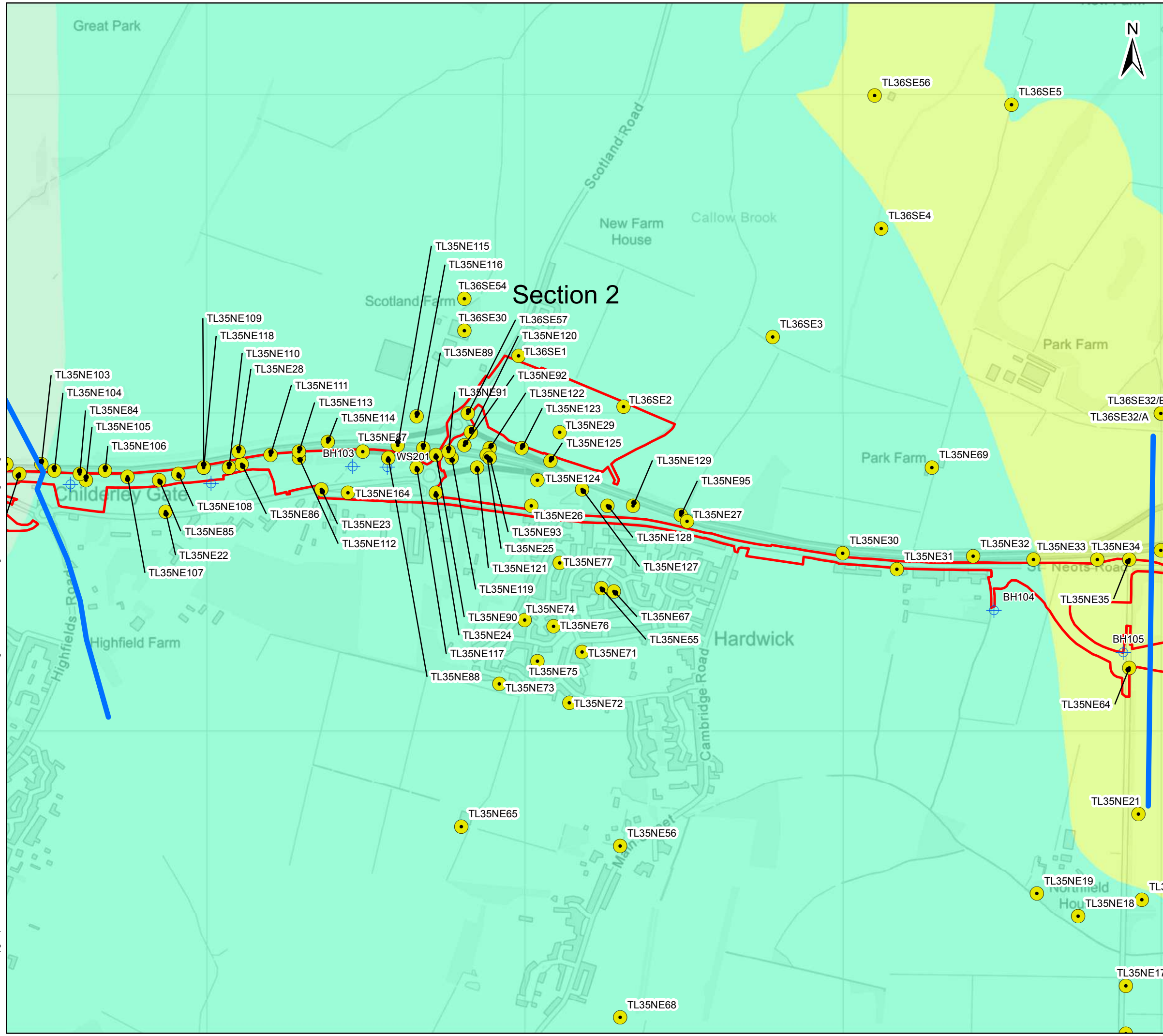
Date: 24/05/2023      Scale: 7,500 @ A3  
 Drawn: RK      Checked: BW      Approved: DT



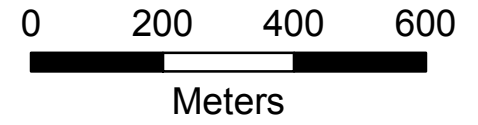
- Key**
- Historic borehole/ window sample
  - ⊕ Boreholes-Endeavour Drilling Ltd, December 2022
  - ▭ C2C Scheme Boundary
  - ▬ Section boundary
  - Kimmeridge clay Formation (Bedrock)
  - Woburn Sands Formation - Mudston (Bedrock)
  - Gault Formation (Bedrock)



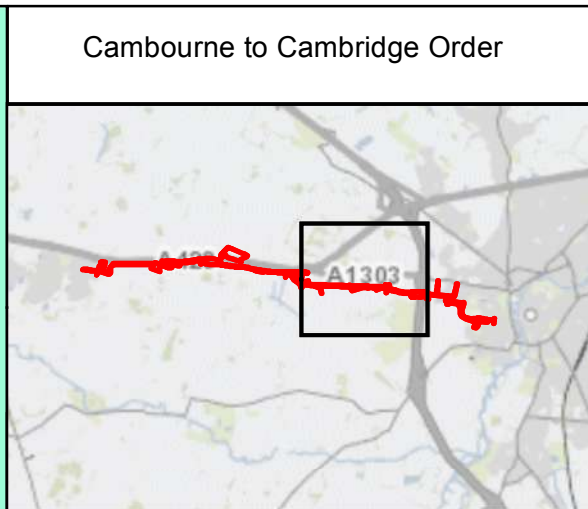
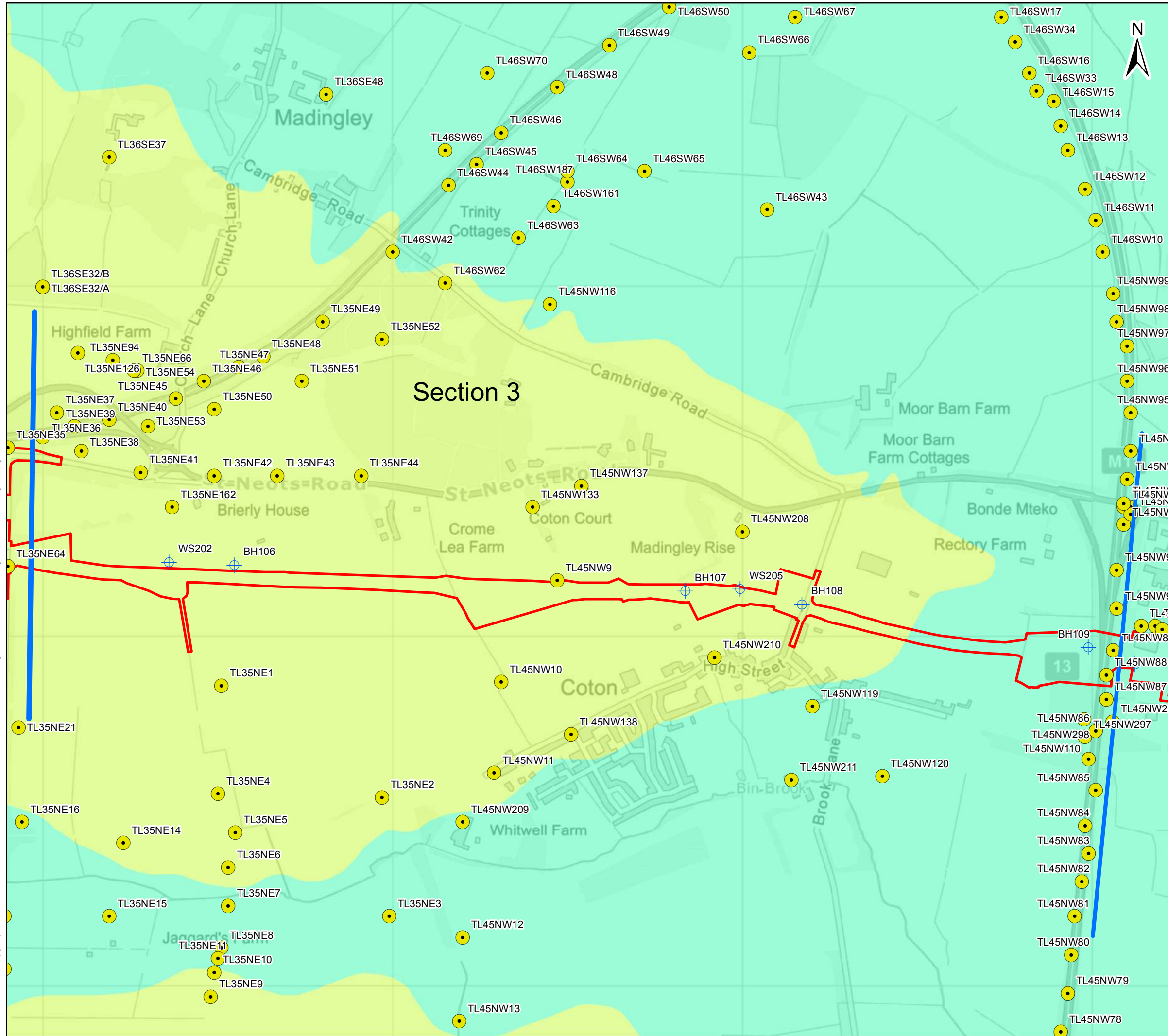
Client:	Greater Cambridge Partnership	
Project:	C2C Scheme	
Title:	Figure 4.1 Geology map and borehole locations (British Geological Survey): Section 1	
Date:	24/05/2023	Scale: 9,000 @ A3
Drawn:	RK	Checked: BW      Approved: DT



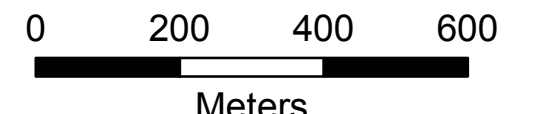
- Key**
- Historic borehole/ window sample
  - ⊕ Boreholes-Endeavour Drilling Ltd, December 2022
  - C2C Scheme Boundary
  - Section Boundary
  - West Melbury Marly Chalk Formation (Bedrock)
  - Gault Formation (Bedrock)



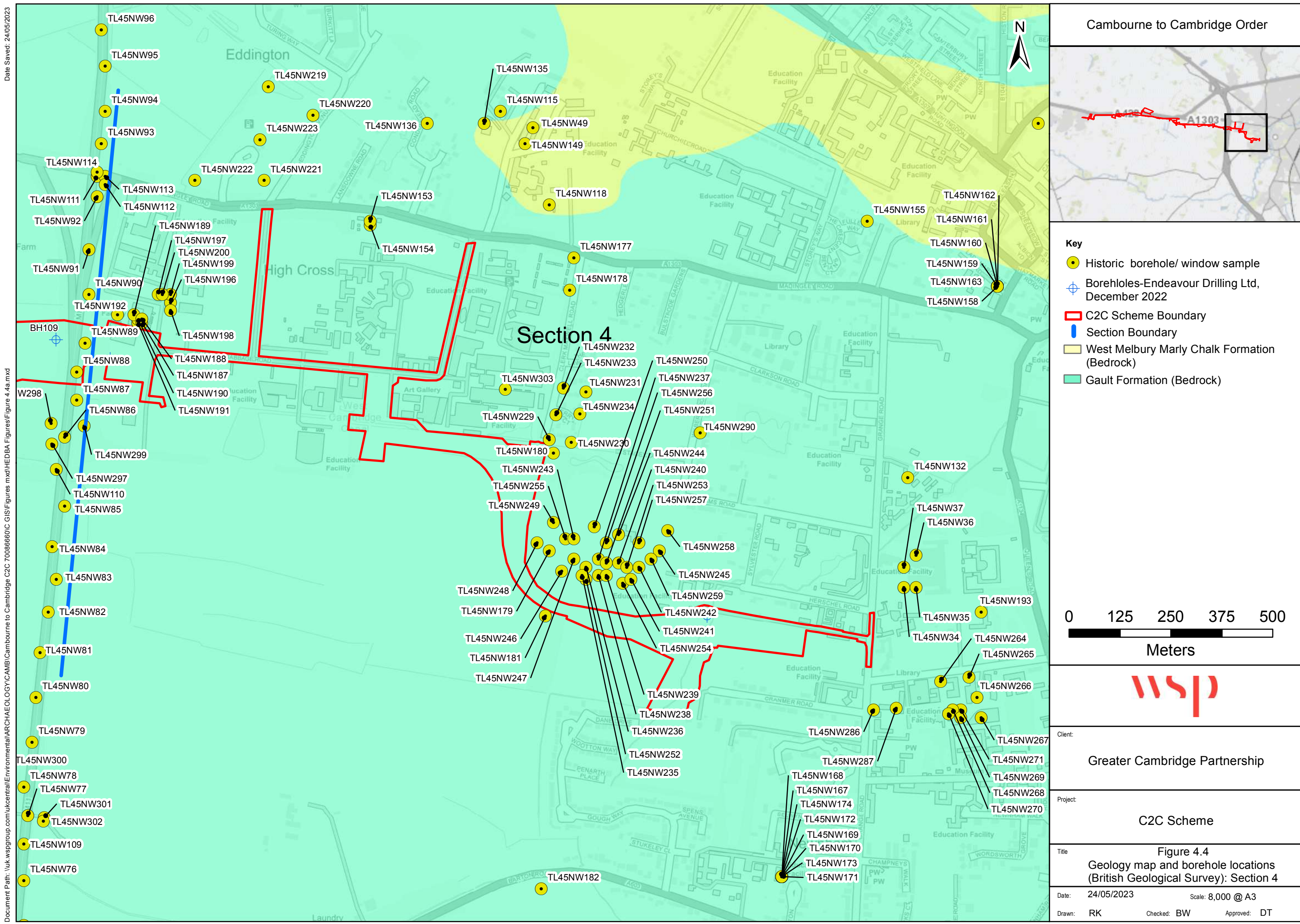
Client:	Greater Cambridge Partnership	
Project:	C2C Scheme	
Title:	Figure 4.2 Geology map and borehole locations (British Geological Survey): Section 2	
Date:	24/05/2023	Scale: 11,500 @ A3
Drawn:	RK	Checked: BW    Approved: DT



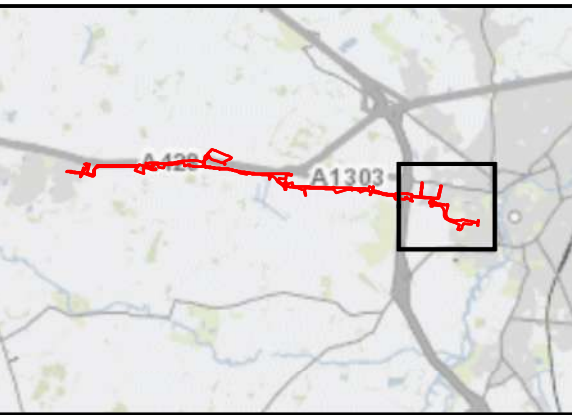
- Key**
- Historic borehole/ window sample
  - ⊕ Boreholes-Endeavour Drilling Ltd, December 2022
  - ▬ C2C Scheme Boundary
  - ▬ Section Boundary
  - West Melbury Marly Chalk Formation (Bedrock)
  - Gault Formation (Bedrock)



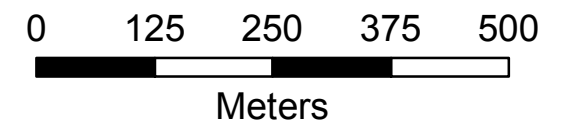
<small>Client:</small>	Greater Cambridge Partnership
<small>Project:</small>	C2C Scheme
<small>Title:</small>	Figure 4.3 Geology map and borehole locations (British Geological Survey): Section 3
<small>Date:</small>	24/05/2023
<small>Scale:</small>	10,500 @ A3
<small>Drawn:</small>	RK
<small>Checked:</small>	BW
<small>Approved:</small>	DT



Cambourne to Cambridge Order



- Key**
- Historic borehole/ window sample
  - ⊕ Boreholes-Endeavour Drilling Ltd, December 2022
  - C2C Scheme Boundary
  - Section Boundary
  - West Melbury Marly Chalk Formation (Bedrock)
  - Gault Formation (Bedrock)



Client:  
**Greater Cambridge Partnership**

Project:  
**C2C Scheme**

Title:  
**Figure 4.4  
Geology map and borehole locations  
(British Geological Survey): Section 4**

