LAND AT 40-64 COLVILLE ROAD & 1-9 AUGERS ROAD, CHERRY HINTON, CAMBRIDGE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION

June 2015

PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

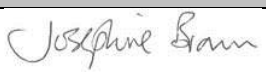
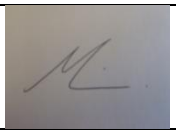
REPORT 12015

LAND AT 40-64 COLVILLE ROAD & 1-9 AUGERS ROAD, CHERRY HINTON, CAMBRIDGE

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION

Quality Control

Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd	
Project Number	K3617
Report Number	R12015

	Name & Title	Signature	Date
Text Prepared by:	Tom Woolhouse		June 2015
Graphics Prepared by:	Jennifer Simonson		June 2015
Graphics Checked by:	Josephine Brown		June 2015
Project Manager Sign-off:	Mark Hinman		June 2015

Revision No.	Date	Checked	Approved

Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
The Granary
Rectory Farm
Brewery Road
Pampisford
Cambridgeshire
CB22 3EN

Land at 40-64 Colville Road and 1-9 Augers Road, Cherry Hinton, Cambridge:

Archaeological Excavation. Post-Excavation Assessment

Local Planning Authority: **Cambridge City Council**

Central National Grid Reference: **TL 48952 56569**

Site Code: **CCRD14**

Planning Reference: **3/1129/FUL**

Report No. **R12015**

Written and researched by: **Tom Woolhouse**
Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd

Project Manager: **Mark Hinman**

Commissioning Client: **Keepmoat**

Contractor: **Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd**
Central Office
The Granary
Rectory Farm
Brewery Road
Pampisford
Cambridgeshire
CB22 3EN

Tel: **01223 845522**
E-mail: **mhinman@pre-construct.com**
Website: **www.pre-construct.com**

June 2015

CONTENTS

ABSTRACT

This report describes the results of an archaeological evaluation and excavation carried out by Pre-Construct Archaeology on land at 40-64 Colville Road and 1-9 Augers Road, Cherry Hinton, Cambridge (centred on OS NGR TL 48952 56569) between 2nd and 15th July 2014. The archaeological work was commissioned by Keepmoat in response to a planning condition attached to the construction of 33 new homes with associated services and landscaping. The aim of the work was to preserve by record any archaeological remains which would be damaged or destroyed by the new development.

The fieldwork identified an area of medieval settlement focused in the east of the site and comprising plot boundary ditches, two wells and chalk quarry, rubbish and cess pits. The associated pottery indicates a date range spanning the late 12th to mid 14th century, while the animal bone and environmental remains give some indications of the medieval economy and diet of the inhabitants. Two near-complete 13th-century green-glazed Hedingham ware jugs were found in one of the wells. The prevalence of jugs over cooking and storage vessels suggests moderately high status. The excavation was small relative to the large-scale excavations within the Saxon and medieval settlement at Church End/ Neath Farm, Cherry Hinton, 800m to the north-west. However, it provides a valuable insight into the character and chronology of medieval occupation in this part of the village, close to the High Street, which has seen far less archaeological investigation.

This report describes the archaeological remains recorded during the fieldwork, includes specialist analysis of the finds assemblages recovered and presents proposals for further research prior to publication in Proceedings of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 An archaeological excavation was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd (PCA) on land at 40-64 Colville Road & 1-9 Augers Road, Cherry Hinton, Cambridgeshire, CB1 9HR (centred on Ordnance Survey National Grid Reference (NGR) TL 48952 56569) between 2nd and 15th July 2014 (Figure 1; Plate 1).

1.2 The site is located in the Cherry Hinton ward of the City of Cambridge, 4.5km south-east of Cambridge city centre, and 240m east of Cherry Hinton High Street.

1.3 The archaeological work was commissioned by Keepmoat in response to a planning condition attached to the construction of 33 new residential units with associated access and services (Planning Reference 3/1129/FUL).

1.4 A trial trench evaluation of the site, carried out by PCA in May 2014 (Morgan-Shelbourne 2014; Figure 2), found boundary ditches and large pits containing pottery of 12th- to 14th-century date, indicating an area of medieval settlement. The remains were concentrated in the eastern third of the site, towards Augers Road. The archaeological features were significant enough to warrant further investigation and recording before they were damaged or destroyed by the proposed development.

