Excavation Report

Medieval Activity at Fishers Lane, Cherry Hinton

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Medieval Activity at Fishers Lane, Cherry Hinton

Archaeological Excavation

By Kathryn Blackbourn BA ACIfA

With contributions by Rachel Fosberry ACIfA, Paul Blinkhorn BTech (Hons), Vida Rajkovača BA, Ted Levermore BA

Editor: Aileen Connor BA ACIfA

Illustrator: Charlotte Walton MPhil, MCIfA

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Prepared by:	Kathryn Blackbourn
Position:	Project Officer
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Checked by:	Richard Mortimer
Position:	Project Manager
Date:	06/09/17
Signed:	

Oxford Archaeology East,
15 Trafalgar Way,
Bar Hill,
Cambridge,
CB23 8SQ

t: 01223 850500
f: 01223 850599
e: oaeast@thehumanjourney.net
w: http://thehumanjourney.net/oaeast

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Summary

In February and March 2016 Oxford Archaeology East undertook an excavation on land at 58 Fishers Lane, Cherry Hinton, Cambridge (TL 4889 5661). The excavation area measured 40m by 20m and revealed five phases of activity starting in the 12th century and continuing through to the modern day.

The earliest phase of activity on site has been dated to the 12th century and comprises a small number of features consisting of ditches and pits at the north-east of the site. These features contained very little in the way of datable evidence and have largely been assigned this date based on stratigraphic relationships.

Features dating to the late 12th to 14th century represents the largest phase of activity on site, also echoed at other sites in Cherry Hinton such as Colville Road, Church End and Neath Farm. This phase contained evidence for extensive quarry pitting for the recovery of chalk. Four north-west to south-east boundary ditches were also noted from this phase, and are potentially seen continuing south-east at Colville Road. A post-built structure was located in the north-west corner of the site with an associated cess pit. The pottery assemblage from this phase was the most represented across the site.

The pottery assemblage suggests a short period of decline in the 14th century with the use of the site altering. A north-east to south-west aligned plot lying perpendicular to the road is noted containing a chalk building platform, a beam slot structure and a chalk yard surface. These features contained no dating evidence but clearly overly the earlier quarry pits.

The 16th and 17th centuries saw a new phase of quarry pitting at the south of the site where in many cases post-medieval pottery was retrieved from the fills. A dog burial was also uncovered from this area of pitting. A north-west to south-east boundary ditch was uncovered to the north of these pits. A number of modern truncations were noted across the site largely comprising rubbish pits.

1 Introduction

1.1 Location and scope of work

1.1.1 An archaeological excavation was conducted at 58 Fishers Lane, Cherry Hinton, Cambridge (Fig. 1).

1.1.2 This archaeological excavation was undertaken in accordance with a Brief issued by Gemma Stewart of Cambridgeshire County Council (CCC; Planning Application 15/1111/FUL), supplemented by a Specification prepared by OA East (Ladd & Mortimer 2016).

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 proposed development area is situated upon West Melbury Marly Chalk Formation bedrock, with no superficial deposits recorded (BGS Geology of Britain viewer: http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html, accessed 11/12/15). The site sits at an elevation of approximately 11mOD and lies on the east side of the Cam valley, approximately 600m north-east of Cherry Hinton Brook which flows from the Gog Magog hills down to the Cam.

1.2.2 The subject site is bounded to the north by Fisher's Lane, Cherry Hinton Medical Centre to the west and residential housing to the south and east.

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

The following information is largely taken from Cambridgeshire HER and site excavation reports (Fig 2).

Prehistoric

1.3.1 Evidence of prehistoric activity is limited within Cherry Hinton village, although the War Ditches Early Iron Age Hill Fort occupies the high ground at the south of the Parish and there are crop marks and find spots located within the area. Two possible Early/Middle Bronze Age barrows were located 900m south-south-west of the site (CHER 04964 & 04965) to the north-east of the Hill Fort, with three more 600m to the south-south-east, to the south side of Cambridge Road (ECB357). Flint artefacts including a scraper were found 1km south-east and residual worked flints were recovered from Hinton Fields in the 1950's, 400m north-east of the site (CHER 05101). Prehistoric flint flakes have also been recovered 300m north at Cherry Hinton Infant School (MCB 19393; Gilmour: 2010). An evaluation along the high street, 450m south-west revealed a previous land surface which contained animal bone, Early Bronze Age flint flakes and one piece of disarticulated human bone (Punchard 2008).

1.3.2 Approximately 700m east of the subject site, a Bronze Age domestic site was excavated prior to the development of a retail superstore. This work revealed a Middle Bronze Age ditched enclosure with a series of post-hole fence-lines and possible

structures (ECB 1241; Brown & Score 1999). Approximately 300m north-east of the site a possible barrow denoted by a cropmark roughly 36m in diameter has been identified (CHER 09593).

1.3.3 A series of complicated crop marks have been recorded 850m east-north-east of the site, although of unknown date they comprise a distinct series of complex linear features including field boundaries, trackways and settlement enclosures (CB 15575; Cox: 1999).

Romano-British

1.3.4 Romano-British activity is less well recorded within the vicinity of the development area than other periods. Roman coins have been found 500m west of the subject site (CHER 04890) and a Roman well containing seven Romano-British coarse-ware pots was found at the Norman Cement Works (CHER 05168), 950m north-west of the site. Romano-British post-holes were found during the construction of a car park for the Church of the Latter Day Saints, approximately 750m south-west of the site (CHER CB15743).

1.3.5 Excavation of the Early Iron Age War Ditches Hill Fort 1km to the south-west of Fishers Lane revealed late Iron Age and Early Roman occupation and a number of Roman pottery kilns dating to the early Flavian period (Mackenny Hughes 1903). A number of forms were being produced including beakers, bowls, lid seated jars and cheese presses, a large amount of kiln furniture was also recovered that included kiln bars and clay plates.

Anglo-Saxon

1.3.6 An Anglo-Saxon or medieval bronze strap-end was recovered during excavation of a cable trench (CHER 04897), only 150m west of the site and a small 7th Century cemetery is recorded within the area of the Bronze Age barrows, 900m south-south-west of the site (CHER 04965a). A larger 6th Century cemetery, with possible Roman antecedents, has been evaluated off Coldham's Lane 1km to the north-northwest (Mortimer 2007). The early core of Cherry Hinton lies 500m to the north around St Andrews Church and along Church End Rd. At 63 Church End an evaluation was undertaken which revealed ditches, pits and post-holes dating to the Saxon period (Kenney 1999). This area was later excavated to reveal a large D-shaped enclosure and a trackway with evidence for settlement (Cessford & Mortimer 2004). This potentially manorial site was seen to expand and develop through the Late Saxon and early Medieval period and included a large cemetery around a possible chapel (McDonald & Doel 2000). This cemetery consisted of at least 664 inhumations on a west to east alignment, and dated from approximately the 8th through to 11th Centuries.

Medieval

1.3.7 Medieval activity is regularly found within the vicinity of the site, unsurprisingly as Fisher's Lane joins onto the High St just 100m to the west. The Domesday book contains the earliest reference to Cherry Hinton, then known as Hinton with Cherry being a 16th century addition.

1.3.8 The most significant record relating to the medieval period within immediate proximity of Fishers Lane is the excavation that took place directly south-east at 40-64 Colville Road & 1-9 Augers Road (Woolhouse 2015). This excavation was undertaken in 2014 and uncovered an area of medieval settlement focused along the line of Fisher's Lane. The features comprised plot boundary ditches, two wells along with quarry and cess pits. Pottery from the features gave a date range from the late 12th to mid 14th century.

Of note were the two near-complete 13th century green-glazed Hedingham ware jugs recovered from one of the wells.

1.3.9 The parish church of St Andrew's is located 500m north of the subject site and has 13th century origins, with the chancel and nave surviving from that date (CHER 05104). A possible priory was located within the current grounds of Cherry Hinton Hall, approximately 600m south-west of the proposed development area, as historical sources note that canons lived at the hall for a number of years, though it is unlikely a priory was genuinely established in this time (CHER 09927).

1.3.10 An excavation took place at Neath Farm where several phases of activity were identified dating from the Romano British to the post-medieval periods, a large number of features were recorded from the Late Saxon period through to the medieval consisting of rectangular enclosures with related settlement features and extensive quarry pitting (Slater 2012).

1.3.11 Other medieval records include ditches containing 12th to 14th century pottery, found during a test pit survey adjacent to Church End Road, 800m north (CHER MCB17153) and a medieval well found at Norman Cement Works, 950m north-west of the site (CHER 05168a). Excavations at Fulbourn Old Drift, near to St Andrew's Church revealed a roadside ditch along the High Street, established in the 10th to 11th century followed by two phases of 12th to 14th century back plots fronting onto the road (Mortimer & Phillips 2004, Fletcher 2005; CHERs ECB2028 & ECB2178).

1.3.12 An evaluation at 142 High Street, 350m to the north, revealed a number of medieval ditches and pits which contained small amounts of medieval pottery (MCB 20303). Small quantities of medieval pottery have been recovered at Hinton fields 400m north of the site (CHER 05101a). A medieval Iron object was recovered at 10 Fulbourn Old Drift, 600m, east north-east of the site.

1.3.13 Along the High Street, 450m south-west of the site, an evaluation took place which revealed several layers which represented medieval land reclamation. Medieval pits were also recorded perhaps related to activity from the medieval street frontage (Punchard 2008).

Post-Medieval to Modern

1.3.14 Numerous post-medieval buildings survive within Cherry Hinton, many of them being Grade II listed. Cherry Hinton Hall, 600m south-west, was built in the 19th century for John Okes and is a well detailed house of the period which retains many original exterior and interior features (DCB7012). Other listed buildings include The Red Lion Public House, with parts surviving from the 16th century (DCB7326) and The Old Smithy, dated to 1812 (DCB7403).

1.3.15 Other post-medieval activity in the area includes clunch quarries, 1km south-south-west, that were worked from the 16th century through to the modern day (CHER MCB17719) and a post-medieval structure with chalk floor surfaces that was found in the grounds of Cherry Hinton Hall during archaeological excavations, which is thought to relate to buildings seen on the 1806 enclosure map.

1.3.16 Modern features include Cherry Hinton Baptist chapel (MCB 17240) on the corner of Fishers Lane, a former water softening station on Fulbourn Road (CHER MCB16553), built in 1935 and a World War Two Z-gun battery at Walpole Road, 950m west of the subject site (CHER CB15184).

1.4 Acknowledgements

1.4.1 The project was commissioned and funded by Bury Investments LLP, who employed Paul Harney Associates as consultant to liaise with OA East and the CCC. Gemma Stewart of the CCC monitored the excavations and the project was managed by Richard Mortimer. Excavation on site was undertaken by the author with the assistance of Emily Abrehart, Steve Graham, Ted Levermore, Denis Sami and Nikki Vousden. Site survey was carried out by Dave Brown.

2 Aims and Methodology

2.1 Aims

2.1.1 The original aims of the project were set out in the Brief (Stewart 2016) and Written Scheme of Investigation (Ladd & Mortimer 2016).

2.1.2 The main aims of this excavation were

- To mitigate the impact of the development on the surviving archaeological remains. The development would have severely impacted upon these remains and as a result a full excavation was required, targeting the areas of archaeological interest highlighted by the previous phases of evaluation.
- To preserve the archaeological evidence contained within the excavation area by record and to attempt a reconstruction of the history and use of the site.
- To map and record any in-situ post-medieval garden soil

2.1.3 The aims and objectives of the excavation were developed with reference to Regional and Local Research Agendas (Medlycott 2011).

2.2 National Research Aims

2.2.1 There were no national research aims for this site

2.3 Regional Research Aims

2.3.1 Regional research priorities of the site

- To contribute to an understanding of the pattern of medieval settlement in the vicinity of Cambridge
- To contribute to an understanding of medieval ceramics in the Cambridge area

2.4 Site Specific Research Objectives

2.4.1 Specific research priorities of the site were

- To investigate the character, extent and morphology of medieval settlement in the area and its relationship with core areas of settlement at Cherry Hinton and Church End
- Is there a decline in use/occupation on the site as a result of the black death

2.5 Methodology

2.5.1 The methodology used followed that outlined in the Brief (Stewart 2016) and detailed in the Written Scheme of Investigation (Ladd & Mortimer 2016).

2.5.2 Machine excavation was carried out by a 360 type excavator using a 1.8m wide flat bladed ditching bucket under constant supervision of a suitably qualified and experienced archaeologist.

2.5.3 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.

2.5.4 Archaeological features and deposits were recorded using OA East's *pro-forma* sheets. Plans and sections were recorded at appropriate scales and colour and monochrome photographs were taken of all relevant features and deposits.

2.5.5 A garden soil (101) was recorded in patches across the site measuring between 0.1m to 0.5m deep (Fig. 3; Plate 1). Test pits were excavated into this garden soil where least disturbed by later features to obtain a sample finds assemblage. Garden soil (101) is thought to be post-medieval in date and was seen to overly features dating to the 16th and 17th century.

2.5.6 The site was excavated in three stages to enable spoil to be kept on site, these were slightly overlapped when each new area was opened. A site grid was set up on site and all features were hand planned.

2.5.7 Environmental sampling took place on a number of features across the site, this included, pits, ditches, post-holes and possible wells.

2.5.8 Site conditions varied whilst on site, the water table was reached in a number of the larger pits/wells. Ground conditions were poor when wet.

3 Results

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 No archaeological features pre-dating the medieval period were found at Fishers Lane. A total of five phases have been identified on site ranging from the 12th century to the modern day (Fig. 4). Phase 1 consisted of a small number of features in the north-east corner of the site dating to the 12th century. Phase 2 represented the greatest level of activity on site, dating to the 13th and 14th centuries, and is represented by three groups of quarry pits, boundary ditches and a possible post-built structure. A later medieval phase (Phase 3) was represented by two crushed chalk platforms and a series of beam slots. Occupation declined further into the 16th and 17th centuries (Phase 4) with a boundary ditch, a small group of quarry pits and a well being present. A number of modern features (Phase 5) were identified across the site.

3.1.2 The following section describes the results of the fieldwork by phase, supplemented by a context list (Appendix A) and overall phase plans, in addition to a selection of sections and photographs. Cut features such as ditches or pits are shown in **bold** in the text. Finds and environmental remains are noted in the descriptions where relevant, with summaries provided at the end of the Section that give an overview of the specialist reports included as Appendices B and C. The excavation results are discussed within their wider context and with reference to the project's research aims and objectives in Section 4. Section 5 outlines the recommendations for publication and archiving.

3.2 Phase 1: 12th Century

3.2.1 Phase 1 consisted of features dating to the 12th century. Only a small number of features at the north-east corner of site have been attributed to this phase and consisted of pits and ditches (Fig. 5).

Pits

3.2.2 The pits have been broadly grouped into two categories: Large, possible quarry pits (**387** and **392**); and small, circular pits of less than 1m in diameter (**406**, **422**, **424**, **426**). The smaller pits were on approximately the same alignment as Phase 1 ditch **390**. A very small amount of pottery (14g) was found in the larger pits and none at all in the small pits.

3.2.3 Pit **387** measured 3m in length, 0.9m wide and 0.9m deep with steep sides and a concave base (Plate 2). It contained two fills, the basal fill (388) measured 0.4m deep and consisted of a dark orange grey mottled clayey silt. This fill contained no finds but was environmentally sampled and contained occasional charred grains of free-threshing wheat, barley and oat. The uppermost fill (389) measured 0.5m deep and contained only 4g of early medieval sandy ware dating to the 12th to 13th century.

3.2.4 Pit **392** measured 1.5m wide and 0.62m deep with steep sides and a concave base. It contained three fills. The basal fill (393) measured 0.1m deep and consisted of a dark grey clay silt which contained no finds. Overlying this was fill 394 which measured 0.2m deep and consisted of a light grey orange mottled sandy clay which contained no finds. The uppermost fill (395) measured 0.32m deep and contained 10g of mid 12th to 14th century pottery. Pit **392** was truncated by ditch **390**.

3.2.5 Pit **422** measured 0.79m wide and 0.12m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base, its single fill (421) consisted of a mid grey brown silty clay which contained no

finds. Directly north was pit **424** which measured 0.32m wide and 0.12m deep, its single fill (423) contained no finds. Both these pits were truncated by later ditch **420**. Pit **424** was also truncated by pit **426**.

3.2.6 Pit **426** measured 0.63m wide and 0.2m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base. Its single fill (425) consisted of a mid grey brown silty clay which contained no finds.

3.2.7 Pit **406** measured 0.88m wide and 0.18m deep with steep sides and a flat base and contained single fill 407. This fill consisted of a light grey brown clayey silt and contained no finds. This pit was truncated by Phase 1 ditch **408** (Plate 3).

Ditches

3.2.8 Two ditches (**408** and **390**) that produced no datable finds have been assigned to Phase 1 based on their stratigraphic relationship with Phase 2 features. They broadly followed a similar SSW-NNE alignment and were between 1m and 2m apart.

3.2.9 Ditch **408** (same as **327**) was at least 12m long, 0.5m to 0.53m wide and 0.2m to 0.3m deep with moderately sloping sides and a flat base. The northern section (408) had a single fill (409) that consisted of a light grey brown clayey silt. The southern section (**327**) contained two fills. The basal fill (360) was 0.1m thick and consisted of a light grey clayey sand. Overlying this was fill 361 which was 0.2m thick and consisted of a dark grey silty clay. This ditch was truncated by a number of Phase 2 features (**326**, **420**, **443**).

3.2.10 Ditch **390** (same as **401**, **454**) was at least 7m long, 1m to 1.1m wide and 0.26m to 0.36m deep with steep sides and a concave base. The northern section contained a single fill (391) which consisted of a dark grey silty clay. A section (s.186) excavated at the mid point of the ditch (**401**) contained two fills. The basal fill (402) was 0.11m thick and consisted of a light grey silty clay. The uppermost fill (403) was 0.25m thick. The ditch terminated at its southern end **(454)** where it was truncated by Phase 2 ditch **420**.

3.3 Phase 2: Late 12th to 14th Century

3.3.1 This phase includes evidence for north-west to south-east aligned ditches that divide the area into zones of activity: settlement related features to the north; quarry pitting in the mid section; and an area of no discernible activity to the south. Settlement in the form of a post-built structure and associated cess-pit was located in the north-west corner of the site. The majority of the features in this phase, however, consisted of groups of intercutting pits, probably dug to extract chalk (Fig. 6).

Boundary Ditches

3.3.2 In Phase 2, the site was divided into three zones of activity by four north-west to south-east aligned ditches. The northernmost ditch (**432**) and ditch **463** some 9m to the south apparently acted as a boundary for a building and associated cess-pit. Ditch **460** was only about 1m to the south of ditch **463** and presumably marked the same boundary between settlement and quarrying activity. The southern limit of the quarrying activity was marked by ditch **141**.

3.3.3 Ditch **432** was only partially revealed at the north-west corner of the site (Plate 5; Section 196). This ditch measured at least 0.7m wide and 0.6m deep with a steep sloped side and a fairly flat base. This ditch contained a single fill (433) which consisted of a dark brown grey clayey silt that contained 367g of pottery dating to the late 12th to

14th century. A sample from this fill contained occasional cereal grain. The ditch was sealed by chalk platform 442 (Phase 3).

3.3.4 The ditches (**460** and **463**) that marked the division between settlement and quarrying were almost parallel with each other, a maximum of 1m apart and broadly similar in width and depth.

3.3.5 The more northerly of the two ditches was excavated at three locations (**398**, **420** and **463**). Its size and profile was different at each section. Slot **398**, at the eastern end measured 0.95m wide and 0.5m deep and had very steep sides and a flat base. This ditch contained two fills, the basal fill (399) measured 0.15m thick and consisted of a light grey clayey silt with chalk inclusions, which contained no finds. Overlying this was fill 400 which measured 0.35m thick and consisted of a mid reddish brown clayey silt that contained 12g of residual Romano-British pottery. To the west, slot **420** measured 0.9m wide and 0.5m deep with a near V-shape profile and contained two fills. The basal fill (452) measured 0.14m thick and consisted of a light grey brown silty clay which contained no finds. Overlying this was fill 419 which measured 0.36m thick and consisted of a mid brown silty clay which contained no finds. Slot **463** (Section 199) at the western end of the site measured 1.1m wide and 0.42m deep and had a U-shape profile. This ditch contained a single fill (464) which consisted of a mid grey brown clayey silt that contained 7g of (medieval) Ely Ware pottery.

3.3.6 This ditch truncated a number of features assigned to Phase 1 (**401**, **408**, **422**, **424**) and in turn was truncated at its eastern end by Phase 2 ditch **396** (Plate 4). It was also partially sealed by Phase 3 chalk platform 442.

3.3.7 Parallel ditch **396** was excavated at three locations (**396**, **443** and **460**) showing a consistent profile comprising steep sides and a concave base. At its eastern end **396** measured 1.15m wide and 0.32m deep and truncated ditch **398**. Its single fill (397) consisted of a mid grey brown clayey silt and contained no finds. To the west (**443**) it measured 1.3m wide and 0.32m deep and truncated pit **446**. Here the ditch contained two fills, the basal fill (445) measured 0.08m thick and consisted of a light brown grey clayey silt that contained no finds. Overlying it was fill 444 which measured 0.24m thick and consisted of a mid grey brown clayey silt that contained no finds. Finally at the most westerly end of the ditch it was recorded as **460** where it measured 1.2m wide and 0.4m deep (Section 198). Here, the ditch contained two fills; the basal fill (461) consisted of a light brown grey silty clay that contained 726g of cow bone. Overlying this was fill 462 which contained no finds.

3.3.8 The area of quarrying was bounded to the south by a ditch through which three slots were excavated (**141**, **224** and **188**). This ditch terminated just short of the western limits of the excavation area. This ditch had a consistently flat bottomed, steep-sided profile, but was variable in width (0.97m to 1.5m) and depth (0.15m to 0.5m). The ditch had a single fill (142/225/189) which consisted of a mid grey brown clayey silt with no finds. It was truncated by modern gully **139** and a drainage pipe, also modern.

Structural features (Fig. 7)

3.3.9 A number of post-holes were uncovered in the north-west part of the site enclosed by ditch **432** and ditch **420** (Plate 10) that may represent part of a building (Building 1). It is possible that the building continued to the west outside the excavation area and had been truncated to the east by Phase 3 chalk platform **442**. Several other features nearby may be associated with the building, these include several pits, of particular interest was a cess-pit (**329**), although this was located to the south of ditch **460**, and therefore outside the putative settlement enclosure.

Building 1 (Fig. 6 and 7)

3.3.10 Building 1 comprised thirteen post-holes that can be grouped into loose alignments. An estimate of the dimensions of the structure based on the surviving post-holes is approximately 6m south-west to north-east and at least 4m north-west to south-east.

3.3.11 The most convincing alignment was north-west to south-east and was adjacent to ditch **432**. It comprised five post-holes (**428**, **430**, **473**, **475**, **477**), only one of which produced any finds; a small (6g) fragment of Late Bronze Age pottery from the fill of **430**. Post-hole **428** measured 0.35m wide and 0.24m deep with steep sides and a concave base. Post-hole **430** measured 0.42m wide and 0.24m deep with a steep north-west side and a flat bottom. Its single fill (431) consisted of a dark brown grey clayey silt. Post-hole **473** measured 0.4m wide and 0.1m deep with moderately sloped sides and a concave base, it was filled with 474. Post-hole **475** measured 0.25m wide and 0.1m deep with sloped sides and a concave base. Its single fill (476) consisted of a dark brown grey clayey silt. Post-hole **477** measured 0.3m wide and 0.18m deep with almost vertical sides and a flat base (Section 205), it was filled with 478.

3.3.12 A less convincing alignment on a south-west to north-east orientation comprised six post-holes (**465**, **467**, **469**, **473**, **489**, **491**). None of the post-holes contained finds. Post-hole **465** measured 0.35m wide and 0.15m deep with steep sides and a concave base (Section 200). Its single fill (466). Post-hole **467** measured 0.18m wide and 0.12m deep with vertical sides and a fairly flat base, it contained a single fill (468) Post-hole **469** measured 0.18m wide and 0.12m deep with vertical sides and a flat base. Its single fill (470) consisted of a mid grey brown clayey silt. Post-hole **489** measured 0.6m and 0.03m deep with moderately sloping sides and a concave base, it contained a single (490). Post-hole **491** measured 0.3m wide and 0.1m deep with sloped sides and a concave base. Its single fill (492) consisted of a mid yellow brown clayey silt. Post-hole **473** is described in the preceding paragraph.