Date: 24/05/2023      Scale: 8,000 @ A3  
 Drawn: RK      Checked: BW      Approved: DT

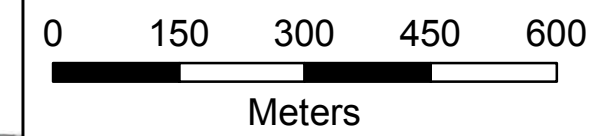
Date Saved: 24/05/2023  
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Cambourne to Cambridge Order



Key  
C2C Scheme Boundary



Client:  
Greater Cambridge Partnership

Project:  
C2C Scheme

Title: Figure 5 - Trench plan for works undertaken at Bourn Airfield (A1d) (Adapted from Figure 2 in Oxford Archaeology East 2018)

Date: 24/05/2023 Scale: 9,000 @ A3  
Drawn: RK Checked: BW Approved: DT

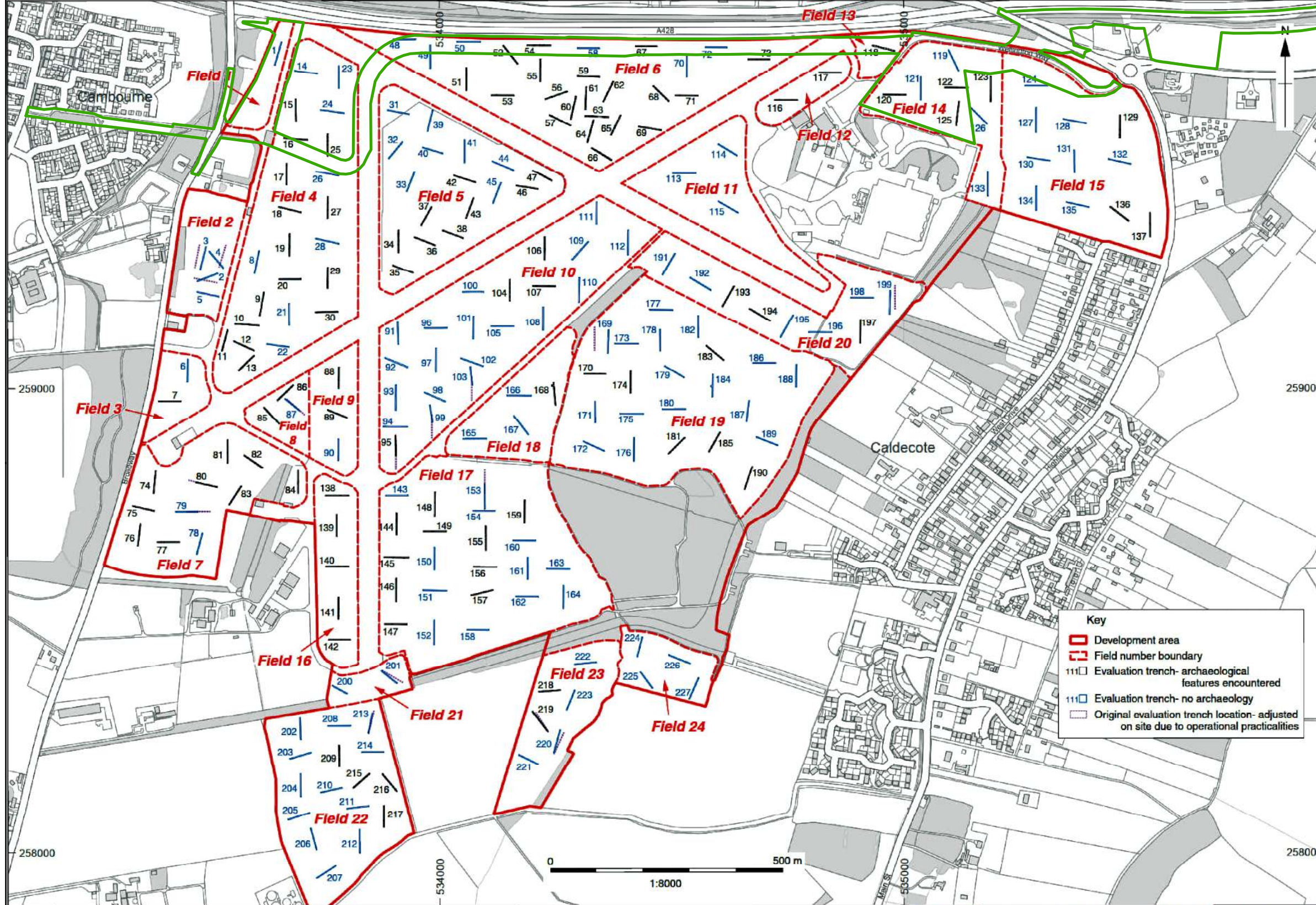


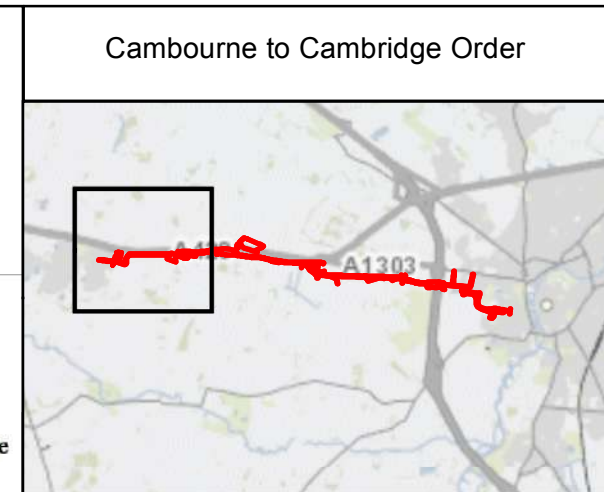
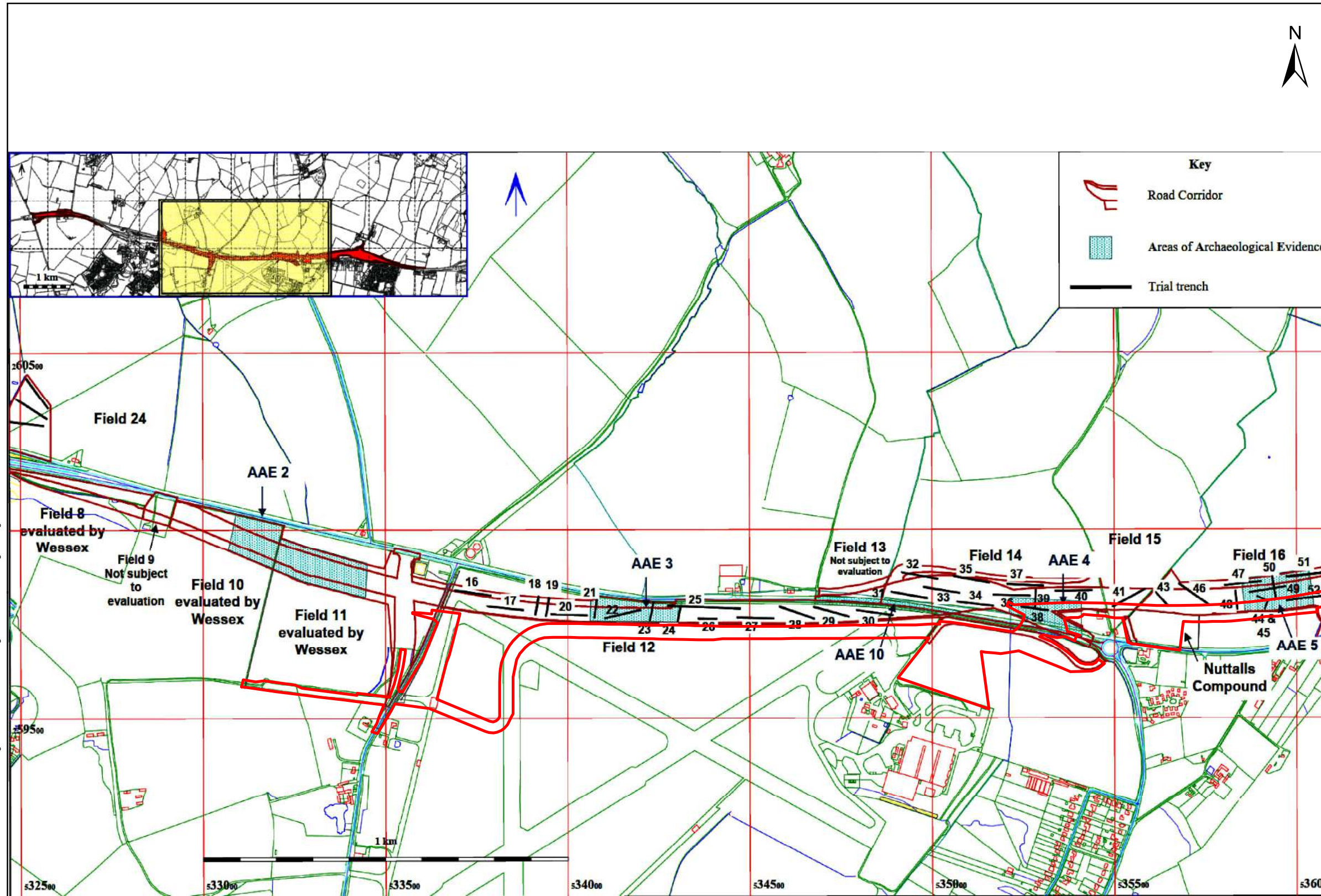
Figure 2: Trench plan

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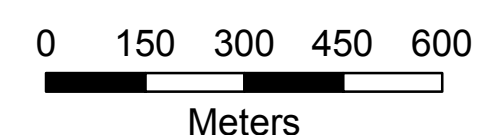


**Key**

- Road Corridor
- Areas of Archaeological Evidence
- Trial trench

**Key**

- C2C Scheme Boundary

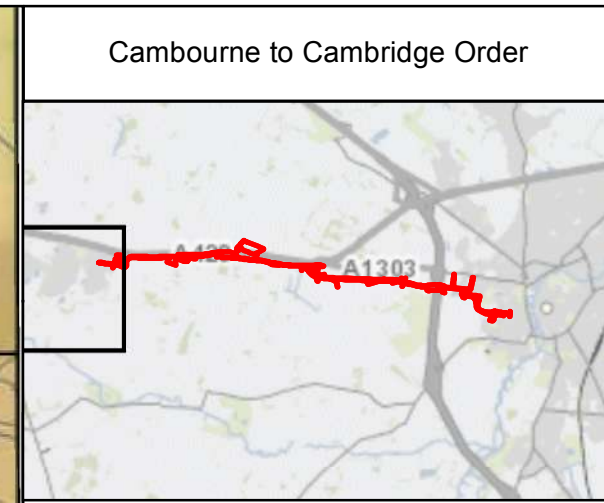
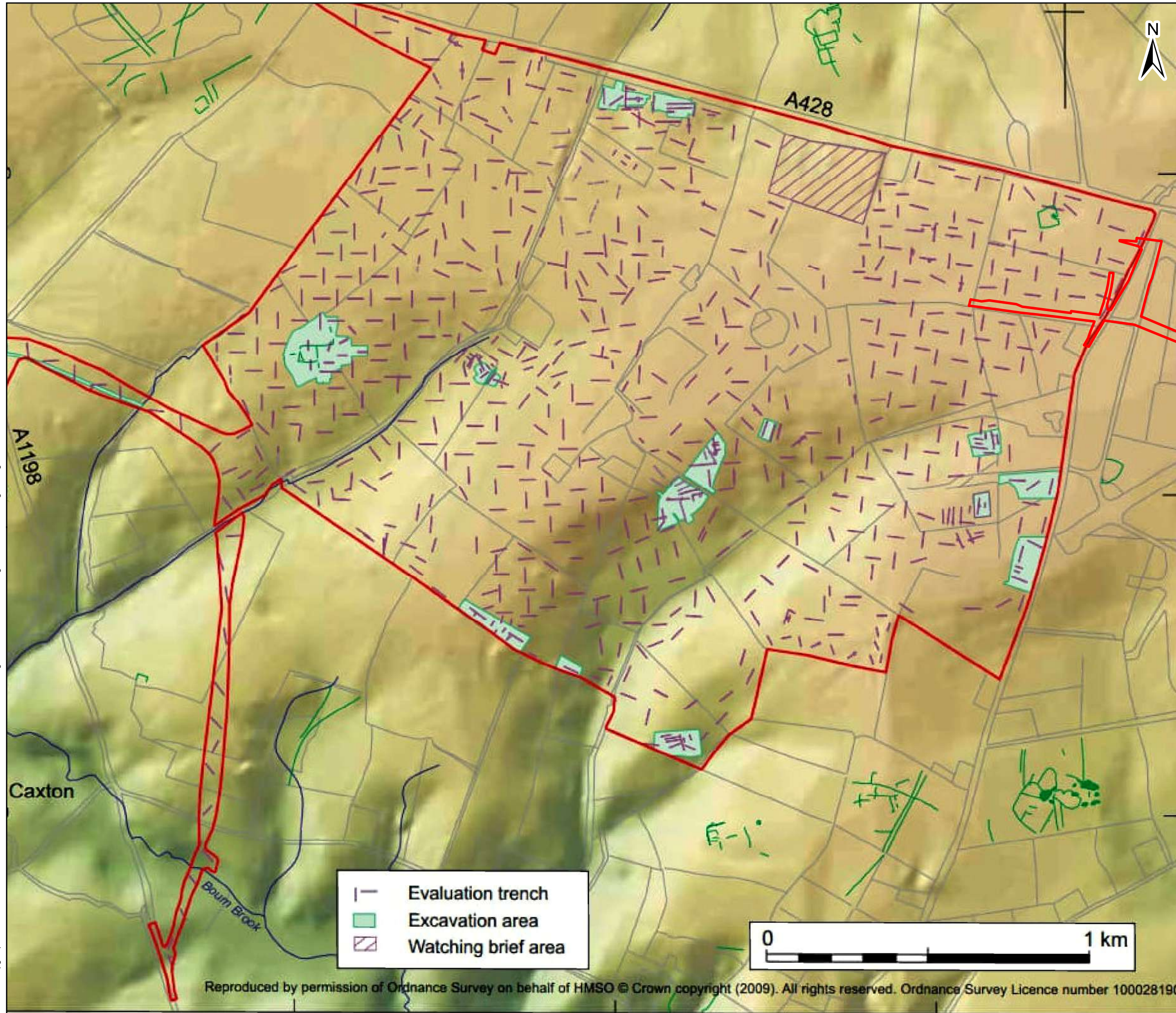


Client:  
Greater Cambridge Partnership

Project:  
C2C Scheme

Title: Figure 6 - Trench plan for works undertaken as part of the A428 Caxton to Hardwick Improvement Scheme (A1e) (Adapted from Figure 4 in Albion Archaeology 2005)

