

Archaeological field walking
and test pit evaluation on
Land west of Peterhouse
Technology Park
Cherry Hinton



**Archaeological field walking
and test pit evaluation**



January 2015

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*Archaeological field walking and test pit evaluation on
Land west of Peterhouse Technology Park, Cherry Hinton*

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Summary

Between 17th and 28th November 2014, Oxford Archaeological East carried out an Archaeological field walking and test pit evaluation on land West of Peterhouse Technology Park, Cherry Hinton, Cambridge. The field walking and test pitting revealed a scatter of flint from the Mesolithic and Neolithic periods and pottery dated from the prehistoric to the early modern.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Location and scope of work

- 1.1.1 An archaeological test pit evaluation and a field walking survey was conducted on land West of Peterhouse Technology Park, Cherry Hinton, Cambridge (TL48832 55949).
- 1.1.2 This archaeological work was undertaken in accordance with a Brief issued by Andy Thomas of Cambridgeshire County Council (CCC), supplemented by a Specification prepared by Rob Bourn of CgMs.
- 1.1.3 The work was designed to assist in defining the character and extent of any archaeological remains within the proposed redevelopment area, in accordance with the guidelines set out in *National Planning Policy Framework* (Department for Communities and Local Government March 2012). The results will enable decisions to be made by CCC, on behalf of the Local Planning Authority, with regard to the treatment of any archaeological remains found.
- 1.1.4 The site archive is currently held by OA East and will be deposited with the appropriate county stores in due course.

1.2 Geology and topography

- 1.2.1 The British Geological Survey indicates that the solid geology of the site at Cambridge road, Cambridge comprises the Zig-Zag Chalk Formation.
- 1.2.2 The site lies at on a north facing slope, dropping from 30m OD at the south to 22m OD at the north.

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

- 1.3.1 A full archaeological background has already been produced within a desk based assessment of the site (Bourn 2012). The background below is taken from the specification (Bourn 2014).

Prehistoric

- 1.3.2 A single prehistoric flint flake and a transverse arrowhead, a round scraper and number of early Neolithic/Bronze Age date have been recorded immediately to the south east of Peterhouse Technology Park (ECB 04452).
- 1.3.3 The cropmarks of three ring ditches had been recorded on the site of Peterhouse Technology Park (ECB0880). The site was subsequently evaluated and excavated ahead of the construction of the Technology Park, revealing that the ring ditches were all approximately the same size but that none had any evidence of use for burial. Artefacts recovered include early late Neolithic flint artefacts, possibly residual and middle – late Bronze Age pottery. The cropmark of a ring ditch has been recorded immediately to the south of Peterhouse Technology Park.
- 1.3.4 Two Bronze Age barrows were formerly located immediately to the west of the study site in the area of the War Ditches but have been destroyed by chalk quarrying (ECB 04964 & 04965).
- 1.3.5 Two flint Bronze Age scrapers have been recorded to the south east of the site.

- 1.3.6 The War Ditches were a circular earthwork/hill fort of Iron Age date, now destroyed by chalk quarrying, to the south west of the site (ECB 04963).

Roman

- 1.3.7 A Roman settlement comprising post-built structures, a number of wells, kilns, pits, inhumation burials, agricultural features and pottery, has been excavated within the War Ditches Iron Age hillfort immediately to the west of the study site (ECB 04963a & 05216).
- 1.3.8 An unspecified number of Roman coins have been recorded as having been found on the south eastern corner of the Peterhouse Technology Park (ECB 04841). A sherd of pottery was recorded during the evaluation of the Technology Park itself (ECB 08880a).

Saxon

- 1.3.9 A Saxon cemetery comprising of 17 inhumation burials with 6th/7th century grave goods has been excavated at War Ditches (ECB 04965a).

Medieval

- 1.3.10 Medieval pottery sherds were recorded during the evaluation of the Peterhouse Technology Park at the northern end of the site (08880b). Pottery sherds have also been recorded in the south western corner of the study site.

1.4 Acknowledgements

- 1.4.1 The author would like to thank CgMs, who commissioned the work. Additional thanks go to Nick Cox, Kat Hamilton, Adele Lord, John Diffey, Rebecca Pridmore and Kimberly Watt who assisted on sited. James Drummond-Murray managed the project.

2 AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 Aims and objectives

- 2.1.1 The test pit evaluation and field walking survey were undertaken to try and define any areas of archaeological activity (particularly Neolithic activity). To also recover as much of the lithic assemblage present on the site as possible and to note any areas of concentrated lithic scatters.

2.2 Methodology

Field walking (Figs 2 and 3)

- 2.2.1 Field walking was carried out over the eastern side of the development area, the western area being under crop.
- 2.2.2 The area walked followed a series of transects spaced 10m apart and placed on an east – west orientation designed to tie in with the national grid. Within the transects a 2m collection corridor was used.

Test pits (Figs 2 and 4)

- 2.2.3 A series of 1m² test pits were hand excavated on a 10m grid within the proposed and aligned with the field walking corridors development area. These were excavated to the upper geological horizon or the top of any archaeological features encountered.
- 2.2.4 The site survey and lay out was carried out by David Brown using a Leica GS08.
- 2.2.5 Spoil, exposed surfaces and features were scanned with a metal detector. All metal-detected and hand-collected finds were retained for inspection, other than those which were obviously modern.
- 2.2.6 All archaeological features and deposits were recorded using OA East's *pro-forma* sheets. Trench locations, plans and sections were recorded at appropriate scales and colour and monochrome photographs were taken of all relevant features and deposits.
- 2.2.7 Site conditions varied from sunny to very wet. The field was under a short crop of winter wheat. None of the conditions encountered were detrimental to the field walking or test pitting.

3 RESULTS

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 The field walking survey took place prior to the test pit evaluation and the results from this are discussed first. A spatial plot of finds found during the field walking phase of work are discussed below and are presented in figures 3 and 4.

3.2 Field walking (Fig 2)

3.2.1 A series of transects 10m apart were walked on an east west orientation. These were labelled A to H (Fig 2)

3.2.2 Each transect was then marked at every 10m heading north. This provided a 10msq area of reference for artefacts found within each corridor. Finds were retained within the 10m square and were labelled, bagged and collected at the end of the exercise. A total of 10.256kg of material was collected (Table1)

Material	Weight kg
CBM	6.2
Pottery	3.0
Clay Pipe	0.199
Shell	0.235
Glass	0.393
Bone	0.011
Flint and Burnt Stone	0.218
Total	10.256kg

Table1: Total amount of material produced from field walking

Ceramic building material

3.2.3 Ceramic building material made up the largest constituent of the finds (6.2kg) Brick and tile was present in every transect. The vast majority of the ceramic building material small in size and of an undiagnostic nature.

Pottery

3.2.4 Pottery was found in all transects. The majority was of an early modern date with a small amount of Roman and Medieval pottery found across the field walking area (Fig 3). There was no pattern to deposition and all were either moderately to heavily abraded.