3.3.13 Another three post holes (**483**, **485**, **487**) formed a loose arrangement at the south-east corner of the putative structure. The post-holes produced no finds. Post-hole **483** measured 0.35m wide and 0.1m deep with moderately sloped sides and a concave base (Section 206). Its single fill (484). Post-hole **485** measured 0.35m wide and 0.15m deep with sloped sides and a concave base. Its single fill (486). Post-hole **487** measured 0.5m wide and 0.15m deep with sloped sides and a concave base. Its single fill (488) consisted of a mid brown grey clayey silt.

Pits possibly associated with Building 1 (Fig. 6 and 7)

3.3.14 Pit **329** has been identified as a cess pit and was located north of the groups of quarry pits, but south of ditch **420**. Cess pit **329** measured 1.2m wide and 0.64m deep with steep sides and a concave base (Plate 11; Section 168). This pit contained four fills, the basal fill (355) measured 0.04m deep and consisted of a light grey sandy clay that contained no finds. Fill 354 was the largest of the fills and measured 0.44m deep. This fill consisted of a dark brown clayey silt which contained large quantities of Hedingham ware and Hertfordshire-type grey ware alongside 327g of horse bone, this fill was also environmentally sampled and found to contain charred cereal and legumes. Interestingly this fill also contained mineralised anthropod remains and small fish bones and scales. A mineralised seed was also present. Overlying this was fill 353 which measured 0.16m deep and contained no finds. The uppermost fill (352) measured 0.34m deep and consisted of a dark brown clayey silt which contained no finds.

3.3.15 Pit **495** and **499** were sealed by chalk platform **442**. Pit **495** measured 0.7m wide and 0.16m deep with a U-shaped profile (Section 207). This pit contained a single fill (496)

which consisted of a mid to dark brown grey clayey silt that contained 19g of Ely ware. This pit appeared to slightly truncate ditch **497** (**420**). Pit **499** was located directly north and measured 0.7m wide and 0.14m deep with sloped sides and a flat base (Section 208). Its single fill (500) consisted of a mid grey brown clayey silt that contained 14g of Ely Ware pottery. Both these pits were environmentally sampled and contained poorly preserved charred grains, charcoal flecks and burnt mollusc shell was also present.

3.3.16 Pit **479** measured 0.4m wide and 0.25m deep with steep sloped sides and a flat base. This pit contained a single fill (480) which contained no finds. This pit was truncated by pit **481** which measured 0.6m wide and 0.2m deep with steep sides and a flat bottom. Its single fill (482) consisted of a mid brown grey and yellow mottled clayey silt that contained no finds.

3.3.17 Pit **471** was located in the north-west corner of the site and measured 0.18m deep with moderately sloped sides and a flat base. Its single fill (472) consisted of a dark brown grey clayey silt that contained 27g of Hertfordshire-type grey ware.

3.3.18 Pit **448** measured 1.2m wide and 0.14m deep and its single fill 449 contained no finds. This pit was truncated by pit **446**.

Features between ditches 141 and 396 (Fig. 6)

3.3.19 The features located in this area have been grouped into the following categories: large sub-circular intercutting pits (three groups based on their location); rectangular pits; small circular pits or post-holes. All of these pits are located between the two boundary ditches (**141** and **396**) discussed above but have been split into three groups based on their location on the site. Group 1 pits were located to the south of linear features **339** and **234**. Pit Group 2 was located to the north of Group 1 pits and Group 3 pits were located on the west side of the site.

Pit Group 1

3.3.20 Pit **149** measured 1.5m wide and 0.34m deep with sloped sides and a concave base. Its single fill (150) consisted of a mid brown grey clayey silt which contained 4g of Stamford Ware pottery. This pit was truncated by pit **147** which measured 1.6m wide and 0.4m deep. Its single fill (148) also consisted of a mid brown grey clayey silt which contained pottery dating to the mid 12th to 14th century and 213g of cow bone.

3.3.21 Pit **185** measured 1m wide and 0.3m deep with gently sloped sides and a concave base. This pit contained a single fill (184) which contained no finds and was truncated by pit **227**. Pit **187** was also truncated by pit **227**. Pit **187** measured 1.3m wide and 0.25m deep with sloped sides and a concave base. Its fill (186) contained no finds.

3.3.22 Pit **227** measured 2.3m wide and 0.55m deep and had near vertical sides and a flat bottom. Its single fill (228) consisted of a mid brown grey clayey silt which contained no finds. This pit was truncated by Phase 4 ditch **183**.

3.3.23 Pit **204** was sealed by Phase 3 chalk platform **175**. This pit measured 1.9m wide and 0.44m deep and had fairly steep sides and a concave base. Its single fill (205) consisted of a light to mid brown grey clayey silt which contained 15g of Stamford ware.

3.3.24 Pit **208** was located directly south of **204** and measured 1.2m wide and 0.6m deep with steep sides and a concave base (Plate 6). This pit contained two fills, the basal fill (226) was 0.2m thick and consisted of a mid to dark brown grey clayey silt with occasional chalk lumps and no finds. Overlying this was fill 209 which consisted of a mid brown grey clayey silt and contained 5g of developed Stamford Ware pottery. This pit was truncated by Phase 4 ditch **206** and pit **210** (Section 131).

3.3.25 Pit **210** measured 2m wide and 0.4m deep and had sloped sides and a fairly flat base. Its single fill (211) consisted of a mid grey brown clayey silt with occasional chalk inclusions. This fill contained animal bone and pottery dating to the mid 12th to 14th century.

3.3.26 Pit **222** measured 0.74m wide and 0.06m deep, its shape was undetermined due to truncation from surrounding features. Its single fill (223) contained no finds. This pit was truncated by pit **216** which measured 0.96m wide and 0.2m deep and had sloped sides and a concave base (Section 132). Its single fill (217) consisted of a light brown grey clayey silt which contained no finds. This pit was truncated by Phase 4 ditch **206**.

3.3.27 Pit **218** measured 1.18m wide and 0.3m deep and had steep sides and a concave base. Its single fill (219) contained no finds. This pit was truncated by pit **220**.

3.3.28 Pit **284** measured 0.8m wide and 0.38m deep with steep sides and a slightly concave base. Its single fill (285) consisted of a mid brown grey clayey silt and contained no finds. This pit was truncated by pit **286** which measured 1.3m wide and 0.54m deep with near vertical sides and a fairly flat base. This pit contained single fill (287) which consisted of a similar fill to that of pit **284** which contained 34g of cow bone and 85g of pottery dating to the mid 12th to 14th century.

3.3.29 Immediately north was pit **288** which measured 1.2m wide and 0.45m deep with near vertical sides and a slightly concave base. Its single fill (289) contained Ely Ware pottery dating to the mid 12th to 14th century.

3.3.30 Pit **151** measured 1.4m wide and 0.3m deep with sloped sides and a slightly concave base. Its single fill (152) consisted of mid yellow grey clayey silt and contained no finds. Directly east was pit **229/195** which continued beyond the edge of the excavation. This pit measured 2.2m wide and 0.2m deep with sloped sides and a flatish base, its fill (230) consisted of a light grey brown clayey silt which contained 59g of pottery dating to the mid 12th to 14th century.

3.3.31 Pit **239** (Section 157) truncated pit **237** and measured 1.2m wide and 0.7m deep with a U-shaped profile. Its single fill (240) consisted of a mid grey brown clayey silt with chalk inclusions. This fill contained 5g of animal bone and 39g of Ely ware and shelly coarseware pottery.

3.3.32 Pit **247** truncated pit **239**. Pit **247** measured 1.3m wide and 0.3m deep with sloped sides and a concave base. This pit contained a single fill (248) which contained 12g of animal bone and pottery dating to the mid 12th to 14th century.

3.3.33 Pit **243** measured 1.2m wide and 0.9m deep with steep sloped sides and a concave base. This pit contained a single fill (244) which contained no finds. Truncating this was Pit **241** which measured 1.1m wide and 0.4m deep with moderate sides and a flat base (Plate 7). This pit contained two fills, the basal fill (242) measured 0.1m deep and consisted of a very dark brown grey clayey silt which contained flecks of charcoal. A large quantity of pottery consisting largely of shelly coarseware was recovered from this fill. An environmental sample produced a moderate assemblage of wheat grains, cereal chaff and weed seeds. Overlying this was fill 249 which was 0.3m thick and consisted of a dark brown grey clayey silt with occasional small stone inclusions. This fill contained 16g of pottery dating to the mid 12th to 14th century.

3.3.34 Pit **241** was slightly truncated by pit **245**. Pit **245** measured 1m wide and 0.2m deep. Its single fill (246) consisted of a mid grey brown clayey silt with occasional small stone inclusions. Pottery weighing 94g was recovered from this fill and consisted of Hertfordshire-type grey wares alongside residual Romano-British sherds.

3.3.35 Pit **337** cut linear feature **339** and measured 0.8m wide and 0.4m deep with near vertical sides and a concave base. Its single fill (338) consisted of a mottled mid brown grey clayey silt that contained 11g of Ely ware pottery.

Pit Group 2

3.3.36 Pit **306** measured 0.8m wide and 0.22m deep with sloped sides and a fairly flat base. This pit contained a single fill (305) which consisted of a mid grey silty clay which contained 14g of Ely ware. This was cut by pit **304**. Pit **304** measured 1.3m wide and 0.26m deep, its single fill (303) consisted of mid grey silty clay which contained 83g of Ely ware.

3.3.37 To the south of these two pits was pit **319** which measured 1.6m wide and 0.56m deep with sloped sides and a concave base. Its single fill (318) consisted of a mid grey silty clay and contained 99g of pottery dating to the mid 12th to 14th century. Pit **321** measured 1.4m wide and 0.6m deep with sloped sides and a concave base. Its single fill (320) consisted of a mid grey silty clay which contained large amounts of pottery dating to the mid 12th to 14th century. Both pit **319** and **321** were truncated by pit **317**.

3.3.38 Pit **317** measured 1.82m wide and 0.56m deep with sloped sides and a concave base. This pit contained two fills. Its basal fill (367) consisted of a mid yellow brown sandy clay which measured 0.1m deep and contained no finds. Overlying this was fill 316 which measured 0.56m deep and consisted of a dark grey silty clay which contained 114g of pottery dating to the mid 12th to 14th century.

3.3.39 Pit **308** measured 0.5m wide and 0.6m deep with steep sides and a concave base. This pit contained a single fill (309) which contained no finds and was cut by pit **232**. Pit **232** measured 2.1m wide and 0.22m deep with steep sides and a concave base. Its single fill (259) consisted of mid grey brown clayey silt with rare small stone inclusions. This fill contained 51g of pottery dating to the mid 12th to 14th century.

3.3.40 Pit **231** measured 1.55m wide and 0.7m deep with steep sides and a concave base. This pit contained three fills. The basal fill (250) measured 0.34m thick and consisted of a mid grey brown clayey silt with no finds. Overlying this was fill 251 which measured 0.06m deep and consisted of a dark yellow clayey sand with no inclusions and no finds. The uppermost fill (252) measured 0.3m deep and consisted of a mid grey brown clayey silt and contained 81g of Ely ware and Hertfordshire-type grey ware pottery.

3.3.41 Both pit **308** and **231** were truncated by large pit **233/294** (Section 147). Pit **233/294** measured 2.2m wide and 1.16m deep with steep sides and a concave base. This pit contained six fills. The basal fill (258) measured 0.26m thick and consisted of a mid grey brown clayey silt which contained no finds. Overlying this were two small fills representing slumping, 256 measuring 0.1m thick and 257 measuring 0.04m thick and both consisting of a dark yellow clayey sand. Fill 255 measured 0.6m thick and consisted of a mid grey brown clayey silt. Another slumping event occurred (254) which contained no finds. The uppermost fill (253) measured 0.5m thick and consisted of a mid grey brown clay silt which contained 179g of pottery, largely comprising Hertfordshire-type grey ware.

3.3.42 One of the largest pits (**278**) measured 3.5m wide and 1.48m deep with very steep sides and a fairly flat base (Plate 8; Section 152). This pit contained five fills, the basal fill (279) measured 0.68m thick and consisted of a dark grey silty clay, an environmental sample contained no preserved plant or other remains. Overlying this was fill 280 which measured 0.1thick and consisted of a mid yellow clayey sand most likely representing a slumping event. Fill 281 measured 0.62m thick and consisted of a mid grey clayey silt containing 39g of pottery dating to the mid 12th to 14th century. Fill 282 (0.02m thick)

overlay this and consisted of a mid yellow brown clayey sand. Finally the uppermost fill (283) measured 0.2m thick and consisted of a mid grey brown clayey silt which contained no finds. Pit **278** was truncated by a number of pits (**233/294**, **322, 323** and **324**).

3.3.43 Pit **322** measured 1.8m wide and 0.3m deep, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base. This pit contained a single fill (330) which consisted of a mid grey silty clay that contained no finds.

3.3.44 Pit **324** measured 0.85m wide and 0.5m deep with steep sides and a concave base. This pit contained two fills, the basal fill (356) measured 0.1m deep and consisted of a light grey orange mottled sandy clay with no finds. Overlying this was fill 357 which measured 0.4m deep and consisted of a dark grey clayey silt that contained 34g of Ely ware.

3.3.45 Pit **299** measured 0.5m deep and contained three fills. The basal fill (300) measured 0.2m deep and consisted of a light grey brown sandy clay with no finds. Overlying this was fill 301 which measured 0.18m thick and consisted of a dark yellow clayey sand, most likely a redeposited natural which contained no finds. The uppermost fill of this pit (302) measured 0.12m deep and consisted of a mid grey brown clayey silt with no finds. This pit was heavily truncated by pits **294** and **307**.

3.3.46 Pit **307** measured 1.2m wide and 0.94m deep with steep sides and a concave base. This pit contained four fills, the basal fill (310) measured 0.14m thick and consisted of a dark grey silty clay which contained no finds. Overlying this was fill 311 which measured 0.1m thick and consisted of a light grey silty clay. This fill contained 634g of Hedingham ware pottery. Fill 312 measured 0.1m thick and consisted of a dark yellow grey clayey sand. The uppermost fill (313) measured 0.6m thick and consisted of a light grey clayey silt which contained no finds.

Pit Group 3

3.3.47 Pit **270/276** measured 2.3m wide and 0.48m deep with near vertical sides and a slightly concave base. Its single fill (271) consisted of a mid brown grey clayey silt that contained no finds. This pit was truncated by linear features **268** and **272** as well as pit **274**. Pit **274** measured 0.4m deep with steep sides and a concave base. Its single fill (275) consisted of a mid brown grey clayey silt which contained 31g of Hertfordshire-type grey ware pottery. This pit was nearly completely sealed by chalk platform **175** dating to the 15th century (Phase 3).

3.3.48 Pit **264** measured 1.36m wide and 0.7m deep with vertical sides and a slightly concave base. Its single fill contained no finds. This pit was heavily truncated by features dated to Phase 3 (**262**, **260** and **272**; Section 148).

3.3.49 Pit **373** measured 0.8m wide and 0.4m deep with steep sides and a flat base, it truncated pit **371** and contained a single fill (374) which contained no finds.

3.3.50 Pit **379** truncated pit **371** on its southern side and measured 0.2m wide and 0.4m deep with steep sides and a concave base. Its single fill (380) consisted of a mid brown grey clayey silt that contained no finds. Pit **379** was then truncated on its southern side by pit **377** which measured 1m wide and 0.4m deep with steep sides and a flat base. Its single fill (378) consisted of a mid brown grey clayey silt that contained 14g of pottery dating to the mid 12th to 14th century.

3.3.51 Pit **366** was the southern pit of a cluster of intercutting pits, it measured 1.1m wide and 0.6m deep with vertical sides and a concave base. Its single fill (365) consisted of a mid

grey silty clay that contained sherds of early medieval sandy wares and residual Romano-British pottery.

3.3.52 Pit **375** was truncated by pit **373** and measured 0.4m wide and 0.5m deep with slightly undercutting sides and a concave base. Its single fill (376) consisted of a mid brown grey clayey silt that contained15g of animal bone and Hedingham ware pottery.

3.3.53 During the evaluation stage a possible occupation layer (22) was excavated underlying a chalk platform, now known to be **175** from phase 3. This layer (22) consisted of a mid greyish brown clayey silt with occasional charcoal inclusions that measured 0.12m thick and contained a medieval copper-alloy mace-head (SF1, Plate 17). It is now thought that that deposit 22 represents the upper fill of a pit from Pit Group 3.

Sub-rectangular pits

3.3.54 A small number of pits were distinctive in shape and profile, all were sub-rectangular in plan with steep or near vertical sides and a flat or nearly flat base. Possibly significantly, all of them followed the same north-west to south-east alignment as the ditches. Features falling into this category are: **368**, **371**, **446**, **153**, **157**, **181** and possibly **123/125**

3.3.55 Pit **368** was located in the north-west corner of this group and continued west of the limits of excavation (Section 176). This pit was rectangular in shape with vertical sides and a flat bottom. It measured 1.4m wide and 0.9m deep and contained two fills. The basal fill (369) measured 0.1m thick and consisted of a light yellow grey clayey silt with chalk inclusions and no finds. Overlying this was fill 370 which measured 0.8m thick and consisted of a dark green grey clayey silt. This fill contained pottery dating to the mid 12th to 14th century and 85g of cow and sheep bone, an environmental sample contained poorly preserved wheat and barley grains.

3.3.56 Pit **371** (Plate 9) was located directly to the south of **368** and was of a similar shape although could not be seen in its entirety. This pit measured 1.2m wide and 0.4m deep with steep sides and a flat base. This pit contained a single fill (372) which consisted of a light grey brown which contained no finds.

3.3.57 Pit **446** measured 0.8m wide and 0.2m deep with steep sides and a fairly flat base. Its single fill (447) consisted of a mid grey brown clayey silt that contained no finds.

3.3.58 Pit **153** was located at the south-east end of the site and measured 1.1m wide and 0.28m deep with steep sides and a fairly flat base. Its single fill (154) contained no finds and was cut by later ditch **155** dated to the 16th to 17th century (Phase 4).

3.3.59 Feature **157** was also located at the south-east end of the site and measured 0.56m wide and 0.6m deep although it appeared linear in plan its profile was irregular. Its single fill (158) consisted of a mid brown grey clayey silt which contained Ely ware and Early Medieval Sandy ware pottery alongside 5g of sheep/goat bone. This feature was also truncated by Phase 4 ditch **155**.

3.3.60 Pit **181** measured 1.2m wide and 0.6m deep with vertical sides and a flat base. This pit contained a single fill (180) which consisted of a mid grey brown silty clay which contained 6g of animal bone and 38g of Hertfordshire-type grey ware pottery. This pit was truncated by ditch **179** (Phase 4).

3.3.61 Pit **123/125** was located at the south-west corner of the site and measured 0.8m wide and 0.2m deep with stepped sides and an irregular base. Its single fill (124) contained 14g of pottery dating to the mid 12th to 14th century. It was cut by a small sub-rectangular pit **127**.

Small pits or post-holes

3.3.62 A number of sub-circular pits were present that were small in diameter (0.7m or less) these have been grouped together as possible post-holes, although they formed no apparent patterns,

3.3.63 Pit **127** measured 0.7m wide and 0.18m deep with moderately sloping sides and a flat base, its single fill (128) contained no finds.

3.3.64 Pit **237** measured 0.4m wide and 0.35m deep with sloped sides and a flat base. This pit contained a single fill (238) which consisted of a dark brown grey clayey silt which contained 6g of pottery dating to the mid 12th to 14th century. This pit was truncated by pit **239** (Section 157).

3.3.65 Pit **323** truncated pit **278** on its northern side and measured 0.35m wide and 0.25m deep with steep sides and a concave base. Its single fill (331) consisted of light grey brown clayey silt which contained no finds.

3.3.66 Pit **325** was located just to the north-west of Pit Group 2. This pit measured 0.4m wide and 0.35m deep with steep sides and a concave base. It contained two fills, the basal fill (358) measured 0.05m thick and consisted of a light grey clayey silt with no finds. Overlying this was fill 359 which consisted of a light grey brown clayey sand which also contained no finds.

3.3.67 Pit **326** was also located to the north-west of Pit Group 2 but was small in size compared to the other pits as it measured 0.65m wide and 0.25m deep with steep sides and a concave base. It contained two fills, the basal fill 363 measured 0.1m thick and consisted of a light grey brown clayey silt with no finds. Overlying this is fill 364 which measured 0.15m thick and consisted of a dark grey brown mottled clay sand with no finds. This pit truncated ditch **327** (Phase 1) and was truncated by 15th century linear feature **328** (Phase 3).

3.3.68 Pits **343** and **345** were located north of Pit Group 3. Pit **343** measured 0.5m wide and 0.09m deep with sloped sides and a slightly concave base. Pit **345** measured 0.4m wide and 0.07m deep with steep sides and a slightly concave base. Their fills (344 and 346) consisted of a mid brown grey clayey silt that contained no finds.

3.3.69 Pit **379** truncated pit **371** on its southern side and measured 0.2m wide and 0.4m deep with steep sides and a concave base. Its single fill (380) consisted of a mid brown grey clayey silt that contained no finds. Pit **379** was truncated on its southern side by pit **377**.

Linear features

3.3.70 A group of short linear features, all on the same north-west to south-east alignment, and approximately mid-way between ditches **141** and **396** possibly represent a plot division.

3.3.71 Linear feature **339** was located immediately north of Pit Group 1 and measured 0.54m wide and 0.16m deep with sloped sides and a slightly concave base. Its single fill (340) consisted of a light to mid brown grey clayey silt that contained no finds but an environmental sample contained occasional charred grains. This fill was cut by pit **337**.

3.3.72 To the north of **339** and approximately parallel with it was linear feature **341** measuring 1m wide and 0.28m deep with steep sides and a concave base. Its single fill (342) consisted of a mottled orangey brown clayey silt that contained no finds.

3.4 Phase 3: 13th to 14th century

3.4.1 Two chalk surfaces and a group of beam slots characterise Phase 3. The most northerly of the chalk surfaces was probably the remains of a building platform (Building 2), The group of beam slots is evidence for another building (Building 3). The second chalk surface, which was located to the south of Building 3, may be evidence for an external yard surface (Fig. 8).

Building 2

3.4.2 A layer of chalk (**442**), approximately rectangular in shape and measuring 10m long, 5m wide and 0.2m thick (Fig. 8; Plate 13) was located at the northern end of site and continued outside the excavation area to the north. The layer formed a platform consisting of large chalk lumps in a mid brown grey clayey silt matrix, a small patch of cobbles mixed in with chalk lumps was observed. Two larger slabs of chalk were located on the eastern side of this platform, perhaps evidence for a doorway or entranceway. This platform sealed two Phase 2 pits (**495** and **499**) and also partially sealed Phase 2 ditch **420**. Phase 1 ditch **408** was also partially sealed by chalk platform **442**, which was in turn cut by two Phase 5 pits and a well (**410**, **411**, 456) and a Phase 4 well **427**.

Building 3

3.4.3 A series of beam slots were located to the south of chalk platform **442** discussed above. These features varied in size but were all on either a north-west to south-east or a north-east to south-west alignment, following the same alignment as Phase 2 boundary ditches. Only two of the beam slots produced finds; 38g of Hertfordshire-type grey ware in the fill (263) of beam slot **262** and a large assemblage of 12th to 14th century pottery from the fill of beam slot **234**.

3.4.4 Beam slot **234** was located immediately north of Pit Group 1. **234** measured 0.8m wide and 0.22m deep with gentle sloped sides and a flat base (Section 160). It contained two fills, the basal fill (235) measured 0.05m thick and consisted of a light grey clayey silt with occasional chalk inclusions. Overlying this was fill 236 which measured 0.15m thick and consisted of a dark brown grey clayey silt which contained the largest assemblage of pottery dating to the mid 12th to 14th century recovered from any feature on site. Animal bone (weighing 272g) was also recovered with cattle being identified alongside unidentifiable mammals. An environmental sample contained occasional wheat grains. The north-west end of this feature was partially sealed by Phase 3 chalk platform **175**.

3.4.5 Beam slot **262** truncated Phase 2 pit **264** and had a north-west to south-east alignment. It measured 0.7m wide and 0.28m deep with steep sides and a fairly flat base. Its single fill (263) consisted of a mid grey brown clayey silt.

3.4.6 This feature was truncated by beam slot **260/268** which had a north-east to south-west alignment and measured 0.96m to 1m wide and 0.24m to 0.4m deep with steep sides and a concave base. Its single fill (261/269) contained no finds. Here it truncated earlier pit **270**.