1.5 The excavation was carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared by PCA (Hinman 2014a) in response to a Brief for archaeological Investigation issued by Andy Thomas of Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team (CCCHET) (Thomas 2014a). The evaluation was conducted in accordance with a WSI prepared by PCA (Hinman 2014b) in response to a Brief issued by CCCHET (Thomas 2014b).

1.6 The aim of the excavation was to 'preserve by record' any archaeological remains present in those areas of the site which would be affected by groundworks associated with the new development.

1.7 This Post-Excavation Assessment (PXA) describes the results of the

excavation and their significance, presents proposals for further analysis and research during the post-excavation phase of the project and provides a proposal for dissemination of the project results through publication in Proceedings of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society. Following completion of the project, the site archive will be deposited at Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeology Store.

2 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

2.1 The site is located in the Cherry Hinton ward of the City of Cambridge, 4.5km south-east of the city centre and 240m east of Cherry Hinton High Street (Figure 1). It is bounded by Colville Road to the south, Augers Road to the east and Fisher's Lane to the north (Figure 2). Prior to the excavation, the site was occupied by five blocks of modern single-storey bungalow-style dwellings, three of which (Nos. 40-48, 50-56 and 58-64) fronted onto Colville Road and two (Nos. 3-5 and 6-7) onto Augers Road. The area also included small gardens to the front and rear of the bungalows and a swathe of undeveloped open space between the back gardens of the bungalows and the back gardens of houses fronting onto Fisher's Lane. The general character of the area is suburban, with the historic core of Cherry Hinton lying a short distance to the west, along the High Street. Since the Second World War, Cherry Hinton has been absorbed by suburban housing developments extending out from the City of Cambridge to the west. With the exception of areas of retail and science parks extending along the main road east to Fulbourn, the area to the north and east of Cherry Hinton remains largely undeveloped open farmland.

2.2 The site lies on the east side of the Cam valley, 600m north-east of Cherry Hinton Brook, a tributary of the River Cam, which flows from its source at 'Giant's Grave', at the foot of the Gog Magog hills, down to the Cam floodplain. The stream flows north-west, becoming Coldham's Brook, before joining the Cam at Stourbridge Common, 4.5km away. The site is close to the 15m contour, the topography being generally flat.

2.3 The geological deposits that underlie Cambridgeshire predominantly date from the Cretaceous Period (140 to 65 million years ago). The geology is divided into a series of strata that outcrop in bands running north-east to south-west. These formations were laid down as successive marine deposits that have since been raised and tilted by tectonic processes in Tertiary times (British Geological Survey 2014; Website 1).

2.4 The area is underlain by grey chalk bedrock formed approximately 99-94

million years ago. This deposit was formed in a low-energy warm marine environment. The lower chalk beds comprise a chalk marl (West Melbury Marly Chalk Formation). In the south-eastern parishes of the district, the chalk is partly overlain by glacial boulder clay.

2.5 The soils of the area are of the Milton association. These consist of deep permeable calcareous fine loamy soils, which are often interspersed with river alluvium along the valley floors.

2.6 The marly chalk (13) was present on site at depths between 0.45 and 0.70m below present ground level, becoming slightly shallower to the north-west. The natural geology was overlain by a mid brown/ grey chalky sand layer (5) arising from disturbance of the upper levels of the natural chalk by past ploughing and other agricultural activity. This was present at depths of between 0.39 and 0.52m below present ground level, becoming slightly shallower to the north-west. The topsoil (4) was generally 0.40-0.50m deep and was sporadically overlain by modern building and garden rubble in the central and eastern areas of the site.

3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

3.1 A desk-based assessment detailing the archaeological and historical context of the site was prepared prior to the trial trench evaluation (Garwood 2013). This included a search of information held in Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record (HER). The HER data shows a considerable number of known sites and finds in Cherry Hinton and the surrounding area. Of particular significance is the extensive evidence for Saxon and medieval occupation found in several large-scale archaeological excavations at Church End, approximately 800m north-west of the present site.