Date: 24/05/2023 Scale: 11,453 @ A3  
Drawn: RK Checked: BW Approved: DT



**Key**

▭ C2C Scheme Boundary

0 150 300 450 600  
Meters



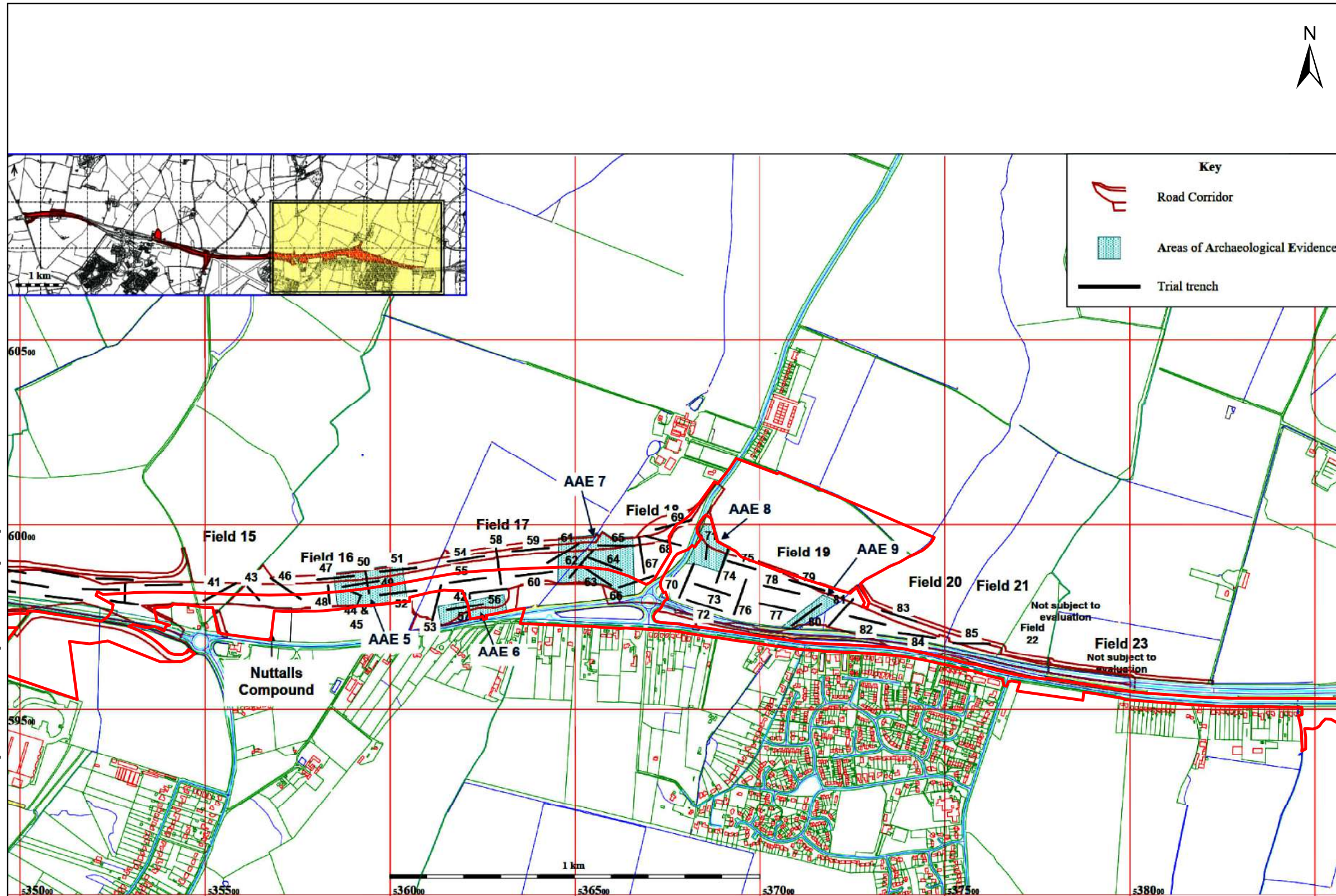
Client:  
Greater Cambridge Partnership

Project:  
C2C Scheme

Title: Figure 7 - Trench plan for works undertaken between 1989-2006 in advance of the Cambourne New Settlement (A10) (Adapted from Figure 2 in Wessex Archaeology 2006)

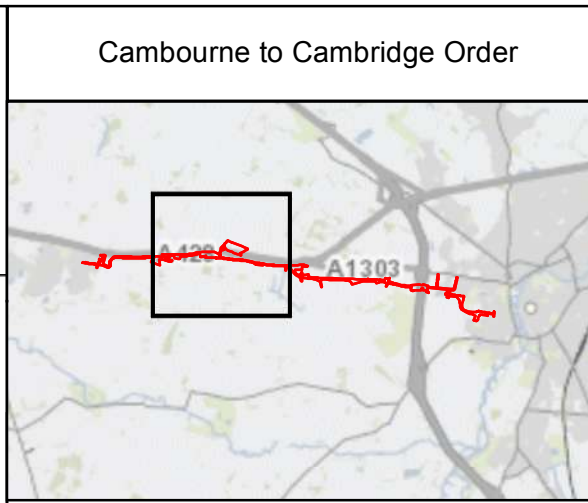
Date: 24/05/2023 Scale: 200,000 @ A3  
Drawn: RK Checked: BW Approved: DT

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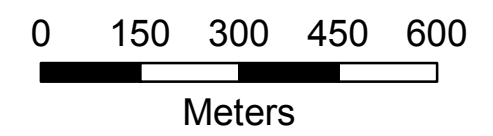
**Key**

- Road Corridor
- Areas of Archaeological Evidence
- Trial trench



**Key**

- C2C Scheme Boundary

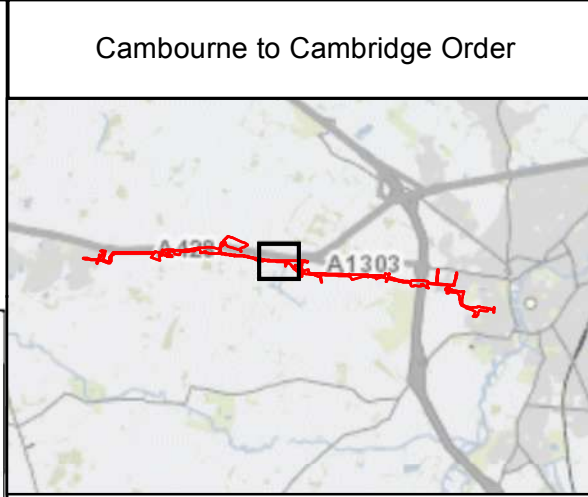
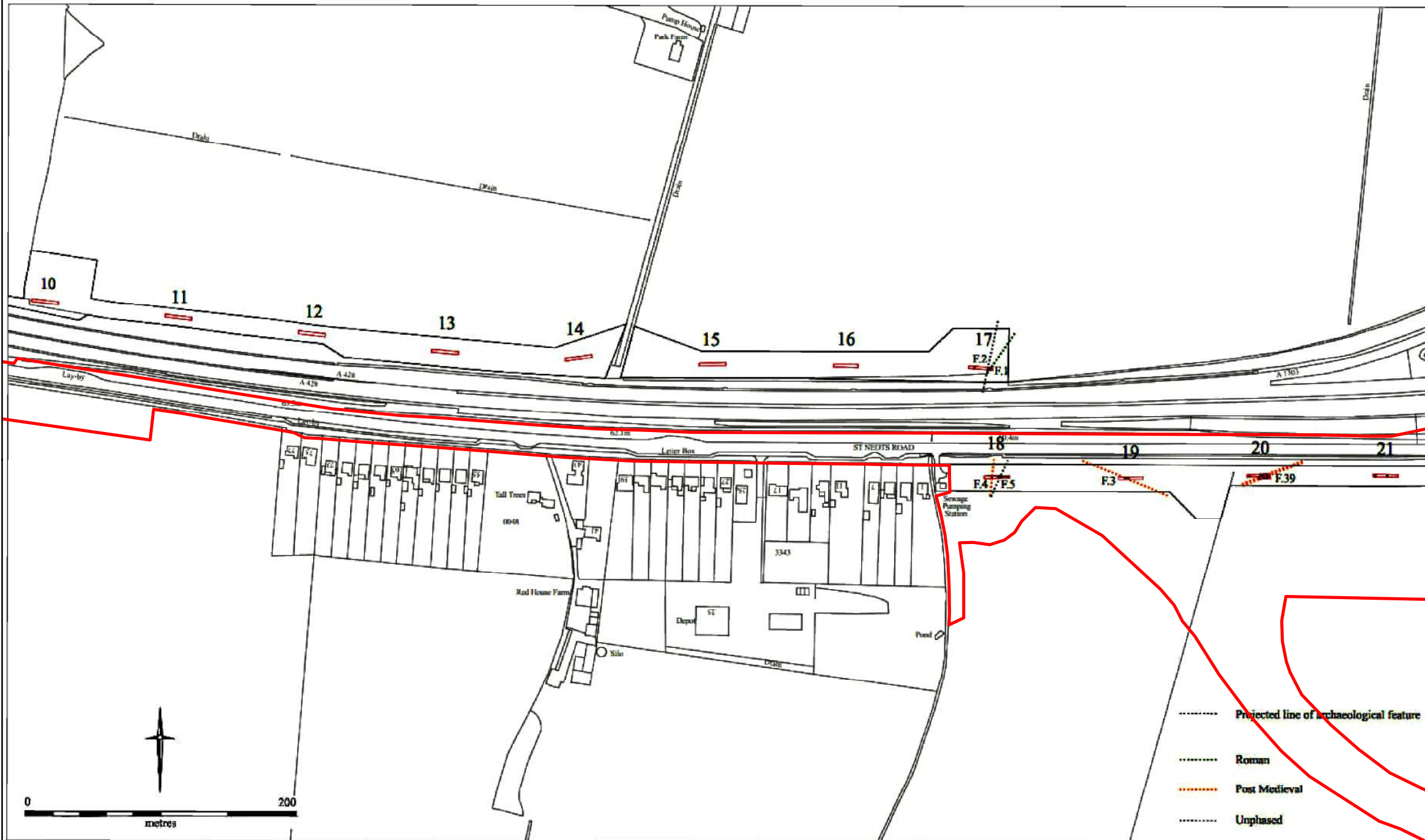



Client:  
**Greater Cambridge Partnership**

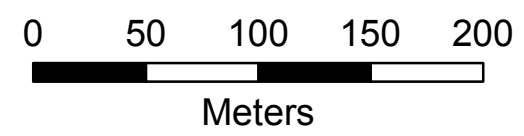
Project:  
**C2C Scheme**

Title: **Figure 8 - Trench plan for works undertaken as part of the A428 Caxton to Hardwick Improvement Scheme (A1e) (Adapted from Figure 5 in Albion Archaeology 2005)**

Date: 24/05/2023 Scale: 11,446 @ A3  
Drawn: RK Checked: BW Approved: DT



**Key**  
 C2C Scheme Boundary

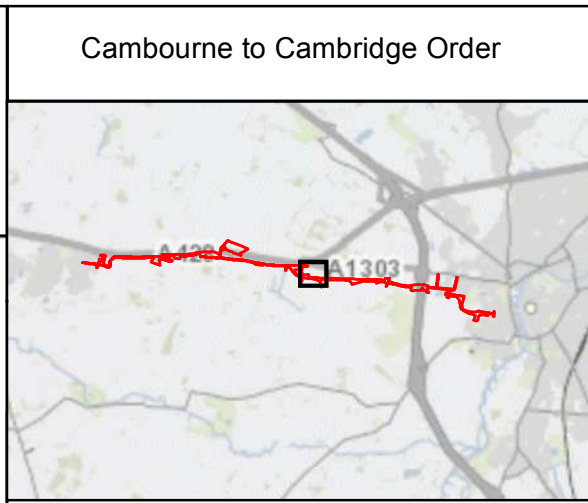
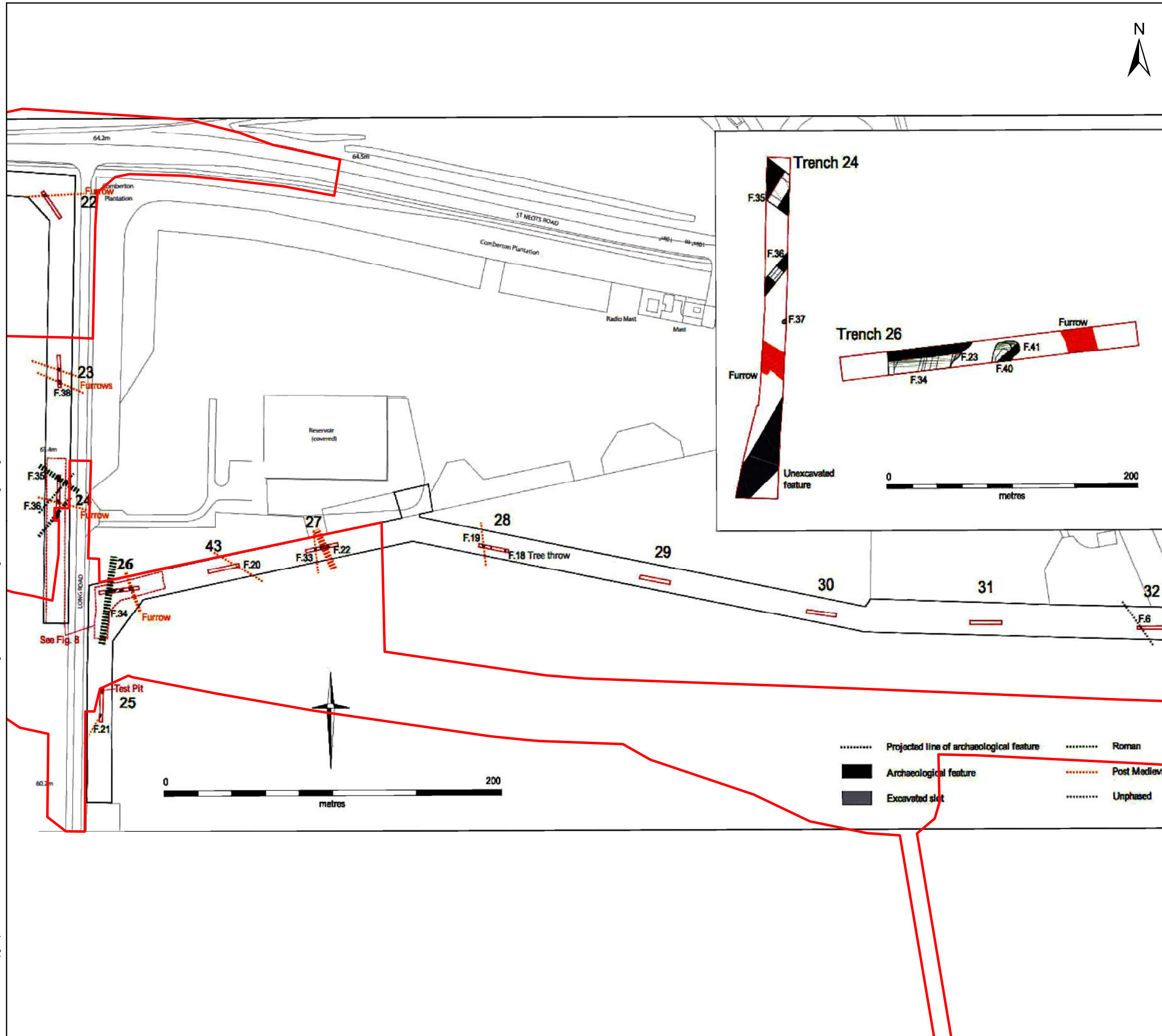


Client:  
 Greater Cambridge Partnership

Project:  
 C2C Scheme

Title: Figure 9 - Trench plan for works undertaken in advance of a water pipeline (A1h) (Adapted from Figure 4 in Cambridgeshire Archaeological Unit 2008)

