

Land at 58 Fisher's Lane  
Cherry Hinton  
Cambridgeshire



**Archaeological  
Evaluation Report**



December 2015

**Client: Bury Investments LLP**

OA East Report No: 1877

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NGR: TL 4889 5661

**Land at 58 Fisher's Lane, Cherry Hinton, Cambridgeshire**

*Archaeological Evaluation*

*By Pat Moan ACIfA*

*With contributions by Carole Fletcher HND BA (Hons) ACIfA, Rachel Fosberry ACIfA &  
Zoë Uí Choileáin BA MA*

*Editor: Richard Mortimer MCIfA*

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**Position:** Project Officer  
**Date:** 18/12/15  
**Checked by:** Richard Mortimer  
**Position:** Senior Project Manager  
**Date:** 18/12/15  
**Signed:**



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

t: 01223 850500  
e: oaeast@thehumanjourney.net  
w: <http://oxfordarchaeology.com>

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## Summary

*On the 9th and 10th December 2015, Oxford Archaeology East (OA East) carried out an archaeological evaluation at Fisher's Lane, Cherry Hinton, Cambridge. A total of four trenches were opened totalling 33 linear metres. High medieval activity was recorded within the trenches in the form of ditches, strip quarries, layers and a well, all likely relating to activity in the backyards of buildings that would have fronted onto Fishers's Lane. A phase of post-medieval to modern activity was also recorded, with a consolidation layer being deposited prior to the cutting of a well.*

*Finds assemblages were generally small, with only 25 sherds of medieval, post-medieval and modern pottery being recovered along with small quantities of animal bone from the site. A sample selection of modern pottery was retrieved from the later layers. A well-preserved medieval mace head was also recovered from a layer in Trench 2. Environmental remains were found within each of the five samples taken from across site, with wheat grain, weed seeds and legumes being recovered, though preservation was poor.*



## 1 INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Location and scope of work

- 1.1.1 An archaeological evaluation was conducted at Land off Fisher's Lane, Cherry Hinton, Cambridge. A total of 33 linear metres of trenching were excavated across the site and were found to contain archaeological features dating principally to the high medieval period.
- 1.1.2 This archaeological evaluation was undertaken in accordance with a Brief issued by Gemma Stewart of Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team (CCC HET; Planning Application 15/1111/FUL), supplemented by a Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by OA East (Mortimer 2015).
- 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

- 1.3.1 A search of the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record (CHER) was undertaken within a 1km radius of the site, the results of which are described below. The CHER holds records of all findspots, features, archaeological interventions, scheduled monuments and listed buildings located within the county, which are placed into a GIS framework, allowing for any heritage assets within a certain distance of a proposed development area to be noted.

#### ***Prehistoric***

- 1.3.2 Evidence of prehistoric activity is limited, though attested to within the area by cropmarks and findspots. Two possible Early Bronze Age barrows are located 900m south-southwest of the site (CHER 04964), 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). 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 to Late Bronze Age ditched enclosure with a series of posthole fence-lines and possible structures (CHER 1241; Brown & Score 1999).



### ***Romano-British***

- 1.3.3 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. Similarly, Romano-British postholes 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).

### ***Anglo-Saxon***

- 1.3.4 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 an Anglo-Saxon cemetery is recorded within the area of the Cherry Hinton Bronze Age barrows, 900m south-south-west of the site (CHER 04965a). The historic core of Cherry Hinton lies some 500m to the north around St Andrews Church, where a series of Middle Saxon enclosures and structures have been excavated to the north side of Church End (Cessford and Mortimer). 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 and Doel 2000).

### ***Medieval***

- 1.3.5 Medieval activity is regularly found on the HER within vicinity of the site. This is unsurprising as the historic core of Cherry Hinton is found along the length of the High Street, which Fisher's Lane joins to the west.
- 1.3.6 The most significant record relating to the medieval period is the excavation that took place directly south-east of the proposed development area, 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 rubbish and cess pits. Pottery from the features gave a date range from the late 12th to mid 14th century. Of note was the two near-complete 13th century green-glazed Hedingham ware jugs recovered from one of the wells.
- 1.3.7 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. 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).
- 1.3.8 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 and Phillips 2004, Fletcher 2005; CHERs ECB2028 & ECB2178)

### ***Post-Medieval to Modern***

- 1.3.9 Numerous post-medieval buildings survive within Cherry Hinton, many of them being Grade II listed. For example, 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).

- 1.3.10 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.
- 1.3.11 Modern features include 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, whom employed Paul Harney Associates as consultant to liaise with OA East and the CCC HET. Gemma Stewart of the CCC HET monitored the site and the project was managed by Richard Mortimer. Excavation on site was undertaken by the author and Richard Higham.

## 2 AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

### 2.1 Aims

- 2.1.1 The objective of this evaluation was to determine as far as reasonably possible the presence/absence, location, nature, extent, date, quality, condition and significance of any surviving archaeological deposits within the development area.

### 2.2 Methodology

- 2.2.1 The Brief required that a phase of trial trenching be undertaken on site to adequately sample the proposed development area. In total, 33 linear metres of trenching was opened across the site. Bucket sampling of each soil horizon encountered was also undertaken at either end of each trench to aid in the recovery of unstratified artefacts.
- 2.2.2 Machine excavation was carried out under constant archaeological supervision with a tracked 360-type excavator using a 1.8m wide toothless ditching bucket.
- 2.2.3 The site survey was carried out using a Leica GS08 SmartNet GPS.
- 2.2.4 Spoil, exposed surfaces and features were scanned with a metal detector. All metal-detected and hand-collected finds were retained for inspection, other than those which were obviously modern.
- 2.2.5 All archaeological features and deposits were recorded using OA East's *pro-forma* sheets. Trench locations, plans and sections were recorded at appropriate scales and monochrome photographs were taken of all relevant features and deposits.
- 2.2.6 Bulk soil samples were taken from features deemed to have potential for preserved eco-facts, to evaluate the environmental potential for any possible further work.
- 2.2.7 Ground conditions on site were dry and the weather was dry and overcast. The site was being used for access to the adjacent building site to the south, which had caused significant rutting of the wet topsoil in places.