3.2 The assessment suggested a moderate potential for prehistoric activity based on the frequency of prehistoric sites in the general area and the site's location within the Cam river valley close to a tributary stream (Coldham's/ Cherry Hinton Brook). The site also lies relatively close to a number of important prehistoric sites, with the scheduled Iron Age Wandlebury Camp c. 3km to the south, the Iron Age 'War Ditches' hillfort situated on Limekiln Hill, just south of Cherry Hinton, and a number of barrows and ring-ditches located just south of Fulbourn Road. Prehistoric, primarily Neolithic to Iron Age, activity appears to have been focused on the lower slopes of the Gog Magog Hills and particularly in the area of Limekiln Hill. Chance finds of Neolithic and Bronze Age flint tools are recorded in the general area of the site, while evidence of later Neolithic and Bronze Age activity has been found to the west, along the High Street, and to the east, adjacent to Fulbourn Hospital.

3.3 Despite its location close to the site of a Roman kiln, a Roman chalk quarry and a 2nd-century Roman farmstead, all located to the south of Fulbourn Road, evidence for Roman activity close to the site is limited. However, there is a general 'background noise' of activity across the area, with further occupation sites known to the north and east of the site.

3.4 The evolution of the modern settlement in Cherry Hinton appears to be complex. Based on the morphology of the present-day village and historical documentary evidence, it has been suggested that there were two separate

medieval settlements, at Church End and Mill End. Expansion southwards, particularly after Inclosure in c. 1810, took the form of linear development along the road - now the High Street - linking the two formerly separate settlements. The junction of this and Mill End Road gradually became the new centre of the village, leaving the parish church isolated at the north end of the High Street (Wareham and Wright 2002, 100-106).

3.5 Further levels of complexity have been revealed by large-scale open area archaeological excavations ahead of development at 63 Church End (Cessford and Dickens 2005) and 69-115 Church End (McDonald and Doel 2000; not published in any form), which revealed part of a substantial Saxon and early medieval settlement. The settlement originated in the Middle Saxon period but by the late 9th/ mid 10th century had developed into a substantial manorial estate centre occupying a 6ha+ 'D'-shaped enclosure (Cessford and Dickens 2005) and including a chapel or small church with an associated burial ground (McDonald and Doel 2000). The site largely went out of use in the late 11th or early 12th century, most likely in connection with the division of the Domesday manor of Hintona into two manors: Uphall in the north, probably on the same site as the 16th-century timber-framed Uphall Farm, and Netherhall in the south, close to Worts Causeway (Cessford and Dickens 2005, 65-7, 70-1; Wareham and Wright 2002, 107-8). The current church of St Andrew, first documented in 1201 (ibid., 113-15), was probably established as part of this same reorganisation.

3.6 Activity at 63 Church End continued after the abandonment of the manorial centre but took the form of ditches, pits, quarrying and wells in rear yards, probably behind individual properties fronting onto Church End Road (Cessford and Dickens 2005, 67-8). The associated pottery indicates a date range spanning the 12th to early 14th centuries for this 'phase'.

3.7 Excavation at Neath Farm, to the south-east of 69-115 Church End, has revealed further medieval occupation, dating to the 12th to early 15th century and comprising a series of adjoining rectangular enclosures with internal wells and posthole buildings (Cessford and Slater 2014).

3.8 Overall, the excavations at Church End present a picture of a late Saxon estate centre, abandoned as part of a major tenurial reorganisation after the Norman Conquest. Subsequent activity in the area was more agricultural in character, with the date ranges of the pottery from 63 Church End and Neath Farm suggesting a gradual north-west to south-east retrenchment in the later medieval period towards a core around St Andrew's Church and Uphall Manor, some 350m south-east of the Church End excavations (Cessford and Slater 2014, 58).

3.9 Opportunities for archaeological investigation elsewhere in Cherry Hinton have been limited, hence far less is known about the development of the modern core of the village centred along the High Street, and about the origins of settlement at Mill End. Excavations at Fulbourn Old Drift, close to St Andrew's Church, have revealed a roadside ditch along the High Street, established in the 10th-11th century, followed by two phases of 12th- to 14th-century back plots fronting onto it (Mortimer and Philips 2004; Fletcher 2005). At the opposite end of the High Street, evaluation beside the Cherry Hinton Brook has recorded 12th- to 13th-century soil layers apparently dumped to raise the level of flood-prone ground, and several possible medieval pits. One of the layers contained a substantially complete Ely Ware jug (Punchard 2008). Thus, at least three separate settlement foci can be identified: one focused on St. Andrew's Church, one at Church End which gradually retracted or shifted south-eastwards towards the parish church in the later medieval period, and one at Mill End close to the springhead. There may well have been others in the parish, for example, in the far south around the manor of Netherhall.