Date: 24/05/2023 Scale: 3,360 @ A3  
 Drawn: RK Checked: BW Approved: DT



**Key**  
 C2C Scheme Boundary

0 50 100 150  
 Meters

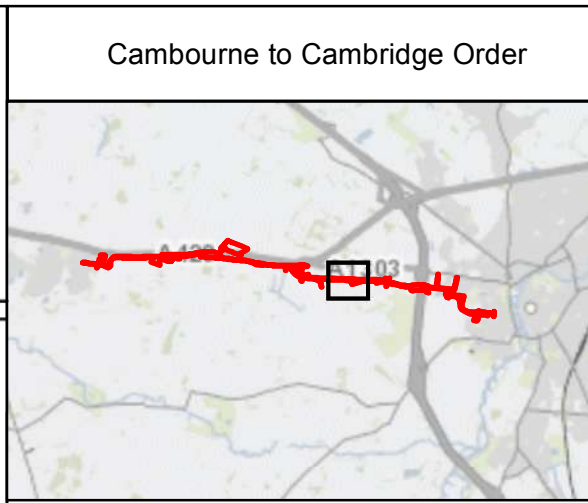
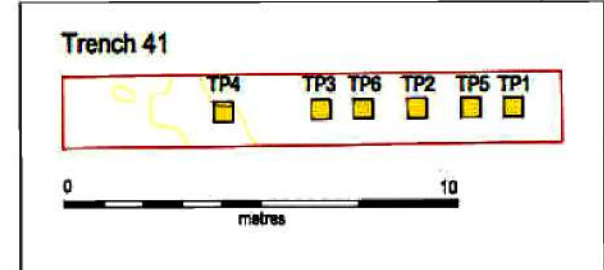
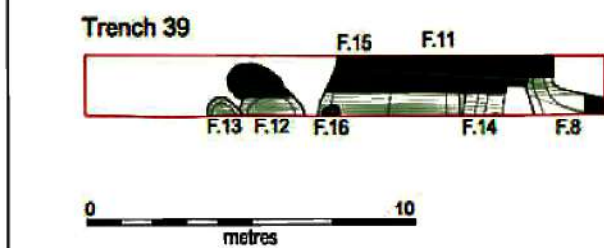
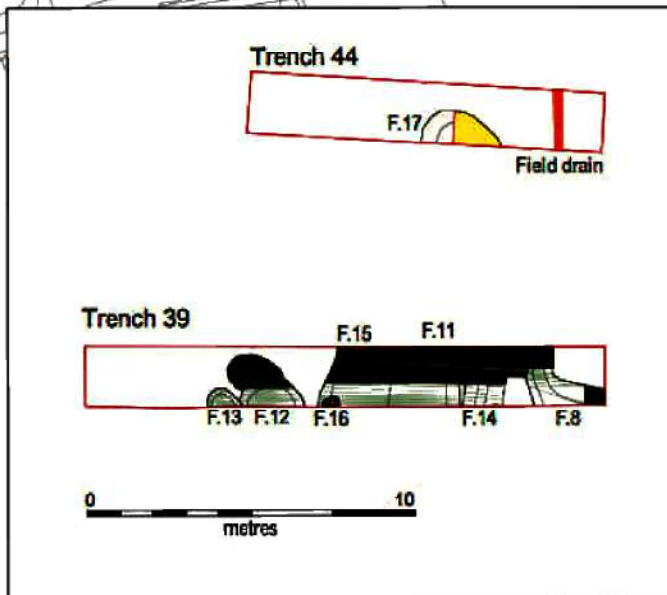
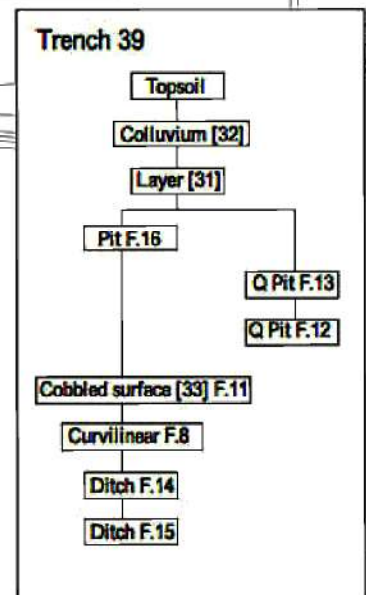
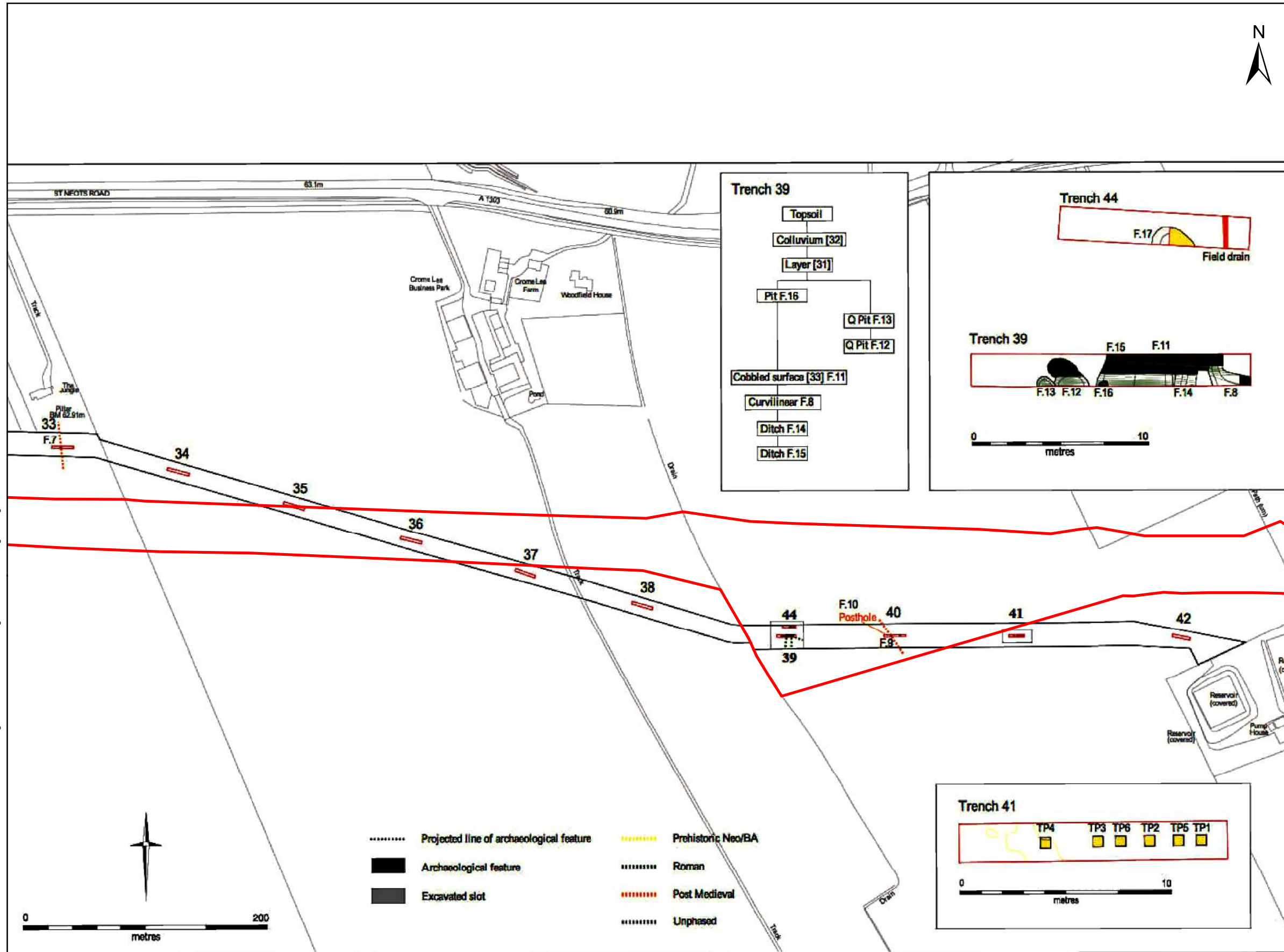


Client:  
 Greater Cambridge Partnership

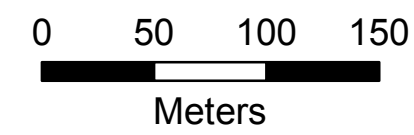
Project:  
 C2C Scheme

Title: Figure 10 - Trench plan for work undertaken in advance of a water pipeline (A1h) (Adapted from Figure 5 in Cambridgeshire Archaeological Unit 2008)

Date: 24/05/2023 Scale: 2,207 @ A3  
 Drawn: RK Checked: BW Approved: DT



**Key**  
 [Red outline] C2C Scheme Boundary



Client:  
 Greater Cambridge Partnership

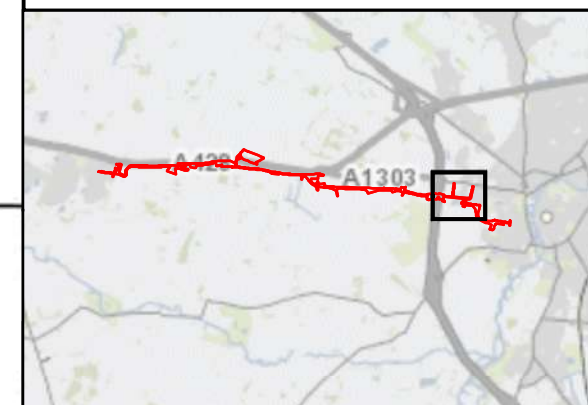
Project:  
 C2C Scheme

Title: Figure 11 - Trench plan for work undertaken in advance of a water pipeline (A1h) (Adapted from Figure 6 in Cambridgeshire Archaeological Unit 2008)


Date: 24/05/2023 Scale: 3,358 @ A3  
 Drawn: RK Checked: BW Approved: DT

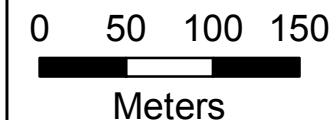
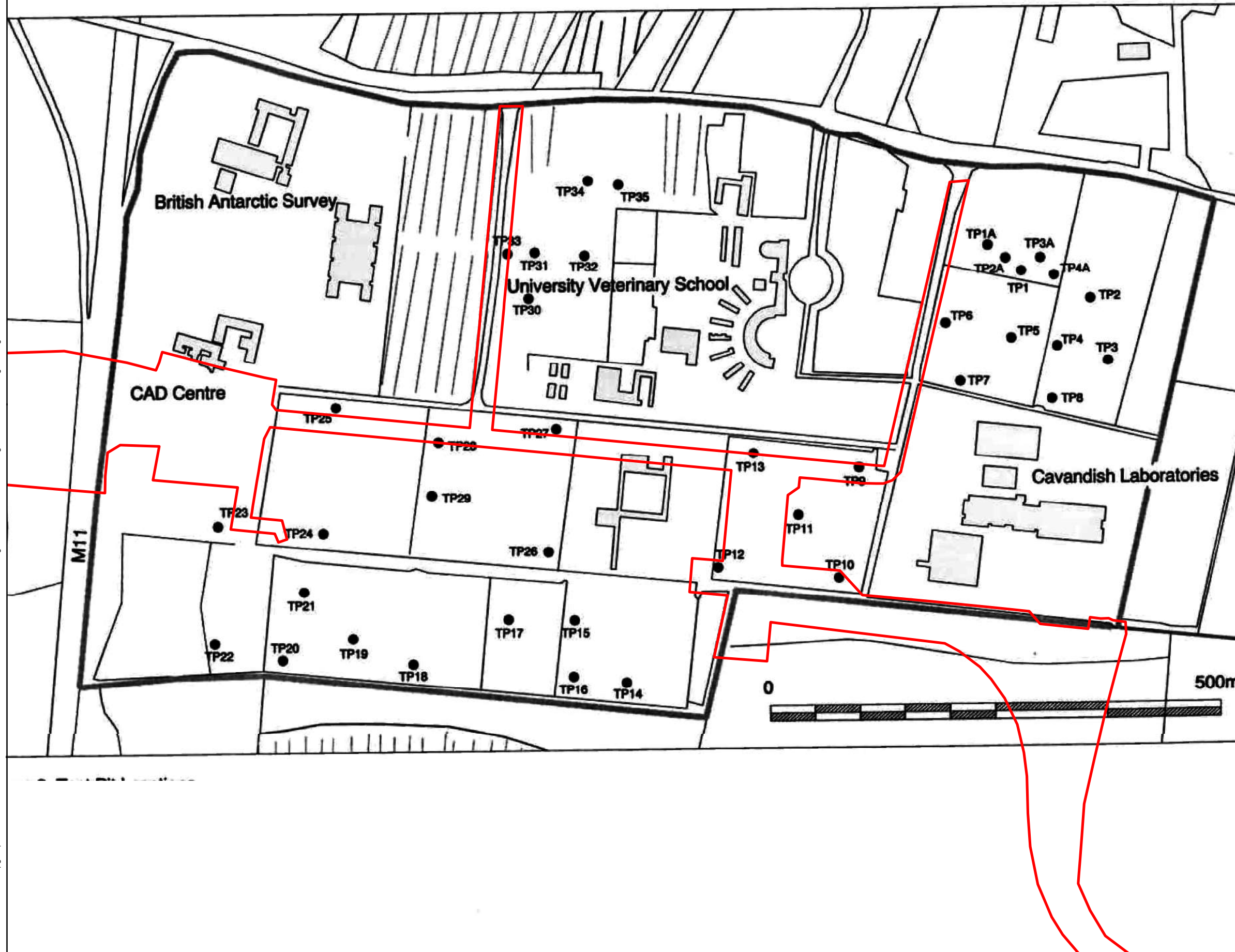


Cambourne to Cambridge Order



Key

 C2C Scheme Boundary

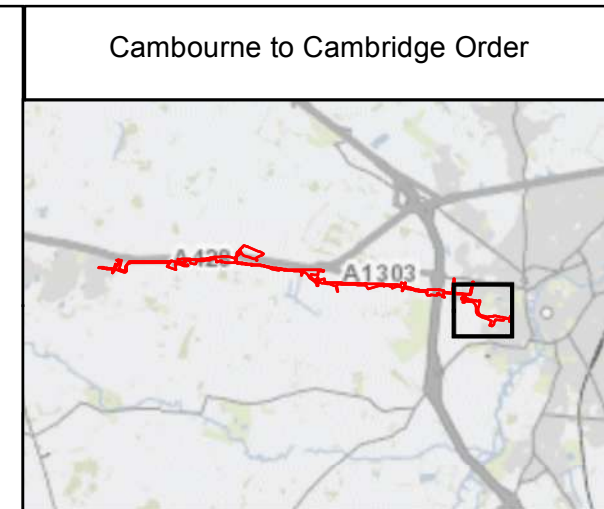
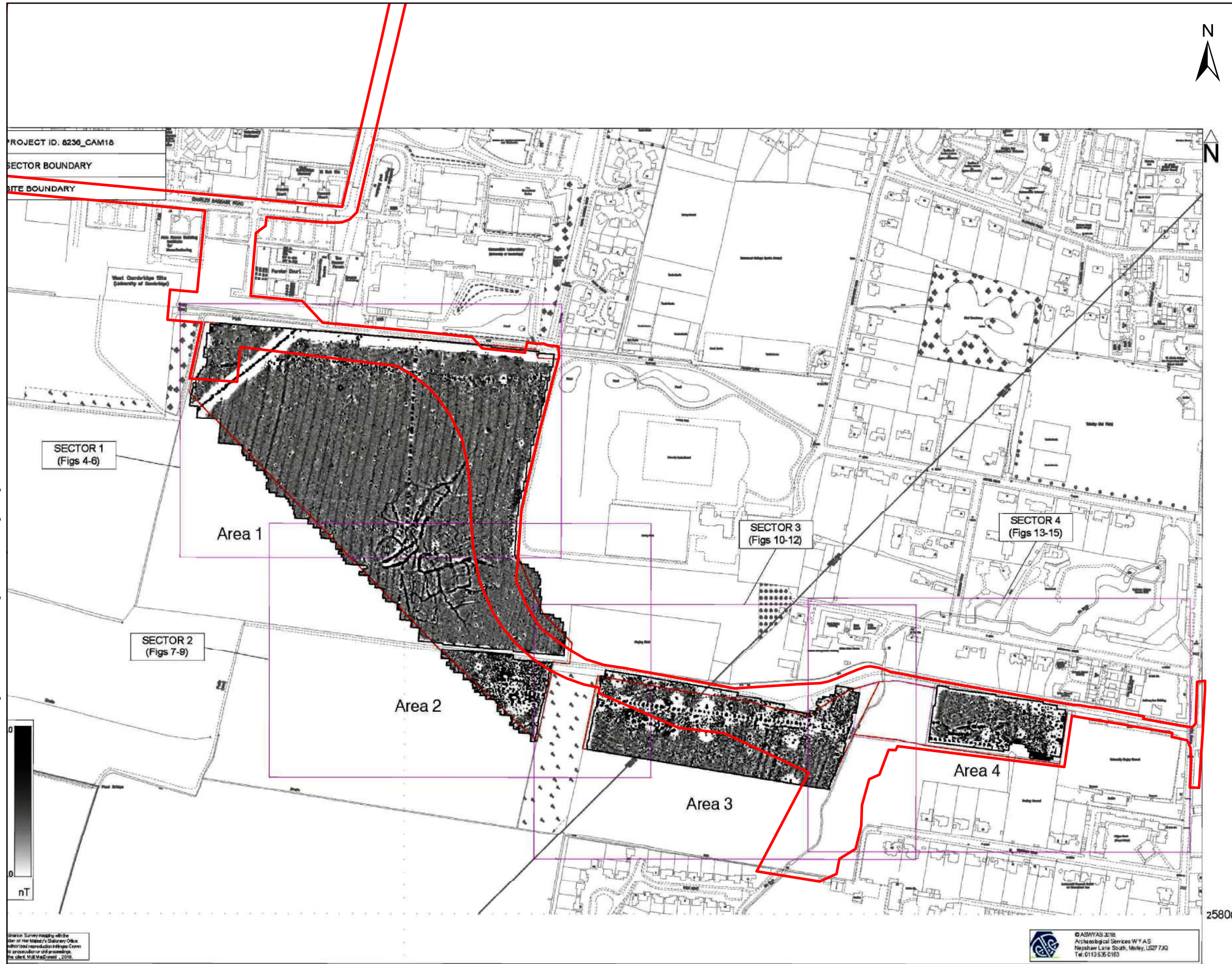