3.4.7 Beam slot **266** truncated beam slot **260/268** and measured 0.8m wide and 0.2m deep with sloped sides and a slightly concave base. Its single fill (267) consisted of a light to mid brown grey clayey silt.

3.4.8 Beam slot **272** had a north-east to south-west alignment and truncated earlier pit **276**. This feature measured 0.52m wide and 0.3m deep with near vertical sides and a

slightly concave base. Its single fill (273) consisted of a mid to dark brown grey clayey silt.

3.4.9 Beam slot **290/328** had a north-west to south-east alignment and appeared to have been truncated by **268**. This beam slot measured 0.46m to 0.8m wide and 0.08m to 0.2m deep with sloped sides and a concave base. Its single fill (291/362) consisted of a light grey brown clayey silt that contained no finds.

3.4.10 Beam slot **450** was located just south of Phase 2 boundary ditch **443** and had a north-west to south-east alignment. It measured 0.96m wide and 0.18m deep with sloped sides and a slightly concave base. Its single fill (451) consisted of a light yellowy brown clayey silt.

Yard Surface and associated features

3.4.11 A layer (**175**) measuring 13.3m by 3.2m wide and 0.22m thick consisting of large lumps of chalk in a matrix of mid brownish grey clayey silt was located to the south of Building 3 (Fig 8; Plate 12). The only pottery from this layer was a sherd (10g) of Brill/Boarstall ware. The layer formed a platform with a fairly straight edge on its western side and sealed a number of Phase 2 pits (**204**, **237**, **276**), it was truncated by Phase 4 ditch **206**. The chalk surface may be the remains of a yard, possibly associated with Building 3.

3.4.12 Two post-holes were located immediately west of chalk platform **175**. They may be evidence for a structure associated with the yard surface, but neither produced any finds.

3.4.13 Post-hole **333** measured 0.4m wide and 0.1m deep with sloped sides and a concave base with a single fill (334). Post-hole **335** measured 0.4m wide and 0.2m deep with steep sides and a concave base with a single fill (336) consisting of a mid brown grey clayey silt.

3.5 Phase 4: 16th to 17th century

3.5.1 The southernmost boundary established in Phase 2 probably continued into Phase 4, since another ditch was excavated on the same alignment and only a few metres to the north of the Phase 2 ditch. To the south of this boundary was an area of intercutting pits, possibly quarries (Plate 14). Five fairly isolated pits were also located at the southern end of the site and a single well was present at the north end of the site (Fig. 9).

Boundary ditch

3.5.2 A boundary ditch (**143**, **155**, **179**, **183**, **206**) on a north-west to south-east alignment was located towards the southern end of the site and followed the same alignment at Phase 2 ditch 141. It truncated a number of earlier features including Phase 2 pits (**181**, **227**) and Phase 3 chalk platform 175. The ditch was shallow (0.2m to 0.3m deep) and varied in width between 0.74m to 1.2m. A single fill was seen throughout consisting of a mid grey brown clayey silt, finds recovered from this fill include Ely ware pottery dating to the 12th to 14th century (182) and 61g of animal bone (144, 178, 182) comprising pig and unidentifiable mammals.

Group 4 pits

3.5.3 Pit **107** measured 1.1m wide and 0.4m deep with steep sides and a flat base. This pit contained two fills, the basal fill (108) consisted of a mid grey brown clayey silt that

measured 0.12m deep and contained no finds. Overlying this was fill 109 which measured 0.28m thick and consisted of a white grey brown clayey silt with frequent chalk inclusions. This fill contained German stonewares dating to the 16th to 17th century, 4g of animal bone, glass and plaster. Pit **107** was cut by Pit **103.**

3.5.4 Pit **103** measured 1.65m wide and 0.3m deep with steep sides and a fairly flat base. Its single fill (104) consisted of a mid grey brown clayey silt that contained no finds.

3.5.5 Pit **105** was heavily truncated and very little of it remained. This pit measured 0.25m deep and had a steep side. Its single fill (106) consisted of a mid yellow brown clayey silt which contained brick and a very small amount of pottery dating to the 16th to 17th century alongside 13g of pig bone. Pit **105** was truncated by pit **114** which measured 2.1m wide and 0.4m deep with steep sides and a flat base. This pit contained two fills, the basal fill (115) measured 0.1m thick and consisted of a mid grey brown silty clay that contained pottery dating to the 16th and 17th century and CBM. Overlying this was fill 116 which measured 0.3m thick and consisted of a mid grey brown clayey silt that contained 92g of German stonewares and glazed red earthenware alongside 28g of large mammal bone, plaster and CBM.

3.5.6 Pit **112** was truncated by pit 114 and measured 0.4m wide and 0.3m deep with slightly undercutting north-east side and a concave base. Its single fill (113) consisted of a mid grey brown clayey silt with frequent gravel inclusions and no finds.

3.5.7 Pit **159** measured 1m wide and 0.4m deep with steep sides and a concave base. This pit contained two fills, its single fill (160) consisted of a dark brown grey silt that measured 0.3m thick and contained no finds. Overlying this was fill 199 which measured 0.1m thick and consisted of a mid brown grey clayey silt that contained occasional chalk inclusions and no finds. It was truncated by pit **200**.

3.5.8 Pit **200** measured 1.7m wide and 0.22m deep (Section 119), although would have originally been deeper. This pit contained a single fill (201) which consisted of a mid to dark brown grey clayey silt with chalk inclusions and no finds.

3.5.9 Pit **110** was one of the larger quarry pits which measured 2.5m wide and 0.65m deep with steep sides and a slightly concave base and truncated pit **200**. Its single fill (111) consisted of a mid grey brown clayey silt with occasional chalk inclusion. This fill contained a large number of finds including pottery dating from the mid 12th to the 18th century, CBM, 59g of animal bone (including pig), clay tobacco pipe, coal and shale. This fill was also environmentally sampled and contained occasional charred grains.

3.5.10 Pit **161** truncated pit **110**, it measured 1m wide and 0.21m deep with moderately sloping sides and a flat base. This pit contained a single fill (162) that contained no finds.

3.5.11 Pit **168** measured 1.9m wide and 0.7m deep with steep sides and a flat base (Section 120). This pit contained two fills, the basal fill (169) measured 0.3m thick and consisted of a dark brown grey clayey silt with chalk inclusions and no finds. Overlying this was fill 170 which measured 0.4m thick and consisted of a mid grey brown clayey silt with chalk lenses and finds including 18th century pottery and residual medieval pottery, CBM, 254g of cow and sheep/goat bones and glass were also present. Pit **168** was truncated by two pits (**173** and **202**). Pit **173** measured 0.8m wide and 0.15m deep with gentle sloping sides and a flat base. Its single fill (174) consisted of a mid brown grey clayey silt with occasional chalk lumps and 47g of 16th to 17th century pottery alongside a handful of residual Romano-British sherds and clay tobacco pipe. Pit **202** was 0.8m wide and 0.45m deep with steep sides and a concave base. Its single fill (203) contained no finds.

3.5.12 Pit **165** measured 1.5m wide and 0.48m deep with steep sides and a flat base. This pit contained two fills, the basal fill (166) was 0.24m thick and consisted of a light grey brown clayey silt with chalk inclusions and no finds. Overlying this was fill 167 which was 0.24m thick and consisted of a mid grey brown clayey silt with chalk inclusions and 16th to 17th century pottery alongside a residual 12th to 14th century sherd.

3.5.13 Pit **171** which measured 1.1m wide and 0.17m deep with sloped sides and a flat base. This pit contained a single fill (172) which consisted of a mid brown grey clayey silt with chalk inclusions that contained glazed red earthenware dated to the 16th to 17th century, 8g of dog bone and CBM.

3.5.14 Pit **163** was not visible in section and its limits were not apparent during excavation. It was recorded as 0.4m wide and 0.15m deep and its relationships with the surrounding pits is unknown. Its single fill (164) contained pottery dating to the 17th century, 29g of animal bone and CBM.

3.5.15 Pit **190** measured 0.4m wide and 0.4m deep with a moderately sloped side and a concave base. Its single fill (191) consisted of a mid grey brown clayey silt with chalk inclusions and contained midland black wares dating to the 17th century alongside residual Hertfordshire-type grey ware, 127g of cow bone and CBM.

3.5.16 Pit **192** measured 0.7m wide and 0.5m deep with an almost vertical side and a concave base. This pit contained two fills, the basal fill (193) measured 0.15m thick and consisted of a dark brown grey clayey silt with chalk inclusions and no finds. Overlying this was fill 194 which measured 0.35m thick and contained no finds. Both pit **190** and **192** were truncated by a modern pit.

Other features

3.5.17 Pit **119** was the only feature located in the south-east corner of the site and measured 0.83m wide and 0.36m deep with vertical sides and a flat base. Its single fill (120) contained no finds but was ascribed to this phase do its spatial location.

3.5.18 Pit **220** truncated Phase 2 pit **218** and measured 0.6m wide and 0.3m deep. Its single fill (221) consisted of a dark brown grey clayey silt that contained 164g of pig bone.

3.5.19 Pit **214** measured 1.4m wide and 0.14m deep with sloped sides and a slightly concave base. This pit truncated ditch **212** (Phase 2) and had a single fill (215) which consisted of a mid grey brown clayey silt that contained no finds.

3.5.20 Pit **145** measured 1.9m wide and 0.5m deep with sloped sides and a fairly flat base. Its single fill (146) consisted of a light to mid brown grey clayey silt that contained no finds. This pit was truncated by ditch **143**.

3.5.21 A near complete dog burial was located in a partially backfilled pit (Plate 15). The grave cut (**117**) measured 0.3m wide and its single fill (118) consisted of a mid brown grey clayey silt which contained what is recorded as a dog or fox skeleton (weighing 278g) due to the absence of skull elements and a very small amount of pottery dating to the 16th to 17th century, CBM and shell.

3.5.22 Well **427** was located at the north end of the site and cut through chalk platform 442 (Phase 3 Building 3). This well measured 1.04m wide and 1.2m deep with near vertical sides and a concave base (Plate 16; Section 192) filled by five layers. The basal fill (434) represents a slumping event on the eastern side of the well and consisted of a dark grey silty clay. Fill 435 measured 0.34m thick and consisted of a light grey silty clay and most likely signifies a period of disuse and natural silting. Overlying this was fill 436 which measured 0.3m deep and consisted of a dark grey clayey silt. This fill

contained 70g of glazed red earthenware dating to the 16th to 17th century. Fill 437 measured 0.1m thick and consisted of a mid green grey sandy clay with no finds, these two fills appear to represent deliberate dumping of material. The uppermost fill (438) measured 0.3m deep and consisted of a light grey silty clay that contained 34g of pottery dating to the 17th century.

3.5.23 A garden soil (101) was recorded in patches across the site measuring between 0.1m to 0.5m deep (Fig. 3; Plate 1). Test pits were excavated into this garden soil where least disturbed by later features to obtain a sample finds assemblage. Garden soil (101) is thought to be post-medieval in date and was seen to overly features dating to the 16th and 17th century.

3.6 Phase 5: modern

3.6.1 There were a number of modern disturbances on site, some of the more obvious ones were not excavated, those that were excavated are described below.

3.6.2 A collection of small linear features potentially small gullys indicative of agricultural use were located at the south-west end of the site. A total of seven were excavated.

3.6.3 Gully **121** measured 0.4m wide and 0.16m deep, with a bowl shaped profile. Its single fill (122) consisted of a mid grey brown silt that contained 60g of modern and residual 16th to 17th century pottery alongside shell. Gully **129** measured 0.2m wide and 0.07m deep and its single fill (130) contained 5g of animal bone and residual mid 12th to 14th century pottery. These two features truncated pit **123** (Phase 2).

3.6.4 Gully **131** measured 0.28m wide and 0.09m deep with a U-shape profile. Its single fill (132) contained no finds. Gully **133** measured 0.24m wide and 0.11m deep with a U-shaped profile and its single fill (134) contained no finds

3.6.5 Gully **135** measured 0.31m wide and 0.05m deep with a bowl shape profile. Its single fill (136) consisted of a dark grey brown clayey silt than contained no finds. Gully **137** measured 0.21m wide and 0.14m deep with a U shaped profile. Its single fill (138) contained no finds. Finally gully **139** measured 0.3m wide and 0.15m deep, its single fill (140) consisted of a dark grey brown clayey silt that contained 56g of CBM.

3.6.6 Pit **197** was located at the south-west end of the site and continued west of the excavation area. This pit measured 1.6m wide and 0.3m deep with sloped sides and a slightly concave base. Its single fill (198) consisted of a light grey brown clayey silt that contained no finds.

3.6.7 A group of post-holes were located in a heavily disturbed area of the site directly north-east of Pit Group 2. Post-hole **347** measured 0.3m wide and 0.08m deep with moderate sides and a concave base, its single fill (382) consisted of a light grey clayey silt that contained no finds. Post-hole **348** measured 0.3m wide and 0.08m deep with steep sides and a concave base, its single fill (383) contained no finds. Post-hole **349** measured 0.3m wide and 0.08m deep with steep sides and a concave base. Its single fill (384) consisted of a light grey clayey silt that contained no finds. Post-hole **350** measured 0.1m wide and 0.1m deep with a U-shaped profile, its single fill (385) contained no finds. Post-hole **351** measured 0.2m wide and 0.1m deep with steep sides and a concave base. Its single fill (386) consisted of a light grey clayey silt that contained no finds.

3.6.8 Pit **405** was located in the north-east end of the site and measured 1.1m wide and 0.14m deep with imperceptible sides. This pit contained a single fill (404) which consisted of a dark grey silty clay that contained 83g of residual 16th to 18th century pottery and modern pottery. This was then cut by pit **493** a more modern pit which was

not excavated but recorded for finds recovery. Its single fill (494) contained modern pottery and glass.

3.6.9 Pit **410** was located at the northern end of the site and cut chalk platform 442. This pit measured 1.8m wide and 1.8m deep with steep sides and concave base. Its basal fill (415) consisted of a dark bluey grey sandy clay, this fill was augered and measured 0.4m deep. Overlying this was fill 414 which measured 0.8m deep and consisted of a dark grey silty clay. Fill 413 measured 0.2m thick and consisted of a light grey clayey sand that contained a large amount of CBM. The uppermost fill (412) measured 0.4m deep and consisted of a mid grey clayey silt that contained slag and modern pottery.

3.6.10 Pit **411** could only partially be seen and its relationship with pit **410** was unknown although both dated to the same phase. It measured 0.8m wide and 0.78m deep with steep sides and a concave base. Its basal fill (418) measured 0.36m deep and consisted of a dark grey silty clay. Overlying this was fill 417 which measured 0.22m deep and consisted of a mid grey silty clay. The uppermost fill (416) measured 0.2m deep and consisted of a light grey clayey sand. No finds were recovered from these fills.

3.6.11 Small pit **177** truncated ditch slot **179** and measured 0.74m wide and 0.2m deep. Its single fill (176) consisted of a mid brown grey clayey silt and contained 246g of pig and large mammal bone.

3.6.12 Well **456** cut chalk platform 442 and measured 1.1m wide and was augered to a depth of 1.8m. This well had a clunch block lining (459) and two fills which were excavated. Fill 458 consisted of a mid to dark grey brown clayey silt that contained 13g of modern pottery. Overlying this was fill 457 which consisted of a dark grey brown clayey silt that contained modern pottery alongside residual 16th to 19th century pottery, CBM and glass.

3.7 Finds Summary

3.7.1 The pottery assemblage comprised 413 sherds with a total weight of 8.419kg. The pottery shows that the main phase of activity on site in terms of pottery deposition was during the mid 12th to 14th century with abandonment before the 15th century. The largest assemblage came from beam slot **234** and contained the only vessel which may date to after the mid to late 13th century. Other finds recovered on site include 12 fragments of iron (mostly nails), two clap pipe stem fragments, 50 fragments (1.331kg) of ceramic building material, 2 fragments of plaster, 10 fragments (0.635kg) of glass and a piece of slag.

3.7.2 During the evaluation phase of work a medieval mace head (Plate 17) was recovered from deposit 22 recorded as an occupation layer overlain by a chalk deposit (Moan 2015). Now known to be from the upper fill of a pit from Pit Group 3, Phase 2. The mace head is made from copper alloy and measures 45mm x 45mm x 49mm. It weighs 137g. The object comprises a hollow cylinder, slightly oval in shape with three circumferential rows of four pyramidal knobs/spikes projecting from the exterior surface.

3.8 Environmental Summary

3.8.1 A total of twelve samples were processed covering a range of features on site including pits, ditches, post-holes and beam slots. Small amounts of charred plant remains were recovered from across the site typical of the medieval period. Two of the samples were of more interest. Fill 242 from quarry pit **241** contained a range of wheat grains and weed seeds. Cess pit **329** produced charred cereal and legumes, mineralised anthropod remains, small bones including that of fish and one mineralised seed.

3.8.2 Animal bone (71 assessable specimens with a combined weight of 3.08kg) was recovered from 27 different contexts, the largest numbers were recovered from Phase 2 (26) and Phase 4 (39). The material displayed a varied level of fragmentation and surface preservation. Of the total figure, some 31 specimens were assigned to species level. Cattle was the most common and showed some signs of butchery. A near complete dog skeleton was recovered from pit **118** (Phase 4) and two partial pig skeletons were recovered from contexts dated to the 16th t0 17th century.

3.8.3 Two fragments of shell (oyster and mussel) were found in Phase 4 and 5 contexts.

4 Discussion and Conclusions

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 Archaeological features at Fisher's Lane have been attributed to five main phases running from the 12th century to the modern day, with the largest period of activity (Phases 2 and 3) being during the late 12th to 14th centuries. The features comprised boundary ditches, pits, most of which were quarry pits, evidence for structures and wells. These features are typical of the medieval period in Cherry Hinton with quarry pitting taking place on a number of sites (Church End, Neath Farm, Colville Road) due to the underlying chalk natural. Most noteworthy on this site is perhaps the two chalk platforms, which there is no comparable examples for at the above mentioned sites..

4.2 Phase 1 – 12th Century

4.2.1 The first phase of this site started in the 12th century with no evidence of features pre-dating this other than a few residual finds of a Roman date and one sherd of Late Bronze Age pottery. Only a small number of features on site were found to date to this phase and comprised pits and ditches. It may be that pits **387** and **392** represent an attempt at early quarrying on the site however the small pits do not represent quarrying. Ditches **401** and **408** are on a similar roughly north to south alignment but it is uncertain whether these form a boundary or enclosure due to them being heavily truncated. All the features dating to the 12th century were located in one small area in the north of the site and many of these features have been truncated by the later phases perhaps indicating that there was once further features dating to this phase, now not seen. To the south-east an excavation at Colville Road identified features dating to the 12th century which were seen to continue to the north-west indicating that the site at Fisher's Lane is on the western edge of an area of 12th century occupation.

4.2.2 Cherry Hinton contains a large amount of evidence for 12th century occupation, much of which was a continuation from the Saxon period. In particular those seen at Neath Farm where rectangular enclosures were identified dating to the 12th century, these enclosures also contained timber framed structures (Slater 2012). A major settlement within a large D shaped enclosure was present at Church End although much of the area within this enclosure is sparsely occupied (Cessford and Dickens 2005). A trackway was also identified at this site thought to be for the movement of cattle.

4.2.3 The lack of Saxon remains at Fisher's Lane and Colville Road in comparison to sites at Church End and Neath Farm which have extensive Saxon remains signifies that the Saxon settlement in Cherry Hinton did not continue to the south-east, at least in terms of Fisher's Lane and Colville Road.

4.3 Phase 2 – Late 12th to 14th Century

4.3.1 The main activity on site takes place in the late 12th to 14th centuries. This phase was unable to be broken down into more precise time periods but is largely represented by quarry pits and boundary ditches with a structure in the north-west corner of the site and an associated cess pit. The pottery assemblage from this phase of activity seems to suggest that there is a decline of material dating to the later part of this phase.

4.3.2 The quarry pitting was grouped based on their spatial distribution although all three groups were contained within a northern (ditches **396** & **398**) and southern boundary (ditch **141**) on a north-west to south-east alignment. The quarry pits did vary slightly in size and shape, group one being largely of an average sub circular size. Group two consisted of some much larger examples with very steep, near vertical sides and

reaching depths of 1.48m (pit **278**). Finally group three contained examples of more rectangular quarry pits and a mace head recovered during the evaluation is thought to have come from a quarry pit from this group. It has been noted that this difference in quarry pits may represent individual or family traditions (Cessford & Dickens 2005: 67).

4.3.3 Quarry pitting has been recorded across Cherry Hinton. At Neath Farm quarry pitting started in the 13th century, some of which was contained within the earlier rectangular enclosures (Slater 2012). At Church End there is also extensive quarry pitting taking place during the 13th century, a total of 60 quarry pits were excavated within a strip measuring 7m to 12m, however the pottery suggests that the quarry pitting and occupation here ceased in the early 14th century (Cessford & Dickens 2005:67)

4.3.4 At Colville Road to the south-east quarry pitting that is perhaps directly related to the pitting taking place at Fisher's Lane has also been dated to the 12th-14th centuries, and has some rectangular examples (Woolhouse 2015). The quarry pits at Colville Road were contained within a contemporary northern boundary ditch on a north-west to south-east alignment, most likely seen continuing at Fishers Lane.

4.3.5 In the north-west corner of the site a number of post-holes were identified believed to form a post-built structure (Building 1) dating to this phase. Although no dating evidence was found within these post-holes to support this, this area is bound to the north and south by two ditches of a late 12th to 14th century date and this area does not contain any quarry pitting. Also worth noting is the location of a cess pit (**329**) to the south-west dated to the late 12th to 14th century, confirmed as a cess pit by the presence of a mineralised seed in the environmental sample. There is no real evidence for rubbish pits on the site which would usually be expected along with a settlement however two pits were uncovered (**495** & **499**) truncated by later features which lie directly to the east of this structure which may represent rubbish pits. It is also possible that any rubbish pitting may be located to the west of the site. The site at Colville Road does contain a number of rubbish pits alongside wells and a cess pit of this same late 12th to 14th century date however there is no evidence for a structure at this site (Slater 2012).

4.3.6 At the Colville road site the features all seem to be bounded by ditches on the south, east and northern sides, signifying that this area of domestic activity continues to the north-west, most likely clarifying that the site at Fishers Lane and Colville Road are directly related.

4.4 Phase 3 – 13th to 14th Century

4.4.1 The site at Colville lane is abandoned from the 14th century to the modern day unlike Fishers Lane which appears to continue, although with a short period of abandonment and a decrease in pottery deposition. Phase 3 comprises two chalk building platforms and associated beam slots. Chalk platform **442** is certainly of a uniform rectangular shape and would have formed foundations for a timber structure. This platform was located at the northern end of the site and perhaps fronted onto a road of the same date. Fishers lane is shown on 19th century maps (Fig. 10) and it is feasible that this road originated much earlier.

4.4.2 Chalk platform **175** lies further south and is more elongated in form, perhaps more of an external yard surface or for outbuildings. It is worth noting that all the features at Fishers Lane dating to this phase could be sat within a north-east to south-west 'plot' although this did not appear to be marked out, or at least it was not clear if it was.

4.4.3 Between these two areas of chalk lies a series of beam slots on a north-west to south-east or north-east to south-west alignment. These beam slots varied in size with the north-east to south-west beam slots (**260**, **268**, **272**) being deeper, measuring between

0.3m and 0.4m deep. Whereas the beam slots to the north with a north-west to south-east alignment (**234**, **290**, **328**, **450**) were much shallower measuring between 0.08m to 0.2m deep. The reasoning for this difference may be due to the presence of the underlying quarry pits. By the 13th century almost all domestic buildings in East Anglia would have been timber framed, with the frame resting on a dwarf wall or sill beam (Dyer 1986: 35-6).

4.4.4 An excavation at Foxton, some 11km to the south-west of Cherry Hinton revealed evidence for two chalk platforms dating to the 17th to 19th century which were thought to sit within plots fronting on to Mortimers Lane. These chalk platforms were much deeper measuring 0.35m deep and 0.72m deep (Thatcher & Rees 2010). The examples from Foxton mainly comprised chalk but brick rubble was also used, whereas at Cherry Hinton there was some evidence for cobbles used along with the chalk. Foxtons chalk platforms are later in date and evidence for the structure in the form of post-holes and beam slots could be seen cutting into the chalk which was not visible at Fishers Lane. A further example of chalk building platforms have been uncovered at Whittlesford, 9km south of Cherry Hinton, where a well preserved chalk platform of 16th century date was revealed along with one of an 18th century date (Mitchell 1994).