Lithics

3.2.5 A small assemblage of struck flint and burnt stone was found within eight areas of the field walking grid (Fig 3), **A4, B6, C7, D13, E1, E5, E9, E10, F5, F9, H11** and **H13**. These were all single pieces with the exception of areas F5 and H13 which produced two pieces each. These are discussed in detail in Appendix B1

Glass

3.2.6 The glass assemblage collected was of a post medieval to modern in date with the cast majority belonging to vessels, and again was spread through out the field walking area with no notable area of concentration.

Shell

3.2.7 0.235kg of shell was found during the field walking area of the work. The shell was exclusively oyster. All though not large in quantity this could represent evidence of the practise of night soiling or manuring. A far smaller amount was found during the test pitting phase and none in the deeper layers of soil which probably precludes a use of a food stuff consumed on or near the area of the site in prehistoric times.

Clay pipe

3.2.8 Clay pipe stem fragments totaling 0.199kg were recovered. Only one bowl of a late C17th date was found in area **A8**. Again, as with the shell recovered, this scatter of clay pipe is probably due to the activity of manuring or night soiling on the field.

3.3 Test pits (Fig 2)

3.3.1 A total of 64 test pits were located using the same grid as the field walking phase of excavation. In total these produced 2.023Kg of material (Table 1). In practice 59, 1m by 1m test pits were excavated to varying depths. Test pits **37, 41, 45, 49** and **57** were not excavated due to them being either located close to a service cable that ran north to south on the eastern edge of the site, or to being placed on the alignment of an evaluation trench excavated earlier in 2014. Test pit depths and soil descriptions are located in the context inventory (Appendix A).

3.3.2 Test pits to the north east of the site were shallower than those to the west ranging from a depth of 0.38m in test pit **1** to 0.85m in test pit **7**. This could be due to colluviation or maybe an indication of a sunken area a hollow way or archaeological features in this area of the field.

3.3.3 All test pits had a similar soil composition and contained a mid browny grey silt chalk subsoil capped by a layer layer of dark grey clay silt plough soil. The only exception to this were test pits **7, 14, 15, 16, 22, 23, 54, 55** and **61**. These contained an additional thin layer of silty chalk soil overlying chalk natural or possible archaeological features.

Material	Weight kg
CBM	0.0738
Pottery	0.864
Clay Pipe	0.073
Shell	0.013
Glass	0.015
Bone	0.010
Flint and Burnt Stone	0.049
Total	2.032kg

Table 2: Total amount of material produced from test pitting

Ceramic building material

- 3.3.4 A much smaller amount of CBM (0.738kg) was found within the test pits and as with that found during the field walking all was small pieces that were undiagnostic in age or use.

Pottery

- 3.3.5 The ceramic assemblage collected from the test pits totaled 0.864kg in weight. Upper levels of the test pits produced mostly post medieval and modern sherds. Some very small sherds of heavily abraded coarse flint tempered wares were found within the lower contexts of test pits **7** and **48**. These were of an undiagnostic nature. As no archaeological features were investigated none of the pottery found during the test pitting phase of work can be assigned to a secure context.
- 3.3.6 As with the fieldwalking. No obvious concentration of pottery was identified during test pitting although but the deeper test pits toward the north – west of the area did produce a slightly higher number of sherds of both Prehistoric and Roman pottery. A more detailed analysis of the pottery found could be carried out at the excavation stage of the work.

Prehistoric Pottery

- 3.3.7 A small amount of prehistoric pottery probably dating from the neolithic to the late Bronze Age was recovered from the topsoil and upper subsoil levels of test pits **4**, **7**, **8**, **35** and **48**. This shell and flint tempered is most probably hand made. (Nick Gilmour pers comm)

Roman Pottery by Stephen Wadson

- 3.3.8 Roman pottery sherds totaled 0.0149kg in weight and were recovered in test pits **7**, **9**, **15**, **22**, **23**, **25**, **40**, **58**, **61** and **63**. With the majority being found within the top and sub soils.
- 3.3.9 The majority of the assemblage is of a utilitarian nature with locally produced domestic coarse wares, predominately sandy grey wares. Pottery of this type is common throughout most domestic assemblages in the region throughout the Roman period The small assemblage here is broadly datable to the mid 1st to 3rd Centuries AD.

Medieval and post medieval pottery

- 3.3.10 Medieval and post medieval pottery were only found in the topsoil and upper subsoil levels of test pits. The small assemblage was moderately to heavily abraded and domestic in nature and dated from the 16th Century through to the late 17th Century. fragments of Ely ware and a sherd of reduced oxidised sandy ware were found in test pit **39**. (Carol Fletcher pers comm).
- 3.3.11 Early modern pottery sherds recovered consisted of domestic type wares including pearl wares dating to the 19th Century and English Stoneware typically from storage jars and jugs. This was in common use through out the 18th and 19th centuries.

Lithics

- 3.3.12 Ten test pits produced struck flint, **3, 6, 9, 13, 15, 24, 33, 34, 44, 46, 47** and **61**. Two test pits, **9** and **34** produced burnt stone. The assemblage is discussed in detail in appendix B1

Glass

- 3.3.13 Only a very small amount of glass 0.015kg was found during the test pitting phase of work. This was all of a modern date and found exclusively in the upper layers of test pits **11, 26, 56**.

Shell

- 3.3.14 Only two fragments of Oyster shell and one fragment of mussel shell weighing 0.013kg was found during the test pitting phase of work. All were in the uppermost layers of test pits **48** and **63**. None were considered to be associated with food stuffs or preparation on site and were probably deposited within the plough soil by the act of manuring.

Clay Pipe

- 3.3.15 A clay pipe weighing 0.073kg was found within the plough or sub soil of test pits **9, 12, 16, 25, 28, 31, 32, 34, 36, 50, 52, 53, 58, 62**. All parts were fragmentary stems with an age date range of between the late 17thC and the early 20thC. These would have been discarded by agricultural workers or would have been deposited during the act of night soiling or manuring.

3.4 Finds Summary

- 3.4.1 The lithic assemblage found during the field walking and test pitting phase of work although not large does point to activity across the site from the middle Mesolithic. The flint used seems to be locally derived and worked close to the site.
- 3.4.2 Small sherds of prehistoric pottery was found in test pits **7** and **48** that overlaid a hard compacted chalk. This compaction maybe evidence of archaeological features and the pottery here may relate to that. The Roman pottery found was typically a domestic utilitarian assemblage that was broadly datable to the mid 1st to 3rd Centuries AD.
- 3.4.3 Medieval and post medieval pottery found during both phases has no area of concentration so does not give any clear indication of settlement. The finds dating from the medieval to modern periods on site could be present due to the practice of manuring or night soiling.
- 3.4.4 The only metallic finds other than that of a very recent date were found during the test pitting phase of work. These were a Jetton of a Nuremberg type dating to the Mid 16th-Mid 17th Century found in test pit **64** and a fragment of a post medieval copper alloy crotal bell found in test pit **59**. Both of these are considered to be casual losses.