Client:  
Greater Cambridge Partnership

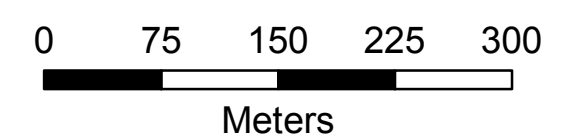
Project:  
C2C Scheme

Title:  
Figure 12 - Geotechnical test pitting locations undertaken as part of archaeological monitoring works (A1j) (Adapted from Figure 3 in Cambridgeshire Archaeological Unit 1998)

Date: 24/05/2023 Scale: 4,360 @ A3  
Drawn: RK Checked: BW Approved: DT



**Key**  
 C2C Scheme Boundary



Client:  
 Greater Cambridge Partnership

Project:  
 C2C Scheme

Title: Figure 13 - Geophysical survey results undertaken on land south of Cavendish Laboratory (A1i) (Adapted from Figure 2 ASWYAS 2018)

Date: 24/05/2023 Scale: 4,850 @ A3  
 Drawn: RK Checked: BW Approved: DT

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 Archaeological Services WYAS  
 Naysham Lane South, Welby, LE27 7JQ  
 Tel: 0115 536 0163





Cambourne to Cambridge Order



Key

 C2C Scheme Boundary

0 50 100 150 200



Meters



Client:  
Greater Cambridge Partnership

Project:  
C2C Scheme

Title:  
Figure 14 - Coton Inclosure Map of 1802 (Cambridgeshire Archives Document Ref: K124/P/50; not to scale)

Date: 24/05/2023 Scale: 3,700 @ A3  
Drawn: RK Checked: BW Approved: DT



Cambourne to Cambridge Order



Key

C2C Scheme Boundary

0 25 50 75 100



Meters



Client:

Greater Cambridge Partnership

Project:

C2C Scheme

Title: Figure 15 - Eastern section of the Cambridge St Giles Inclosure map of 1802 (Cambridgeshire Archives Document Ref: K125/P/35; not to scale)

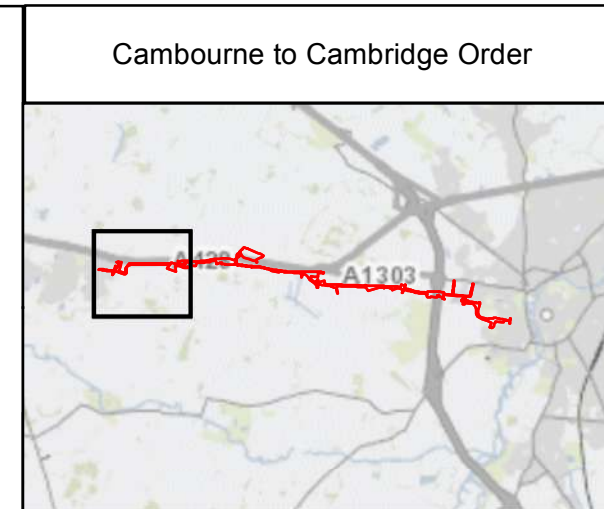
Date: 24/05/2023


Scale: 2,270 @ A3

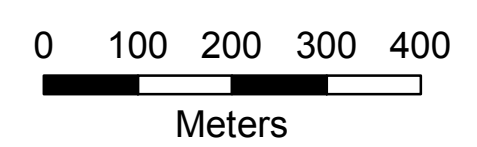
Drawn: RK

Checked: BW

Approved: DT



**Key**  
 C2C Scheme Boundary

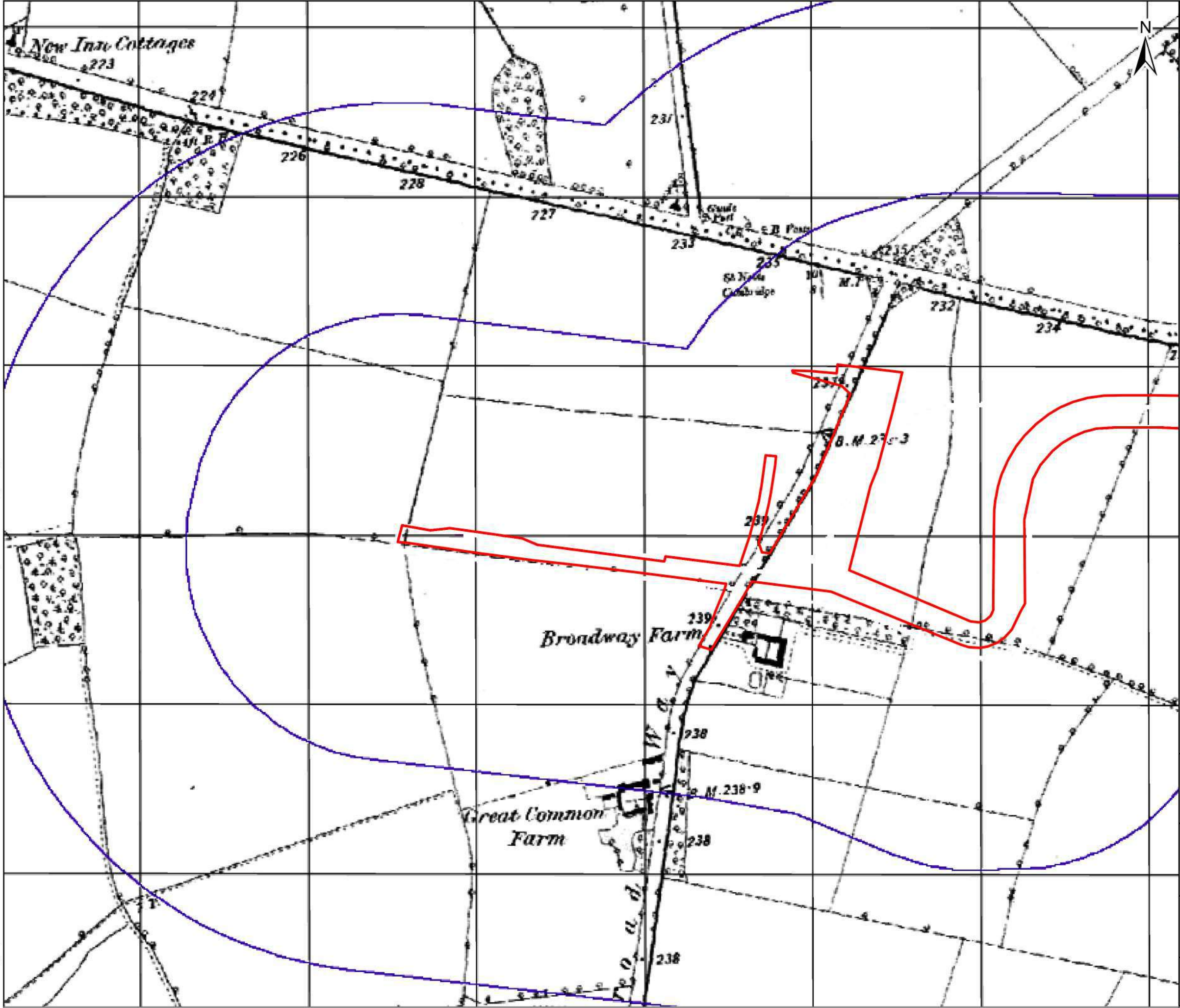


Client:  
 Greater Cambridge Partnership

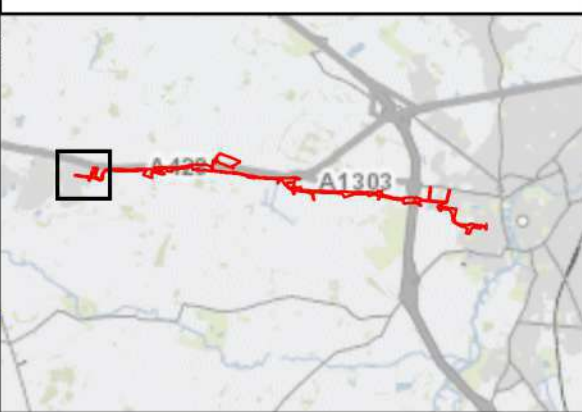
Project:  
 C2C Scheme

Title:  
 Figure 16 - Bourne Tithe map of 1841 (Cambridgeshire Archives Document ref: P14/27/2; not to scale)

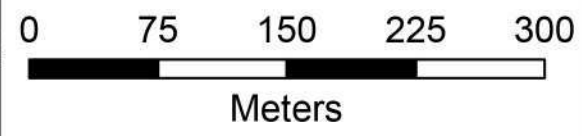
Date: 24/05/2023 Scale: 8,030 @ A3  
 Drawn: RK Checked: BW Approved: DT



Cambourne to Cambridge Order



Key  
 C2C Scheme Boundary

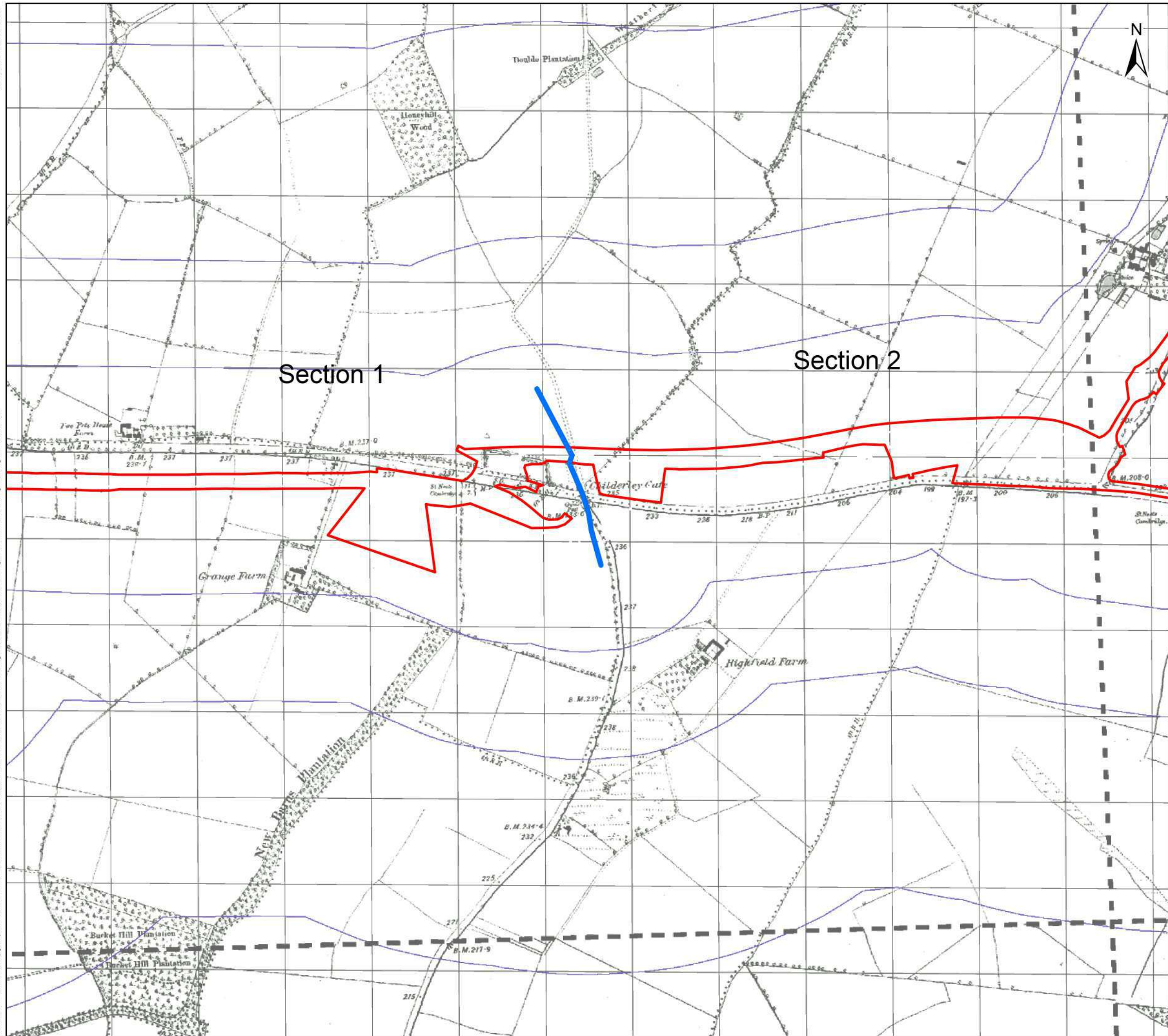


Client:  
 Greater Cambridge Partnership

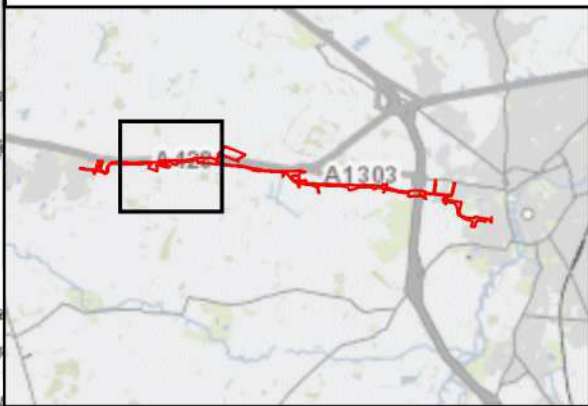
Project:  
 C2C Scheme

Title:  
 Figure 17.1 - Ordnance Survey 1st Edition 6" map of 1886-7 (not to scale)

Date: 25/05/2023 Scale: 4,400 @ A3  
 Drawn: RK Checked: BW Approved: DT

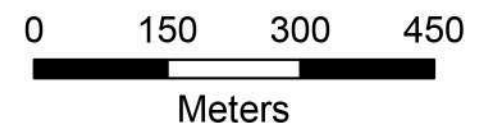


Cambourne to Cambridge Order



Key

- C2C Scheme Boundary
- Section Boundary

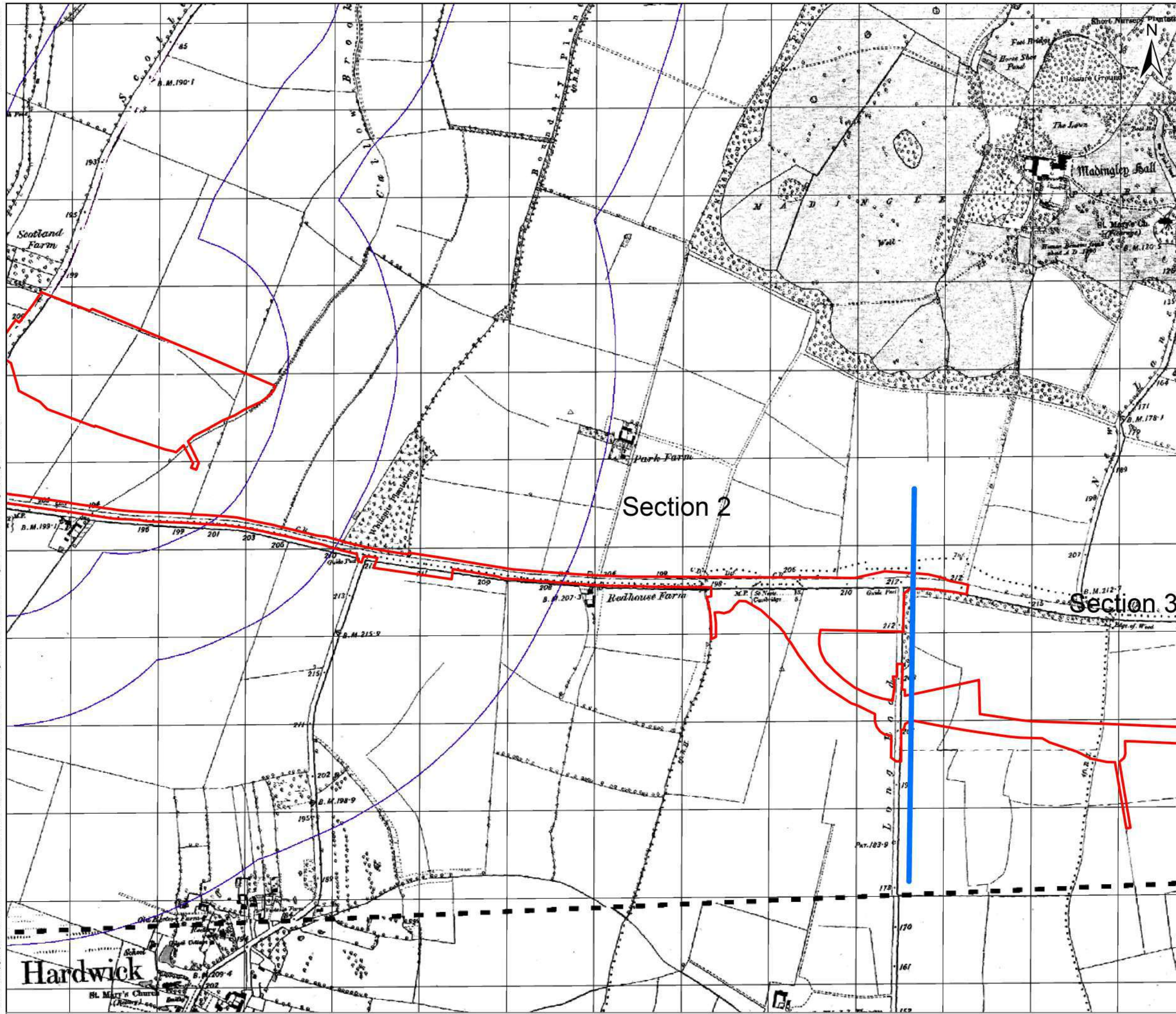


Client:  
**Greater Cambridge Partnership**

Project:  
**C2C Scheme**

Title:  
**Figure 17.2 - Ordnance Survey 1st Edition 6" map of 1866-7 (not to scale)**