4.4.5 At Hinxton 13km to the south of Cherry Hinton, chalk building platforms were uncovered although not fully investigated. They were however recorded as having a flat surface and being formed of compact chalk lumps similar to the examples uncovered at Cherry Hinton. The date of the Hinxton examples appear to be of a 14th century date, although this is based on a very small number of finds recovered from underlying features as no finds were recovered from the platforms themselves (Clarke *et al* forthcoming). As is the case with the examples from Fishers Lane.

4.4.6 The site at Colville Road and Fishers Lane appear to decline before the 15th Century, perhaps signifying a shift in people to the west, perhaps the village became more nucleated and less spread out (Woolhouse 2015). At Neath Farm continuation was seen of the earlier pitting and enclosures however there is no evidence for structures dating to this phase on site. Occupation at Fishers Lane was however re-established in the 16th century.

4.5 Phase 4 – 16th to 17th Century

4.5.1 This phase was represented by a group of quarry pits at the south end of the site and a boundary ditch (**143**) which was aligned north-west to south-east. A handful of other pits were also attributed to this phase. A well (**427**) was located at the northern end of the site truncating through 15th century chalk platform **442** showing that the structure here was short lived.

4.5.2 The quarry pits seen at the south end of the site were very regular, often perfectly circular and with flat bases. Pottery and animal bone were recovered from these pits. A dog burial was recovered from within this area of pitting, thought to have been buried in the bottom of one of these pits before it was backfilled. The boundary ditch (**143**) to the north probably marks a northern limit to this phase bar the well seen at the northern end of the site which probably related to features outside of the excavation limits. Or it is possible this well may have been earlier in date and represents an internal well for the building on chalk platform **442**. No features of a 16th or 17th century date were recorded at Colville Road to the south-east (Woolhouse 2015). The evaluation to the south of the site also did not uncover any further evidence for any archaeological features, showing that any activity of this date most likely lies to the west, towards the High Street.

4.5.3 Notably at Neath Farm, quarrying had actually ceased during the 16th and 17th centuries (Slater 2012) and only a small number of other features including gullys and post-holes were identified as dating to this phase.

4.6 Modern

4.6.1 A number of modern features were identified on site and this is to be expected in this area. The last known use of the land was for a single building used as a Scouts 'club house' and many of the un-excavated modern intrusions were probably associated with this. Two modern pits (**410**, **411**) and a well (**456**) was seen truncating 15th Century chalk building platform **442**, the buildings associated with these features may have been located to the north or the west.

4.7 Significance

4.7.1 The late 12th to mid 14th century is frequently a period of intensive activity in excavated rural settlements in East Anglia and beyond, corresponding with a general phase of population growth and economic expansion in Western Europe. This came to an end with the Agrarian Crisis of 1315 to 1322 where the countries expanding population had outgrown its resources (Kershaw 1973). In 1327 there was a low number of tax payers recorded in Cherry Hinton and at sites such as Church End and Colville Road occupation seems to have ceased in the 14th centuries. This decline is often attested to the Black Death in 1348 although more likely a result of the agrarian crisis.

4.7.2 The pottery assemblage at Fishers Lane suggests that a decline may have occurred here as although the main baulk of pottery has been dated to the 12th to 14th centuries there are indications within the assemblage that in fact occupation on site ceased by the late 13th century. This however is long before the Black death or Agrarian crisis so not related to either of these events.

4.7.3 This apparent 'decline' is not universal across Cherry Hinton, Neath Farm continues into the 15th century to present day with the use of the site not showing notable decline until the 16th and 17th centuries. If this decline occurred at Fishers Lane as the pottery suggests it was short lived, although a notable shift in land use does occur, with quarrying ceasing and the presence of buildings taking their place during the 15th Century although worth noting is a distinct lack of pottery dating to this phase.

4.7.4 It seems that the general medieval village layout of Cherry Hinton was established by the 12th or early 13th Century and Church End had become located on the periphery with the northern focus of the village now being St Andrews Church and Coldhamlane which was first mentioned in 1386 (Reaney 1943:44) and appears to have become an important routeway in the 13th to 14th centuries. The excavation at Colville Road suggest that the medieval village may have shifted to become more centred around the High Street at this time too with the site at Colville Road not continuing into the 15th Century unlike the site at Fishers Lane which does.

4.7.5 The site at Fishers Lane is comparably small to other sites in Cherry Hinton of a contemporary date (Neath Farm and Church End) however this site has helped to answer questions about medieval settlement in the area not only providing a continuation of the site seen at Colville Road but also to the quarry pitting occurring across Cherry Hinton. Most importantly the site at Fishers Lane shows a continuation of use of the site from the 12th century to the modern day with a peak in the late 12th to 14th century possibly with a period of abandonment at the end of the 14th century. This site along with that of Neath Farm shows that Cherry Hinton was not ultimately

hindered by the agrarian crisis or the Black Death of the 14th century and was utilised again from the 15th century onwards.

4.7.6 Medlycott (2011) mentions that much of the region appears to have a primarily dispersed pattern and not nucleated with sites in Cambridgeshire often having a Saxon origin. This excavation did not reveal a Saxon Origin at Fishers Lane like those at Church End and Neath Farm but it has identified an apparent shift in settlement towards the High Street along Fishers Lane with the continuation of this site through to the modern day unlike that of Colville Road to the east. However this only goes a small way in supporting a theory of a more nucleated Cherry Hinton in the later medieval periods and more investigation would be needed to help build on this theory.

4.8 Outreach and Publication

4.8.1 The results of the excavation will be presented to the local community through a lecture given to the Cherry Hinton Local History Society at a date of their choosing.

4.8.2 The intention is to publish the site as an article in Proceedings of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society, under the working title 'Medieval Activity at Fishers Lane, Cherry Hinton'.

Appendix A. Context Inventory

Context	Same as	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Function	Breadth	Depth	Phase
22			layer	Occupation			0.12	2
100		**0**	layer	top soil		0	0.3	0
101		**0**	layer	garden soil		0	0.5	0
103		**103**	cut	pit	quarry pit	1.65	0.3	4
104		**103**	fill	pit	backfill	1.65	0.3	4
105		**105**	cut	pit	quarry	0.05	0.25	4
106		**105**	fill	pit	disuse	0.05	0.25	4
107		**107**	cut	pit	quarry	1.1	0.4	4
108		**107**	fill	pit	backfill	1.02	0.12	4
109		**107**	fill	pit	redep. natural	0.9	0.28	4
110		**110**	cut	pit	quarrying	2.5	0.65	4
111		**110**	fill	pit	disuse/backfill	2.5	0.65	4
112		**112**	cut	pit	quarry	0.4	0.3	4
113		**112**	fill	pit	backfill	0.4	0.3	4
114		**114**	cut	pit	quarry	2.1	0.4	4
115		**114**	fill	pit	backfill	1.8	0.1	4
116		**114**	fill	pit	backfill	2.15	0.3	4
117		**117**	cut	dog/cat burial	small mammal burial	0.3		4
118		**117**	fill	burial	backfill	0.3		4
119		**119**	cut	pit	unknown	0.83	0.36	4
120		**119**	fill	pit	disuse	0.83	0.36	4
121		**121**	cut	gully	agricultural (?)	0.4	0.16	5
122		**121**	fill	gully	disuse	0.4	0.16	5
123		**123**	cut	pit	?	0.8	0.2	2
124		**123**	fill	pit	disuse	0.8	0.2	2
125		**125**	cut	pit	quarrying	0	0.3	2
126		**125**	fill	pit	disuse	0	0.3	2
127		**127**	cut	pit	quarry	0.7	0.18	2
128		**127**	fill	pit	disuse	0.7	0.18	2
129		**129**	cut	gully	agricultural	0.2	0.07	5
130		**129**	fill	gully		0.2	0.07	5
131		**131**	cut	gully	agricultural	0.28	0.09	5
132		**131**	fill	gully		0.28	0.09	5
133		**133**	cut	gully	agricultural	0.24	0.11	5
134		**133**	fill	gully		0.24	0.11	5
135		**135**	cut	gully	agricultural	0.31	0.05	5
136		**135**	fill	gully		0.31	0.05	5
137		**137**	cut	gully	agricultural	0.21	0.14	5
138		**137**	fill	gully		0.21	0.14	5
139		**139**	cut	gully	agriculture (?)	0.3	0.15	5
140		**139**	fill	gully	disuse	0.3	0.15	5
141	188, 224	**141**	cut	ditch	boundary	1	0.24	2

Context	Same as	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Function	Breadth	Depth	Phase
142		**141**	fill	ditch	disuse	1	0.24	2
143	155, 179, 183, 206	**143**	cut	ditch	boundary (?)	0.9	0.3	4
144		**143**	fill	ditch	disuse	0.94	0.3	4
145		**145**	cut	pit	?	1.9	0.5	4
146		**145**	fill	pit	disuse	1.9	0.5	4
147		**147**	cut	pit	quarrying	1.6	0.4	2
148		**147**	fill	pit	disuse	1.6	0.4	2
149		**149**	cut	pit	quarry	1.5	0.34	2
150		**149**	fill	pit	disuse	1.5	0.34	2
151		**151**	cut	pit	?	1.4	0.3	2
152		**151**	fill	pit	disuse	1.4	0.3	2
153		**153**	cut	ditch	?	1.1	0.28	2
154		**153**	cut	ditch	?	1.1	0.28	2
155	143, 179, 183, 206	**155**	cut	ditch	boundary	1	0.24	4
156		**155**	fill	ditch	disuse	1	0.24	4
157		**157**	cut	ditch/pit	?	0.56	0.6	2
158		**157**	fill	ditch/pit	?	0.56	0.6	2
159		**159**	cut	pit	Quarrying	1	0.4	4
160		**159**	fill	pit	backfill	1	0.3	4
161		**161**	cut	pit	quarrying	1	0.21	4
162		**161**	fill	pit	disuse	1	0.21	4
163		**163**	cut	pit	quarrying	0.4	0.15	4
164		**163**	fill	pit	disuse	0.4	0.15	4
165		**165**	cut	pit	quarrying	1.5	0.48	4
166		**165**	fill	pit	silting	1.5	0.24	4
167		**165**	fill	pit	backfill/silting?	1.5	0.24	4
168		**168**	cut	pit	quarrying	1.9	0.7	4
169		**168**	fill	pit	backfill?	1.9	0.3	4
170		**168**	fill	pit	disuse	1.7	0.4	4
171		**171**	cut	pit	quarrying	1.1	0.17	4
172		**171**	fill	pit	disuse	1.1	0.17	4
173		**173**	cut	pit	quarrying	0.8	0.15	4
174		**173**	fill	pit	disuse	0.8	0.15	4
175			layer	chalk deposit	building platform/surface	3.2	0.22	3
176		**177**	fill	pit	?	0.74	0.2	5
177		**177**	cut	pit	burial?	0.74	0.2	5
178		**179**	fill	ditch	disuse	1.2	0.26	4
179	143, 155, 183, 206	**179**	cut	ditch	boundary	1.2	0.26	4
180		**181**	fill	pit	disuse	1.2	0.6	2
181		**181**	cut	pit	quarrying	1.2	0.6	2
182		**183**	fill	ditch	disuse	1.2	0.2	4
183	143, 155, 179, 206	**183**	cut	ditch	boundary	1.2	0.2	4

Context	Same as	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Function	Breadth	Depth	Phase
184		**185**	fill	pit	backfill	1	0.3	2
185		**185**	cut	pit	quarrying	1	0.3	2
186		**187**	fill	pit	disuse	1.3	0.25	2
187		**187**	cut	pit	quarrying	1.3	0.25	2
188	224, 141	**188**	cut	ditch	boundary	1.5	0.5	2
189		**188**	fill	ditch	disuse	1.5	0.5	2
190		**190**	cut	pit	quarrying	0	0.4	4
191		**190**	fill	pit	disuse/backfill	0	0.4	4
192		**192**	cut	pit	Quarrying	0	0.5	4
193		**192**	fill	pit	backfill	0	0.15	4
194		**192**	fill	pit	disuse/backfill	0	0.35	4
195		**195**	cut	pit	?	0.8	0.17	2
196		**195**	fill	pit	disuse	0.8	0.17	2
197		**197**	cut	pit	?	1.6	0.3	5
198		**197**	fill	pit	disuse	1.6	0.3	5
199		**159**	fill	pit	disuse	0.9	0.1	4
200		**200**	cut	pit	quarrying	1.7		4
201		**200**	fill	pit	backfill	1.7		4
202		**202**	cut	pit	quarrying	0.8	0.45	4
203		**202**	fill	pit	disuse	0.8	0.45	4
204		**204**	cut	pit	quarrying	1.9	0.44	2
205		**204**	fill	pit	backfill	1.9	0.44	2
206	143, 155, 179, 183	**206**	cut	ditch	boundary	0.74	0.24	4
207		**206**	fill	ditch	disuse	0.74	0.24	4
208		**208**	cut	pit	quarrying	1.2	0.6	2
209		**208**	fill	pit	disuse	1.2	0.4	2
210		**210**	cut	pit	quarrying	2	0.4	2
211		**210**	fill	pit	backfill	2	0.4	2
212		**212**	cut	ditch	boundary	0.85	0.2	2
213		**212**	fill	ditch	disuse	0.85	0.2	2
214		**214**	cut	pit	?	1.4	0.14	4
215		**214**	fill	pit	disuse	1.4	0.14	4
216		**216**	cut	pit	quarrying	0.96	0.2	2
217		**216**	fill	pit	backfill	0.96	0.2	2
218		**218**	cut	pit	quarrying	1.18	0.3	2
219		**218**	fill	pit	backfill?	1.18	0.3	2
220		**220**	cut	pit	burial?	0.6	0.3	4
221		**220**	fill	pit	backfill	0.6	0.3	4
222		**222**	cut	pit	quarry	0.74	0.06	2
223		**222**	fill	pit	disuse	0.74	0.06	2
224	141, 188	**224**	cut	ditch	boundary	0.97	0.15	2
225		**224**	fill	ditch	disuse	0.97	0.15	2
226		**208**	fill	pit	disuse	0.8	0.2	2
227		**227**	cut	pit	quarrying	2.3	0.55	2
228		**227**	fill	pit	backfill?	2.3	0.55	2
229		**229**	cut	pit	?	2.2	0.2	2

Context	Same as	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Function	Breadth	Depth	Phase
230		**229**	fill	pit	disuse	1.3	0.2	2
231		**231**	cut	pit	quarry	1.55	0.7	2
232		**232**	cut	pit	quarry	2.1	0.22	2
233	294	**233**	cut	pit	quarry	2.2	1.16	2
234		**234**	cut	Beam slot?	structural	0.8	0.22	2
235		**234**	fill	Beam slot?	disuse, slumping	0.8	0.05	2
236		**234**	fill	Beam slot?	disuse	0.8	0.15	2
237		**237**	cut	pit	quarrying	0.4	0.35	2
238		**237**	fill	pit	disuse	0.4	0.35	2
239	243	**239**	cut	pit	quarry	1.2	0.7	2
240		**239**	fill	pit	disuse	1.2	0.7	2
241		**241**	cut	pit	quarrying	1.1	0.4	2
242		**241**	fill	pit	backfill/refuse disposal?	1.1	0.1	2
243	239	**243**	cut	pit	quarrying	1.2	0.9	2
244		**243**	cut	pit	quarrying	1.2	0.9	2
245		**245**	cut	pit	quarrying	1	0.2	2
246		**245**	fill	pit	disuse	0	0.2	2
247		**247**	cut	pit	quarrying	1.3	0.3	2
248		**247**	fill	pit	disuse	0	0.3	2
249		**241**	fill	pit	disuse	1.1	0.4	2
250		**231**	fill	pit	silting	0	0.34	2
251		**231**	fill	pit	disuse	0	0.04	2
252		**231**	fill	pit	disuse	0	0.3	2
253		**233**	fill	pit	disuse	0	0.5	2
254		**233**	fill	pit	slump	0	0.06	2
255		**233**	fill	pit	disuse	0	0.6	2
256		**233**	fill	pit	slump	0	0.1	2
257		**233**	fill	pit	slump	0	0.04	2
258		**233**	fill	pit	silting	0	0.26	2
259		**232**	fill	pit	disuse	0	0.22	2
260	268	**260**	cut	Beam slot	structural	1	0.34	3
261		**260**	fill	Beam slot	disuse	1	0.34	3
262		**262**	cut	Beam slot	structural	0.7	0.28	3
263		**262**	fill	Beam slot	disuse	0.7	0.28	3
264		**264**	cut	pit	quarrying	1.36	0.7	2
265		**264**	fill	pit	backfill	1.36	0.7	2
266		**266**	cut	Beam slot	structural	0.8	0.2	3
267		**266**	fill	Beam slot	disuse	0.8	0.2	3
268	260	**268**	cut	Beam slot	structural	0.9	0.4	3
269		**268**	fill	Beam slot	disuse	0.96	0.4	3
270	276	**270**	cut	pit	quarrying	2.3	0.48	2
271		**270**	fill	pit	disuse	0	0.48	2
272		**272**	cut	Beam slot	structural	0.52	0.3	3
273		**272**	fill	Beam slot	disuse	0.52	0.3	3
274		**274**	cut	pit	quarrying	0	0.4	2
275		**274**	fill	pit	backfill	0	0.4	2

Context	Same as	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Function	Breadth	Depth	Phase
276	270	**276**	cut	pit	quarrying	0	0.42	2
277		**276**	fill	pit	backfill	0	0.42	2
278		**278**	cut	pit	quarrying	3.5	1.48	2
279		**278**	fill	pit	silting	0	0.68	2
280		**280**	fill	pit	slump	0	0.1	2
281		**278**	fill	pit	disuse	0	0.62	2
282		**278**	fill	pit	dump	0	0.28	2
283		**278**	fill	pit	disuse	0	0.22	2
284		**284**	cut	pit	quarrying	0.8	0.38	2
285		**284**	fill	pit	quarrying	0.8	0.38	2
286		**286**	cut	pit	quarrying	1.3	0.54	2
287		**286**	fill	pit	backfill	1.3	0.54	2
288		**288**	cut	pit	quarrying	1.2	0.45	2
289		**288**	fill	pit	backfill	1.2	0.45	2
290	328	**290**	cut	Beam slot	structural	0.8	0.2	3
291		**290**	fill	Beam slot	disuse	0.8	0.2	3
292		**292**	cut	Post-hole	structural	0.3	0.2	5
293		**292**	fill	Post-hole	disuse	0.3	0.2	5
294	233	**294**	cut	pit	quarrying	0	1.1	2
295		**294**	fill	pit	silting	0	0.25	2
296	255	**294**	fill	pit	disuse	0	0.9	2
297	254	**294**	fill	pit	slump/disuse	0	0.7	2
298	253	**294**	fill	pit	disuse	0	0.7	2
299		**299**	cut	pit	quarrying	0	0.52	2
300		**299**	fill	pit	silting	0	0.2	2
301		**299**	fill	pit	disuse	0	0.18	2
302		**299**	fill	ditch	disuse	0	0.12	2
303		**304**	fill	pit	disuse	1.3	0.26	2
304		**304**	cut	pit	quarry	1.3	0.26	2
305		**306**	fill	pit	disuse	0.8	0.22	2
306		**306**	cut	pit	quarry	0.8	0.22	2
307		**307**	cut	pit	quarrying	1.2	0.94	2
308		**308**	cut	pit	quarrying	0.5	0.6	2
309		**308**	fill	pit	disuse	0	0.6	2
310		**307**	fill	pit	silting	0	0.14	2
311		**307**	fill	pit	disuse	0	0.1	2
312		**307**	fill	pit	disuse	0	0.1	2
313		**307**	fill	pit	disuse	0	0.6	2
316		**317**	fill	pit	disuse	1.82	0.56	2
317		**317**	cut	pit	quarrying	1.82	0.56	2
318		**319**	fill	pit	disuse	1.6	0.56	2
319		**319**	cut	pit	quarrying	1.6	0.56	2
320		**321**	fill	pit	disuse	1.4	0.6	2
321		**321**	cut	pit	quarrying	1.4	0.6	2
322		**322**	cut	pit	quarrying	1.8	0.3	2
323		**323**	cut	pit	quarrying	0.35	0.25	2
324		**324**	cut	pit	quarrying	0.85	0.5	2

Context	Same as	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Function	Breadth	Depth	Phase
325		**325**	cut	Post-hole	structural	0.4	0.35	2
326		**326**	cut	small pit	structural	0.65	0.25	2
327	408	**327**	cut	ditch	boundary	0.5	0.3	1
328	290	**328**	cut	Beam slot	structural	0.46	0.08	3
329		**329**	cut	pit	?	1.2	0.64	2
330		**322**	fill	pit	disuse	0	0.3	2
331		**323**	fill	pit	disuse	0	0.16	2
332		**323**	fill	pit	silting	0	0.25	2
333		**333**	cut	post-hole	structural	0.4	0.1	3
334		**333**	fill	Post-hole	disuse	0.4	0.1	3
335		**335**	cut	post hole	structural	0.4	0.2	3
336		**335**	fill	Post-hole	disuse	0.4	0.2	3
337		**337**	cut	pit	structural	0.8	0.4	2
338		**337**	fill	pit	disuse	0.8	0.4	2
339		**339**	cut	beam slot	structural	0.54	0.16	2
340		**339**	fill	Beam slot	disuse	0.54	0.11	2
341		**341**	cut	ditch	boundary	1	0.28	2
342		**341**	fill	ditch	disuse	1	0.28	2
343		**343**	cut	post hole	structural	0.5	0.09	2
344		**343**	fill	Post-hole	disuse	0.5	0.09	2
345		**345**	cut	Post-hole	structural	4	0.07	2
346		**345**	fill	Post-hole	structural	0.4	0.07	2
347		**347**	cut	Post-hole	structural	0.3	0.08	5
348		**348**	cut	Post-hole	structural	0.3	0.08	5
349		**349**	cut	Post-hole	structural	0.3	0.08	5
350		**350**	cut	Post-hole	structural	0.1	0.1	5
351		**351**	cut	Post-hole	structural	0.2	0.1	5
352		**329**	fill	pit	disuse	0	0.34	2
353		**329**	fill	pit	dump	0	0.16	2
354		**329**	fill	pit	cess	0	0.44	2
355		**329**	fill	pit	silting	0	0.04	2
356		**324**	fill	pit	silting	0	0.1	2
357		**324**	fill	pit	disuse	0	0.4	2
358		**325**	fill	Post-hole	silting	0	0.05	2
359		**325**	fill	post-hole	disuse	0	0.3	2
360		**327**	fill	ditch	silting	0	0.25	1
361		**327**	fill	ditch	disuse	0	0.05	1
362		**328**	fill	Beam slot	disuse	0	0.08	3
363		**326**	fill	post-hole	silting	0	0.1	2
364		**326**	fill	small pit	disuse	0	0.15	2
365		**366**	fill	pit	disuse	1.1	0.6	2
366		**366**	cut	pit	quarrying	1.1	0.6	2
367		**317**	fill	pit	primary fill	0.4	0.1	2
368		**368**	cut	pit	quarry	1.4	0.9	2
369		**368**	fill	pit	silting	1.4	0.1	2
370		**368**	fill	pit	backfill	1.4	0.8	2
371		**371**	cut	pit	quarrying	1.2	0.4	2