3.10 The cartographic evidence indicates that this area of Cherry Hinton, to either side of the High Street, was an area of old (pre-19th-century) enclosures taken out of the parish's open fields (Garwood 2013, fig. 4). Fisher's Lane, bounding the site to the north, has existed since at least the beginning of the 19th century (ibid.). Ordnance Survey maps show that during the 19th century, the site, though not developed, was crossed by a series of boundary ditches delineating back plots to the rear of the properties fronting onto

Fisher's Lane. These plots were swept away when the present council estate was built between 1955 and 1970.

3.11 A trial trench evaluation of the site, carried out by PCA in May 2014 (Morgan-Shelbourne 2014), found archaeological features comprising boundary ditches and large pits, focused in the eastern part of the site (Trench 3) (Figure 2). Finds included numerous sherds of late-12th- to 14th-century 'high medieval' pottery, particularly Hedingham ware and Ely ware and including numerous jug fragments, as well as animal bone. The features and finds were thought to reflect activity in medieval tofts/ messuages fronting onto Fisher's Lane, to the north. Trial trenches in the west and centre of the site (1 and 2, respectively) contained only two modern rubbish pits and an undated ditch.

4 METHODOLOGY

4.1 General (Figure 2)

4.1.1 The archaeological evaluation comprised 3 trial trenches between 23m and 43m long and 1.8m wide. These were distributed evenly across the site in order to provide a representative sample of the development area, while avoiding the buildings which were still extant prior to demolition.

4.1.2 The excavation, carried out after demolition, comprised a rectangular area in the east of the site measuring 1420m², centred on Evaluation Trench 3 where significant medieval remains had been identified.

4.2 Excavation Methodology

4.2.1 Ground reduction during the evaluation was carried out using a wheeled backhoe loader operating under close archaeological supervision; a 21 ton 360° tracked mechanical excavator was used to strip the excavation area (Plate 1). Topsoil and other overburden of low archaeological value was removed in spits down to the level of the undisturbed natural geological deposits where potential archaeological features could be observed and recorded.

4.2.2 Exposed surfaces were cleaned by trowel and hoe as appropriate and all further excavation was undertaken manually using hand tools.

4.3 Recording and Finds Recovery

4.3.1 The limits of excavations, heights above Ordnance Datum (m OD) and the locations of archaeological features and interventions were recorded using a Leica 1200 GPS rover unit with RTK differential correction, giving three-dimensional accuracy of 20mm or better.

4.3.2 Deposits or the removal of deposits judged by the excavating archaeologist to constitute individual events were each assigned a unique record number (often referred to within British archaeology as 'context numbers') and recorded on individual pre-printed forms (Taylor and Brown 2009). Archaeological processes recognised by the deposition of material are signified in this report by round brackets (thus), while events constituting the

removal of deposits are referred to here as ‘cuts’ and signified by square brackets [thus]. Where more than one slot was excavated through an individual feature, each intervention was assigned additional numbers for the cutting event and for the deposits it contained (these deposits within cut features being referred to here as ‘fills’). Multiple sections excavated across a single feature were later grouped together by unique ‘group numbers’ e.g. Ditch 1. Additionally, features of contemporary date and representing the same type of activity or land-use were assigned to interpretative groups e.g. 'Refuse Pits', 'Quarry Pits'). The record numbers assigned to cuts, deposits and groups are entirely arbitrary and in no way reflect the chronological order in which events took place. All features and deposits excavated during the evaluation and excavation are listed in Appendix 2. Artefacts recovered during excavation were assigned to the record number of the deposit from which they were retrieved.

4.3.3 Metal-detecting was carried out during the topsoil and subsoil stripping and throughout the excavation process. Archaeological features and spoil heaps were scanned by metal-detector periodically. Only objects of modern date were found and were not retained for accession.

4.3.4 High-resolution digital photographs were taken of all relevant features and deposits, and were used to keep a record of the excavation process. In addition, monochrome photographs were taken of significant features.

4.4 Sampling Strategy

4.4.1 Discrete features were half-sectioned, photographed and recorded by a cross-section scaled drawing at an appropriate scale (either 1:10 or 1:20). Where large or significant finds assemblages were present, features were subsequently 100% excavated for finds recovery.