### 3 RESULTS

#### 3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 The results are presented in trench order below and a full context inventory can be found in Appendix A and a Trench Plan on Fig. 2.

#### 3.2 Trench 1

- 3.2.1 Trench 1 (Fig. 2, Plate 1) was located at the north-eastern boundary of site close to Fisher's Lane, on a north-northeast to south-southwest alignment and measured 14m long, 1.8m wide and an average of 0.65m deep. Within the trench were four ditches (**1**, **3**, **5** and **31**) and a pit (**23**), overlain by a post-medieval garden soil (33) which was in turn overlain by a late post-medieval consolidation layer (7) and an occupation layer (8). These layers were then cut by a small sub-circular well (**25**).
- 3.2.2 At the southern-most end of the trench was gully **1**. This gully was linear in plan, on a north-west to south-east alignment and measured 0.5m wide and 0.11m deep with a wide U-shaped profile. The single fill (2) was a light brownish grey clayey silt with occasional flint inclusions. This gully was truncated by a sub-circular pit (**23**) and ditch **31**.
- 3.2.3 Pit **23** was located on the western edge of the trench. This pit measured 1.45m in diameter and was not excavated, though two fragments of Hedingham fine-ware pottery were recovered from the upper horizon of the feature.
- 3.2.4 Ditch **31** (Plate 2) was linear in plan, on a north-northeast to south-southwest alignment, running down the length of the trench. The feature measured 0.5m wide and 0.3m deep with a U-shaped profile. The fill (32) was a mid brownish grey clayey silt with occasional flint inclusions; two sherds of Essex sandy ware pottery were recovered. The ditch was truncated by later ditches **3** and **5**, and truncated earlier gully **1**.
- 3.2.5 Approximately two metres north of gully **1** was boundary ditch **3** (Plate 3), on the same north-west to south-east alignment. This ditch was linear in plan, 1.2m wide and 0.41m deep with a wide U-shaped profile. The single fill (4) was a mid greyish brown clayey silt with occasional flint and charcoal inclusions and a small assemblage of Developed St Neots ware pottery was recovered from the fill. This feature truncated earlier ditch **31**.
- 3.2.6 Another boundary ditch (**5**) was located one metre south of ditch **3**, on the same north-west to south-east alignment. This ditch was again linear in plan, measuring at least 1.1m wide and 0.45m deep. No finds were recovered from the ditch, though it is assumed to be of a similar date to **3**. This ditch also truncated earlier ditch **31**.
- 3.2.7 Overlying these features was a layer of garden soil (33). This layer measured an average of 0.3m thick and consisted of a light brownish grey clayey silt with occasional lenses of redeposited natural and fragments of charcoal. No finds were recovered from the deposit, though the bulk sample taken contained wheat grains and some legumes. This layer sealed all cut features described above and was overlain by post-medieval to modern layers 7 and 8.
- 3.2.8 Located within the northern half of the trench, consolidation layer 7 consisted of compacted chalk fragments with areas of cobble, brick and ceramic building material towards its northern end. The layer measured 0.2m thick, contained early 18th century pottery and was truncated by well **25**. Overlying the northern limit of this layer was a post-medieval to modern demolition/occupation layer (8). This layer measured 0.3m

thick and consisted of a light grey clayey silt, with regular brick, clay pipe fragments and post-medieval pottery sherds throughout.

- 3.2.9 Cutting consolidation layer 7 was a well (**25**) of which half the feature was seen within the trench, on its western edge. This well measured 1.3m in diameter and was not excavated. An outer fill (26) consisting of clunch material was recorded that measured 0.25m thick and likely formed part of the lining of the well. The upper fill (27) consisted of a dark brownish grey clayey silt with very common pea grit inclusions, measuring 0.95m in diameter. The high level of pea grit within the fill could suggest the well is capped just below this fill, and may have a void beneath.
- 3.2.10 These deposits were then overlain by a thin layer of topsoil, 0.11m thick, which was in turn overlain by 0.19m of hardcore.

### 3.3 Trench 2

- 3.3.1 Trench 2 (Fig. 2) was located to the south-west of Trench 1, near the western site boundary, on a north-east to south-west alignment and measured 6m long, 1.8m wide and an average of 0.57m deep. The trench contained an occupation layer (22) overlain by a possible layer of foundation material (20) which was in turn overlain in part by another possible occupation layer (21). These were sealed by a garden soil (30).
- 3.3.2 Occupation layer 22 was located in the north-eastern end of the trench and consisted of a mid greyish brown clayey silt with occasional charcoal inclusions that measured 0.12m thick. A medieval copper-alloy mace-head (SF1, Plate 5) was recovered from the fill.
- 3.3.3 Occupation layer 22 was overlain by a post-medieval consolidation or foundation layer (20) which consisted of large fragments of compacted chalk and a light grey silt, measuring 0.18m thick that was located within the central to north-eastern half of the trench.
- 3.3.4 Another layer of occupation material (21), most likely post-medieval in date, overlay foundation layer 20 at the north-eastern end of the trench. This deposit consisted of a mid yellowish grey silty clay with regular lenses of sand and measured 0.08m thick. A single residual sherd of medieval pottery was recovered from this layer.
- 3.3.5 Overlying these deposits was a thick layer of post-medieval/modern garden soil or abandonment layer (30), 0.24m thick, consisting of a dark greyish brown clayey silt with regular charcoal inclusions. This was in turn overlain by 0.23m of original topsoil and 0.27m of rubble and hardcore.