Context	Same as	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Function	Breadth	Depth	Phase
372		**371**	fill	pit	disuse	1.2	0.4	2
373		**373**	cut	pit	quarrying	0.8	0.4	2
374		**373**	fill	pit	disuse	0.8	0.4	2
375		**375**	cut	pit	quarry	0.4	0.5	2
376		**375**	fill	pit	disuse	0.4	0.5	2
377		**377**	cut	pit	quarrying	1	0.4	2
378		**377**	fill	pit	quarrying	1	0.4	2
379		**379**	cut	pit	quarrying	0.2	0.4	2
380		**379**	fill	pit	disuse	0.2	0.4	2
382		**347**	fill	Post-hole	disuse	0.3	0.08	5
384		**349**	fill	Post-hole	disuse	0.3	0.08	5
385		**350**	fill	Post-hole	disuse	0.1	0.1	5
386		**351**	fill	Post-hole	disuse	0.2	0.1	5
387		**387**	cut	pit	?	0.9	0.9	1
388		**387**	fill	pit	silting	0	0.4	1
389		**387**	fill	pit	disuse	0	0.5	1
390	401, 454	**390**	cut	ditch	boundary	1.1	0.26	1
391		**390**	fill	ditch	disuse	0	0.26	1
392		**392**	cut	pit	quarrying	1.5	0.62	1
393		**392**	fill	pit	silting	0	0.1	1
394		**392**	fill	pit	disuse	0	0.2	1
395		**392**	fill	pit	disuse	0	0.32	1
396	443 460	**396**	cut	ditch	boundary	1.15	0.32	2
397		**396**	fill	ditch	disuse	1.15	0.32	2
398	420, 463	**398**	cut	ditch	boundary	0.95	0.5	2
399		**398**	fill	ditch	silting	0	0.15	2
400		**398**	fill	ditch	disuse	0.95	0.35	2
401	390, 454	**401**	cut	ditch	boundary	1	0.36	1
402		**401**	fill	ditch	silting	0	0.11	1
403		**401**	fill	ditch	disuse	0	0.25	1
404		**405**	fill	pit	dump	1.1	0.14	5
405		**405**	cut	pit	rubbish pit	1.1	0.14	5
406		**406**	cut	pit	?	0.88	0.18	1
407		**406**	fill	pit	disuse	0.88	0.18	1
408	327	**408**	cut	ditch	?	0.53	0.2	1
409		**408**	fill	ditch	disuse	0.53	0.2	1
410		**410**	cut	pit	well	1.8	1.8	5
411		**411**	cut	pit	quarry	0.8	0.78	5
412		**410**	fill	pit	disuse	0	0.4	5
413		**410**	fill	pit	disuse	0	0.2	5
414		**410**	fill	pit	silting	0	0.8	5
415		**410**	fill	pit	silting	0	0.4	5
416		**411**	fill	pit	backfill	0	0.2	5
417		**411**	fill	pit	backfill	0	0.22	5
418		**411**	fill	pit	silting	0	0.36	5
419		**420**	fill	ditch	disuse	0.9	0.36	2
420	398, 463	**420**	cut	ditch	boundary	0.9	0.5	2

Context	Same as	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Function	Breadth	Depth	Phase
421		**422**	fill	pit	disuse	0.79	0.12	1
422		**422**	cut	pit	?	0.79	0.12	1
423		**424**	fill	pit	disuse	0.32	0.12	1
424		**424**	cut	pit	?	0.32	0.12	1
425		**426**	fill	pit	disuse	0.63	0.2	1
426		**426**	cut	pit	?	0.63	0.2	1
427		**427**	cut	well	well	1.4	1.2	4
428		**428**	cut	Post-hole	structural	0.35	0.24	2
429		**428**	fill	Post-hole	disuse	0.35	0.24	2
430		**430**	cut	Post-hole	structural	0.42	0.24	2
431		**430**	fill	Post-hole	disuse	0.42	0.24	2
432		**432**	cut	ditch	boundary	0.7	0.6	2
433		**432**	fill	ditch	backfill	0.7	0.6	2
434		**427**	fill	well	slumping	0.4	0.8	4
435		**427**	fill	well	disuse	1.4	0.34	4
436		**427**	fill	well	use	1.6	0.3	4
437		**427**	fill	well	use	1.5	0.1	4
438		**427**	fill	well	disuse	1.1	0.3	4
440		**441**	fill	ditch	disuse	0.83	0.52	2
441		**441**	cut	ditch	boundary/drainage	0.83	0.64	2
442			layer	chalk platform	structural	5	0.2	3
443	396, 460	**443**	cut	ditch	boundary	1.3	0.32	2
444		**443**	fill	ditch	disuse	1.3	0.2	2
445		**443**	fill	ditch	primary silting	0.32	0.08	3
446		**446**	cut	pit	?	0.8	0.2	2
447		**446**	fill	pit	disuse	0.8	0.2	2
448		**448**	cut	pit	?	1.2	0.14	2
449		**448**	fill	pit	disuse	1.2	0.14	2
450		**450**	cut	Beam slot	structural	0.9	0.18	3
451		**450**	fill	Beam slot	disuse	0.9	0.18	3
452		**420**	fill	ditch	primary fill	0.48	0.14	2
453		**441**	fill	ditch	primary fill	0.63	0.12	2
454	390, 401	**454**	cut	ditch	drainage	0	0.24	1
455		**454**	fill	ditch	silting	0	0.24	1
456		**456**	cut	well	well	1.1	1.8	5
457		**456**	fill	well	disuse	1.1	0.4	5
458		**456**	fill	well	disuse	1.1	0.2	5
459		**456**	masonry	well	well lining	0		5
460	396, 443	**460**	cut	ditch	boundary	1.2	0.4	2
461		**460**	fill	ditch	primary fill	0.6	0.08	2
462		**460**	fill	ditch	disuse	1.2	0.32	2
463	398, 420	**463**	cut	ditch	boundary	1.1	0.42	2
464		**463**	fill	ditch	disuse	1.1	0.42	2
465		**465**	cut	Post-hole	structural	0.35	0.15	2
466		**465**	fill	Post-hole	disuse	0.35	0.15	2
467		**467**	cut	Post-hole	structural	0.18	0.12	2

Context	Same as	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Function	Breadth	Depth	Phase
468		**467**	fill	Post-hole	disuse	0.18	0.12	2
469		**469**	cut	Post-hole	structural	0.8	0.12	2
470		**469**	fill	Post-hole	disuse	0.18	0.12	2
471		**471**	cut	pit	?	0	0.18	2
472		**471**	fill	pit	disuse	0	0.18	2
473		**473**	cut	Post-hole	structural	0.4	0.1	2
474		**473**	fill	Post-hole	disuse	0.4	0.1	2
475		**475**	cut	Post-hole	structural	0.25	0.1	2
476		**475**	fill	Post-hole	disuse	0.25	0.1	2
477		**477**	cut	Post-hole	structural	0.3	0.18	2
478		**477**	fill	Post-hole	disuse	0.3	0.18	2
479		**479**	cut	pit/post-hole	structural	0.4	0.25	2
480		**479**	fill	pit/post-hole	disuse	0.4	0.25	2
481		**481**	cut	pit	?	0.6	0.2	2
482		**481**	fill	pit	disuse	0.6	0.2	2
483		**483**	cut	Post-hole	structural	0.35	0.1	2
484		**483**	fill	Post-hole	disuse	0.35	0.1	2
485		**485**	cut	Post-hole	structural	0.35	0.15	2
486		**485**	fill	Post-hole	disuse	0.35	0.15	2
487		**487**	cut	Post-hole	structural	0.5	0.15	2
488		**487**	fill	Post-hole	disuse	0.5	0.15	2
489		**489**	cut	Post-hole	structural	0.6	0.03	2
490		**489**	fill	Post-hole	disuse	0.6	0.03	2
491		**491**	cut	Post-hole	structural	0.3	0.1	2
492		**491**	fill	Post-hole	disuse	0.3	0.1	2
493		**493**	cut	pit	rubbish pit	0	0	5
494		**493**	fill	pit	rubbish pit	0	0	5
495		**495**	cut	pit	?	0.7	0.16	2
496		**495**	fill	pit	disuse	0.7	0.16	2
497	463	**497**	cut	ditch	boundary	0	0	2
498	464	**497**	fill	ditch	disuse	0	0	2
499		**499**	cut	pit	?	0	0	2
500		**499**	fill	pit	disuse	0	0	2

Appendix B. Finds Reports

B.1 Metalwork

By Kathryn Blackbourn and Pat Moan

Introduction and methodology

B.1.1 Iron Objects largely comprising nails were recovered from seven contexts. The metal finds recovered from quarry pits **107**, **110** and **119** are of little interest and are of 16th to 17th century date.

B.1.2 An undiagnostic piece of iron was recovered from Phase 3 beam slot **260**. One small nail was recovered from Phase 2 quarry pits **239** and **288**. Three small nails were recovered from Phase 2 post-hole **325**.

B.1.3 These iron finds are undiagnostic and are not datable.

B.1.4 A medieval 'mace head' (SF1, Plate 17), was found within deposit 22 during the evaluation phase of work, now known to be the upper fill of a pit from Pit Group 3.

B.1.5 The mace head is made from copper alloy and measures 45mm x 45mm x 49mm. It weighs 137g. The object comprises a hollow cylinder, slightly oval in shape with three circumferential rows of four pyramidal knobs/spikes projecting from the exterior surface. All three rows of knobs are four sided and stepped so as to tessellate with one another. The object is in very good condition, with little erosion and only a third of the haft missing and a crack down one of the knobs.

B.1.6 Identifying the function of the object is difficult, though its size, shape and style is very similar to other objects identified as mace heads (Andrew Brown pers. comm.), some of which have been recorded by the Portable Antiquities Scheme (Griffiths 2014), with the majority of examples being found in Yorkshire and Lincolnshire and identified as being medieval in period. Their exact function is not known, and it has been suggested that they may be ecclesiastical staff fittings rather than offensive weapons (Daubney 2006).

Context	Cut	Material	Description	Phase
22	-	CuA	Mace Head	2
109	**107**	Fe	Three fragments of undiagnostic Iron	4
111	**110**	Fe	Two small Iron nails	4
120	**119**	Fe	One long Iron nail	4
240	**239**	Fe	One small Iron nail	2
261	**260**	Fe	One piece of undiagnostic Iron	3
289	**288**	Fe	One small Iron nail	2
359	**325**	Fe	Three small Iron nails	2

Table 1: Metal objects by context

B.2 Slag

by Kathryn Blackbourn

B.2.1 A single piece of slag was recovered from pit **410**. This pit is modern in date and the single piece of slag is not significant and is most likely the result of nearby domestic metal working.

Context	Cut	Weight (kg)	Description	Phase
412	**410**	0.243	A single piece of slag – result of metal working	5

Table 2: Slag by context

B.3 Glass

By Kathryn Blackbourn

Introduction and methodology

B.3.1 Glass was recovered from five contexts on site. Glass was recovered from pits **457** and **494** which were modern in date and were located towards the northern end of the site. Window glass and vessel glass (Fletcher *pers comm*) was recovered from the backfill of quarry pits (**107, 110** and **168**) located at the southern end of site and dated to the 16th and 17th century.

Context	Cut	Weight (kg)	Description	Phase
109	**107**	0.001	One piece of window glass	16th/17th C
111	**110**	0.008	Two fragments of glass vessel	16th/17th C
170	**168**	0.001	One piece of window glass	16th/17th C
457	**456**	0.009	Two pieces of transparent window glass	Modern
		0.009	Two fragments of glass vessel	Modern
494	**493**	0.091	Modern glass bowl/dish	Modern
		0.516	Near complete bottle	Modern

Table 3: Glass by context

B.4 Medieval Pottery

By Paul Blinkhorn

Introduction and methodology

B.4.1 The pottery assemblage comprised 413 sherds with a total weight of 8,419g. The estimated vessel equivalent (EVE), by summation of surviving rims herd circumference was 3.19. It was largely medieval and later. The following fabric types were noted:

F200: St. Neots Ware type T1(2), *c*. AD1000-1200 (Denham 1985). 6 sherds, 21g, EVE = 0.

F205: Stamford Ware, *c* AD900-1200 (Kilmurry 1980). 3 sherds, 18g, EVE = 0.

F301: Ely Ware, mid 12th -14th century (Spoerry 2008). 103 sherds, 2110g, EVE = 1.30.

F324: Brill/Boarstall Ware, c. AD1200-1600 (Mellor 1994). 1 sherd, 9g, EVE = 0.

F327: Hedingham Ware, mid 12th–14th century (Walker 2012). 80 sherds, 1609g, EVE = 0.36

F330: Shelly Coarseware, AD1100-1400 (McCarthy 1979). 43 sherds, 1316g, EVE = 0.62.

F331: Developed Stamford Ware, AD1150-1200 (Kilmurry 1980). 1 sherd, 4g, EVE = 0.

F333: Hertfordshire-type Grey Ware, mid 12th–14th century (Turner-Rugg 1993). 83 sherds, 1582g, WVE = 0.76.

F360: Early Medieval Sandy Wares, 12th–13th century (Hall 2000, 23). 14 sherds, 143g, EVE = 0.15.

F400: Late Medieval Ely Ware, 15th century (Spoerry 2008, 37). 1 sherd, 63g, EVE = 0.

F405: German Stonewares, AD1480+. (Gaimster 1997). 6 sherds, 306g.

F411: Metropolitan-type Slipware, 17th – 18th century (Davey and Walker 2009). 4 sherds, 150g.

F412: Midland Blackwares, AD 1580-1700. (Brears 1969). 2 sherds, 29g.

F425: Glazed Red Earthenware, 16th – 19th century (ibid). 36 sherds, 750g.

F427: Staffordshire Manganese-glazed Wares, late 17th–18th century (ibid). 2 sherds, 18g.

F433: Staffordshire White Salt-Glazed Stoneware, AD1720-1780 (Mountford 1971). 2 sherds, 10g.

F1000: Miscellaneous 19th and 20th century wares. 19 sherds, 214g.

F1001: All Romano-British. 6 sherds, 62g.

F1002: Bronze Age? 1 sherd, 5g

B.4.2 The pottery occurrence by number and weight of sherds per context by fabric type is shown in Table 6. Each date should be regarded as a *terminus post quem*. The range of fabric types is fairly typical of sites in the region (e.g. Hall 2005). Late Anglo-Saxon and Saxo-Norman wares are very scarce, indicating that there was little if any activity at the site at that time.

Chronology

B.4.3 Each medieval, context-specific pottery assemblage has been given a ceramic phase ('CP') date based on the range of pottery types present. The chronology, defining wares and the amount of pottery per phase is shown in Table 4. The data show that the main period of activity at the site in terms of pottery deposition was during CP3 (Phase 2) *i.e.* the mid 12th – 14th century, with the paucity of common late medieval wares showing that it had been abandoned before the beginning of the 15th century. Typological analysis of the CP3 pottery (below) suggests that the end of the phase is likely to have been in the mid/late 13th century.

B.4.4 The very few post-Roman groups that date to before CP3 all comprise of two very small sherds each, suggesting very strongly that they are probably later than the bare pottery date suggests. One of the three sherds dateable to CP2 is Romano-British and,

obviously, residual. It is also the largest sherd from that phase. Certainly, the paucity of wares which are usually common on Late Saxon and Saxo-Norman sites in the region up to around the mid/late 12th century, particularly Stamford and St Neots Wares (e.g. Hall 2000), coupled with the complete lack of Thetford Wares, which are usually no later the end of the 12th century (Rogerson and Dallas 1984), suggest that that there was little activity at the site before the mid-12th century. The relatively small assemblage of 12th century Early Medieval Sandy Wares (fabric F360) offers further support to this.

B.4.5 The occurrence of the major fabrics per ceramic phase is shown in Table 5. The data show a pattern which is broadly typical of sites in the region, and also that residuality is fairly low, particularly in CP3, indicating that there is little evidence that the lack of CP1 and CP2 assemblages is due to disturbance of earlier deposits during CP3. The Shelly Ware from CP4 is a single sherd. Nearly 15% of the pottery from PM3 groups is residual, indicating that there was some disturbance of earlier material at that time, presumably due to pit-digging, but given that only 216g of pottery dates to this period, it can hardly be seen as particularly significant.

The Assemblages

Ceramic Phases CP1 and CP2

B.4.6 As noted above, the few sherds of pottery dated to CP1 and CP2 are all very small and are likely to be residual, and likely to be later than the bare pottery date suggests. This is perhaps underlined by the fact that the largest sherd from either of these phases is a redeposited Romano-British example.

Ceramic Phase CP3, mid-late 12th – 14th century (Phase 2). 326 sherds, 6786 g, EVE = 3.19

B.4.7 As noted above, although the basic range of pottery types present suggests that this phase could have lasted until the end of the 14th century, there are typological reasons to indicate that it probably ended no later than the mid/late 13th century. These are discussed in detail below.

B.4.8 Just over 80% of the pottery from the site, and over 98% of the medieval material, came from this phase, which represents a century or more of occupation. The bulk of the assemblage consisted of Ely Ware (30.9% by weight), Hedingham Ware (23.5%), Hertfordshire-type Greyware (23.1%) and Shelly Coarseware (19.2%), although around 60% of the last-named comprised large sherds from three vessels. Nearly one-third of all the pottery from this CP (by weight) occurred in a single fill, 236. It is a group which with many large sherds present. Given that it contains the only vessel from this Ceramic Phase which may date to after the mid/late 13th century, a decorated Hertfordshire Greyware jug (see below), it may represent a final clearance and consolidation episode of domestic midden material being used as back-fill.

B.4.9 Ten rim sherds of Ely Ware vessels were present (EVE = 1.30), of which one was a bowl (EVE = 0.04) and another from an unglazed jug (EVE = 0.10). Just nine of the Ely Ware sherds were glazed (weight = 155g). One of the jars was large and very well-represented.

B.4.10 Most of the Hedingham Ware was from unglazed jars (e.g. CH4), with the only rim sherds in this fabric being from two such vessel. Just 32 sherds (189g) from glazed jugs were present, with three being from vessels with painted brown, iron-rich slip stripe

decoration, a style that was largely mid/late 12th – early 13th century in date (Cotter 2000, fig. 52). Highly decorated Hedingham jugs of the mid 13th – 14th century (ibid) were absent, despite having been noted at other excavations in Cherry Hinton (e.g. Cessford 2005, 67; Jarrett 2014), so interruptions in pottery supply does not seem to be the cause of their absence from here.

B.4.11 Eight rim sherds of Hertfordshire-type Greyware were present, seven of which were from jars (EVE = 0.71) and one from a bowl (EVE = 0.05). The lower body and base with of a vessel with incised wavy lines is likely to be from a jug. This form of decoration, although rare, mostly occurs on jugs, with the very few dateable examples from London being of mid/late 13th – mid 14th century (Blackmore and Pearce 2010, 187). The typological evidence from the rest of the assemblage suggests that the vessel probably dates to the earliest part of this range.

B.4.12 Three rim sherds of Shelly Coarseware were noted, two jars (EVE = 0.44) and a large sherd representing the full profile of a bowl (EVE = 0.18). The latter were a common product of the tradition, and probably had many uses, although at West Cotton in Northamptonshire, it appears that they were used primarily as flour-measures in bake-houses (Blinkhorn 1999). The only other rims herd present was a single example of a jar in Sandy Coarseware (EVE = 0.15).

B.4.13 The paucity of glazed wares from the site is quite striking, and suggests a number of explanations, but this is a pattern that has been noted before in the region, in nearby Cambridge itself, although some sites in the city have also produced assemblages with “normal” quantities of glazed material (Hall 2005, table 15), with the variations attributed to the wealth and status of the inhabitants (ibid. 95). A similar pattern has been noted in Cherry Hinton itself. Excavations at Church End, c 400m to the north of this site, produced an assemblage which was dominated by unglazed wares, with a very similar range of fabrics present (Cessford 2005, table 4). This was interpreted as showing that activity at the site had ended by the early years of the 14th century (ibid. 67), and it is possible to make a similar case here. Certainly, as noted above, the only decorated glazed Hedingham Ware from this site dates to the late 12th – early 13th century, despite later examples occurring elsewhere in Cherry Hinton.

B.4.14 The single sherd of Brill/Boarstall Ware from this site dates to the 13th century. A case could be made that the paucity of the material is another indicator that the site ended before the 14th century, but such pottery is quite rare in this area of Cambridgeshire. However, the total lack of 13th – 14th century Lyveden/Stanion glazed wares does offer support, as these often occur at sites in the county, and the material was present in small quantities at Church End. The paucity of glazed “high” medieval Ely Ware jug sherds is perhaps of limited significance, and the only handle present, one of the most typologically-sensitive aspects of glazed Ely Ware jugs, was a single fragment of a circular-sectioned rod. Such handles were present throughout the life of the industry (Spoerry 2008, 52), although this example occurred in a post-medieval (CP PM3/Phase 4) context (111), and is thus of little value in terms of chronology. Perhaps more significantly, highly decorated strap handles, which were common in the 13th –15th centuries (ibid.), are absent, despite occurring elsewhere in Cherry Hinton (Cessford 2005, 67). In addition, the total lack of internally glazed jars and bowls in this fabric does suggest once again that activity ceased before the 14th century, when such vessels became common (Spoerry 2008, 53).

B.4.15 It would seem very likely therefore that occupation at this site did not last into the 14th century, and appears to have ended during the mid/late 13th century. The historical record shows that Cherry Hinton had shrunk dramatically by 1327, a phenomenon thought to have been caused by the agrarian crises of the early 14th century (Cessford 2005, 67). The pottery from this site suggests that this shrinkage could have began a full fifty years before then.

Ceramic Phase CP3, 15th – mid 16th century. 2 sherds, 78 g, EVE = 0

B.4.16 Just two sherds may be of this date, and both occurred in garden soil context 101, suggesting that they post-date the main period of activity at the site. One of the sherds is a residual fragment of Shelly Coarseware, with the other being the only sherd of 15th century pottery from the site, a plain strap handle in Late Medieval Ely Ware (fabric F400). Plain handles of this type are common on the late products of the industry (e.g. Spoerry 2008, fig. 26).

Post Medieval Ceramic Phases, PM1 – PM3 (Phase 4). 52 sherds, 1135g.

B.4.17 The post-medieval material largely consists of small groups of utilitarian earthenwares (F425, F411, F427), along with a few pieces of more decorative tablewares and stonewares (F405, F411, F433), mostly in the form of drinking pottery. The assemblage of German Stoneware (F405) comprises entirely fragments of bottles, including two fragments of mounded armorial prunts and a bearded face from a *Bartmann* vessel. The vast majority of the pottery of this date comes from the back-filling of pits, and this seems likely to represent opportunist refuse disposal which, given that drinking pottery was present, may have originated from the pit-diggers themselves.