4.4.2 Linear features were investigated by means of regularly-spaced slots amounting to 25% of their lengths. Where stratigraphic relationships between features could not be discerned in plan, relationship slots were also excavated and these were recorded as part of the GPS survey and noted on the relevant context sheets.

4.5 Environmental Sampling

4.5.1 A total of 22 bulk samples (generally 20-40 litres in volume) were taken to extract and identify micro- and macro-botanical remains. The aim of this sampling was to investigate the past environment and economy of the site, the diet of the medieval inhabitants and the agricultural basis of the settlement. An additional aim of the sampling was to recover small objects that are not readily recovered by hand-collection, such as metalworking debris and bones of fish and small animals. These samples were taken from sealed deposits.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

5.1 Overview and Phasing (Figures 2-5)

5.1.1 The archaeological remains were almost exclusively located in the eastern third of the site, close to Auger's Road and Fisher's Lane (around Trench 3). The western and central areas (Trenches 1 and 2) were empty except for two modern rubbish pits ([8] and [10]) and an undated south-west- to north-east-aligned ditch ([12]). The eastern part of the site contained surviving remains of an area of late-12th- to mid-14th-century 'high medieval' settlement, comprising plot boundary ditches, two wells, rubbish and cess pits and a number of large rectangular, flat-based pits which appear to have been dug to extract chalk.

5.1.2 The layout of the features - notably the alignments of the ditches parallel and perpendicular to Fisher's Lane - suggests that this was the focus of the occupation. The lane appears on maps from at least the early 19th century but is likely to be considerably earlier in view of the excavation results. The core of the settlement may be located to the north-west, further towards the modern High Street. Other aspects of layout also appear orderly, in particular the regular shape and size of the chalk quarry pits and the concentration of the majority of them in a clear line directly alongside (outside) the rear (south-western) boundary of the plot (Fig. 5). Beyond this line of pits, there were no other features, indicating a clear northward focus for the medieval activity.

5.1.3 Pottery provides the main evidence for chronology, with the assemblage almost all fitting a narrow late-12th- to mid-14th-century date range. A small quantity of possible late Saxon/ early medieval sherds are present alongside later fabrics but few need necessarily be earlier than the later 12th century. The St Neots ware is all of the developed sandy type dating to the 12th and 13th centuries; unfortunately there are no Thetford ware rims which could give a clearer indication of early or late/ pre- vs. post-Norman Conquest date (Sudds, pers. comm.). There is nothing definitively later than the mid 14th century.

5.1.4 Within the late-12th- to mid-14th-century period of occupation, stratigraphic relationships enable some division of the features into 'sub-phases' (Fig. 4). However, these divisions are not particularly informative for the interpretation of the site as they do not reflect any significant change in the layout or character of activity over time, and they are not widespread enough (that is, many features were discrete) for the phasing to be consistently applied without recourse to more subjective criteria such as apparent spatial relationships between features. For example, there is little in the way of stratigraphy to support the allocation of the quarry pits north of Ditch 8 to the latest sub-phase (Fig. 5) and this is instead based on the superficial impression that the earlier, seemingly orderly 'zoning' of chalk extraction activity in the area beyond the rear (south-western) boundary of the plot broke down at some point and began to encroach on the interior of the domestic curtilage. In fact, there is no almost no discernible difference in dates between the ceramic assemblages from features assigned to each of the three sub-phases, with Hedingham ware, particularly, being ubiquitous throughout. Perhaps the only exceptions to this are Ditches 2 and 4 (Boundaries 1 and 2), some of the slots through which contained St Neots and Thetford ware, indicating that the ditches may first have been laid out in the 12th century.

5.2 Boundary 1: Ditches 1 ([199]), 2 ([197]) and 3 ([174])

5.2.1 Three ditches aligned north-west to south-east were located in the north-east corner of the excavation (Plate 2). Ditch [199] extended for at least 11m (both ends continued beyond the limit of excavation) and was 0.75m+ wide with very steep, rounded sides and a flat base at a depth of 0.7m. It had two fills: a lower fill of light to mid yellowish-grey clay (209), which contained no finds, and an upper fill of dark grey silty clay (198), which contained Hedingham Ware jar and jug fragments, a residual Thetford ware sherd and an iron nail. Ditch [199] was truncated by Ditch [197], which also extended for 11m+ on the same alignment, was 1.9m wide and 0.46m deep with moderately steep sides and a rounded base, and had a fill of firm mid grey slightly silty clay (196) containing animal bone, Hedingham ware pottery and a coarse shell-tempered potsherd. A third ditch [174] (12m+ long x 0.3m

wide x 0.15m deep), aligned parallel to [197] and [199], also continued beyond the northern limit of excavation. It had near-vertical sides and a rounded base and, though less substantial than [197] and [199], is likely to have been a demarcation of the same boundary.