4 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

4.1 Field walking

- 4.1.1 The field walking phase of work at The Peterhouse Technology Park produced results that seem to indicate a level of manuring and night soiling associated with the development area.
- 4.1.2 Prehistoric flint finds indicate that there is a background spread of worked material that suggests occupation on or near the site. Only small amounts of Roman pottery were found during this phase of work. It is known that Roman activity is located close to the development area and the medieval indicators are most probably present as a result of night soiling or manuring.

4.2 Test Pitting

- 4.2.1 The results from the test pitting exercise show that test pits in the north-eastern corner of the development site indicate a greater depth of soil and the possibility that they sit in an area containing archaeological features.
- 4.2.2 Finds generally were evident in the plough and subsoil layers of the test pits but at a much less frequent level than in the field walking phase of work. Test pit **7** did produce a few sherds of shell and flint tempered pottery which was located in a chalky soil sitting directly over a compressed chalk which may indicate a surface.

4.3 Significance

- 4.3.1 The results during this phase of work at The Peterhouse Technology Park added to the results of the evaluation show that although there was no concentrated areas of lithics or pottery identified during either the field walking or test pitting phases of work. There is a probability that prehistoric activity was located on or close to the development area. It is also evident that the area has been subject to the act of night soiling and manuring from the latter medieval periods and into the early twentieth century.

4.4 Recommendations

- 4.4.1 Recommendations for any future work based upon this report will be made by the County Archaeology Office.

APPENDIX A. TEST PIT DESCRIPTIONS AND CONTEXT INVENTORY

Context	Depth	Type	Colour	Composition	Comments	Findings
1.1	0.28	layer	Mid Grey	Silty grey	Plough soil	pot
1.2	0.12	layer	mid to light brown	chalky silt	Subsoil	none
2.1	0.28	layer	Dark brown grey	silty chalk	Topsoil	pot
2.2	0.12	layer	Mid brown	clay chalk	Subsoil	none
3.1	0.25	layer	Brownish grey	Clay silt	Topsoil	Pot, flint
3.2	0.05	layer	M to light brown	clay silt	Sub soil	none
4.1	0.27	layer	Grey brown	clay silt	Plough soil	Pot
4.2	0.1	layer	M to light brown	Chalky silt	Sub soil	pot
5.1	0.3	layer	Grey brown	silty clay	Plough soil	Pot
5.2	0.1	layer	Grey brown	chalky silt	Sub soil	Pot
6.1	0.6	layer	Grey brown	silty clay	Plough soil	Stone, flint
6.2	0.15	layer	Mid brown	chalky silt	Sub soil	Pot
7.1	0.5	layer	Grey brown	silty chalk	Plough soil	Flint, pot
7.2	0.2	layer	M to light brown	chalky silt	Sub soil	Pot Stone
7.3	0.15	layer	Grey brown	chalky silt	Sub soil	pot
8.1	0.45	layer	Grey brown	silty clay	Plough soil	pot, flint
8.2	0.3	layer	Brownish grey	silty chalk	Sub soil	pot
9.1	0.29	layer	Grey brown	clay silt	Plough soil	pot, shell, clay pipe, glass
9.2	0.09	layer	Orangey brown	chalky silt	Sub soil	pot
10.1	0.32	layer	Dark brown grey	clay silt	Plough soil	pot
10.2	0.06	layer	Mid brown	chalky silt	Sub soil	pot
11.1	0.32	layer	Dark brown grey	silty clay	Plough soil	none
12.1	0.3	layer	Dark brown grey	Clay silt	Plough soil	clay pipe
12.2	?	layer	White and mid brown	Chalk and clay silt	Sub soil	pot
13.1	0.29	layer	Dark brown grey	Silty clay	Plough soil	tile, flint
13.2	0.14	layer	mid grey brown	Chalky silt	Sub soil	None
14.1	0.2	layer	mid grey brown	Clay silt	Plough soil	none
14.2	0.1	layer	Dark grey	silty clay	Sub soil	pottery, tile
14.3	0.35	layer	Orangey brown	clay chalk	Sub soil	None
14.4		layer	Orangey brown	clay chalk	Sub soil	None
14.5		layer	Grey white	Chalk and clay silt	Sub soil	None
15.1	0.29	layer	mid brown grey	clay silt	Plough soil	pot tile
15.2	0.27	layer	Dark brown grey	Clay silt	Sub soil	pot, flint
15.3	0.22	layer	mid brown	Chalky silt	Sub soil	Pot
16.1	0.03	layer	mid brown grey	clay silt	Plough soil	pot tile pipe
16.2	0.15	layer	mid grey brown	clay silt	Sub soil	pot
16.3	0.2	layer	mid reddish brown	chalky silt	Sub soil	none
17.1	0.28	layer	greyish brown	Clay silt	Plough soil	pot shell glass
17.2	0.16	layer	Orangey brown	silty chalk	Sub soil	pot, flint
18.1	0.3	layer	Dark brown grey	clay silt	Plough soil	pot
18.2	0.2	layer	mid to light brown	chalky silt	Sub soil	none
19.1	0.37	layer	dark brown grey	Silty clay	Plough soil	pot
20.1	0.35	layer	dark brown grey	Clay silt	Plough soil	Pottery, tile, flint