Phase	Defining wares	Date	No Sherds	Wt. Sherds	Mean Sherd Wt
CP1	F200, F205	11thC	1	4g	4.0g
CP2	F330, F360	E-M 12thC	3	10g	5.0g
CP3	F301, F327, F331, F333	M-L 12thC – 14th C	326	6786g	20.8g
CP4	F400	15th C – M 16thC	2	78g	39.0g
PM1	F405, F425	M 16th – 17thC	24	358g	14.9g
PM2	F411	17th – L 17thC	9	561g	62.3g
PM3	F427	L 17th-18thC	19	216g	11.3g
MOD	F1000	19thC+	27	389g	14.4g

Phase	Defining wares	Date	No Sherds	Wt. Sherds	Mean Sherd Wt
		Total	**411**	**8402g**	**20.3g**

Table 4: Medieval Ceramic Phase Chronology, Occurrence and Defining Wares

Fabric	CP1	CP2	CP3	CP4	PM1	PM2	PM3	MOD
F200	0	0	0.3%	0	0	0	0	0
F205	100%	0	0.2%	0	0	0	0	0
F330	-	0	19.2%	19.2%	0	0	0	0
F360	-	50.0%	2.0%	0	0	0	0	0
F301	-	-	30.9%	0	0	0	6.0%	0
F327	-	-	23.5%	0	0	0	6.0%	0
F333	-	-	23.1%	0	0.3%	1.6%	2.8%	0
F400	-	-	-	80.8%	0	0	0	0
F405	-	-	-	-	50.6%	22.8%	0	0
F425	-	-	-	-	47.8%	56.3%	63.0%	32.6%
F411	-	-	-	-	-	14.6%	13.9%	9.8%
F427	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.3%	0
F1000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	55.0%
Total	**4g**	**20g**	**6786**	**78g**	**358g**	**561g**	**216g**	**389g**

Table 5:Pottery occurrence per ceramic phase by fabric type, expressed as a percentage of the total wt per phase, major fabrics only (Shaded cells = residual material)

Fabric Types:				RB	RB	F200	F200	F205	F205	F301	F301	F324	F324	F327	F327	F330	F330	F331	F331	F333	F333	F360	F360	F400	F400	F405	F405	F411	F411	F412	F412	F425	F425	F427	F427	F433	F443	MOD	MOD
Context	Cut	Site Phase	Ceramic Phase	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt
100	0	0	CP3																	3	83																		
101	0	0	CP4													1	15							1	63														
389	387	1	CP2																			1	3																
395	392	1	CP2																	1	10																		
124	123	2	CP3							2	5											3	11																
126	125	2	CP3																	1	3																		
148	147	2	CP3																	2	10																		
150	149	2	CP1					1	4																														
158	157	2	CP3							1	16											1	9																
180	181	2	CP3																	2	38																		
205	204	2	CP3					1	15																														
209	208	2	CP3															1	4																				
211	210	2	CP3							1	10									1	19																		
230	229	2	CP3							2	30			1	22	1	1																						
252	231	2	CP3							1	5									5	75																		
259	232	2	CP3							1	28			2	22																								
253	233	2	CP3							1	4			1	3					7	168																		
236	234	2	CP3	2	18	6	21			25	1200			19	466	35	613			9	408	1	8																

Fabric Types:				RB		RB		F200		F200		F205		F205		F301		F301		F324		F324		F327		F327		F330		F330		F331		F331		F333		F333		F360		F360		F400		F400		F405		F405		F411		F411		F412		F412		F425		F425		F427		F427		F433		F443		MOD		MOD	
Context	Cut	Site Phase	Ceramic Phase	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt
238	237	2	CP3													1	4							1	2																																																								
240	239	2	CP3													3	35											1	2																																																								
242	241	2	CP3													1	4											1	501																																																								
249	241	2	CP3																					1	10									1	6																																																				
246	245	2	CP3	1	22																													1	71																																																			
248	247	2	CP3													1	2							1	4																																																														
275	274	2	CP3																															2	31																																																			
281	278	2	CP3													6	27							1	3									1	7																																																			
287	286	2	CP3													6	43							7	31	1	4									1	6																																																		
289	288	2	CP3													1	16																																																																							
303	304	2	CP3													2	83																																																																						
305	306	2	CP3													1	14																																																																						
311	307	2	CP3																					17	631																																																																
316	317	2	CP3													1	44							3	18									4	47																																																			
318	319	2	CP3													1	18							2	6	1	25							3	49																																																			
320	321	2	CP3													7	136							6	32									3	17	1	28																																															
357	324	2	CP3													2	33																																																																						
354	329	2	CP3																					5	279									15	334																																																		
338	337	2	CP3													2	10																																																																						
365	366	2	CP2	1	5																																			1	2																																												
370	368	2	CP3													11	84							7	46	2	35									3	37																																																	

			Fabric Types:	RB	RB	F200	F200	F205	F205	F301	F301	F324	F324	F327	F327	F330	F330	F331	F331	F333	F333	F360	F360	F400	F400	F405	F405	F411	F411	F412	F412	F425	F425	F427	F427	F433	F443	MOD	MOD
Context	Cut	Site Phase	Ceramic Phase	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt
376	375	2	CP3											1	5																								
378	377	2	CP3							2	10									1	3																		
400	398	2	RB	1	12																																		
431	430	2	LBA																																				
433	432	2	CP3					2	14	11	157			3	16					13	136	2	39																
464	463	2	CP3							1	7																												
472	471	2	CP3																	2	24																		
496	495	2	CP3							3	18																												
500	499	2	CP3							1	13																												
175	0	3	CP3									1	9																										
263	262	3	CP3																	3	27																		
106	105	4	PM1																													1	3						
109	107	4	PM1																							2	106												
111	110	4	PM3							1	10			1	3													1	30			11	136	1	7				
115	114	4	PM1																							1	10					1	9						
116	114	4	PM1																							2	65					3	26						
118	117	4	PM1																													1	3						
164	163	4	PM2																							1	125	1	70			1	294						
167	165	4	PM1																	1	1											1	2						
170	168	4	PM3							1	3			1	10					1	6													1	11				
172	171	4	PM1																													1	10						

			Fabric Types:	RB	RB	F200	F200	F205	F205	F301	F301	F324	F324	F327	F327	F330	F330	F331	F331	F333	F333	F360	F360	F400	F400	F405	F405	F411	F411	F412	F412	F425	F425	F427	F427	F433	F443	MOD	MOD
Context	Cut	Site Phase	Ceramic Phase	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt
174	173	4	PM1	1	5																											6	47						
182	183	4	CP3							1	19																												
191	190	4	PM2																	1	9									2	29								
436	427	4	PM1																													3	71						
438	427	4	PM2																									1	12			2	22						
122	121	5	MOD																													1	50					2	9
130	129	5	CP3							1	7																												
404	405	5	MOD																									1	38			1	17			2	10	3	17
412	410	5	MOD																																			1	8
457	456	5	MOD																													3	60					8	39
458	456	5	MOD																																			2	14
494	493	5	MOD																																			3	127
			TOTALS:	6	62	6	21	4	33	102	2095	1	9	80	1609	43	1196	1	4	83	1582	14	143	1	63	6	306	4	150	2	29	36	750	2	18	2	10	19	214

Table 6: Pottery Occurrence by Number and Weight of sherds per Context by Fabric Type

B.5 Clay Pipe

By Kathryn Blackbourn

Introduction and methodology

B.5.1 Two pieces of clay pipe stem were recovered from quarry pits **110** and **173** during excavation. These stem fragments are small and can not be dated. The fragment from pit **173** is quite thick whereas the fragment from pit **110** is much thinner.

B.5.2 Pipes found in Cambridgeshire generally follow the Oswald typology (1960) for London.

B.5.3 These pieces of clay pipe were recovered from contexts dated to the 16th and 17th century.

Context	Cut	Weight (kg)	Description
111	**110**	0.003	Pipe stem
174	**173**	0.006	Pipe stem

Table 7: clay pipe by context

B.6 Ceramic Building Material

By Ted Levermore

Introduction and methodology

B.6.1 An assemblage of 50 pieces of ceramic building material (CBM), weighing 1331g, was recovered from 11 excavated features. The features are mostly quarry pits and largely consist of backfill contexts. The assemblage itself is fragmentary and some pieces are heavily abraded. Undiagnostic pieces were left undated. Although not every fragment could be given a spot date, the majority were assigned a broad post-medieval date.

B.6.2 The CBM found during excavation was recovered from features assigned to Phases 4 and 5. The majority of the fragments come from Phase 4 features.

Methodology

B.6.3 The assemblage was quantified by context, fabric and form and counted and weighed to the nearest whole gram. Fabrics were examined using a x20 hand lens and were described by main inclusions present. Width, length and thickness were recorded where possible.

B.6.4 The quantified data is presented on an Excel data sheet held with the site archive. A summary of the catalogue can be found in Table 8.

Cut	Context	Feature	Brick	Tile	UnDiag	Weight(g)
105	106	Quarry Pit	-	-	1	17
110	111	Quarry Pit	8	9	14	440
114	115	Quarry Pit	-	-	3	33
	116	Quarry Pit	1	-	1	108
117	118	Pit	-	-	1	1
139	140	Gully	-	2	-	56

Cut	Context	Feature	Brick	Tile	UnDiag	Weight(g)
163	164	Quarry Pit	-	1	-	6
168	170	Quarry Pit	1	1	-	219
171	172	Quarry Pit	-	1	1	43
190	191	Quarry Pit	-	1	1	26
410	413	Well	1	1	-	303
456	457	Well	-	1	-	79
		Total	**11**	**17**	**22**	**1331**

Table 8: Quantity and weight of CBM types by feature

Assemblage

B.6.1 The bulk of the datable CBM recovered from the site is post-medieval building material. The assemblage comprises incomplete brick and flat tile fragments in hard red, orange and yellow sandy fabrics with few visible inclusions.

B.6.2 45 fragments, 893g, were recovered from Phase 4 features. Nine fragments were not given a date and 12 could only be attributed broadly to the post-medieval era. Four fragments from Pit **110** have the form and fabric of bricks associated with the 16th and 17th centuries. Pit **114** yielded a 17th century style brick with over fired surfaces.

B.6.3 Four fragments came from Phase 5 features, a fragment of brick from Well **410** dates to the 16th or 17th centuries. Well **456** produced a partial 'Pan Tile'; this type of tile came into use in the eastern counties of England during the 17th century (McComish 2015).

Discussion

B.6.4 This small assemblage is broadly post-medieval in date, with a few fragments more closely dated to the 16th and 17th centuries. The brick and tile found here is related to construction and demolition that pre-dates the features on this site.

B.6.5 The excavated contexts are largely disuse fills. The CBM present on this site can be related to 16th and 17th century phases of occupation in the area and subsequent demolition. These disuse and backfill contexts, and the fragmentary nature of the CBM, suggest a high degree of disturbance on site. This is most likely related to continual use of this site and the surrounding area during the post-medieval and modern eras.

B.7 Plaster

By Kathryn Blackbourn

Introduction and methodology

B.7.1 Two pieces of plaster were recovered from quarry pits **107** and **114** located at the south-west end of the site. They appear to be fragments of wall plaster, one of which appears to represent a 'plug' repair. These pieces of plaster came from pits of a 16th to 17th century date and most likely came from a building nearby.

Context	Cut	Weight (kg)	Description
109	**107**	0.030	Piece of wall plaster repair (plug)
116	**114**	0.074	Piece of un-diagnostic plaster

Table 9: Plaster by context

Appendix C. Environmental Reports

C.1 Environmental samples

By Rachel Fosberry

Introduction

C.1.1 Twelve bulk samples taken during excavations at Fisher's Lane, Cherry Hinton, Cambridgeshire, were selected for assessment based on their context and phasing. The purpose of this assessment is to determine whether plant remains are present, their mode of preservation and whether they are of interpretable value with regard to domestic, agricultural and industrial activities, diet, economy and rubbish disposal.

Methodology

C.1.2 A total of 22 samples were taken on site with only 12 being processed due to the remaining 10 samples having been recovered from quarry pits. The majority of features on site comprised quarry pits and ditches deemed to have a low environmental potential. Features related to settlement were targeted (post-holes, beam slots and a cess pit) although many of the features were filled with a mid brown grey clayey silt with little evidence for charcoal. Only two features (**241** and **329**) on site contained fills which were obviously distinguishable from those of the surrounding features.

C.1.3 For this initial assessment, one bucket (approximately 10 litres) of each of the samples was processed by tank flotation using modified Siraff-type equipment. The floating component (flot) of the samples was collected in a 0.25mm nylon mesh and the residue was washed through 10mm, 5mm, 2mm and a 0.5mm sieve. A magnet was dragged through each residue fraction for the recovery of magnetic residues prior to sorting for artefacts. Any artefacts present were noted and reintegrated with the hand-excavated finds. The dried flots were subsequently sorted using a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x 60 and an abbreviated list of the recorded remains are presented in Table 1. Identification of plant remains is with reference to the *Digital Seed Atlas of the Netherlands* and the authors' own reference collection. Nomenclature is according to Stace (1997). Carbonized seeds and grains, by the process of burning and burial, become blackened and often distort and fragment leading to difficulty in identification. Plant remains have been identified to species where possible. The identification of cereals has been based on the characteristic morphology of the grains and chaff as described by Jacomet (2006).

C.1.4 An additional bucket of Sample 110 was processed as a result of the assessment of the initial flot with the purpose of recovering further mineralised remains. The residue of this sample was sorted using the microscope to recover small bones and any mineralised seeds that might be present.

Quantification

C.1.5 For the purpose of this assessment, items such as seeds, cereal grains and legumes have been scanned and recorded qualitatively according to the following categories

= 1-5, ## = 6-25, ### = 26-100, #### = 100+ specimens

Items that cannot be easily quantified such as charcoal have been scored for abundance

+ = rare, ++ = moderate, +++ = abundant

Results

C.1.6 The results are discussed by phase:

Phase 1: 12th Century

C.1.7 A single sample taken from basal fill 388 of pit **387** contains occasional charred grains of free-threshing wheat (*Triticum aestivum/turgidum*), barley (*Hordeum vulgare*) and oat (*Avena* sp.) with a single charred seed of cornflower (*Centaurea cyanus*).

Phase 2: Late 12th-14th Century

C.1.8 The basal fill (242) of quarry pit (group 1) **241** consisted of a dark fill that was observed as being charcoal-rich on excavation. It contains a moderate assemblage of charred wheat grains with a minor component of barley and oat grains. Cereal chaff was noted and comprises culm nodes (indicating cereal straw) and rachis (stem) fragments of barley and bread wheat. Charred weed seeds occur in small numbers and include crop weeds such as corncockle (*Agrostemma githago*), stinking mayweed (*Anthemis cotula*), goosefoots (*Chenopodium* spp.), plants that have a more diverse habitat including disturbed ground such as fumitory (*Fumaria officinalis*), docks (*Rumex* sp.), wild mignonete (*Reseda lutea*) and buttercup (*Ranunculus acris/repens/bulbosus*) and wetland plants that include sedges (*Carex* sp.) and rushes (*Juncus* sp.).

C.1.9 The basal fill 279 of quarry pit **278** (group 2) had the potential for containing waterlogged remains due to the depth of the deposit and the level of the water table but none were recovered. Quarry pit **368** (fill 370) produced occasional wheat and barley grains that are poorly preserved.

C.1.10 Pit **329** has been identified as a cess pit that contained four fills and the largest and most finds-rich fill (354) was sampled. There are occasional charred cereals and legumes (Fabaceae) present although numbers of individual items are low. Mineralised arthropod remains including fly puparia are present along with small bones including fish bones and scales. Phosphatic nodules that are of unknown origin but are commonly found in cess deposits are frequent. There is only one mineralised seed present and this has been tentatively identified as a fragment of agrimony (*Agrimonia eupatoria*).

C.1.11 Pits **495** and **499** were sealed by chalk platform 442. Both pits contained single fills that were similar in content in that they both contain occasional charred grains that are poorly preserved and both samples contain frequent fine charcoal flecks and burnt mollusc shells. These most likely represent the burning of reeds that had snails attached when the reeds were cut.

Phase 3: 13th to 14th Century

C.1.12 Beam slot **234** was located immediately north of quarry pit group and contains occasional wheat grains.

Phase 4: 16th-17th Century

C.1.13 Fill 103 of quarry pit **110** also contains occasional charred grains. It is likely that these have originated from the reworking of earlier deposits and their provenance cannot be ascertained

Discussion

C.1.14 The charred plant remains recovered from samples from Fisher's Lane consist primarily of small amounts of charred cereal grains and legumes along with seeds of weeds that are associated with these crops. The assemblages are all consistent with the phasing of the deposits and represent the disposal of burnt refuse. Similar charred assemblages were recovered from contemporary sites at Colville Road (Fryer 2015) and Neath Farm (de Vareilles 2012) with the adjacent Colville Road site as a direct comparison as it also produced low levels of charred food plants (cereals and pulses) from similar features.

C.1.15 The majority of the plant remains are preserved by carbonisation although there was a single mineralised seed in cess pit **329**. Both methods of preservation are differential; carbonization only occurs under certain conditions when plant material is incompletely burnt and reduced to pure carbon. Any surviving charred remains will only represent a small proportion of the original material being burnt. Mineralisation occurs when the organic component of a seed or fruit is replaced my minerals such as calcium phosphate. This process will also only occur under certain conditions, most commonly when mixed with cess (Hall, 2000) such as human and animal faecal waste and the remains of fish guts and bones. Cess pits were frequently sited in the back yards of medieval pots and would have been cleaned out periodically. At least one cess pit was excavated at the adjacent site in Colville Road with a similar lack of mineralised remains.

C.1.16 The poor preservation of many of the charred cereal grains suggests that they were subject to exposure and/or mechanical damage prior to deposition. It is likely that the quarry pits were backfilled with midden waste as they would have been deemed a hazard if left open and would have been a convenient depository for household waste. This assemblage represents a deposit of mixed burnt material that probably derived from hearth waste with food remnants mixed with fuel and possibly other waste material as well. The crop weeds were almost certainly harvested along with the cereals and would have been picked out by hand (where possible) prior to using the grain for food/flour. Corncockle produces a large, black seed that is a similar size to cereal grains and would not have been removed by sieving and is toxic if consumed. The roots of wild mingonette were used to produce a yellow dye called 'weld' but this use cannot be surmised on the basis of a single seed.

C.1.17 In summary, the plant remains recovered from Fisher's Lane are typical of the medieval period and, for this reason and due to the low density and diversity of preserved remains, are limited in their potential for further archaeobotanical study. Sample sizes for this initial assessment were minimal but it is considered that additional processing is unlikely to produce any meaningful assemblages of plant remains and no further work is recommended.

Sample No.	Context No.	Cut No.	Feature Type	Phase	% context sampled	Volume processed (L)	Flot Vol (ml)	Preservation	Cereals	Chaff	Legumes	weed Seeds	Minralised seeds	Snails from flot	Small Bones	Charcoal < 2mm	Charcoal > 2mm	Flot comments
103	111	**110**	Pit	4	<10	9	5	Charred	##	0	0	0	0	++	0	+	0	Occasional wheat grains
108	236	**234**	beam slot	2	20	8	1	Charred	##	0	0	0	0	++	0	+	0	Occasional wheat grains
109	242	**241**	Pit	2	30	8	50	Charred	###	#	#	##	0	+++	###	+++	+++	Moderate wheat grains, occasioanl oats and barley
107	279	**278**	Pit	2	<10	7	1	None	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	No preservation
110	354	**329**	Pit	2	<10	15	10	Charred and mineralised	##	0	0	#	#	++	0	+++	++	Occasional cereals, mineralised seeds and insects,
111	340	**339**	Linear Feature	2	<10	8	20	Charred	#	0	0	0	0	+++	0	+	0	Occasional grain
112	370	**368**	Pit	2	<10	8	10	Charred	##	0	0	0	0	+/+B	0	+	0	Occasional grain
119	388	**387**	Pit	1	<10	7	1	Charred	##	0	0	0	0	+++	0	+	0	Occasional grain
115	433	**432**	Ditch	2	<10	6	2	Charred	#	0	0	0	0	+++	0	0	0	Occasional grain
117	484	**483**	Post-hole	2	100	7	5	Charred	#	0	0	0	0	+++	0	+	0	Occasional grain
120	496	**495**	Pit	2	<50	8	1	Charred	##	0	0	0	0	+++/+B	0	+	+	Occasional grain
121	500	**499**	Pit	2	<50	7	1	Charred	##	0	0	0	0	+++/+B	0	++	+	Occasional grain

Table 10: Environmental samples

C.2 Animal Bone

By Vida Rajkovača

Introduction and methodology

C.2.1 The assemblage produced a total of 71 assessable specimens with a combined weight of 3.08kg. Recovered from 27 different contexts, the material displayed a varied level of fragmentation and surface preservation. Of the total figure, some 31 specimens were possible to assign to species level (43.7%). Although five major phases were established, animal bone was only recovered from latter four. Bone was quantified and considered accordingly.

Methods:

Identification, quantification and ageing

C.2.2 The zooarchaeological investigation followed the system implemented by Bournemouth University with all identifiable elements recorded (NISP: Number of Identifiable Specimens) and diagnostic zoning (amended from Dobney & Reilly 1988) used to calculate MNE (Minimum Number of Elements) from which MNI (Minimum Number of Individuals) was derived. Identification of the assemblage was undertaken with the aid of Schmid (1972), and reference material from the Cambridge Archaeological Unit. Age at death was estimated for the main species using epiphyseal fusion (Silver 1969) and

mandibular tooth wear (Grant 1982, Payne 1973). Where possible, the measurements have been taken (Von den Driesch 1976). Taphonomic criteria including indications of butchery, pathology, gnawing activity and surface modifications as a result of weathering were also recorded when evident.

C.2.3 The assemblage is dominated by the remains of cattle, followed by pig and sheep/ goat (Table 10). Horse and dog were also positively identified. The five cattle specimens recorded from **461**, although not noted as articulated on site, most likely represent remains of a single animal. Contexts dated to the 16th to17th century contained two quite large partial pig skeletons, both juvenile and one with less than two months of age. The near complete male dog skeleton, in absence of skull elements recorded as dog/ fox, came from **118**.

C.2.4 Four cattle elements were butchered. Of note is one of the mandibles, with a clear chop mark on its coracoid process, suggesting mandible was detached from maxilla. In addition to that, a calcaneum had a chop mark and fine knife marks, indicative of skinning and disarticulation.

Discussion

C.2.5 The general characteristics of the assemblage, in terms of heavy reliance on domestic sources of food, the crudeness of butchery actions and the size of animals are all in keeping with known period patterns.

	NISP by phase			
Taxon	*Phase 2/ Late 12th -14th century*	*Phase 3/ 13th-14th century*	*Phase 4/ 16-17th century*	*Phase 5/ Modern*
Cow	7	5*	5	.
Sheep/ goat	1	.	2	.
Pig	3	.	5 (2*)	.
Horse	1	.	.	.
Dog	.	.	1	.
Dog/ fox	.	.	1*	.
Sub-total to species	**12**	**5**	**14**	**.**
Cattle-sized	5	.	13	1
Sheep-sized	9	.	9	.
Mammal n.f.i.	.	.	3	.
Total	**26**	**5**	**39**	**1**

Table 11. Number of Identified Specimens for all species – breakdown by phase; the abbreviation n.f.i. denotes that the specimen could not be further identified.

Cut number	Context Number	Species	Phase	Weight (kg)	Preservation
105	106	Pig	4	0.013	Moderate
107	109	UMM	4	0.004	Moderate

Cut number	Context Number	Species	Phase	Weight (kg)	Preservation
110	111	UMM, ULM, Pig	4	0.059	Moderate
114	116	ULM	4	0.028	Quite Good
117	118	Dog/Fox	4	0.278	Good
129	130	ULM	5	0.005	Moderate
143	144	ULM	4	0.049	Moderate
147	148	Cow	2	0.213	Moderate
157	158	Sheep/Goat	2	0.005	Moderate
163	164	ULM	4	0.029	Quite Good
168	170	Cow, Sheep/Goat, ULM	4	0.254	Quite Good
171	172	Dog	4	0.008	Quite Good
177	176	Pig ULM	5	0.246	Moderate
179	178	Pig, UMM, ULM	4	0.08	Moderate
181	180	ULM	2	0.006	Moderate
183	182	Pig, UMM	4	0.04	Moderate
190	191	Cow	4	0.127	Quite Good
220	221	Pig	4	0.164	Moderate
234	236	Cow, ULM, UMM	2	0.272	Moderate
239	240	ULM	2	0.005	Moderate
247	248	ULM	2	0.012	Quite Good
286	287	Cow	2	0.034	Moderate
329	354	Horse	2	0.327	Quite Good
368	370	Cow, Sheep/Goat	2	0.085	Moderate
375	376	ULM	2	0.015	Moderate
460	461	Cow	2	0.726	Moderate

Table 12: Faunal remains by context (UMM = Unidenfiable medium mammal, ULM = unidentifiable large mammal)

C.3 Shell

By Kathryn Blackbourn

Introduction and methodology

C.3.1 A small fragment of oyster shell was recovered from the fill of dog burial **117** dating to the 16th to 17th century. This oyster shell most likely became incorporated into the backfilling of this grave by accident. Very tiny fragments of mussel shell were recovered from gully **121** which is modern in date. The shell recovered is insignificant.

Context	Cut	Weight (kg)	Description
118	**117**	0.004	Oyster Shell
122	**121**	0.001	Mussel Shell

Table 13: Shell by context

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Online Resources

Geology of Britain: http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html (accessed 26/4/16)

Heritage Gateway: http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/gateway/ (accessed 26/4/16)

Old Maps: https://www.old-maps.co.uk/#/ (accessed 13/7/16)

Appendix E. OASIS Report Form

All fields are required unless they are not applicable.

Project Details

OASIS Number	oxfordar3-257829		
Project Name	Medieval activity at 58 fishers lane, cambridge		
Project Dates (fieldwork) Start	10-02-2016	Finish	11-03-2016
Previous Work (by OA East)	Yes	Future Work	No

Project Reference Codes

Site Code	CAMFIL16	Planning App. No.	15/1111/FUL
HER No.	ECB 4619	Related HER/OASIS No.	