### 3.4 Trench 3

- 3.4.1 Trench 3 (Fig. 2) was located south-east of Trench 1, near the eastern site boundary, on a north-west to south-east alignment. The trench measured 6m long, 1.8m wide and an average of 0.54m deep. Within the trench were two ditches (**16** and **18**) and a well (**28**).
- 3.4.2 At the north-western limit of the trench a shallow ditch was found on a north-east to south-west alignment (**16**) truncated by well **28**. The ditch was not fully within the trench, only uncovered for 1.5m of its width. The feature was linear in plan and 0.26m deep with a wide U-shaped profile. The single fill (17) was a mid brownish grey clayey silt with rare flint inclusions, from which a single sherd of Essex ware pottery was recovered.
- 3.4.3 At the south-eastern end of the trench was ditch **18**, on a north-west to south-east alignment and linear in plan. The feature was again only partially located within the

trench and measured at least 2m wide and 0.24m deep with a wide U-shaped profile. The single fill (19) was a light brownish grey clayey silt with rare charcoal and flint inclusions. This features northern edge was truncated by well **28** and a modern pit.

- 3.4.4 Within the centre of the trench and truncating both ditches **16** and **18** was a sub-circular well (**28**) (Plate 4), measuring 1.8m in diameter and at least 0.65m deep with vertical sides. The uppermost fill (29) was a mid brownish grey clayey silt with regular chalk inclusions. Two fragments of Hedingham fine-ware medieval pottery were recovered from the fill.
- 3.4.5 These features were overlain by a layer of post-medieval garden soil, presumed to be the same as that seen in Trench 1 (33), that measured 0.3m thick within this trench. This was in turn overlain by a thin layer of modern construction waste material, 0.08m thick, which was in turn overlain by 0.36m of demolition rubble from the building recently demolished.

### 3.5 Trench 4

- 3.5.1 Trench 4 (Fig. 2) was located south of both Trenches 2 and 3, on a north-northeast to south-southwest alignment, measuring 7m long, 1.8m wide and an average of 0.54m deep. Within the trench were two gullies (**9** and **11**), a ditch (**34**) and a group of intercutting strip quarries, one of which was excavated (**13**).
- 3.5.2 At the southern-most end of the trench was a north-west to south-east aligned ditch (**34**), that was only partially within the trench. This feature was linear in plan, at least 0.55m wide and 0.18m deep. The single fill (35) was a mid greyish brown clayey silt with occasional charcoal inclusions, from which animal bone was recovered.
- 3.5.3 Directly east of this ditch were gullies **9** and **10**, both on the same north-west to south-east alignment. Gully **9** was linear in plan and measured 0.29m wide and 0.05m deep with a U-shaped profile. The single fill (10) was a dark greyish brown clayey silt with occasional charcoal inclusions. Gully **11** was 0.26m wide and 0.04m deep with a U-shaped profile. The fill (12) was a dark grey clayey silt with occasional charcoal inclusions. No finds were recovered from either feature and strip quarry **13** was truncated by gully **11**.
- 3.5.4 Strip quarry **13** was the single feature excavated in a group of intercutting features presumed to all be strip quarries that were at least 5m wide, continuing out of the north-north-eastern end of the trench. Strip quarry **13** measured at least 1.4m wide, and on the same north-west to south-east alignment as the gullies and ditches to the south (**9**, **10** and **34**). The feature had an initially gradual slope to its edge, before turning to a vertical, near undercutting, edge and had a flat base, measuring 0.56m deep. The basal fill (14) was a mid greyish brown clayey silt with regular chalk inclusions, 0.24m thick, from which animal bone and Essex sandy ware pottery were recovered. Above this was a secondary fill of mid greyish brown silty clay, 0.32m thick, that contained animal bone and post-medieval to modern pottery.
- 3.5.5 These features were overlain by 0.14m of subsoil which was overlain by 0.24m of topsoil and 0.16m of hardcore.

### 3.6 Finds Summary

- 3.6.1 A small assemblage of pottery was recovered from the ditches in Trench 1, well **28** in Trench 3 and strip quarry **13** in Trench 4. The pottery from Trench 1 consisted of small sherds of high medieval pottery (such as developed St Neots ware) from the ditches and fragments of post-medieval and modern pottery from the consolidation layers above. A small assemblage of medieval pottery was recovered from the strip quarry's

basal fill in Trench 4 along with a number of post-medieval and modern sherds from the upper fill. The most interesting artefact recovered from site is the well preserved medieval mace-head (SF1), which was recovered from occupation layer 22.

### **3.7 Environmental Summary**

3.7.1 Each of the five bulk samples taken contained charred plant remains, though the preservation was poor. The highest quantity of charred grain came of the garden soil layer (33) in Trench 1. Wheat is the only cereal identifiable and legumes were also present, likely to be a pea or small bean. Stinking mayweed, dock and clover seeds were also found.

## 4 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

### 4.1 Medieval Settlement and Frontage

- 4.1.1 The features found during the evaluation at 58 Fisher's Lane, Cherry Hinton indicate that significant buried deposits survive within the development area, mainly relating to the medieval (12th to 14th century) period. The ditches probably relate to small plots fronting onto Fisher's lane and appear to be a continuation of the plot boundaries recorded during the excavation to the south-east in 2014 (Woolhouse 2015) (Fig. 3). The well (28) located in Trench 4 also suggests that settlement was located here, with the well being used as a water source for one of the structures located within the plots.
- 4.1.2 Despite the later activity on site during the post-medieval and modern periods, the medieval remains are reasonably well preserved, with little disturbance from later deposits or activity, due to a surviving layer of post-medieval/modern garden soil protecting the earlier features.
- 4.1.3 The later activity on site is indicative of further settlement or occupation through the post-medieval and modern periods, and the consolidation and possible foundation deposits found within Trenches 1 and 2 may suggest the locations of lost post-medieval structures.