21.1	0.38	layer	dark brown grey	Silty clay	Plough soil	None
21.2	0.12	layer	mid orangey brown	Chalky silt	Sub soil	None
22.1	0.26	layer	dark brown grey	Silty clay	Plough soil	tile glass
22.2	0.2	layer	dark brown grey	Silty clay	Sub soil	Pot,flint
22.3	0.28	layer	mid orangey brown	Chalky silt	Sub soil	none
23.1	0.3	layer	dark brown grey	silty clay	Plough soil	none
23.2	0.2	layer	dark brown grey	Silty clay	Sub soil	none
23.3	0.22	layer	mid orangey brown	Chalky silt	Sub soil	none
24.1	0.24	layer	Grey brown	Silty clay	Plough soil	pot
24.2	0.35	layer	mid to light brown	Clay silt	Sub soil	flint
25.1	0.28	layer	Grey brown	Clay silt	Plough soil	pot shell glass
25.2	0.27	layer	Orangey brown	chalky silt	Sub soil	pot shell glass
26.1	0.28	layer	greyish brown	clay silt	Plough soil	pot shell glass
26.2	0.22	layer	Orangey brown	chalky silt	Sub soil	pot
27.1	0.3	layer	dark brown grey	silty clay	Plough soil	tile,flint
27.2	0.11	layer	mid gre brown	sandy silt	Sub soil	none
28.1	0.28	layer	dark greyish brown	clay silt	Plough soil	pot
28.2	0.18	layer	mid brown	chalky silt	Sub soil	none
29.1	0.32	layer	dark grey brown	clay silt	Plough soil	pot
29.2	0.18	layer	mid brown	Chalky silt	Sub soil	Pot
30.1	0.34	layer	dark brown grey	silty clay	Plough soil	none
30.2	0.26	layer	mid grey brown	chalky silt	Sub soil	none
31.1	0.5	layer	Mid grey	Silty chalk	Plough soil	none
31.2	0.1	layer	Mid to light brown	Silty clay	Sub soil	None
32.1	0.5	layer	Grey brown	silty clay	Plough soil	pot
32.2	0.2	layer	mid to light brown	chalky silt	Sub soil	none
33.1	0.32	layer	Grey brown	clay silt	Plough soil	flint, pot
33.2	0.19	layer	orangey brown	chalky silt	Sub soil	pot
34.1	0.26	layer	mid browny grey	sandy clay	Plough soil	pot,tile,clay pipe,flint
34.2	0.12	layer	mid cremy brown	Sandy silt	Sub soil	pot
35.1	0.3	layer	Mid broiwn grey	clay silt	Plough soil	tile,pot
35.2	0.15	layer	mid light brown	chalk and silt	Sub soil	pot
36.1	0.3	layer	Mid browny grey	clay silt	Plough soil	pot,clay pipe
36.2	0.29	layer	M to light brown	chalky silt	Sub soil	pot
38.1	0.25	layer	Mid grey	Silty clay	Plough soil	cbm
38.2	0.25	layer	Light brown	Chalk clay silt	Sub soil	none
39.1	0.3	layer	Mid brown grey	clay silt	Plough soil	pot tile
39.2	0.24	layer	Dark grey brown	Clay silt	Sub soil	none
39.3	0.12	layer	Mid brown	chalky silt	Sub soil	None
40.1	0.3	layer	Mid brown grey	Clay silt	Plough soil	pot tile
40.2	0.21	layer	mid grey brown	clay silt	Sub soil	pot,tile
40.3	0.3	layer	mid brown	chalk silt	Sub soil	pot
42.1	0.28	layer	mid brown grey	clay silt	Plough soil	pot tile
42.2	0.18	layer	Mid brown	chalk silt	Sub soil	pot
43.1	0.29	layer	mid brown grey	clay silt	Plough soil	pot,tile
43.2	0.23	layer	Mid Brown	chalky silt	Sub soil	none
44.1	0.26	layer	Mid browny grey	clay silt	Plough soil	pot tile
44.2	0.24	layer	Mid brown	chalky silt	Sub soil	none

46.1	0.27	layer	mid brown	clay silt	Plough soil	pot tile flint
46.2	0.3	layer	mid brown	chalkey silt	Sub soil	flint
47.1	0.27	layer	Mid brown grey	clay silt	Plough soil	pot tile
47.2	0.14	layer	light grey brown	clay silt	Sub soil	flint
47.3	0.12	layer	dark brown grey	clay silt	Sub soil	none
47.4	0.12	layer	mid brown	chalky silt	Sub soil	none
48.1	0.29	layer	Mid brown grey	clay silt	Plough soil	pot tile
48.2	0.21	layer	light grey brown	clay silt	Sub soil	pot, tile
48.3	0.2	layer	Mid brown	chalky silt	Sub soil	pot
50.1	0.28	layer	mid brown grey	clay silt	Plough soil	pot tile clay pipe
50.2	0.12	layer	mid brown	chalky silt	Sub soil	none
51.1	0.3	layer	mid brown grey	clay silt	Plough soil	tile
51.2	0.33	layer	mid brown	chalky silt	Sub soil	none
52.1	0.1	layer	dark brown grey	clay silt	Sub soil	pot tile clay pipe
52.2	0.33	later	mid to light brown	chalky silt	Sub soil	none
53.1		layer	grey brown	clay silt	Plough soil	clay pipe,shell
53.2		layer	orange brown	chalky silt	subsoil	pot, stone
54.1	0.28	layer	grey brown	clay silt	Plough soil	pottery
54.2	0.17	layer	Mid brown	chalky silt	Sub soil	none
54.3		layer	mid yellowy brown	clay silt	Sub soil	none
55.1	0.34	layer	dark brown grey	clay silt	Plough soil	pot stone
55.2	0.27	layer	Mid brown	Chalky silt	Sub soil	pot stone
55.3		layer	mid brown	chalky silt	Sub soil	none
56.1	0.3	layer	dark grey brown	clay silt	Plough soil	pot
56.2	0.22	layer	mid brown	chalky silt	Sub soil	pot
58.1	0.29	layer	mid brown	sandy clay	Plough soil	pot tile clay pipe
58.2	0.18	layer	mid creamy brown	sandy silt	Sub soil	none
59.1	0.28	layer	mid grey brown	clay silt	Plough soil	tile,glass,copper alloy
59.2	0.28	layer	mid reddish brown	Silty chalk	Sub soil	bone
60.1	0.3	layer	dark reddish grey	silty clay	Plough soil	pot tile
60.2	0.15	layer	mid reddish brown	sandy silt	Sub soil	pot
61.1	0.25	layer	dark grey brown	silty clay	Plough soil	shell
61.2	0.23	later	Mid brown grey	sandy silt	Sub soil	none
61.3		fill of pit?	dark grey brown sandy clay		Plough soil	pot
62.1	0.26	layer	mid brown grey	sandy clay	Plough soil	pot
62.2	0.28	layer	mid yellowy brown	silty clay	Sub soil	none
63.1	0.27	layer	greyish brown	clay silt	Plough soil	pot
63.2	0.28	layer	orangey brown	chalky silt	Sub soil	pot
64.1	0.28	layer	Browney grey	clay silt	Plough soil	pot
64.2	0.17	layer	yellowish brown	chalky silt	Sub soil	pot, copper alloy

APPENDIX B. FINDS REPORTS

B.1 Lithics

By Barry Bishop

Introduction

B.1.1 The archaeological test-pitting and fieldwalking programmes at Cherry Hinton led to the recovery of 23 pieces of struck flint and a small quantity of unworked burnt stone. This report will briefly describe the material, assess its significance and recommend any further work that could enhance the material's research potential. The report should be read in conjunction with the catalogue which lists each piece allowing the material to be spatially plotted and provides further details including suggested date ranges (Catalogue /Appendix L01). This material complements the 74 pieces of struck flint found during an earlier evaluation at the site and which are reported on separately (Bishop 2014a).

Quantification

B.1.2

Programme	Primary / Decortication Flake	Flake	Flake Fragment	Blade-like flake	Prismatic Blade	Conchoidal Chunk	Utilized and Edge-trimmed Flakes	Scraper	Burnt stone (o.)	Burnt stone (wt:g)
Test-pits	2	4	1	2	3	1			3	49
Fieldwalked	2	4				1	1	2	6	218

Table L01: Quantification of the Lithic Material from Cherry Hinton

Unworked Burnt Stone

B.1.1 Unworked burnt stone was recovered from two of the test-pits and six fieldwalking locations (Catalogue /Appendix L01). Most of the pieces consist of flint pebbles and fragments with two pieces of siliceous sandstone also having been burnt. Virtually all of the pieces had been heated to a high degree, having changed colour and become 'fire crazed', as is consistent with having been in direct contact with hearths. The pieces were found widely scattered and in small quantities. There is no evidence for *in-situ* burning and they can provide indications for only the approximate locations of the hearths.