Type of Project/Techniques Used

Prompt: Planning condition

Please select all techniques used:

☐ Field Observation (periodic visits)	☐ Part Excavation	☐ Salvage Record
☒ Full Excavation (100%)	☐ Part Survey	☐ Systematic Field Walking
☐ Full Survey	☐ Recorded Observation	☐ Systematic Metal Detector Survey
☐ Geophysical Survey	☐ Remote Operated Vehicle Survey	☐ Test Pit Survey
☐ Open-Area Excavation	☐ Salvage Excavation	☐ Watching Brief

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
pit	Medieval 1066 to 1540	pot	Medieval 1066 to 1540
ditch	Medieval 1066 to 1540	bone	Medieval 1066 to 1540
building platform	Medieval 1066 to 1540	cbm	Medieval 1066 to 1540

Project Location

County	Cambridgeshire	Site Address (including postcode if possible)	
District	Cambridge	58 Fishers Lane Cherry Hinton Cambridge CB1 9EH	
Parish	Cherry Hinton		
HER	Cambridge		
Study Area	840 sqm	National Grid Reference	TL 4889 5661

Project Originators

Organisation	OA EAST
Project Brief Originator	Gemma Stewart
Project Design Originator	Richard Mortimer
Project Manager	Richard Mortimer
Supervisor	Kathryn Nicholls

Project Archives

Physical Archive	Digital Archive	Paper Archive
CCC	OA East	CCC
ECB 4619	CAMFIL16	ECB 4619

Archive Contents/Media

	Physical Contents	Digital Contents	Paper Contents
Animal Bones	☒	☒	☒
Ceramics	☒	☒	☒
Environmental	☒	☒	☒
Glass	☒	☒	☒
Human Bones	☐	☐	☐
Industrial	☐	☐	☐
Leather	☐	☐	☐
Metal	☒	☒	☒
Stratigraphic		☒	☒
Survey		☒	☒
Textiles	☐	☐	☐
Wood	☐	☐	☐
Worked Bone	☐	☐	☐
Worked Stone/Lithic	☐	☐	☐
None	☐	☐	☐
Other	☒	☒	☒

Digital Media	Paper Media
☒ Database	☐ Aerial Photos
☐ GIS	☒ Context Sheet
☐ Geophysics	☐ Correspondence
☒ Images	☐ Diary
☒ Illustrations	☒ Drawing
☐ Moving Image	☐ Manuscript
☒ Spreadsheets	☒ Map
☒ Survey	☒ Matrices
☒ Text	☐ Microfilm
☐ Virtual Reality	☐ Misc.
	☐ Research/Notes
	☒ Photos
	☒ Plans
	☒ Report
	☒ Sections
	☒ Survey

Notes:

pottery - post-medieval
bone - post-medieval
metal - post-medieval
glass - post-medieval

beamslot - medieval
quarry pit - medieval
quarry pit - post-medieval
post-hole - medieval

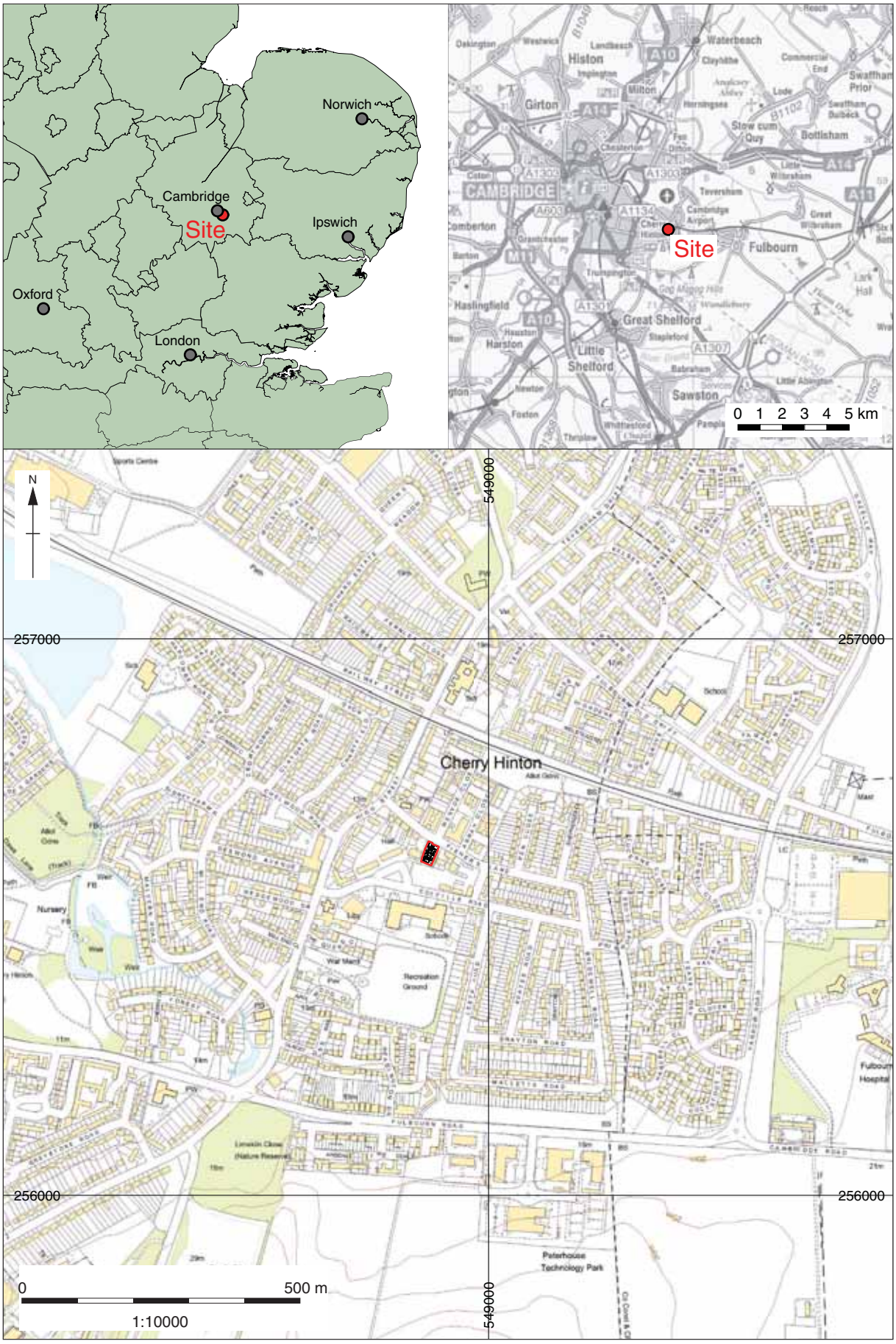


Figure 1: Site location

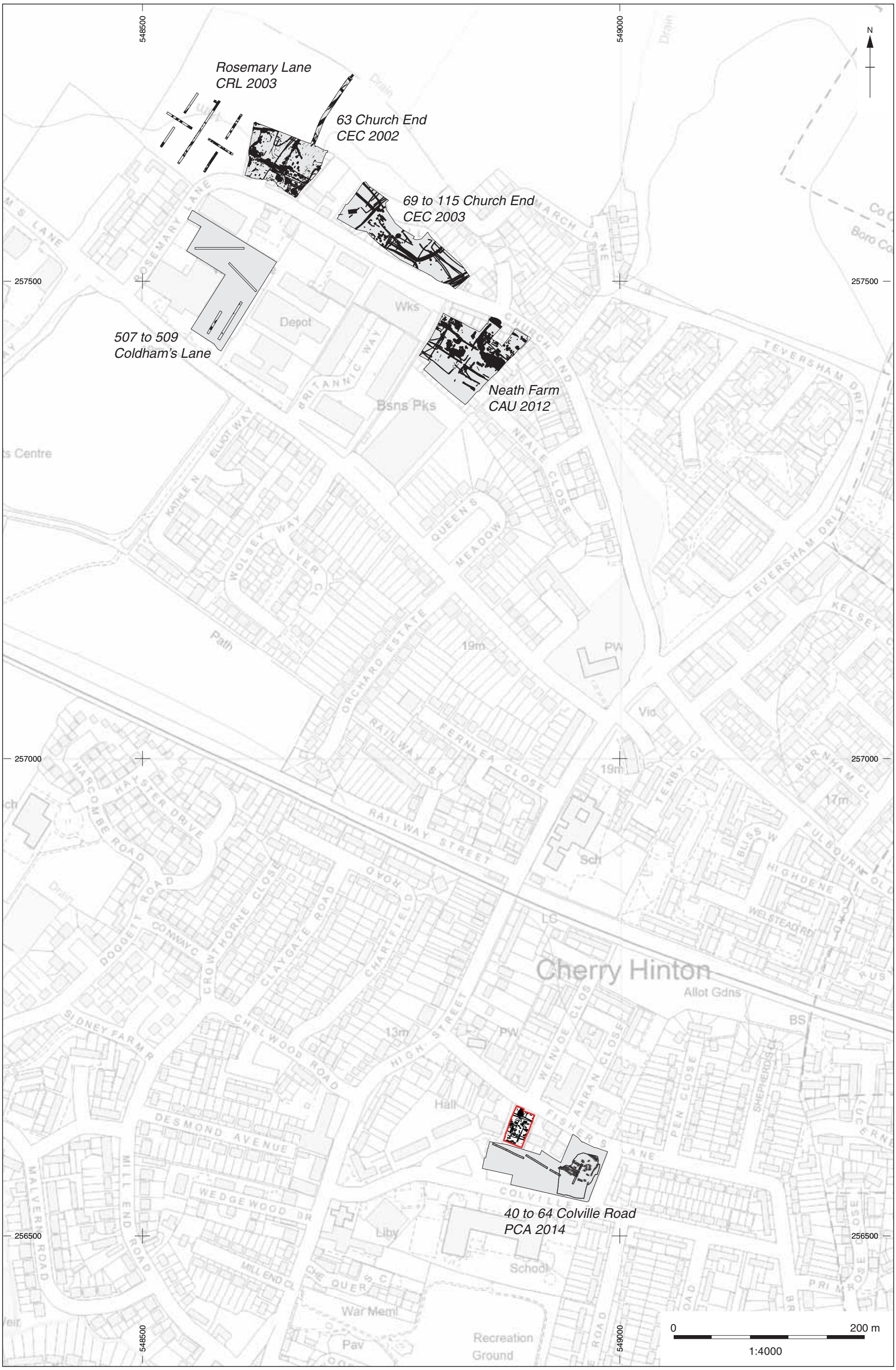


Figure 2: Plan of excavation area in relation to other sites in the vicinity

Figure 3: Plan of Garden soil (101)