5.3 Boundary 2: Ditch 4 (Slots [105], [108], [116] and [118])

5.3.1 Boundary 2 consisted of a single, slightly irregular ditch on a north-east to south-west alignment, perpendicular to Boundary 1 (Plate 3). It extended for 25m between the limits of excavation and was 1.55m wide and 0.35m deep, although it was slightly narrower in places. It had steep, regular sides and a flat base and usually contained a single greyish clayey silt fill, although two fills were recorded in Slots [108] and [116]. Slot [105] contained cross-joining sherds of Ely ware and Hedingham ware jug fragments including a twisted rod handle, while Slot [108] contained numerous fragments from a Hedingham Ware strip jug. The pottery assemblage from Slot [116] is slightly earlier, possibly suggesting that this boundary was first laid out in the 12th century. Slot [108] (106) also contained a fragmented equid scapula (Rielly, Section 6.5).

5.4 Boundary 3: Ditches 5 ([218]=[216]), 6 ([194]) and 7 ([205], [189] and [16])

5.4.1 A group of three parallel ditches was located approximately 12m south-west of Boundary 1, on the same north-west to south-east alignment. Ditch 5 (11m+ long x 0.8m wide x 0.5m deep) was the earliest of the group and had a steep-sided rounded profile and a flattish base, with a single fill of loose greyish-brown silt with frequent chalk inclusions (219)=(217). Its north-west end was truncated by the terminus of Ditch 6; it was also cut by Well 1, Pit [183] and Quarry Pit [20].

5.4.2 Ditch 6 (4m+ long x 0.7m wide x 0.36m deep) extended north-west beyond the limit of excavation. To the south-east, it cut Ditch 5 and then terminated a short distance after. It had gradually sloping sides, a rounded base and a sterile mid brown silt fill (195). It was cut by Quarry Pit [192] and Ditch 7.

5.4.3 Ditch 7 (11m+ long x 1.2m wide x 0.4m deep) was the latest in this group of

ditches and had steep rounded sides, a rounded base and a fill of mid to dark grey clayey silt (206)=(188)=(14). A light grey clayey silt basal fill (15) was present in Slot [16]. Slots [205] and [16] contained Hedingham Ware and Ely Ware jug sherds (13th-century). Ditch 7 cut the terminus of Ditch 6 and Well 1; it was cut by Quarry Pit [132]. Ditch 7 terminated to the north-west in around the same location as Ditch 5; to the south-east the continuations of both ditches had been truncated away by the foundations of the former bungalows.

5.5 Boundary 4: Ditches 8 ([25]), 9 ([213]), 10 ([232]) and 11 ([235])

5.5.1 Ditch 8 extended north-west to south-east for 12m+, continuing beyond the excavation area to the west and having been truncated to the east by the foundations of the demolished bungalows. It delineated the south-western (rear) limit of the medieval domestic activity. It was 1.41m wide and 0.50m deep, with steep concave sides and a rounded base. It had a lower fill of light brown-grey clayey silt (24), which contained no finds, and an upper fill of light grey clayey silt (23), which contained local medieval coarseware sherds and animal bone.

5.5.2 Ditch 9 (7.25m+ long x 1.3m wide x 0.16m deep) was linear in plan and aligned north-west to south-east. It continued beyond the excavation area to the west; it ended in a rounded terminus to the east. It had gently-sloping sides, a slightly rounded base and a fill of light brownish-grey clayey silt (212) which contained no finds. It was cut by Pits [211] and [215].

5.5.3 Ditch 10 was linear in plan and appeared to be aligned broadly north-west to south-east (4m+ long x 1.2m wide x 0.5m deep) with moderately-steep rounded sides, a flat base and a fill of dark brown silt (233) which contained a piece of iron bar, possibly a fitting (Gaimster, Section 6.4). The ditch terminated cutting a quarry pit to the east; it continued beyond the excavation area to the west.