### 4.2 Significance

- 4.2.1 The evidence found during the evaluation at Fisher's Lane, Cherry Hinton, shows that the medieval occupation found during the 2014 excavation to the south-east at 40-64 Colville Road (Fig. 3) continues into this proposed development area.

### 4.3 Recommendations

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





## APPENDIX A. CONTEXT INVENTORY

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Context</i>	<i>Cut</i>	<i>Category</i>	<i>Breadth</i>	<i>Depth</i>	<i>Feature Type</i>	<i>Findings</i>	<i>Context Date</i>
1	1	- cut		0.5	0.11	ditch		
1	2	1 fill		0.5	0.11	ditch		
3	3	- cut		1.2	0.41	ditch		
1	4	3 fill		1.2	0.41	ditch	Developed St Neots ware pottery	Mid 11th to 13th C
1	5	- cut		1.1	0.45	ditch		
1	6	- fill			0.45	ditch		
1	7	- layer			0.2	consolidation layer	Red Earthen ware pottery	Mid 16th to 19th C
1	8	- layer			0.3	demolition/occupation	Modern pottery	19th C
4	9	- cut		0.29	0.05	gully		
4	10	9 fill		0.29	0.05	gully		
4	11	- cut		0.26	0.04	gully		
4	12	11 fill		0.26	0.04	gully		
4	13	- cut			0.56	strip quarry		
4	14	13 fill			0.24	strip quarry	Essex Sandy ware pottery and animal bone	
4	15	13 fill			0.32	strip quarry	Post-medieval to modern pottery and animal bone	
3	16	- cut		1	0.26	ditch		
3	17	16 fill			0.26	ditch	Essex ware pottery	
3	18	- cut		2	0.24	ditch		
3	19	18 fill		2	0.24	ditch		
2	20	- layer			0.18	chalk foundations		
2	21	- layer			0.08	post-med occupation?	Medieval pottery (residual)	post-medieval?
2	22	- layer			0.12	medieval occupation?	Mace head (SF 5)	Medieval
1	23	- cut		1.45		pit		
1	24	- fill		1.45		pit	Heddingham fine ware pottery	Mid 12th to 14th C
1	25	- cut		1.3		well		Post-med to Modern
1	26	25 fill				well		
1	27	25 fill				well		
3	28	- cut		1.8	0.65+	well		



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<i>Trench</i>	<i>Context</i>	<i>Cut</i>	<i>Category</i>	<i>Breadth</i>	<i>Depth</i>	<i>Feature Type</i>	<i>Finds</i>	<i>Context Date</i>
3	29	29	fill	1.8	0.65+	well	Hedingham fine ware pottery	Mid 12th to 14th C
2	30	-	layer		0.24	Post-medieval/modern garden soil	Pearl ware pottery	18th to 19th C?
1	31	-	cut	0.5	0.3	ditch		
1	32	21	fill		0.3	ditch	Essex Sandy ware pottery	Mid 11th to 13th C
1	33	-	layer		0.3	med/post-medieval garden soil		
4	34	-	cut	0.55	0.18	ditch		
4	35	34	fill		0.18	ditch		

## APPENDIX B. FINDS REPORTS

### B.1 Medieval and Post-Medieval Pottery

*With Carole Fletcher*

#### **Introduction and methodology**

B.1.1 A total of 25 sherds of medieval and post-medieval pottery were recovered during the evaluation, weighing a total of 0.343kg. Most of the material is moderately abraded.

B.1.2 The Medieval Pottery Research Group (MPRG) *A guide to the classification of medieval ceramic forms* (MPRG 1998) and *Minimum Standards for the Processing, Recording, Analysis and Publication of Post-Roman Ceramics* (MPRG 2001) act as a standard for the pottery. Recording was carried out using OA East's in-house system based on that previously used at the Museum of London. Fabric classification has been carried out for all previously described medieval and post-medieval types. All sherds have been counted, classified and weighed on a context-by-context basis.

#### **Results**

B.1.3 The results are presented in Table 1, below.

Context	Cut	Feature Type	Fabric	Sherd Count	Sherd weight (kg)	Context Date
4	3	Ditch	Developed St Neots-type ware	4	0.062	Mid 11th to mid 12th Century
7	-	Consolidation layer	Red Eathern ware	2	0.03	Mid 16th to late 18th Century
8	-	Demolition layer	English Stone ware	1	0.015	19th Century
			Black Basalt tea pot	1	0.009	
14	13	Strip Quarry	Essex Micaceous Sandy ware?	1	0.018	Mid 11th to mid 13th Century
15	13	Strip Quarry	East Anglian Red ware?	1	0.035	Mid 14th to early 16th Century
			Cream ware	1	0.017	19th Century
			Staffordshire Slip ware	1	0.01	
			Tin Glaze Earthen ware?	2	0.03	
			Medieval – NCD	1	0.012	
17	16	Ditch	Essex Ware	1	0.013	Mid 13th to early 16th Century
21	-	Occupation layer?	Medieval – NCD	1	0.009	12th to 16th Century
24	23	Pit	Hedingham Fine ware	2	0.017	Mid 12th to mid 14th Century
29	28	Well	Hedingham Fine ware	2	0.01	Mid 12th to mid 14th Century
30	-	Garden soil layer	Pearl ware	2	0.006	Late 18th to mid 19th Century
32	31	Ditch	Early Medieval Essex Micaceous Sandy ware	2	0.05	Mid 11th to mid 13th Century

*Table 1: Pottery Quantification and date (NCD = Not Closely Datable)*

***Discussion***

- B.1.4 This relatively small assemblage suggests early to high medieval (mid 12th to 14th century) settlement activity took place within the development area. The medieval assemblage mostly consists of material of a utilitarian nature, such as cooking or storage vessels. The post-medieval and modern sherds generally suggest activity within the area during that period, possible a continuation of settlement from the medieval period.