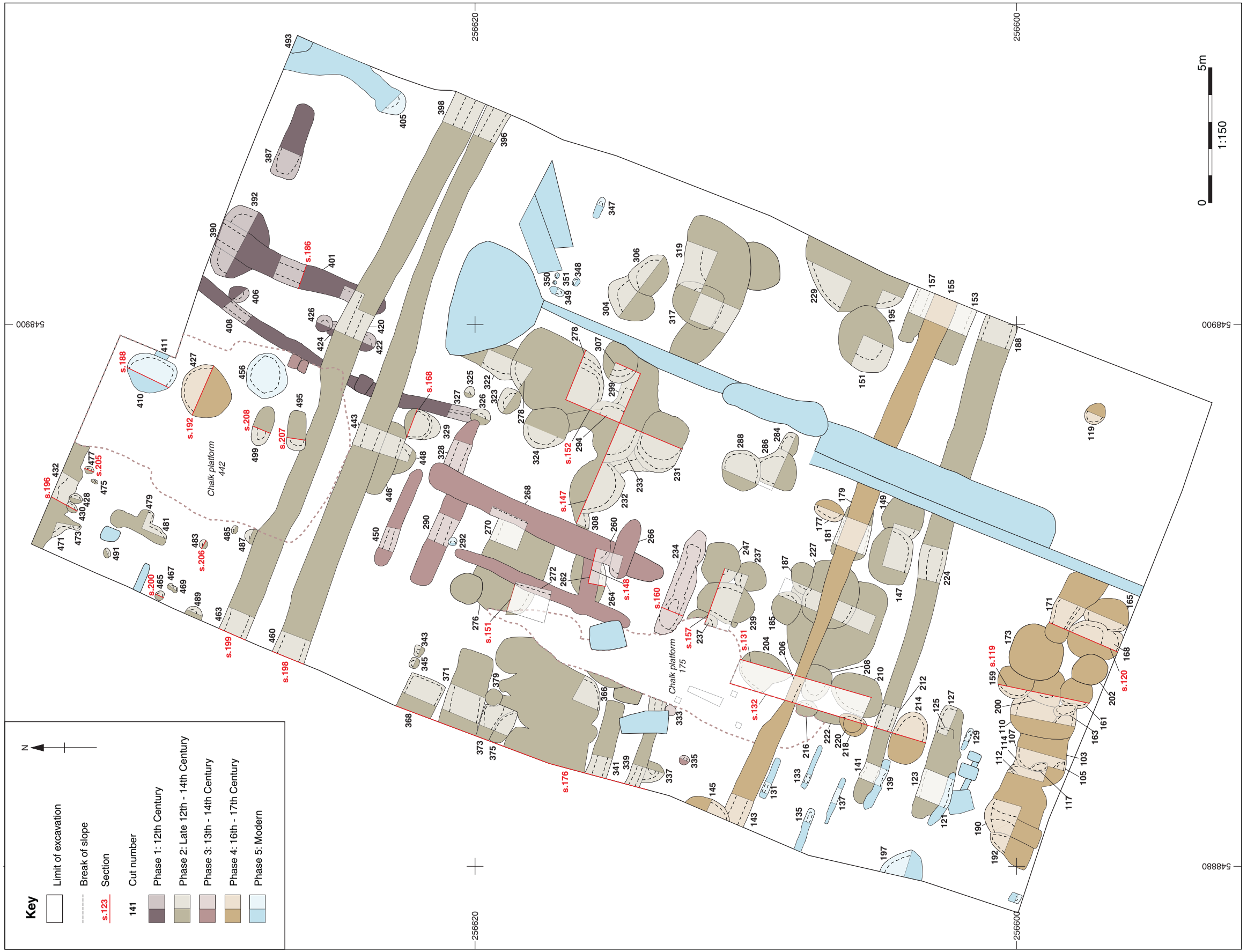


Figure 4: Phase plan

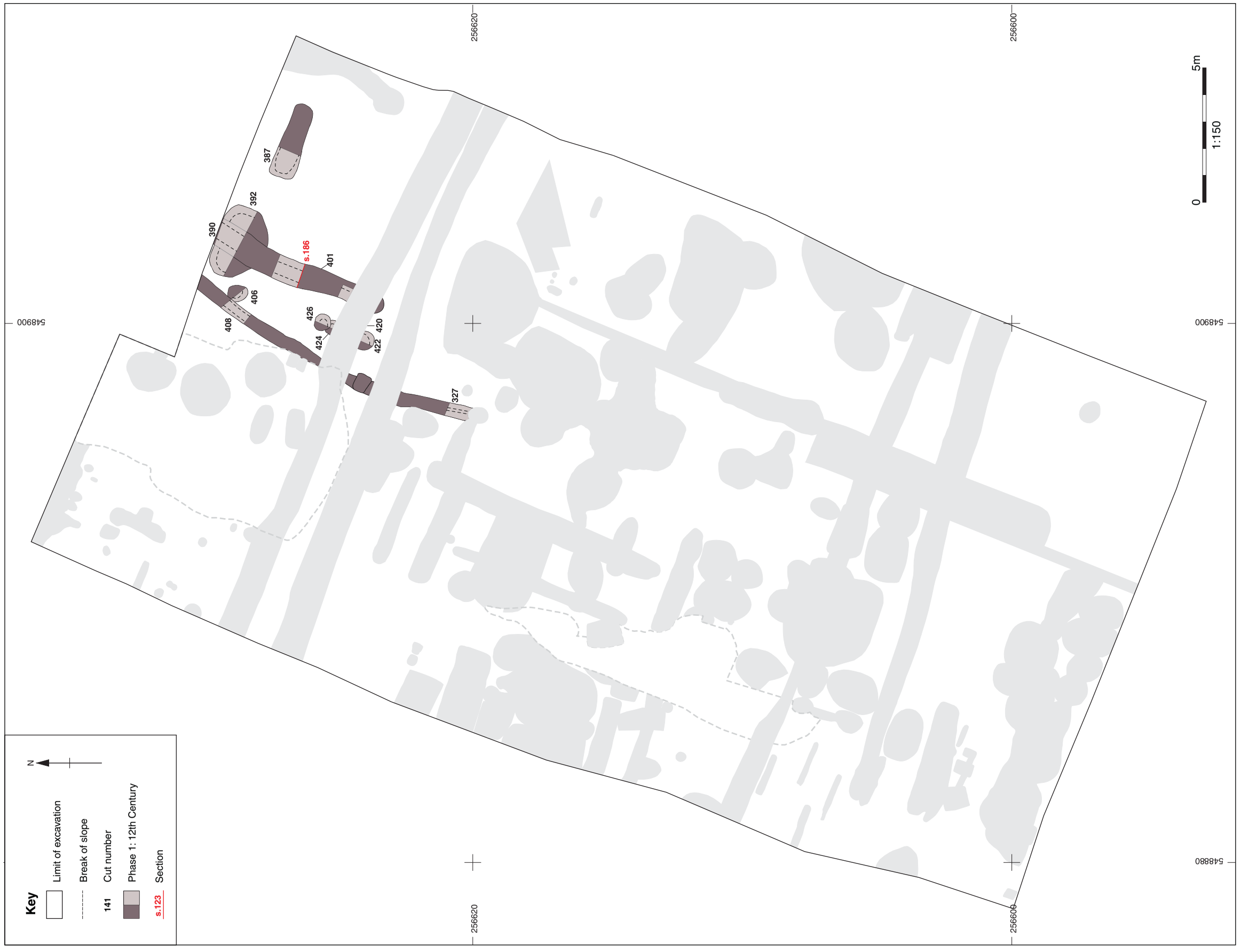


Figure 5: Phase 1 plan: 12th Century

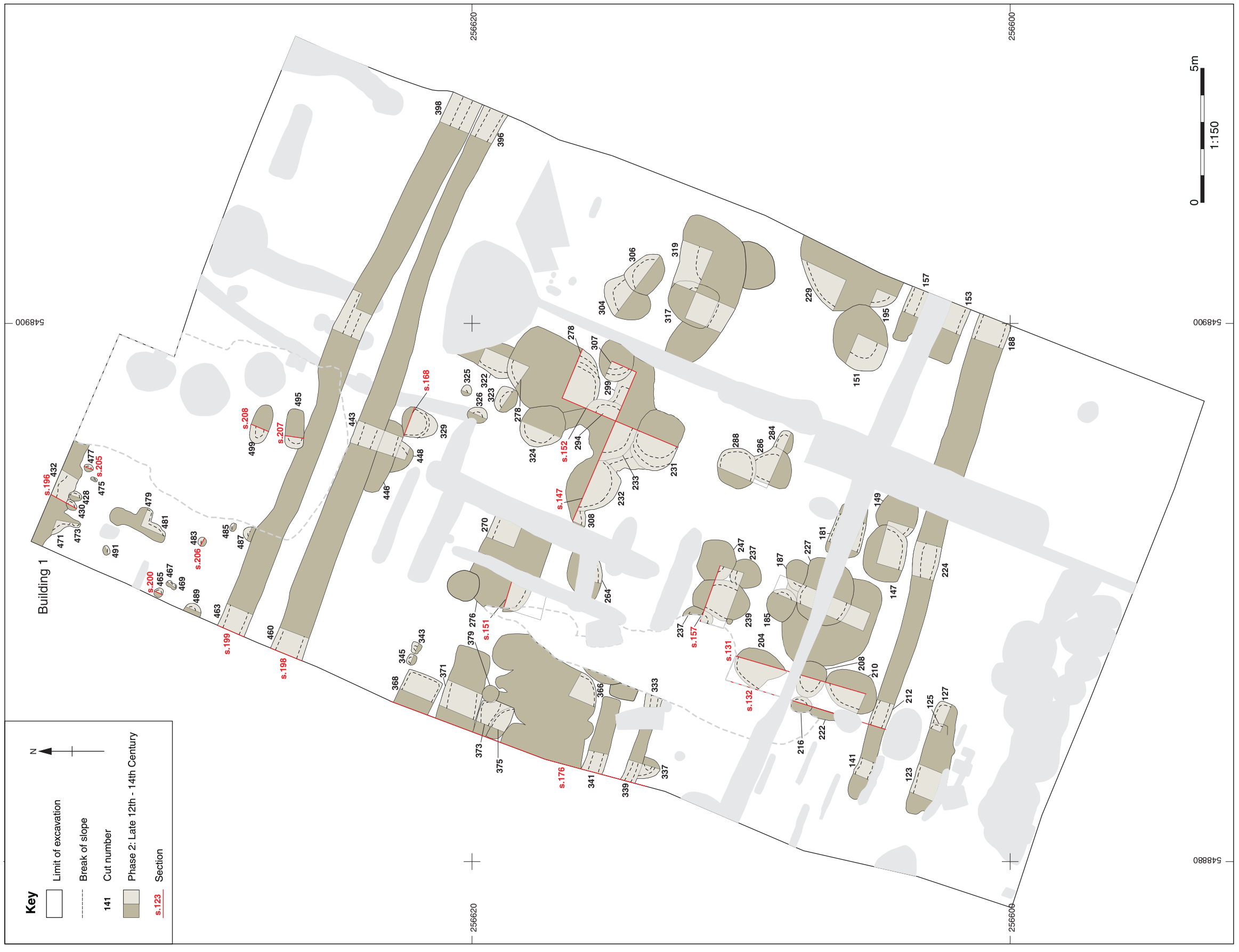


Figure 6: Phase 2 plan - late 12th to 14th Century

Figure 7: Phase 2 structural features

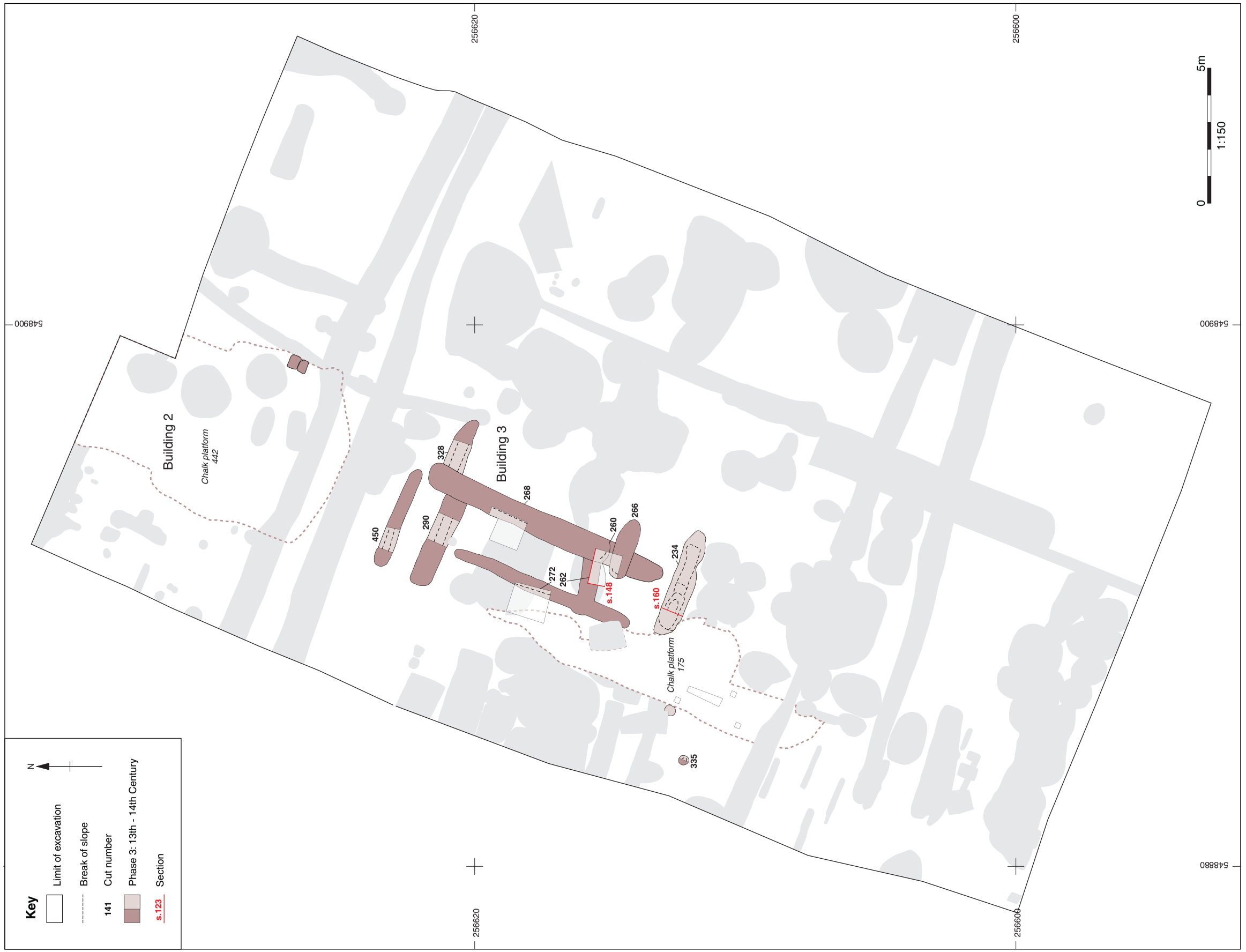


Figure 8: Phase 3 plan: 13th to 14th Century

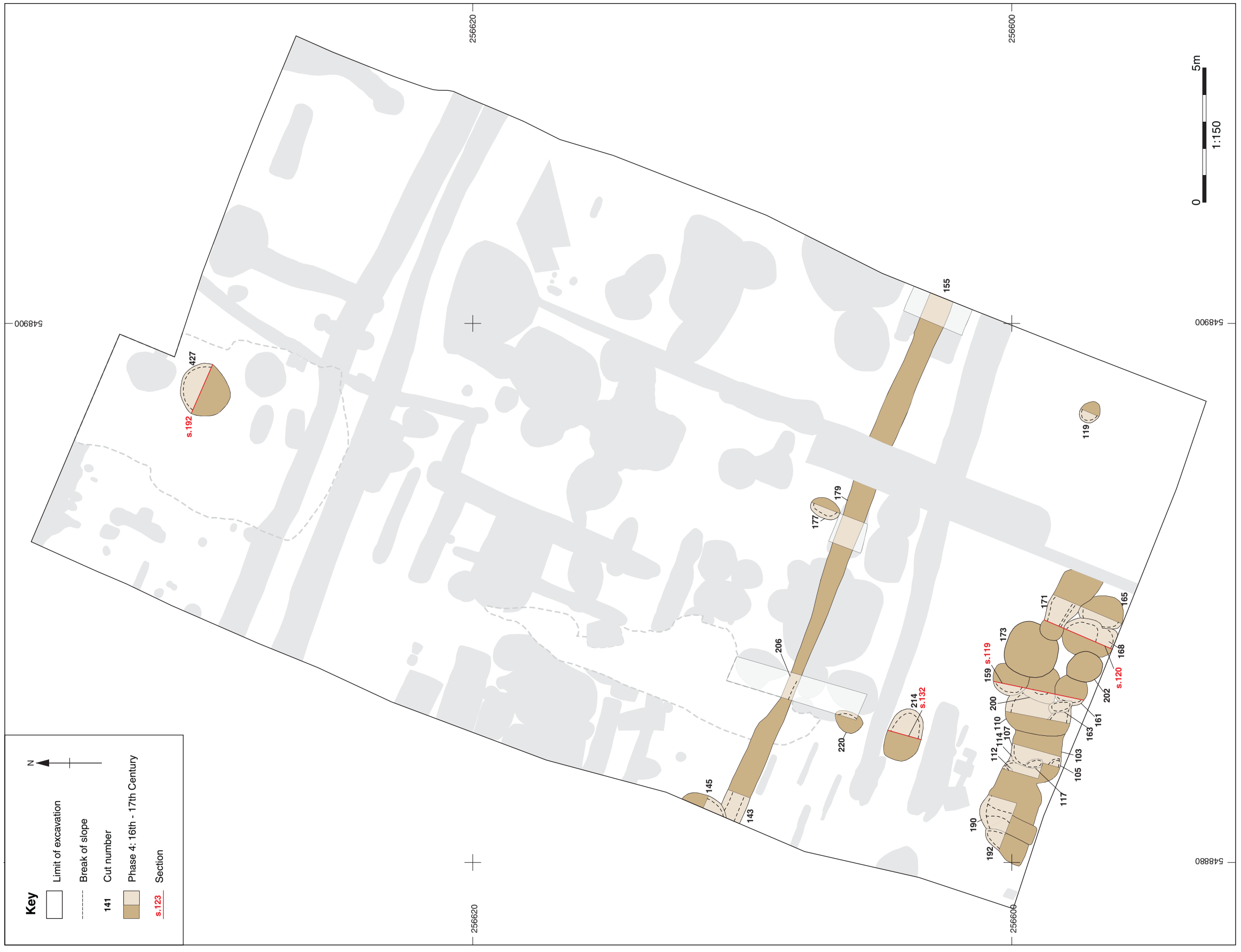


Figure 9: Phase 4 plan: 16th to 17th Century

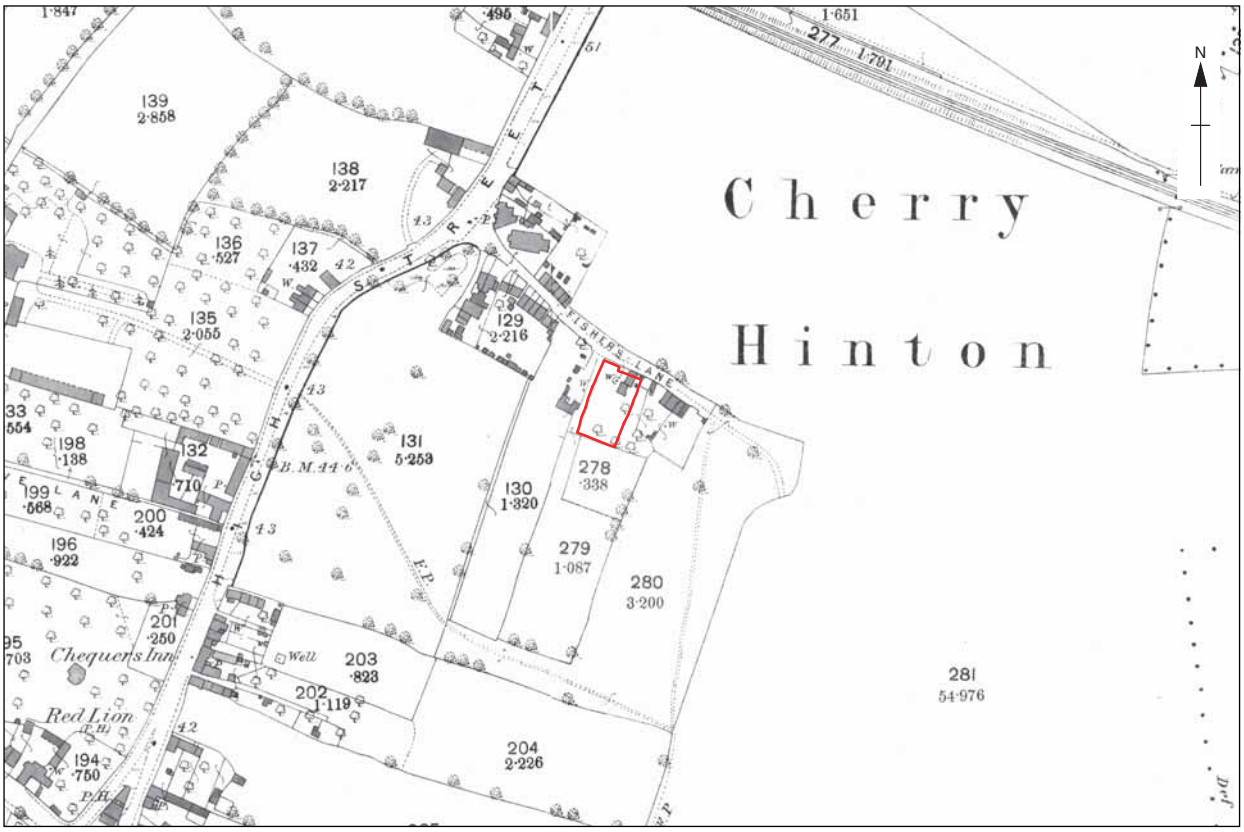
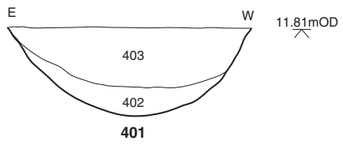


Figure 10: 1st edition OS map, 1888

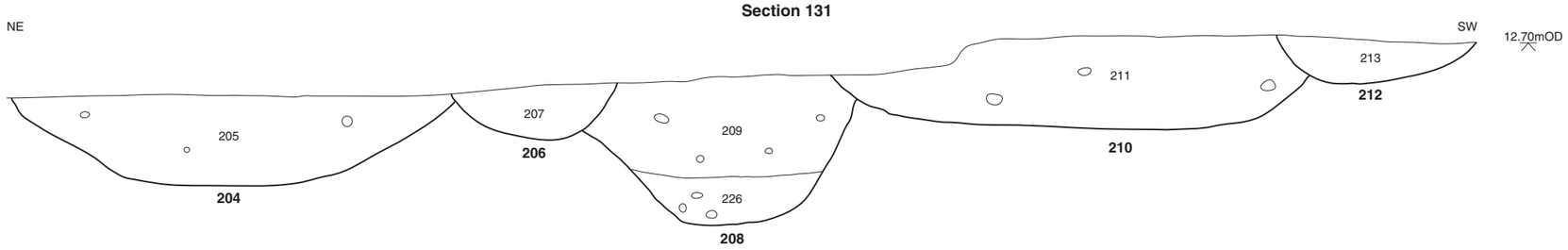
Phase 1

Section 186



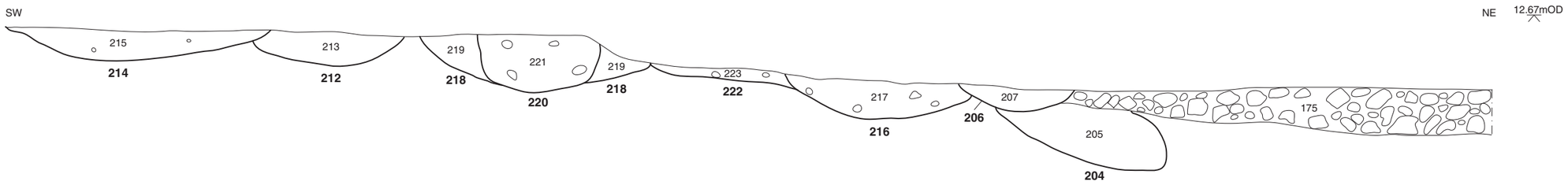
Phase 2

Section 131

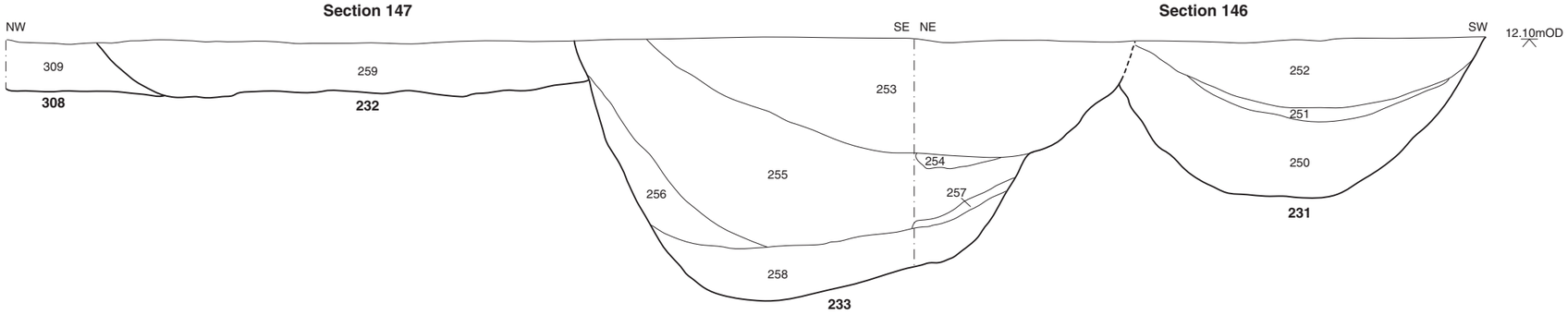


Phase 2 continued

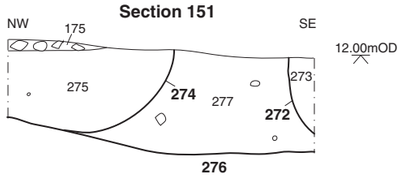
Section 132



Section 147



Section 151



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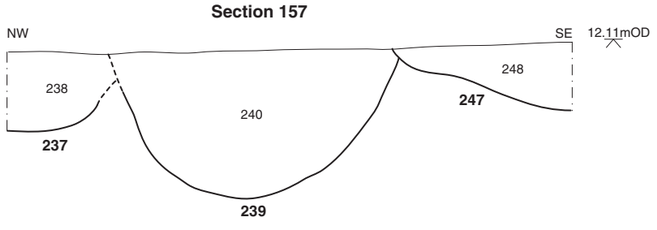

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Figure 11: Selection sections

Phase 2 continued

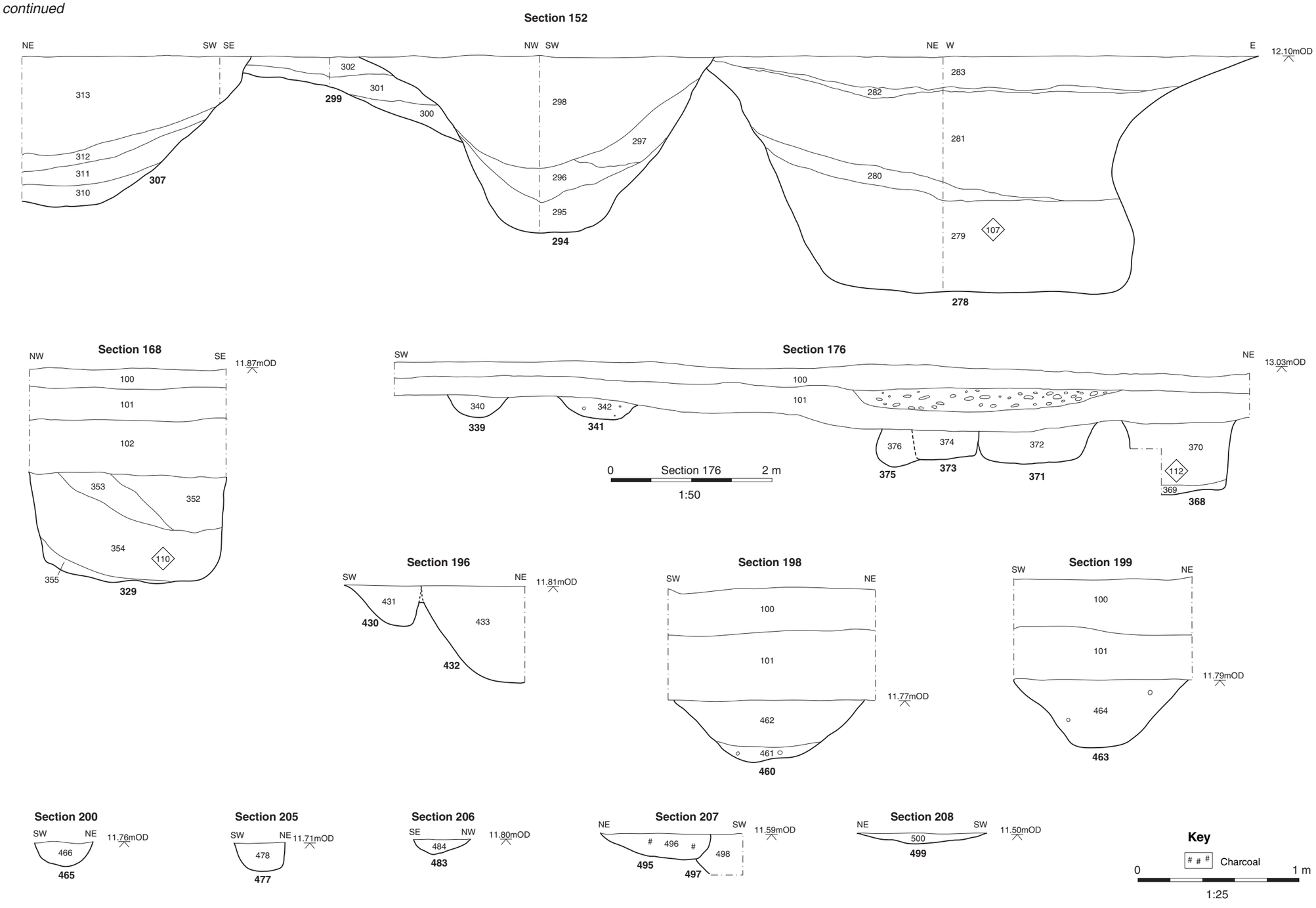
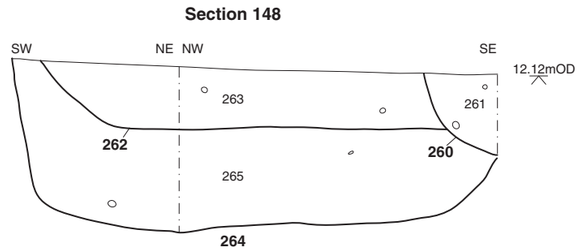
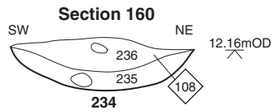


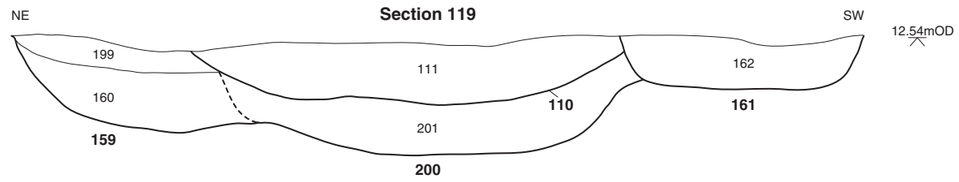
Figure 12: Selection sections

Phase 3





Phase 4



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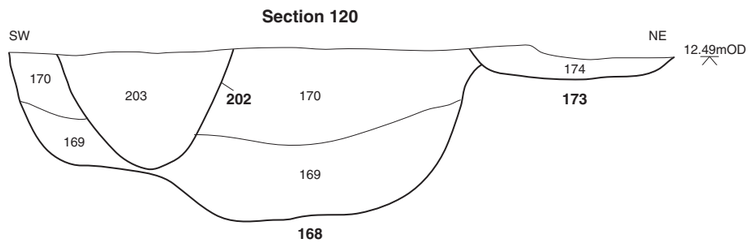
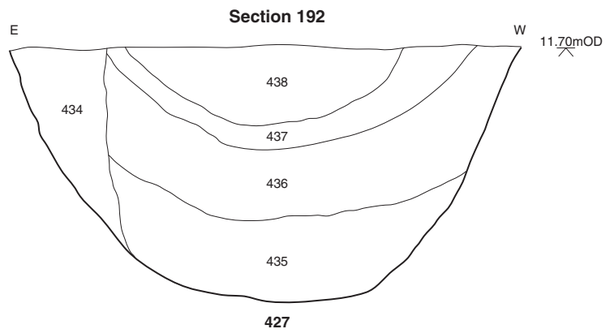
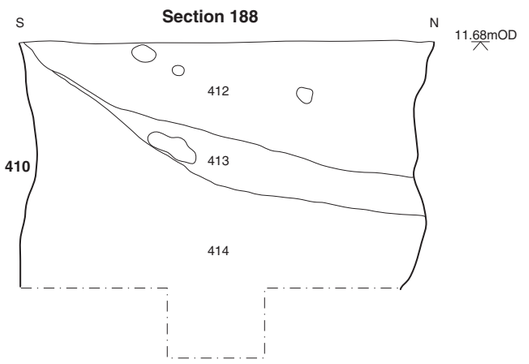




Phase 5



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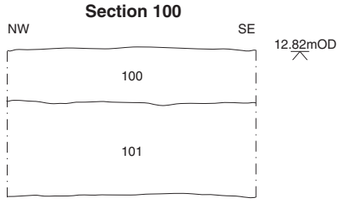

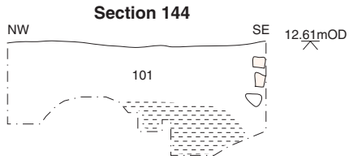

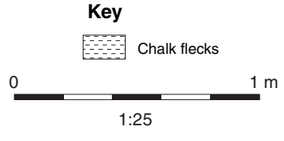

Figure 13: Selection sections

Plate 1a: Garden soil (101)

Plate 1b: Garden soil (101)

Plate 2: Pit **387**, phase 1, looking south-east

Plate 3: Pit **406** and Ditch **408**, phase 1, looking north-east

Plate 4: Ditch **396** and **398**, phase 2, looking south-east

Plate 5: Ditch **432**, phase 2, looking north-west

Plate 6: Intercutting quarry pits **206**, **208**, **210**, phase 2, looking north-east

Plate 7: Intercutting quarry pits **237**, **241** and **243**, phase 2, looking south-west

Plate 8: Pit 278, phase 2, looking north-west

Plate 9: Intercutting quarry pits **371**, **373** and **375**, phase 2, looking north-west

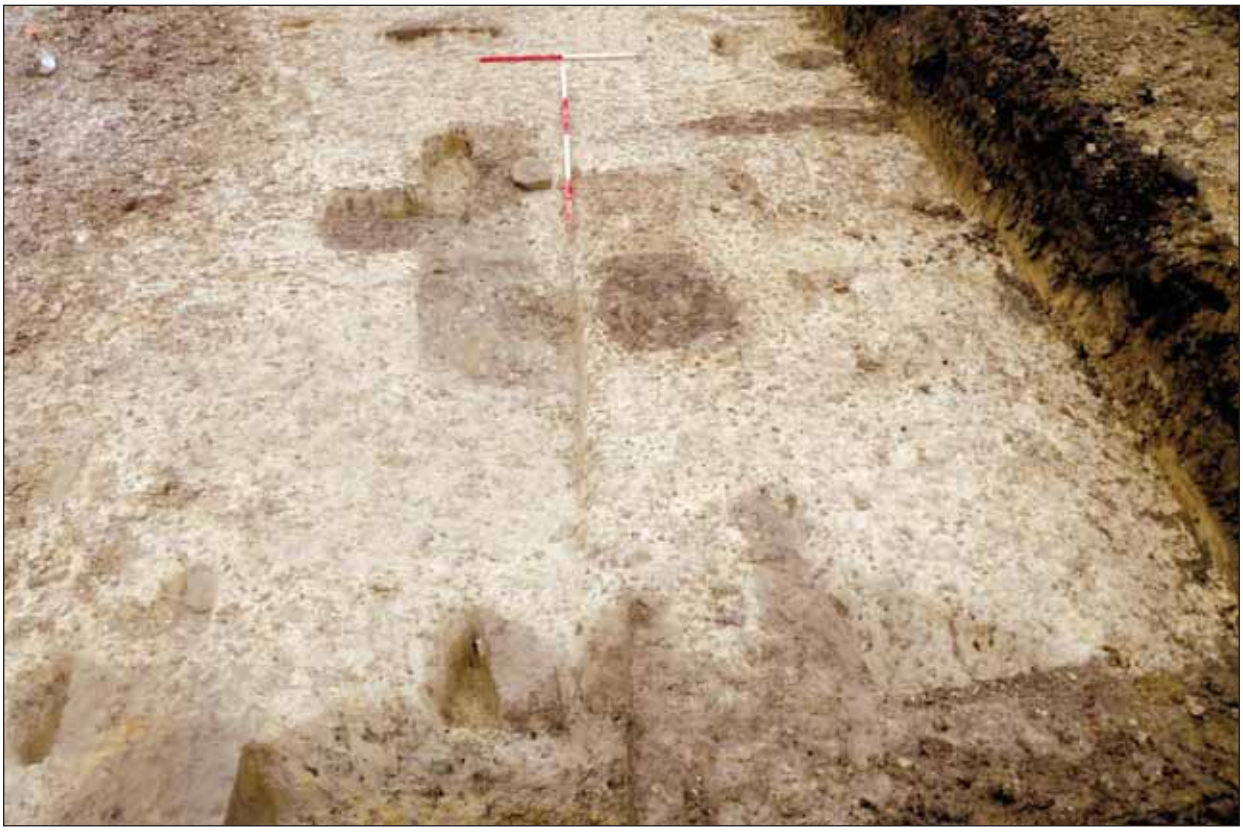

Plate 10: Building 1, phase 2, looking south-west

Plate 11: Cess pit **329**, phase 2, looking north-east

Plate 12a: Chalk platform **175**, phase 3

Plate 12b: Chalk platform **175**, phase 3

Plate 13: Chalk platform **442**, phase 3, looking south-west

Plate 14: Intercutting quarry pits, phase 4, looking north-west

Plate 15: Dog burial **117**, phase 4, looking north-west

Plate 16: Well **427**, phase 4, looking south-west

Plate 17: Medieval mace head (SF 1) recovered from deposit 22 during the evaluation

Head Office/Registered Office/ OA South

Janus House
Osney Mead
Oxford OX2 0ES

t: +44 (0) 1865 263 800
f: +44 (0) 1865 793 496
e: info@oxfordarchaeology.com
w: http://oxfordarchaeology.com

OA North

Mill 3
Moor Lane
Lancaster LA1 1QD

t: +44 (0) 1524 541 000
f: +44 (0) 1524 848 606
e: oanorth@oxfordarchaeology.com
w: http://oxfordarchaeology.com

OA East

15 Trafalgar Way
Bar Hill
Cambridgeshire
CB23 8SQ

t: +44 (0) 1223 850500
e: oaeast@oxfordarchaeology.com
w: http://oxfordarchaeology.com