Struck Flint

B.1.2 The raw materials used to manufacture the struck pieces all comprise good knapping-quality flint but the heavily recorticated state of the assemblage precludes identification of the colour of most pieces. However, occasional recent breaks on a few pieces reveal these at least to be fine-grained and translucent, ranging from black to light grey in colour. Cortex is present on many and ranges from being rough and chalky to thick but hard, with many pieces also exhibiting thermal-fracture surfaces. This indicates the raw materials were gathered from derived sources, most likely local superficial deposits overlying the

chalk and possibly also from remnants of the glacial tills that are present in the vicinity.

- B.1.3 The assemblage is in a variable condition, as may be expected from its recovery from the surface or superficial soil horizons, but most pieces show only light chipping and abrasion and it is likely that the majority were recovered from close to where originally discarded. However the heavy recortication experienced by many pieces has resulted in their thinner edges partially disintegrating, obscuring any possibly light retouch or use-wear traces.
- B.1.4 Ten test-pits produced struck flint, all single pieces with the exception of Test-pits 24 and 33 which yielded three and two pieces respectively. This assemblage contains a high proportion of blades and blade-like flakes but no retouched implements were identified and the only core consists of a fragment of a narrow-flake type that disintegrated during reduction.
- B.1.5 Struck flint was found at eight field walking locations, all as single pieces with the exception of F5 and H13 which produced two pieces each. This assemblage consists mostly of undiagnostic flakes but includes three retouched pieces. These consist of a short-end scraper and a long-end scraper, both with Neolithic characteristics, and an edge-retouched flake fragment that is most likely to be a blunted back knife which, if so, would be of a similar date.
- B.1.6 Overall, the struck assemblage from site is dominated by blades and competently produced flakes which can be broadly placed within the Mesolithic or Early Neolithic periods but which are perhaps most comparable to the Early Neolithic assemblages recovered during the evaluation stage and from recent excavations at the Bell Language School and at Clay Farm in Trumpington (Bishop 2013; 2014a; 2014b). No diagnostic Mesolithic material is present and the three retouched pieces are all most typical of Neolithic implements. A few flakes, however, are notably broad and thick with wide unmodified striking platforms. Whilst not unequivocally so, these are perhaps more reminiscent of later prehistoric flintwork, particularly that of the later second or first millennia BC (cf Ballin 2002; Herne 1991; Humphrey 2003; Young and Humphrey 1999) and can also be matched by pieces from similarly dated assemblages found in the vicinity.

Significance and Recommendations

- B.1.7 The assemblages of burnt stone and worked flint are not large and no major concentrations have been identified but they do suggest a relatively high level of prehistoric activity across the site. In particular, the struck assemblage contains many pieces comparable to those from the features recorded during the evaluation stage as well as from other sites in the locality, such as the Bell Language School and Clay Farm. Such features are considered to be indicative of Early Neolithic settlement locations and this assemblage suggest that activity during this time is more extensive than indicated by these features alone. The lithic assemblages from this site therefore have the potential to contribute to further understandings of settlement during this period as well as during the later prehistoric period, and are worthy of further investigation through additional fieldwork.
- B.1.8 Should further fieldwork at the site be considered, this assemblage should be re-analysed and documented in conjunction with any new material following the completion of the archaeological programmes. From the point of view of the lithic material, any further fieldwork should focus on obtaining as large and closely contextually defined lithic assemblage as possible, in order to attempt to understand the nature, extent and chronology of any prehistoric lithic-based activities. Should sufficient quantities of lithic artefacts be procured from any future work, full metrical, typological and technological

analysis may be warranted.

APPENDIX C. METTALIC FINDS

By Chris Faine

Introduction

Metallic objects were found within two test pits context 64.2 and 59.1. Both of these contexts consisted of a top or subsoil and were high up within the soil profiles and can be considered casual losses.

- C.1.1 SF **2** (64.2): Copper alloy jetton. Diameter: 22.9mm. Heavily concreted but a small portion of orb design remains, indicating a “Nuremberg” type. Mid 16th- Mid 17th Century. Maker uncertain (Probably Hans Krauwinkel II or Hans Schultes I).
- C.1.2 SF **3** (59.1): Partial copper alloy crotal bell. Height: 37.9mm Width: 30.6mm. Cast in one piece with integral suspension loop and girth seam. Remains of sunburst decoration on both hemispheres with one sounding hole remaining. Post-Medieval.

APPENDIX D. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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APPENDIX E. OASIS REPORT FORM

All fields are required unless they are not applicable.

Project Details

OASIS Number	oxfordar3-198323			
Project Name	Field walking survey and test pit evaluation at Petergouse Technology Park, Cherry Hinton, Cambridge			
Project Dates (fieldwork)	Start	17-11-2014	Finish	28-11-2014
Previous Work (by OA East)	Yes		Future Work	Unknown

Project Reference Codes

Site Code	CAMPET14	Planning App. No.	
HER No.		Related HER/OASIS No.	

Type of Project/Techniques Used

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

Please select all techniques used:

<input type="checkbox"/> Aerial Photography - interpretation	<input type="checkbox"/> Grab-Sampling	<input type="checkbox"/> Remote Operated Vehicle Survey
<input type="checkbox"/> Aerial Photography - new	<input type="checkbox"/> Gravity-Core	<input type="checkbox"/> Sample Trenches
<input type="checkbox"/> Annotated Sketch	<input type="checkbox"/> Laser Scanning	<input type="checkbox"/> Survey/Recording Of Fabric/Structure
<input type="checkbox"/> Augering	<input type="checkbox"/> Measured Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Targeted Trenches
<input type="checkbox"/> Dendrochronological Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Metal Detectors	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Test Pits
<input type="checkbox"/> Documentary Search	<input type="checkbox"/> Phosphate Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Topographic Survey
<input type="checkbox"/> Environmental Sampling	<input type="checkbox"/> Photogrammetric Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Vibro-core
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fieldwalking	<input type="checkbox"/> Photographic Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Visual Inspection (Initial Site Visit)
<input type="checkbox"/> Geophysical Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Rectified Photography	

Monument Types/Significant Finds & Their Periods

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

Monument	Period	Object	Period
Surface	Uncertain	Lithics	Neolithic -4k to -2k
	Select period...	Pottery	Late Prehistoric -4k to 43
	Select period...	Pottery	Medieval 1066 to 1540

Project Location

County	Cambridgeshire	Site Address (including postcode if possible)
District	Cambridge City	Peterhouse Technology Park Cambridge Road Cambridge
Parish	Cambridge	
HER	Cambridgeshire	
Study Area	1.7ha	National Grid Reference TL48832 55949