## B.2 Metal Artefacts

*By Pat Moan*

- B.2.1 A total of four metal artefacts were recovered from the evaluation, a medieval 'mace head' (SF1, Plate 5), found within possible occupation deposit 22, Trench 2 and three iron objects from the upper fill of strip quarry **13**, Trench 4.
- B.2.2 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 knops/spikes projecting from the exterior surface. All three rows of knops 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 knops.
- B.2.3 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).
- B.2.4 The three fragments of ironwork recovered from site consist of highly corroded fragments of iron with no discernible function apart from possibly box fittings and a fragment of an iron paring knife.

## APPENDIX C. ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTS

### C.1 Faunal Remains

By Zoë Uí Choileáin

#### **Introduction and Methodology**

C.1.1 A total of 0.97kg of animal bone was recovered during the evaluation from medieval and post-medieval features and deposits.

C.1.2 All identifiable elements were recorded using a version of the criteria described in Davis (1992). Completeness was assessed in terms of percentage and zones present (Dobney and Reilly 1988). Identification of the assemblage was undertaken with the aid of Schmid (1972) and France (2009). No measurements were taken as no bones were complete. Taphonomic criteria including indications of butchery, pathology, gnawing activity and surface modifications as a result of weathering were also recorded where evident using the 0-5 scale devised by Behrensmeyer (1978).

#### **Results**

C.1.3 There were no repeated elements from any species in any context therefore a minimum number of one individual (MNI) is assumed for each species in any given context. All of the bone was badly fragmented and was graded a 2 on the Behrensmeyer (1978) scale with some bone flaking around the edges of cracks but no substantial alteration to the overall form.(Berensmeyer 1978)

Cut	Ctxt	Feature type	Date	Large mammal	Medium mammal	Small mammal	MNI
13	14	Strip quarry	Medieval		2		1
	15		Post medieval	7		1	2
34	21	layer	Early medieval			1	1
	35	ditch	Medieval?		1		1

Table 2: Identifiable fragments and number of individuals

C.1.4 The most substantial amount of bone came from strip quarry **13**. The bone primarily represents a jaw bone and long bone fragments from a large mammal. No pathology, butchery or burning was present on any of the fragments recovered from the site.

#### **Discussion and Conclusions**

C.1.5 Due to the small nature of the assemblage and the poor fragmentation the collection has limited potential for providing more information on the activity that has taken place on site. A larger assemblage from an excavation may allow for further analysis of the faunal remains that can add the to site narrative.

## C.2 Environmental samples

By Rachel Fosberry

### **Introduction and Methodology**

C.2.1 Five bulk samples were taken during the evaluation from medieval ditches and a post-medieval layer. 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.

C.2.2 The total volume (up to eighteen 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).

### **Quantification**

C.2.3 For the purpose of this initial assessment, items such as seeds, cereal grains and legumes have been scanned and recorded qualitatively according to the following categories

# = 1-5, ## = 6-10, ### = 11-50, #### = 51+ specimens ##### = 100+ specimens

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

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

### **Results**

Sample No.	Context No.	Cut No.	Feature Type	Volume processed (L)	Cereals	Chaff	Legumes	Weed Seeds	Snails from flot	Charcoal <2mm	Charcoal > 2mm	Pottery	Large mammal bones
1	4	3	Ditch	14	#	0	0	0	++++	+	0	#	#
2	6	5	Ditch	16	#	0	0	0	++++	+	0	0	0
3	33	-	Layer	8	###	0	#	0	++++	+++	+	#	0
4	14	15	Ditch	18	##	#	#	#	++++	++	+	#	##
5	32	31	Ditch	8	##	0	0	#	++++	+	+	#	#

Table 3: Environmental samples quantification

C.2.4 All of the samples contain plant remains preserved by carbonization and include charcoal, cereal remains, legumes and weed seeds. Density and diversity of the plant remains are low and preservation is generally poor. Wheat (*Triticum* sp.) is the only

cereal type identifiable and a single rachis (stem) fragment is also only identifiable as wheat as the distinguishing characteristics of species type are absent. The legumes are abraded and are of the size of a pea or small bean (Fabaceae). Charred weed seeds include stinking mayweed (*Anthemis cotula*), dock (*Rumex* sp.) and clover (*Trifolium* sp.). Sample 4, fill 14 of ditch **15** also contains evidence of ostracods (aquatic crustaceans) and charophyte oogonia (algae) which suggests that the feature once held water.

### ***Discussion***

- C.2.5 The charred plant remains recovered from samples from Fisher's Lane consist of a general scatter of crop remains and associated weed seeds. It is likely that these remains have accumulated in the ditches and layer having blown across from the nearby habitation or through the burning of stubble in agricultural fields.
- C.2.6 Whilst precluding any further interpretation at this stage, the recovery of charred plant remains shows that there is the potential for their preservation at this site and any further excavation should include a targeted sampling strategy.