Date: 25/05/2023      Scale: 8,500 @ A3  
 Drawn: RK      Checked: BW      Approved: DT

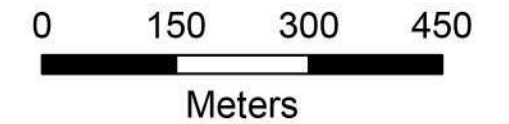


Cambourne to Cambridge Order



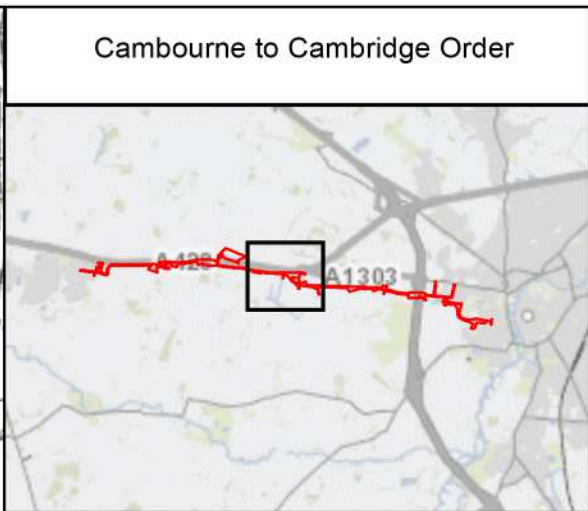
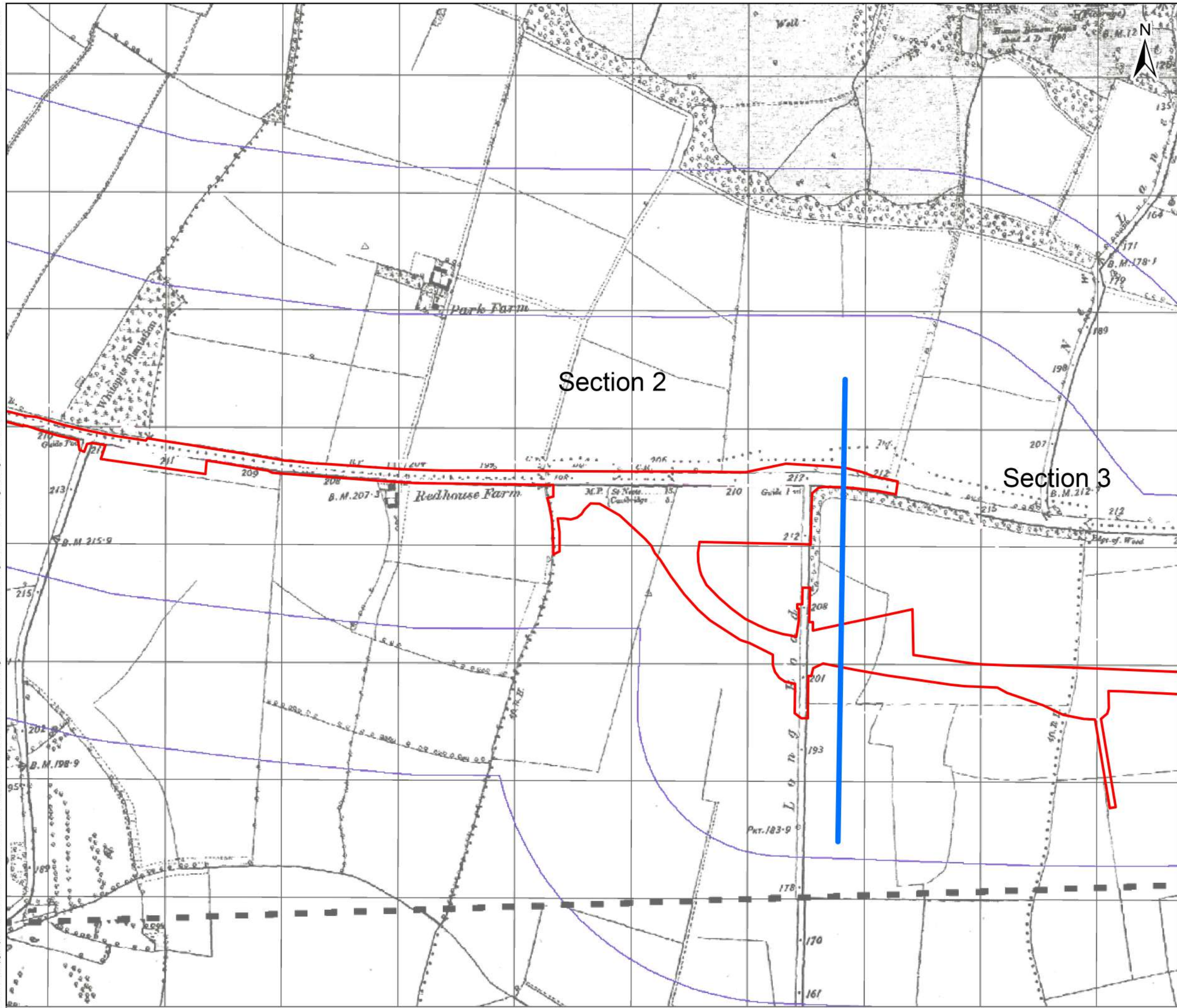
Key

- C2C Scheme Boundary
- Section Boundary

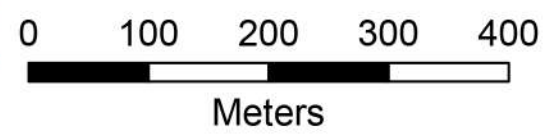


Client:	Greater Cambridge Partnership
Project:	C2C Scheme
Title:	Figure 17.3 - Ordnance Survey 1st Edition 6" map of 1886-7 (not to scale)

Date:	25/05/2023	Scale:	8,500 @ A3		
Drawn:	RK	Checked:	BW	Approved:	DT

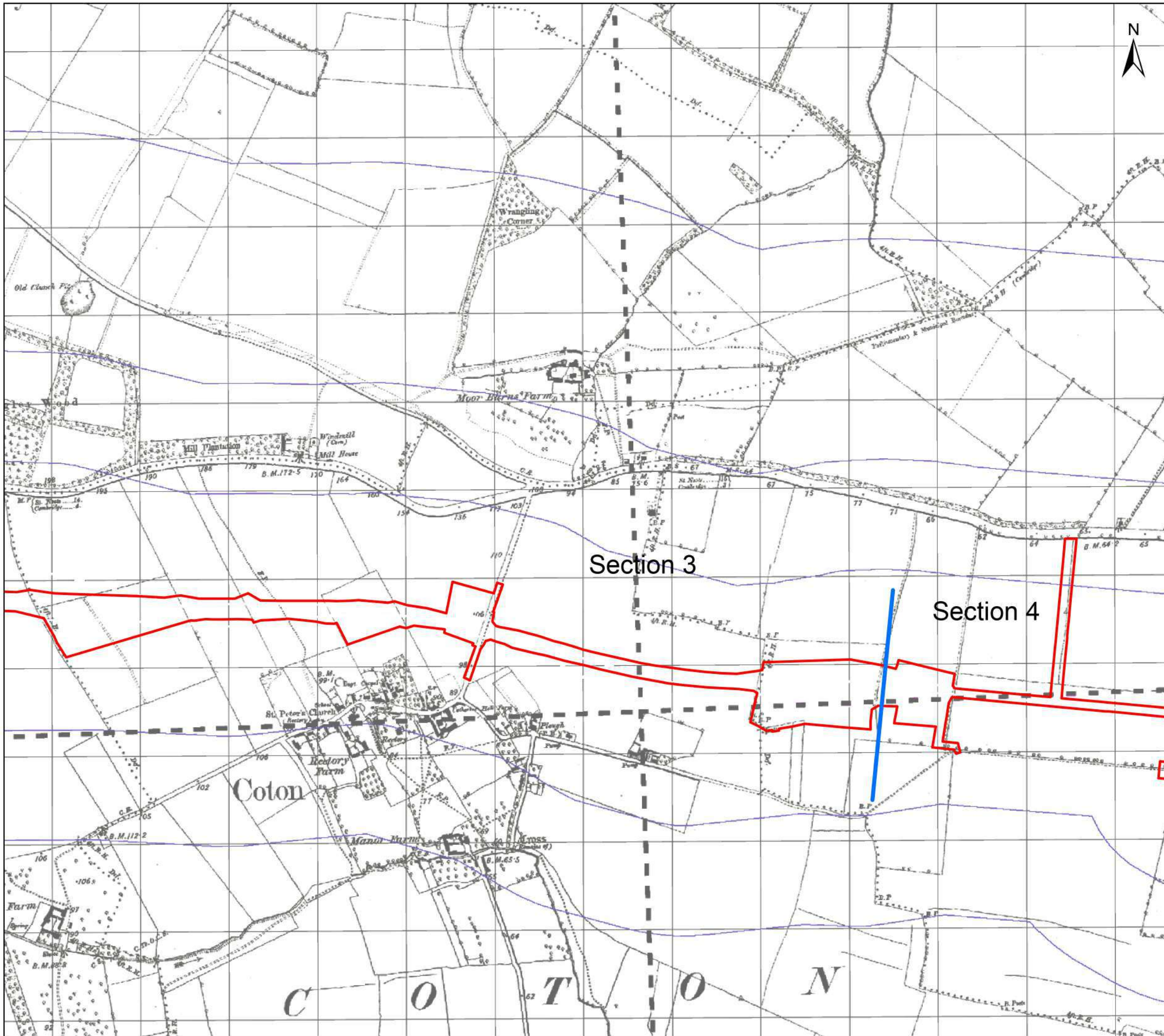


- Key**
- C2C Scheme Boundary
  - Section Boundary



<small>Client:</small>	Greater Cambridge Partnership
<small>Project:</small>	C2C Scheme
<small>Title:</small>	Figure 17.4 - Ordnance Survey 1st Edition 6" map of 1886-7 (not to scale)

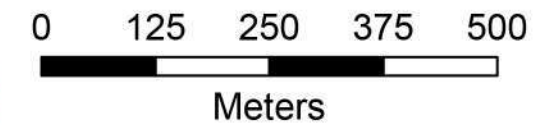
<small>Date:</small> 25/05/2023	<small>Scale:</small> 6,300 @ A3	
<small>Drawn:</small> RK	<small>Checked:</small> BW	<small>Approved:</small> DT



Cambourne to Cambridge Order

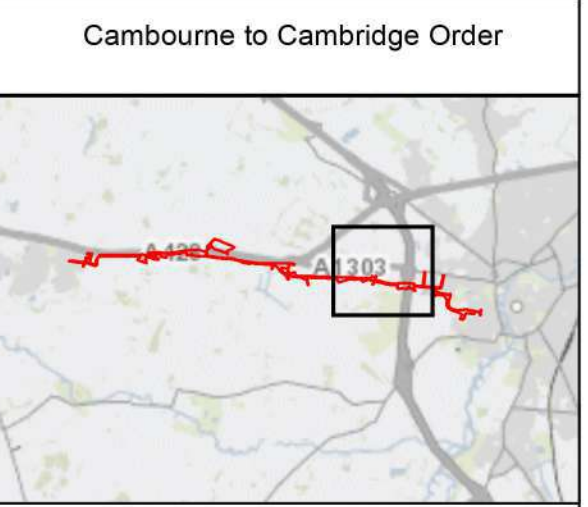
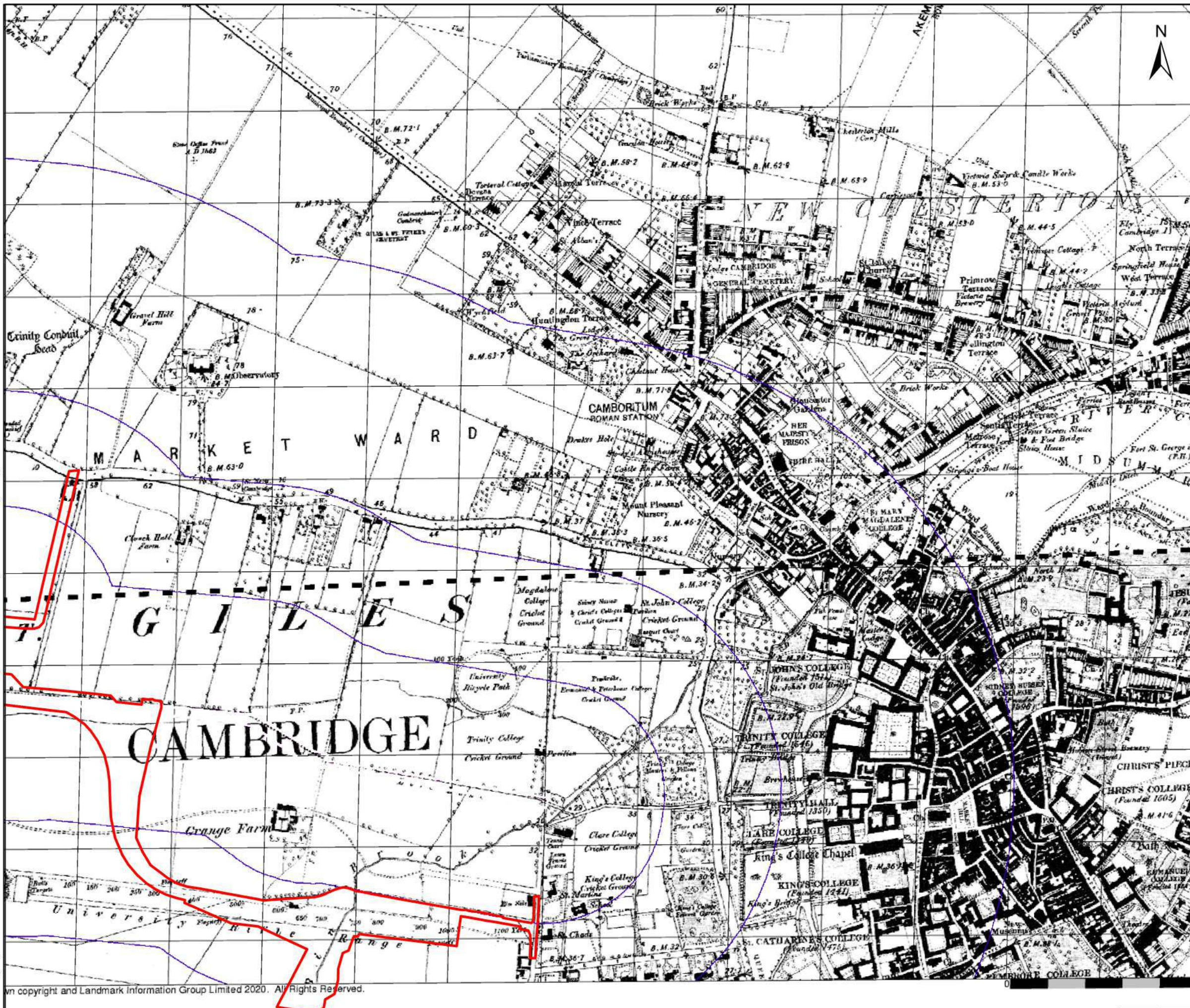