Project Originators

Organisation	OA EAST
Project Brief Originator	Andy Thomas
Project Design Originator	James Drummond-Murray
Project Manager	James Drummond-Murray
Supervisor	James Fairbairn

Project Archives

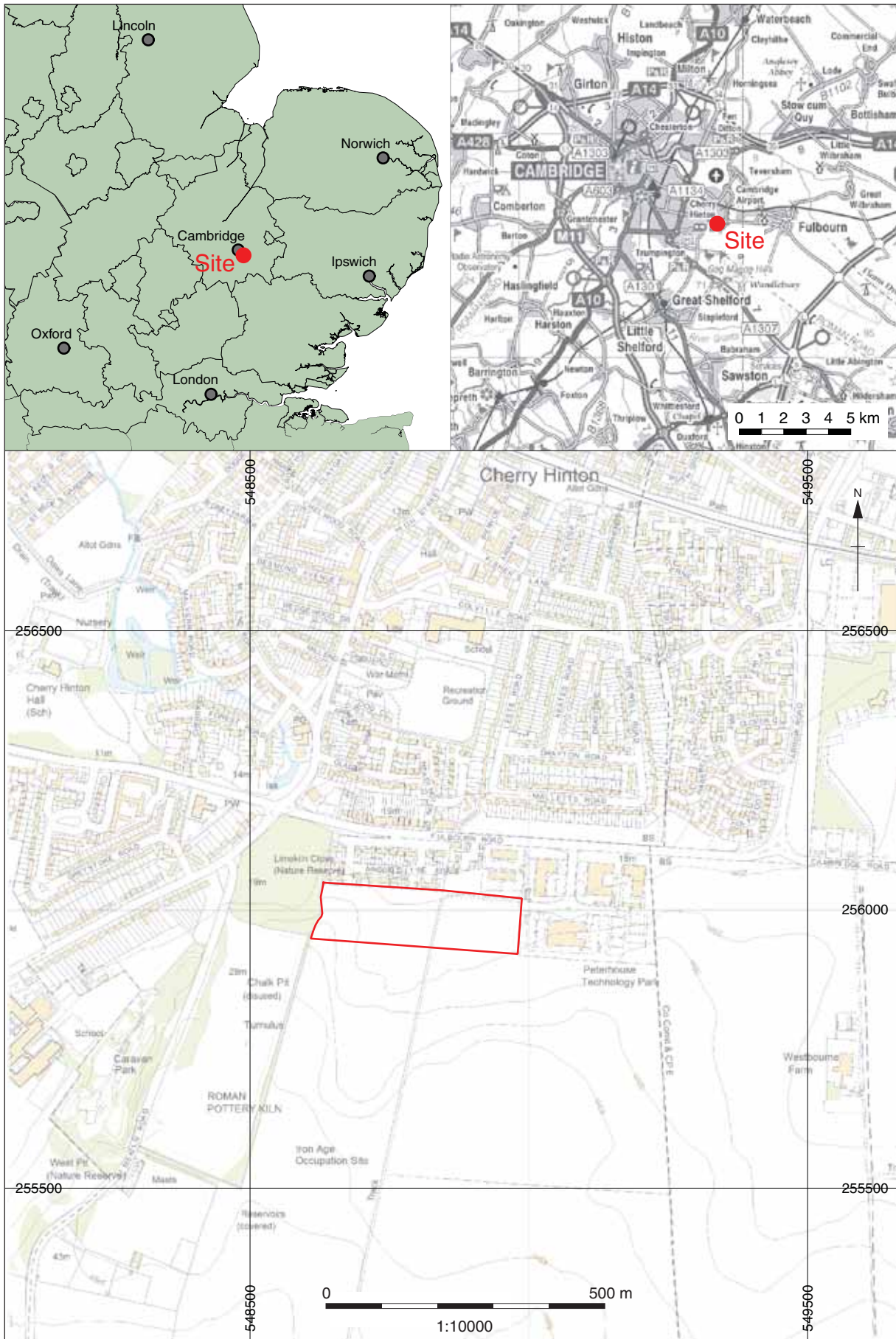
Physical Archive	Digital Archive	Paper Archive
CCC stores	OA East office Bar Hill	CCC Stores
CAMPET14	CAMPET14	CAMPET14

Archive Contents/Media

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

Digital Media	Paper Media
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<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Images	<input type="checkbox"/> Diary
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<input type="checkbox"/> Moving Image	<input type="checkbox"/> Manuscript
<input type="checkbox"/> Spreadsheets	<input type="checkbox"/> Map
<input type="checkbox"/> Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Matrices
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Text	<input type="checkbox"/> Microfilm
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	<input type="checkbox"/> Research/Notes
	<input type="checkbox"/> Photos
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Plans
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Report
	<input type="checkbox"/> Sections
	<input type="checkbox"/> Survey

Notes:



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Figure 1: Site location showing development area (red)