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## APPENDIX E. OASIS REPORT FORM

### Project Details

OASIS Number	<input type="text"/>
Project Name	<input type="text"/>
Project Dates (fieldwork) Start	<input type="text"/>
Finish	<input type="text"/>
Previous Work (by OA East)	<input type="text"/>
Future Work	<input type="text"/>

### Project Reference Codes

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

### Type of Project/Techniques Used

Prompt	<input type="text"/>
Development Type	<input type="text"/>

### Please select all techniques used:

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

### Monument Types/Significant Finds & Their Periods

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

Monument	Period	Object	Period
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District	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Parish	<input type="text"/>	
HER	<input type="text"/>	
Study Area	<input type="text"/>	National Grid Reference <input type="text"/>

### Project Originators

Organisation	<input type="text"/>
Project Brief Originator	<input type="text"/>
Project Design Originator	<input type="text"/>
Project Manager	<input type="text"/>
Supervisor	<input type="text"/>

### Project Archives

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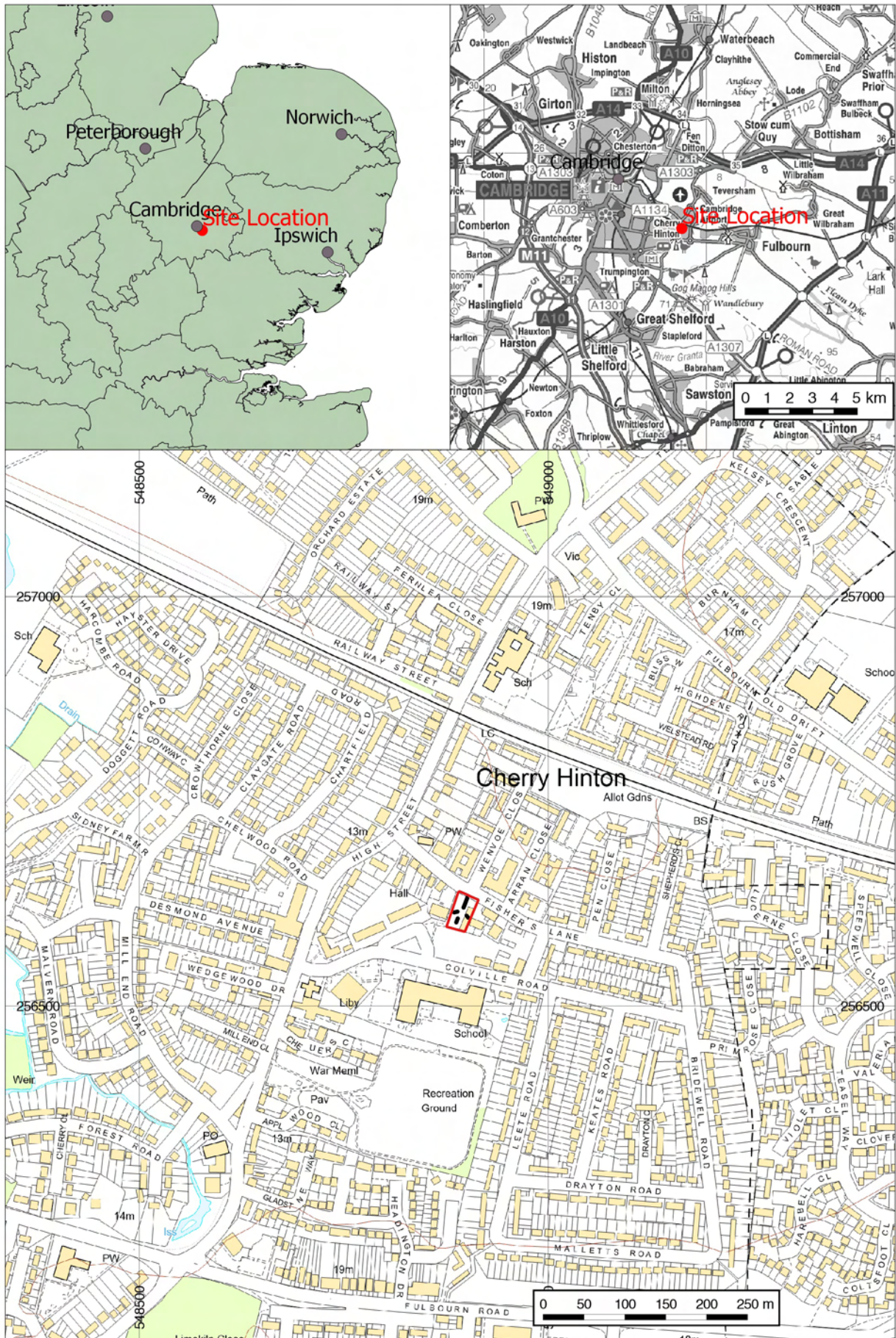
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Human Bones	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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Digital Media	Paper Media
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<input type="checkbox"/> Moving Image	<input type="checkbox"/> Manuscript
<input type="checkbox"/> Spreadsheets	<input type="checkbox"/> Map
<input type="checkbox"/> Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Matrices
<input type="checkbox"/> Text	<input type="checkbox"/> Microfilm
<input type="checkbox"/> Virtual Reality	<input type="checkbox"/> Misc.
	<input type="checkbox"/> Research/Notes
	<input type="checkbox"/> Photos
	<input type="checkbox"/> Plans
	<input type="checkbox"/> Report
	<input type="checkbox"/> Sections
	<input type="checkbox"/> Survey

### Notes:





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Figure 1: Site location showing archaeological trenches (black) in development area (red)