- Key
- C2C Scheme Boundary
  - Section Boundary



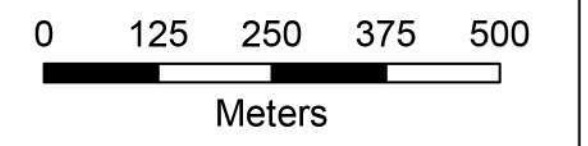
Client:	Greater Cambridge Partnership	
Project:	C2C Scheme	
Title:	Figure 17.5 - Ordnance Survey 1st Edition 6" map of 1886-7 (not to scale)	
Date:	25/05/2023	Scale: 8,300 @ A3
Drawn:	RK	Checked: BW    Approved: DT





**Key**

- C2C Scheme Boundary
- Section Boundary



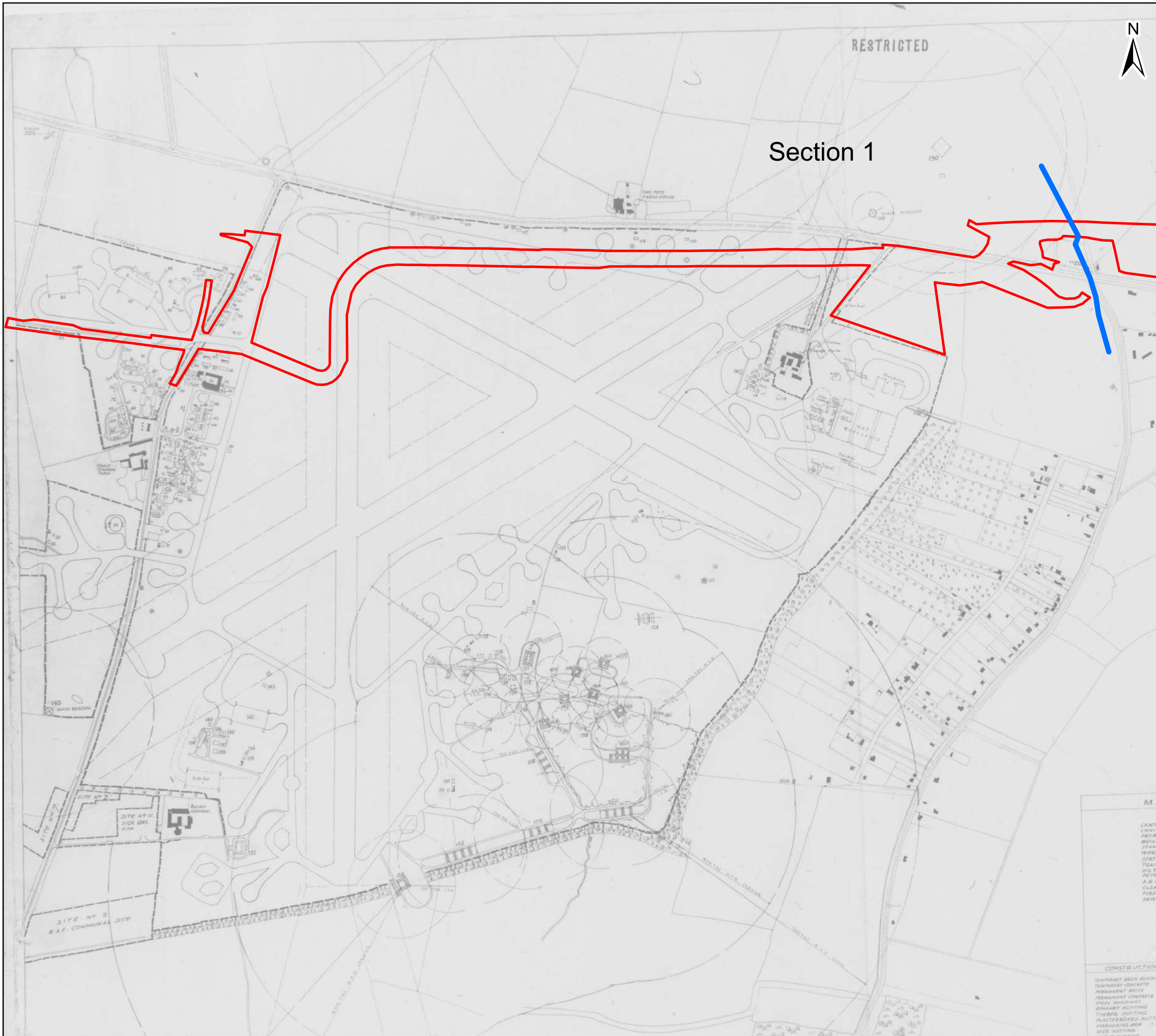
Client:  
**Greater Cambridge Partnership**

Project:  
**C2C Scheme**

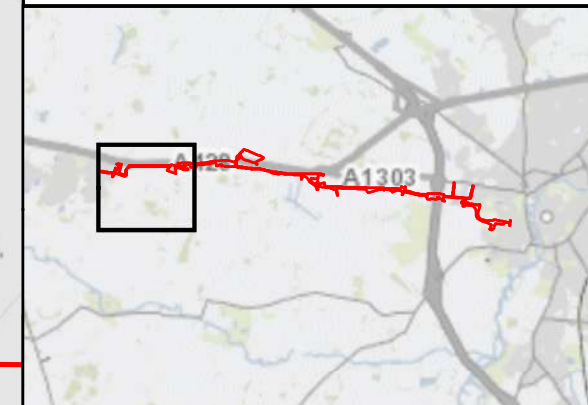
Title:  
**Figure 17.6 - Ordnance Survey 1st Edition 6" map of 1866-7 (not to scale)**

Date: 25/05/2023 Scale: 8,300 @ A3  
Drawn: RK Checked: BW Approved: DT

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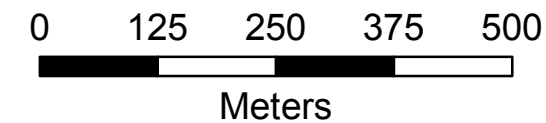


Cambourne to Cambridge Order



Key

- C2C Scheme Boundary
- Section Boundary



Client:  
**Greater Cambridge Partnership**

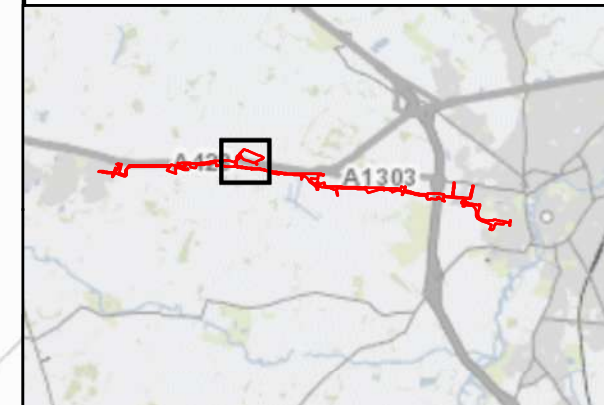
Project:  
**C2C Scheme**

Title:  
**Figure 18  
Bourn Airfield plan of 1944 (not to scale)**

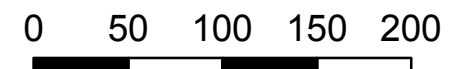
Date: 25/05/2023      Scale: 8,000 @ A3  
 Drawn: RK      Checked: BW      Approved: DT



Cambourne to Cambridge Order



- Key**
- Geophysical survey results (AOC Archaeology 2022)
- Anomaly\_Ty
- Linear trend (Archaeology)
  - Linear trend (Drainage)
  - Linear trend (Historic feature)
  - Linear trend (Ploughing)
  - Linear trend (Possible archaeology)
  - Linear trend (Ridge and Furrow)
  - Linear trend (Utility)
  - Linear trend (Unclear origin)
- Interpretation Polygon - Magnetometer
- Anomaly\_Ty
- Linear trend (Archaeology)
  - Enhanced magnetism (Archaeology)
  - Enhanced magnetism (Historic feature)
  - Enhanced magnetism (Modern)
  - Linear trend (Possible archaeology)
  - Enhanced magnetism (Possible archaeology)
  - Ferrous/Iron Spike
  - Enhanced magnetism (Unclear origin)
  - Enhanced magnetism (Utility)
  - Survey Outline
  - C2C Scheme Boundary



Meters



Client:  
**Greater Cambridge Partnership**

Project:  
**C2C Scheme**

Title: **Figure 19.1 - Geophysical survey results undertaken as part of the Cambourne to Cambridge Busway works (A1ii) – Survey Area 2**

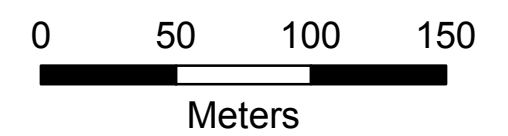
Date: 25/05/2023 Scale: 4,000 @ A3  
 Drawn: RK Checked: BW Approved: DT



Cambourne to Cambridge Order



- Key**
- Geophysical survey results (AOC Archaeology 2022)
- Anomaly\_Ty
- Linear trend (Archaeology)
  - Linear trend (Drainage)
  - Linear trend (Historic feature)
  - Linear trend (Ploughing)
  - Linear trend (Possible archaeology)
  - Linear trend (Ridge and Furrow)
  - Linear trend (Utility)
  - Linear trend (Unclear origin)
- Interpretation Polygon - Magnetometer
- Anomaly\_Ty
- Linear trend (Archaeology)
  - Enhanced magnetism (Archaeology)
  - Enhanced magnetism (Historic feature)
  - Enhanced magnetism (Modern)
  - Linear trend (Possible archaeology)
  - Enhanced magnetism (Possible archaeology)
  - Ferrous/Iron Spike
  - Enhanced magnetism (Unclear origin)
  - Enhanced magnetism (Utility)
  - Survey Outline
  - C2C Scheme Boundary

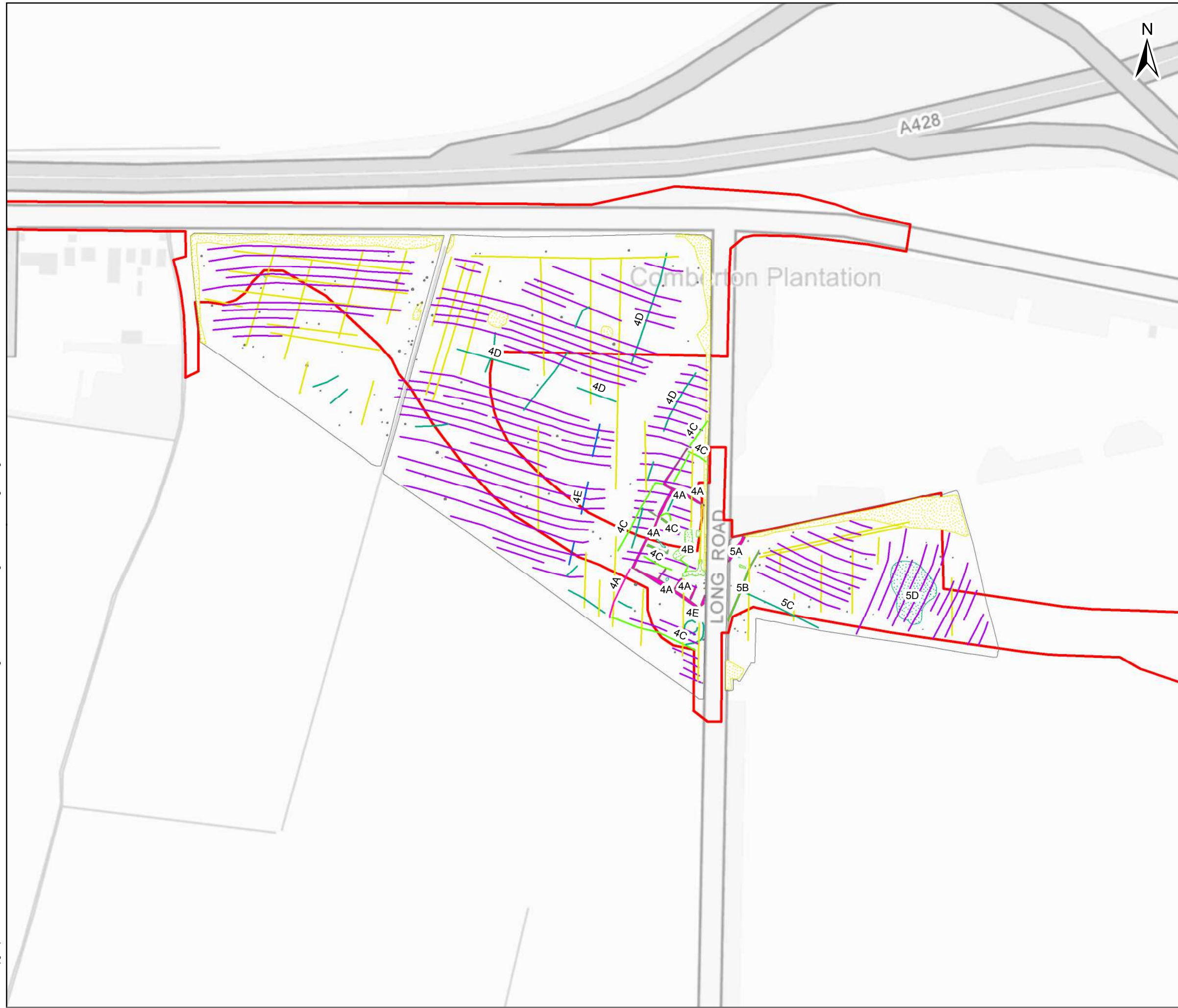


Client:  
Greater Cambridge Partnership

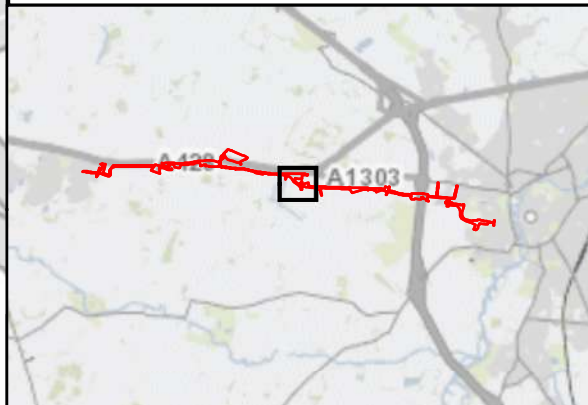
Project:  
C2C Scheme

Title: Figure 19.2 - Geophysical survey results undertaken as part of the Cambourne to Cambridge Busway works (A1ii) – Survey Area 3

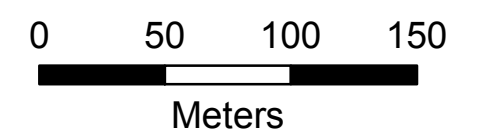
Date: 25/05/2023 Scale: 2,800 @ A3  
 Drawn: RK Checked: BW Approved: DT



Cambourne to Cambridge Order



- Key**
- Geophysical survey results (AOC Archaeology 2022)
- Anomaly\_Ty
- Linear trend (Archaeology)
  - Linear trend (Drainage)
  - Linear trend (Historic feature)
  - Linear trend (Ploughing)
  - Linear trend (Possible archaeology)
  - Linear trend (Ridge and Furrow)
  - Linear trend (Utility)
  - Linear trend (Unclear origin)
- Interpretation Polygon - Magnetometer
- Anomaly\_Ty
- Linear trend (Archaeology)
  - Enhanced magnetism (Archaeology)
  - Enhanced magnetism (Historic feature)
  - Enhanced magnetism (Modern)
  - Linear trend (Possible archaeology)
  - Enhanced magnetism (Possible archaeology)
  - Ferrous/Iron Spike
  - Enhanced magnetism (Unclear origin)
  - Enhanced magnetism (Utility)
- Survey Outline
  - ▭ C2C Scheme Boundary