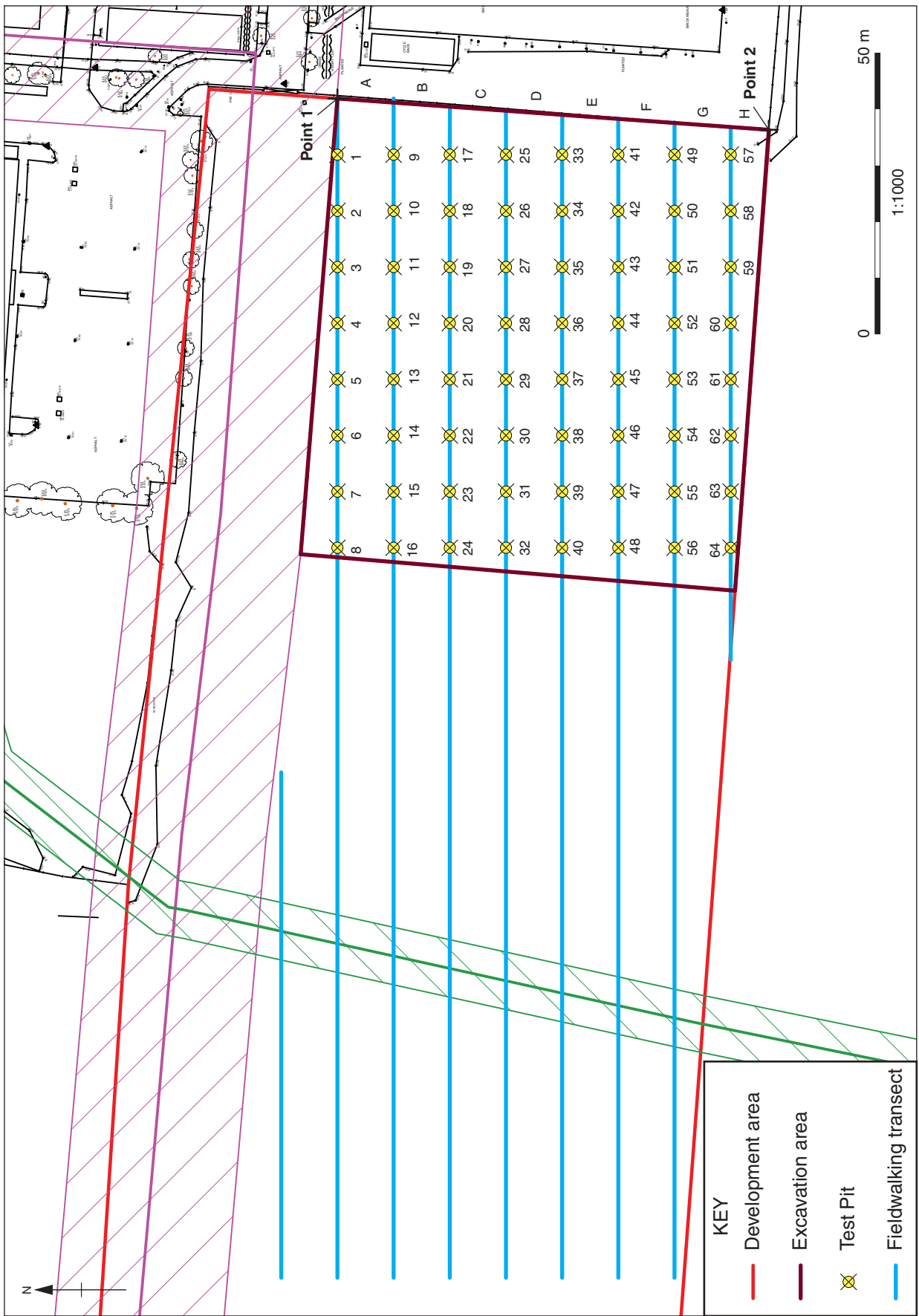


Figure 2: Development area, showing excavation area, test pits and field-walking transects