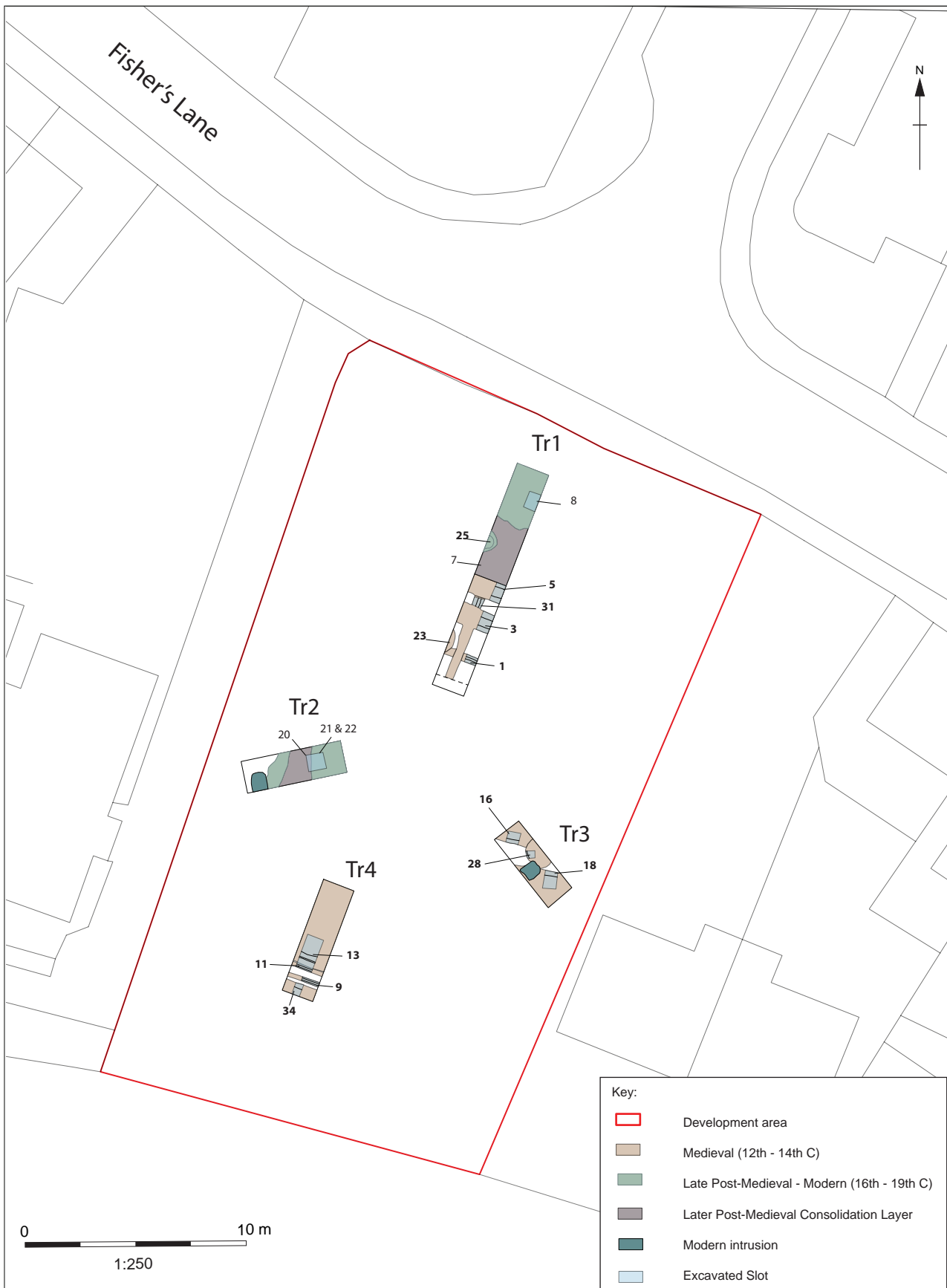


Figure 2: Trench Plan



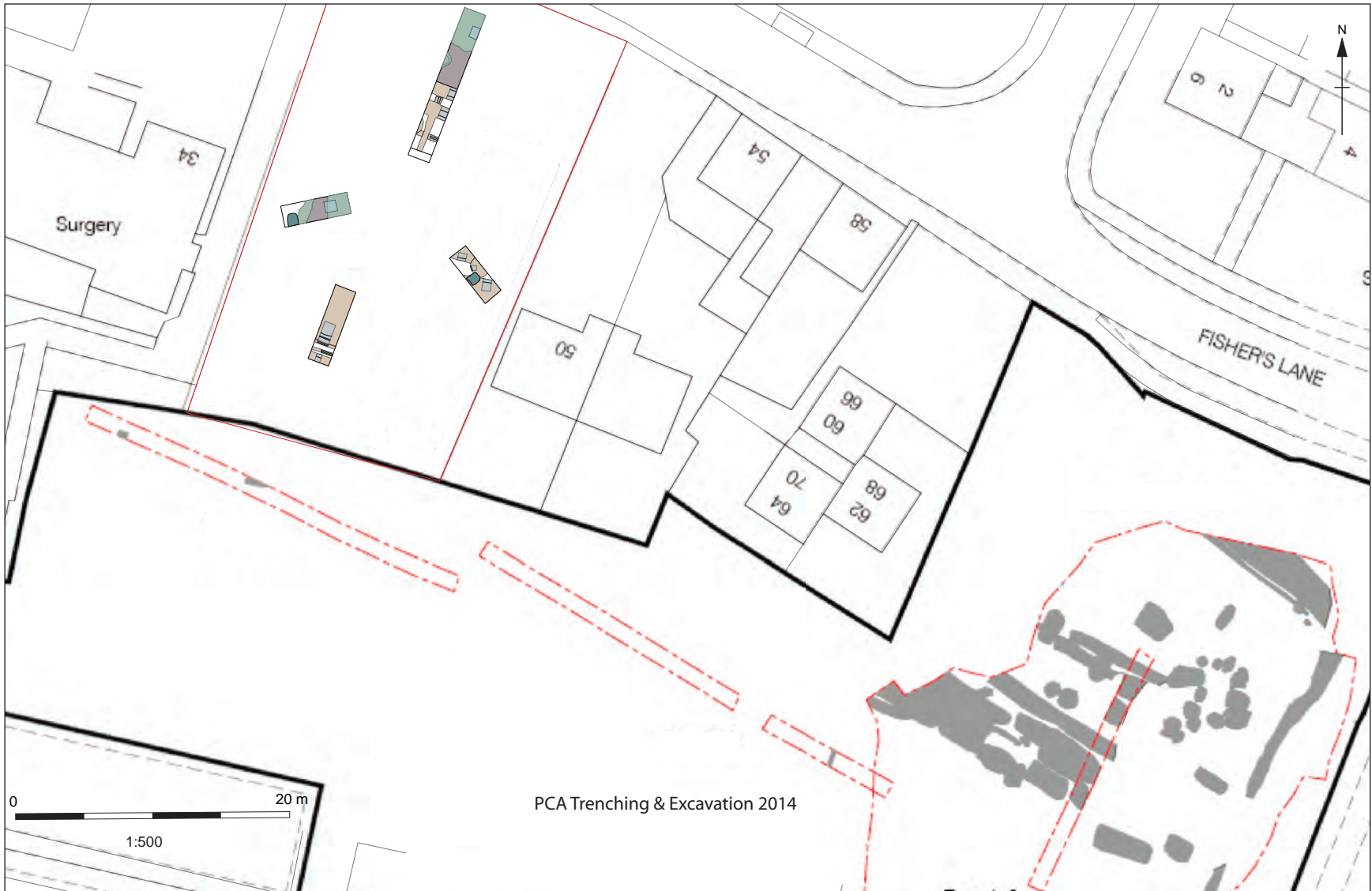


Figure 3: Trenching in relation to excavation undertaken to the east

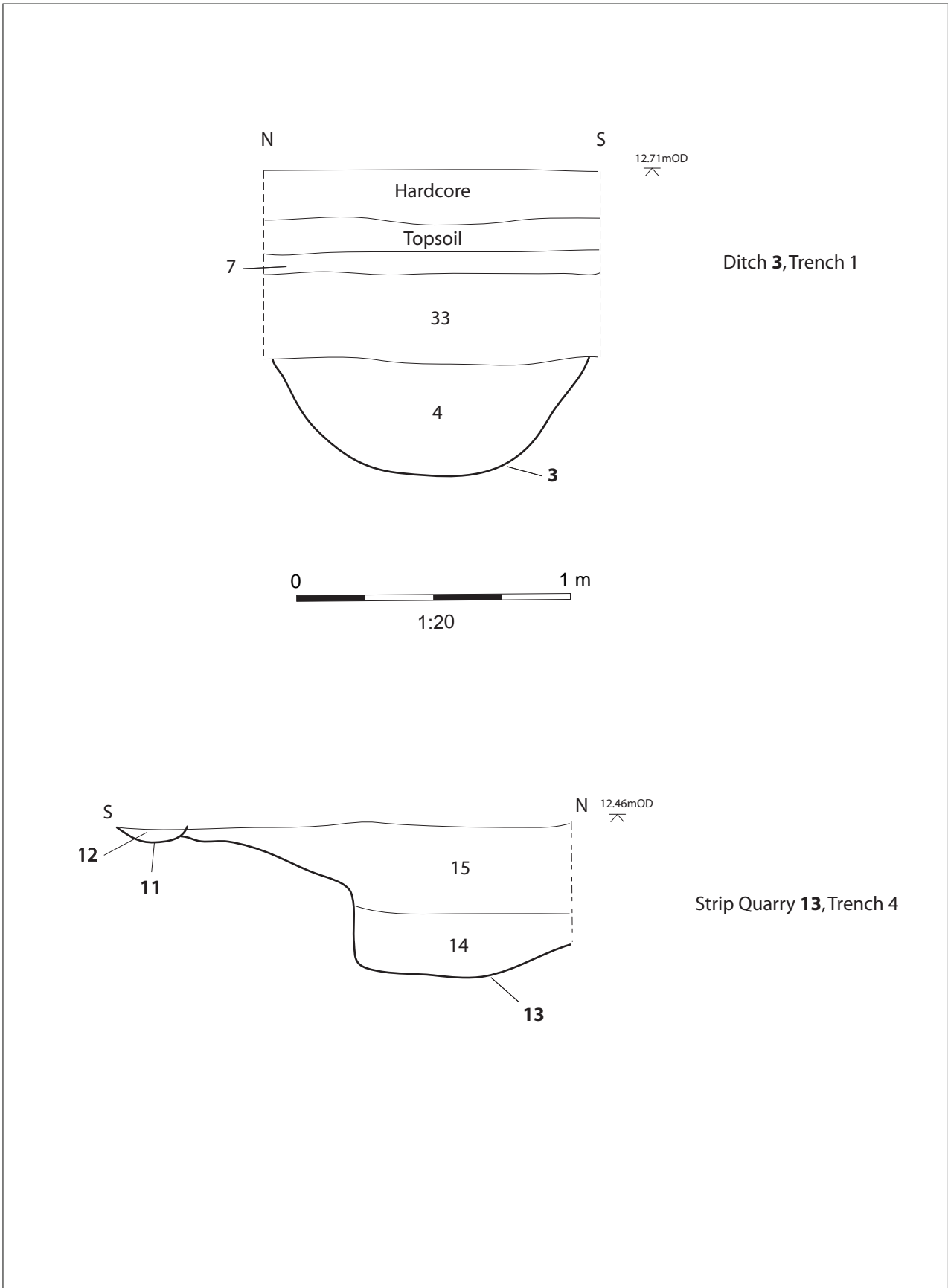


Figure 4: Sections





Plate 1: Trench 1, looking north-north-east



Plate 2: Ditch **31**, Trench 1, looking south-south-west





Plate 3: Ditch **3**, Trench 1, looking east-south-east



Plate 4: Well **28**, Trench 3, looking north-west



Plate 5: Medieval mace head (SF1) recovered from Deposit 22, Trench 4



### **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](mailto: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](mailto: 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](mailto: oaeast@oxfordarchaeology.com)  
w: <http://oxfordarchaeology.com>



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