Client:  
**Greater Cambridge Partnership**

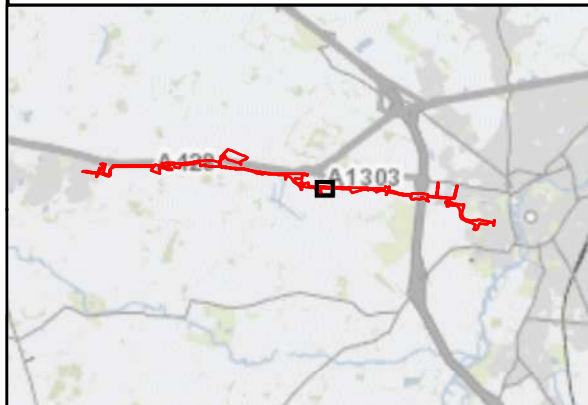
Project:  
**C2C Scheme**

Title  
**Figure 19.3 - Geophysical survey results undertaken as part of the Cambourne to Cambridge Busway works (A1ii) – Survey Areas 4 and 5**

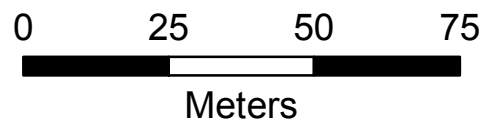
Date: 25/05/2023 Scale: 3,000 @ A3  
 Drawn: RK Checked: BW Approved: DT



Cambourne to Cambridge Order



- Key**
- Geophysical survey results (AOC Archaeology 2022)
- Anomaly\_Ty
- Linear trend (Archaeology)
  - Linear trend (Drainage)
  - Linear trend (Historic feature)
  - Linear trend (Ploughing)
  - Linear trend (Possible archaeology)
  - Linear trend (Ridge and Furrow)
  - Linear trend (Utility)
  - Linear trend (Unclear origin)
- Interpretation Polygon - Magnetometer
- Anomaly\_Ty
- Linear trend (Archaeology)
  - Enhanced magnetism (Archaeology)
  - Enhanced magnetism (Historic feature)
  - Enhanced magnetism (Modern)
  - Linear trend (Possible archaeology)
  - Enhanced magnetism (Possible archaeology)
  - Ferrous/Iron Spike
  - Enhanced magnetism (Unclear origin)
  - Enhanced magnetism (Utility)
  - Survey Outline
  - C2C Scheme Boundary

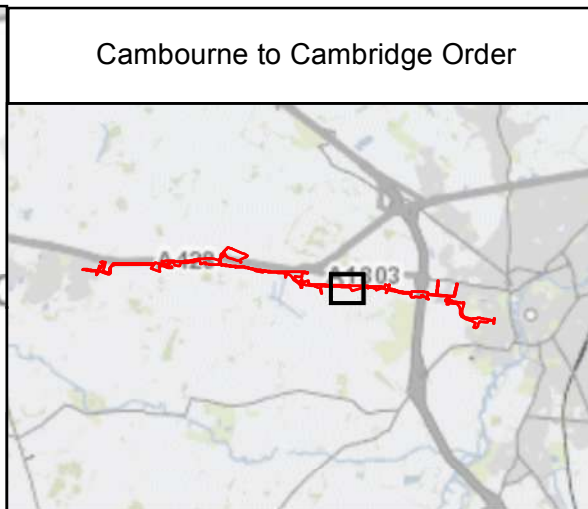


Client:  
**Greater Cambridge Partnership**

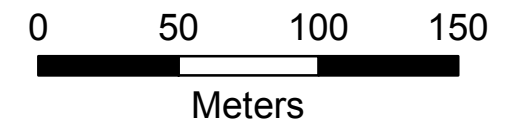
Project:  
**C2C Scheme**

Title  
**Figure 19.4 - Geophysical survey results undertaken as part of the Cambourne to Cambridge Busway works (A1ii) – Survey Area 6**

Date: 25/05/2023      Scale: 1,300 @ A3  
 Drawn: RK      Checked: BW      Approved: DT



- Key**
- Geophysical survey results (AOC Archaeology 2022)
- Anomaly\_Ty
- Linear trend (Archaeology)
  - Linear trend (Drainage)
  - Linear trend (Historic feature)
  - Linear trend (Ploughing)
  - Linear trend (Possible archaeology)
  - Linear trend (Ridge and Furrow)
  - Linear trend (Utility)
  - Linear trend (Unclear origin)
- Interpretation Polygon - Magnetometer
- Anomaly\_Ty
- Linear trend (Archaeology)
  - Enhanced magnetism (Archaeology)
  - Enhanced magnetism (Historic feature)
  - Enhanced magnetism (Modern)
  - Linear trend (Possible archaeology)
  - Enhanced magnetism (Possible archaeology)
  - Ferrous/Iron Spike
  - Enhanced magnetism (Unclear origin)
  - Enhanced magnetism (Utility)
  - Survey Outline
  - ▭ C2C Scheme Boundary

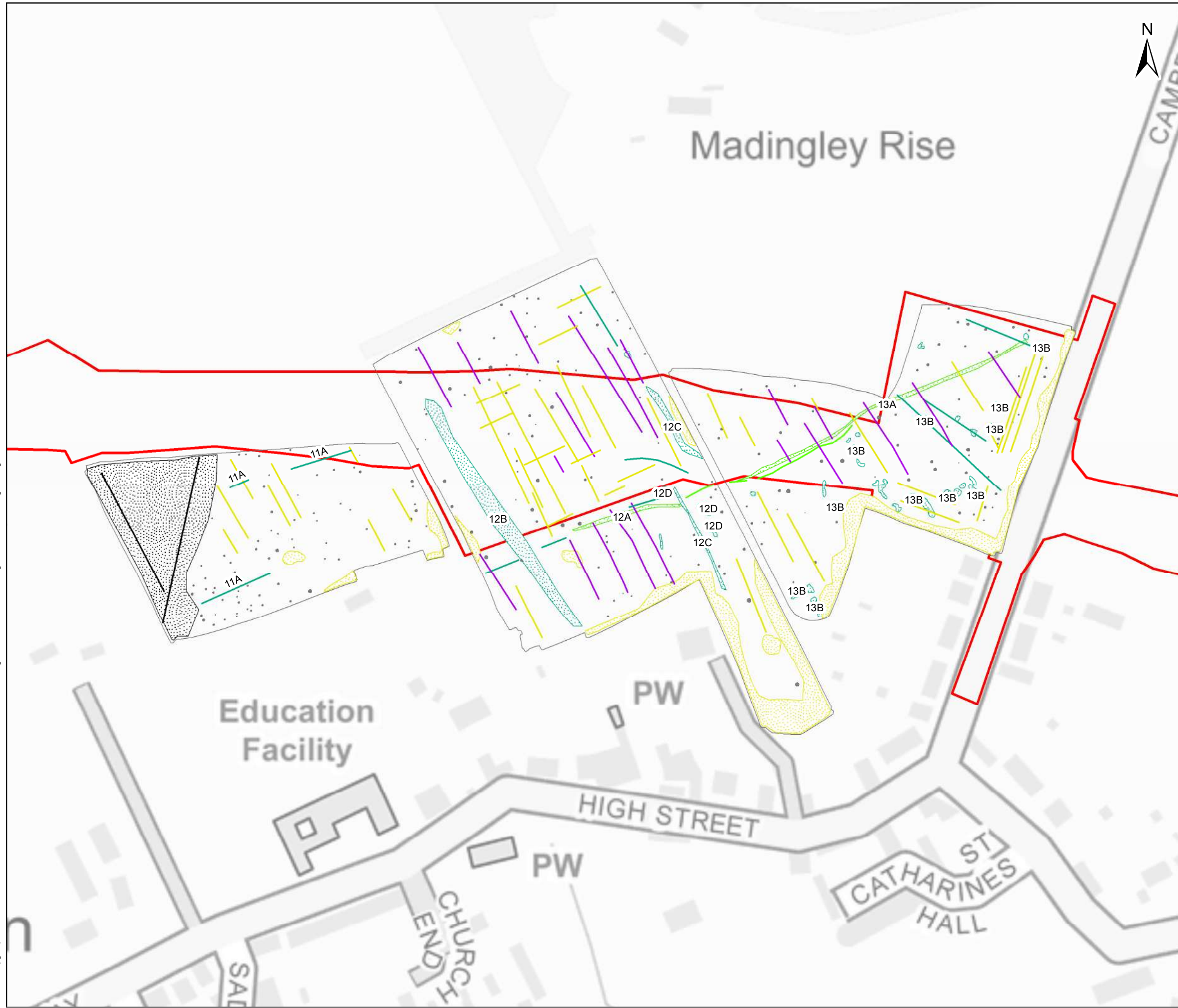


Client:  
**Greater Cambridge Partnership**

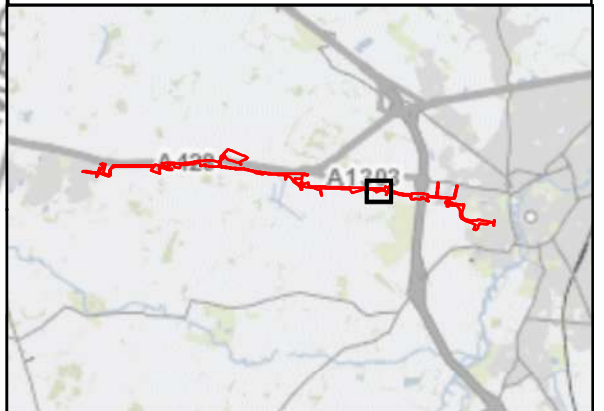
Project:  
**C2C Scheme**

Title  
**Figure 19.5 - Geophysical survey results undertaken as part of the Cambourne to Cambridge Busway works (A1ii) – Survey Area 6**

Date: 25/05/2023 Scale: 2,700 @ A3  
Drawn: RK Checked: BW Approved: DT



Cambourne to Cambridge Order



**Key**

- Geophysical survey results (AOC Archaeology 2022)
- Anomaly\_Ty
- Linear trend (Archaeology)
  - Linear trend (Drainage)
  - Linear trend (Historic feature)
  - Linear trend (Ploughing)
  - Linear trend (Possible archaeology)
  - Linear trend (Ridge and Furrow)
  - Linear trend (Utility)
  - Linear trend (Unclear origin)
- Interpretation Polygon - Magnetometer
- Anomaly\_Ty
- Linear trend (Archaeology)
  - Enhanced magnetism (Archaeology)
  - Enhanced magnetism (Historic feature)
  - Enhanced magnetism (Modern)
  - Linear trend (Possible archaeology)
  - Enhanced magnetism (Possible archaeology)
  - Ferrous/Iron Spike
  - Enhanced magnetism (Unclear origin)
  - Enhanced magnetism (Utility)
- Survey Outline
  - ▭ C2C Scheme Boundary

0 25 50 75 100



Meters



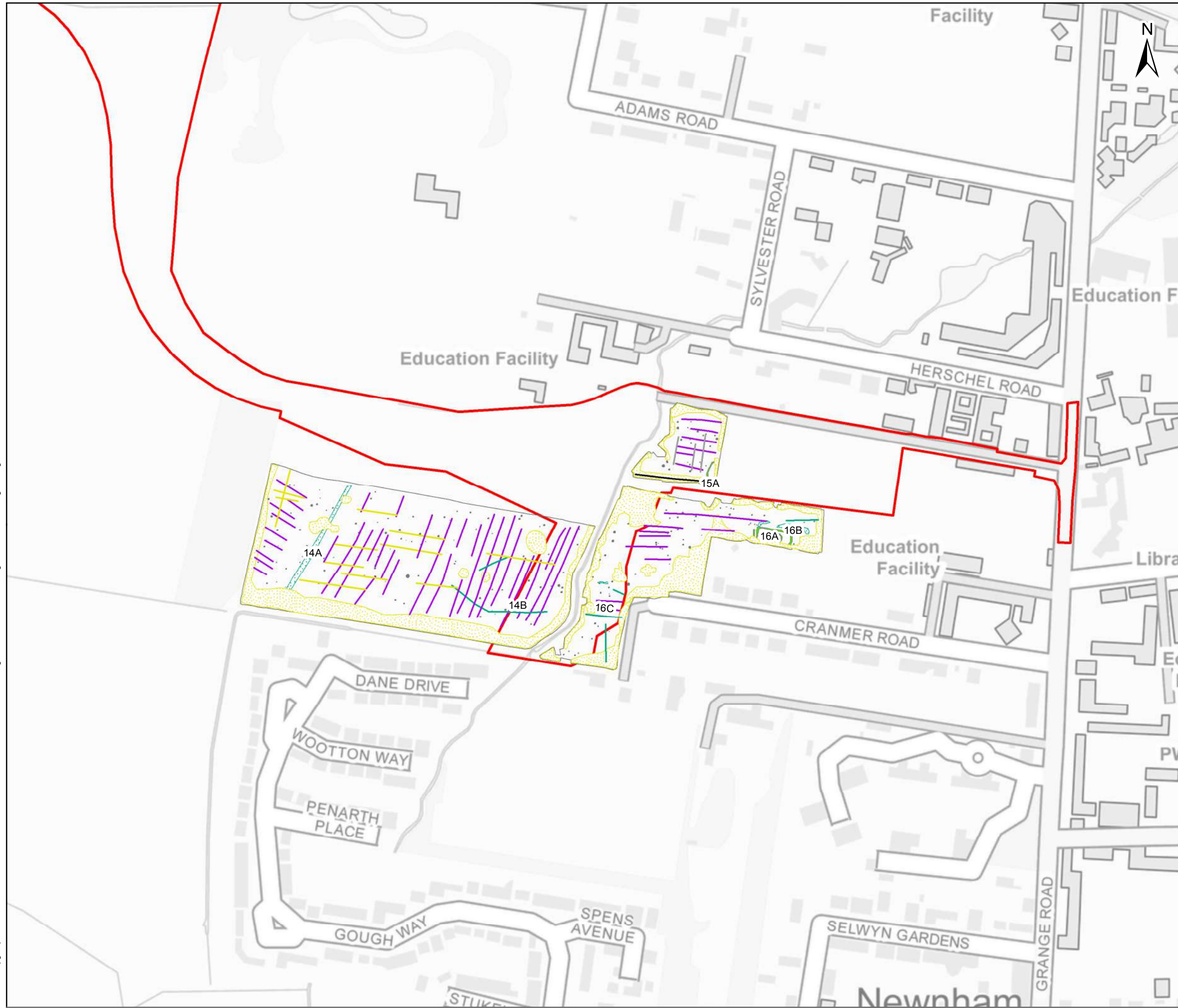
Client:  
Greater Cambridge Partnership

Project:  
C2C Scheme

Title  
Figure 19.6 - Geophysical survey results undertaken as part of the Cambourne to Cambridge Busway works (A1ii) – Survey Areas 11-13

Date: 25/05/2023 Scale: 2,000 @ A3  
Drawn: RK Checked: BW Approved: DT

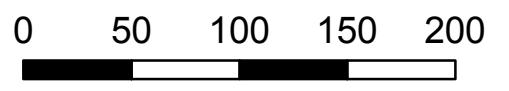




Cambourne to Cambridge Order



- Key**
- Geophysical survey results (AOC Archaeology 2022)
- Anomaly\_Ty
- Linear trend (Archaeology)
  - Linear trend (Drainage)
  - Linear trend (Historic feature)
  - Linear trend (Ploughing)
  - Linear trend (Possible archaeology)
  - Linear trend (Ridge and Furrow)
  - Linear trend (Utility)
  - Linear trend (Unclear origin)
- Interpretation Polygon - Magnetometer
- Anomaly\_Ty
- Linear trend (Archaeology)
  - Enhanced magnetism (Archaeology)
  - Enhanced magnetism (Historic feature)
  - Enhanced magnetism (Modern)
  - Linear trend (Possible archaeology)
  - Enhanced magnetism (Possible archaeology)
  - Ferrous/Iron Spike
  - Enhanced magnetism (Unclear origin)
  - Enhanced magnetism (Utility)
- Survey Outline
  - ▭ C2C Scheme Boundary



Meters



Client:  
**Greater Cambridge Partnership**

Project:  
**C2C Scheme**

Title: **Figure 19.7 - Geophysical survey results undertaken as part of the Cambourne to Cambridge Busway works (A1ii) – Survey Areas 14-16**

Date: 25/05/2023 Scale: 3,500 @ A3  
 Drawn: RK Checked: BW Approved: DT



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