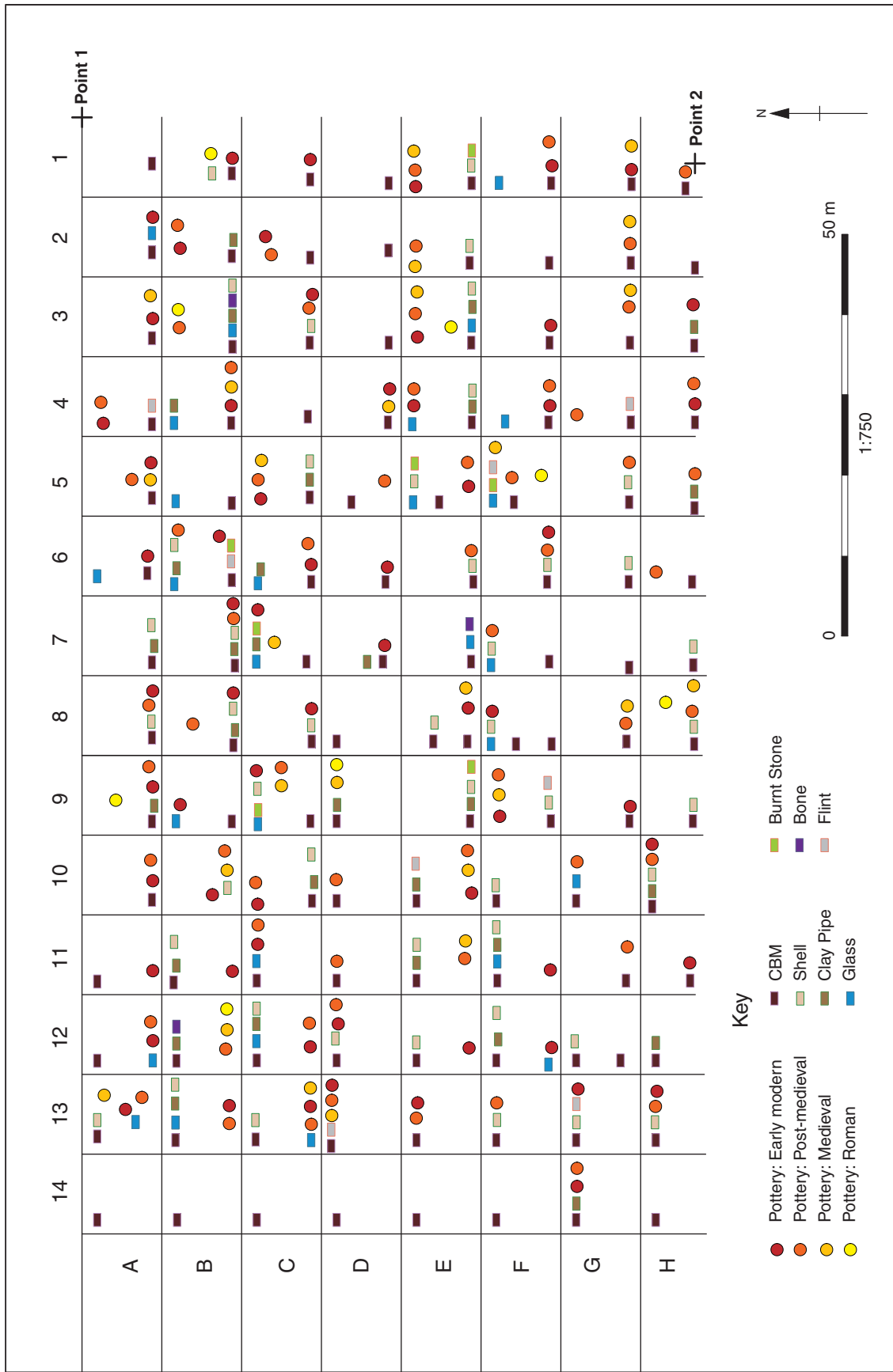


Figure 3: Field walking finds distribution

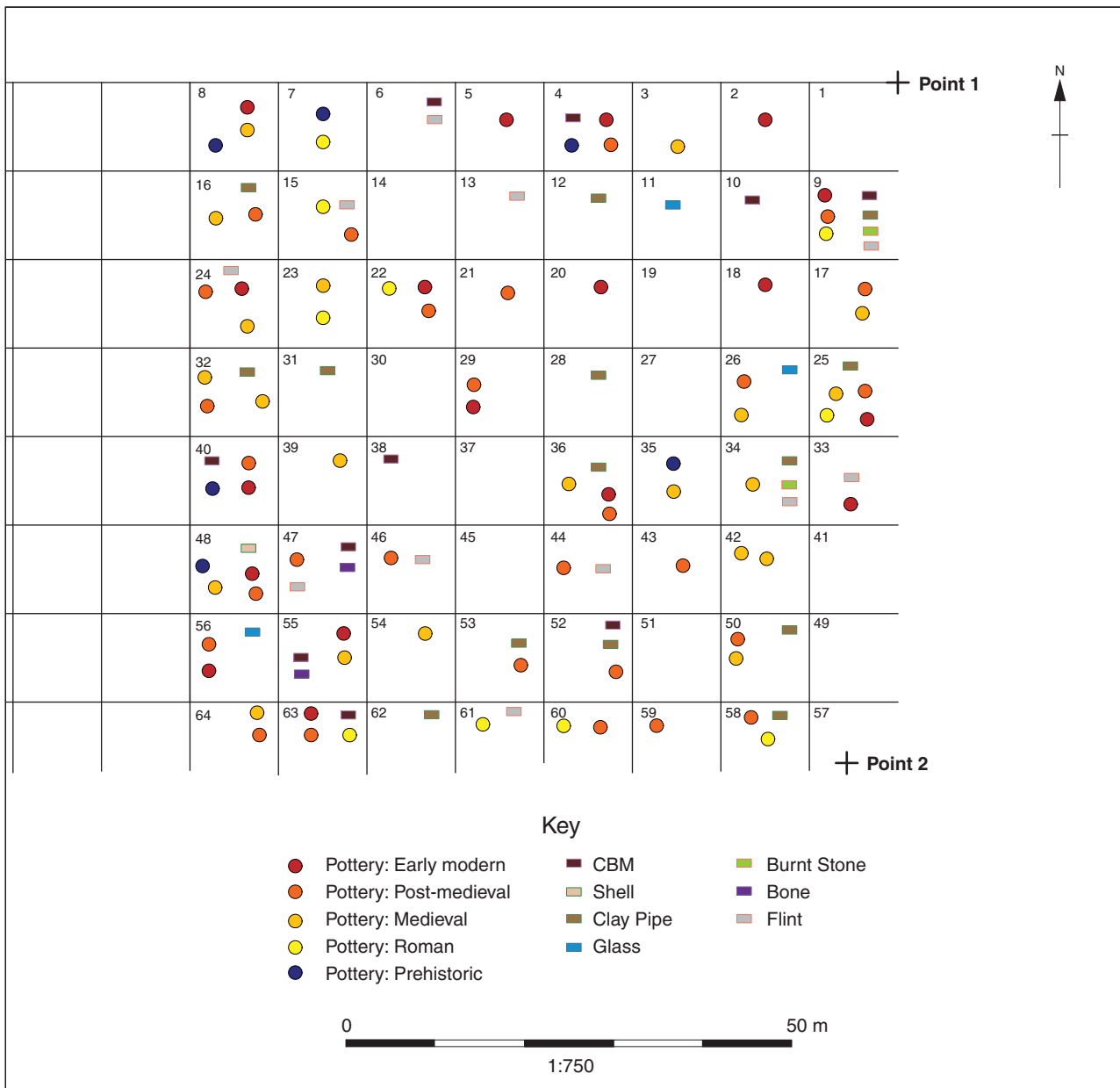


Figure 4: Test Pit Finds Distribution

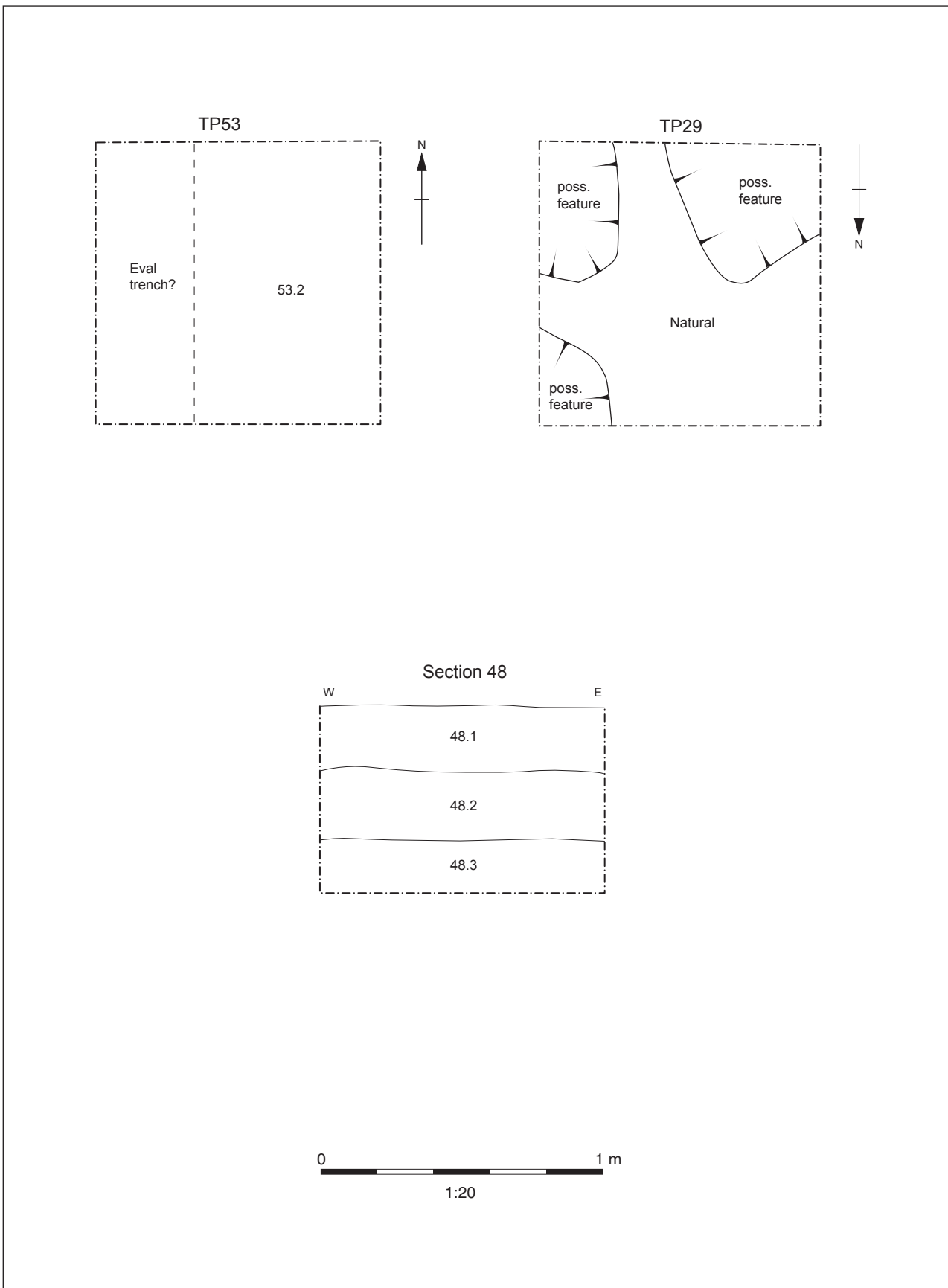


Figure 5: Selected plans and sections



Plate 1: Fieldwalking



Plate 2: Test pitting



Plate 3: Test pit 53



Plate 4: Test pit 48



Plate 5: Test Pit 29



Plate 6: Test pit 7



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