5.5.4 Ditch 11 was linear in plan and aligned broadly north-west to south-east (3m+ long x 0.57m wide x 0.34m deep) with steep concave sides, a rounded base and a single fill of dark brownish-grey clayey silt (234), which contained

no finds. It was cut by Pit [211] to the west.

5.6 Wells 1 and 2 ([187] and [122]) and Cess Pit [139]

5.6.1 Two medieval wells were present in the central northern part of the excavation area. They were identified as such on the basis of their shapes in plan, size, vertical sides and depth; neither was bottomed due to safety constraints. A third similar pit located in approximately the same area was recorded as a cess pit as it rounded to a base at a depth of 1.35m.

5.6.2 Well [187] (1.25m diameter x 1.10m+ deep) was circular in plan with vertical sides; its base was not reached (Figure 6, Section 130). The excavated portion had three fills: the lowest identified fill was a deep layer of firm dark grey silty clay (186). This was overlain by a shallow layer of firm dark grey clayey silt (185), sealed in turn by a layer of mid grey clayey silt (184). There was no difference in date between the pottery from the lower and upper fills, all of which dates to the 13th to mid-14th century. The upper fill also contained animal bone; the lower fill iron nail and strap fragments. The well cut Ditch 5 and was cut in turn by Pit [183] and Ditch 7 (Slot [189]).

5.6.3 Well [122] (1.52m x 1.45m wide x 1.16m+ deep) was circular in plan with straight, near-vertical sides (Figure 6, Section 110). The base of the feature was not reached due to safety constraints. Five fills were recorded. The lowest identified fill was a light purple/ grey clay (142), overlain by an orange-brown/ light grey mottled sandy clay (141), sealed in turn by a thick layer of light grey silty clay (121). Above this was a layer of light grey/ whitish clayey silt (133) and an upper fill of fairly loose mid grey clayey silt (140). Two near-complete green-glazed 13th-century Hedingham Ware jugs were found on top of fill (141) (Plates 4-5). The date range of the pottery from the uppermost fill of the well (140) could extend a little later. The well cut Pit [154].

5.6.4 Cess Pit [139] (1m diameter x 1.35m deep) was circular in plan with near-vertical sides and a rounded base. It had two fills: a shallow lower fill of dark greyish-brown silty clay with moderate charcoal inclusions (138), capped by a deep upper fill of mid greyish-brown fine silty sand with moderate charcoal

flecks and pieces (137), which contained animal bone and a few sherds of Hedingham Ware (13th-century) and residual Early Medieval Shelly Ware.

5.7 Refuse Pits ([168], [172], [103], [111], [165], [160], [163], [183], [176], [230]=[191], [136], [150], [124], [152], [127], [113], [120], [154], [156], [158], [215], [240], [226], [228], [29] and [31])

5.7.1 Twenty-six pits, generally circular or oval in plan and mainly fairly consistent in size, were identified in the northern part of the excavation area, the majority of them clustered together in the area north of Ditch 8 (Plate 6). The majority contained medieval pottery and other domestic-type rubbish including small amounts of animal bone and iron nails, suggesting the presence of buildings nearby. Some contained no finds and have been assigned to this period based on their similar size and shape to the medieval pits and their spatial positions within the same cluster of features. Two of the pits ([29] and [31]) were recorded during the evaluation; one pit [240] was not excavated. The pits are described below from north to south and west to east.

5.7.2 Pit [168] (1m diameter x 0.8m deep) was circular in plan with near-vertical sides and a rounded base. It had two fills: a shallow basal fill of firm mid greyish-brown silty clay with moderate charcoal flecks (167) and a deeper upper fill of firm light greyish-brown silty clay (166). Neither fill contained finds. It was cut by Ditch 3.

5.7.3 Pit [172] (0.65m long x 0.48m wide x 0.20m deep) was roughly rectangular in plan, with near-vertical sides and a flat base. It had a single fill of firm mid greyish-brown silty clay (171), which contained no finds.

5.7.4 Pit [103] (0.87m long x 0.77m wide x 0.33m deep) was circular in plan with steep, near-vertical sides and a flat base. It had two fills: a lower fill of light grey silt with lenses of yellowy-brown silt (102) and an upper fill of light to mid grey silt with frequent charcoal (101). Neither fill contained finds but the pit is likely to be medieval based on its similar size and form to the numerous medieval pits in the vicinity.

5.7.5 Pit [111] (1.34m long x 0.96m wide x 0.3m deep) was oval in plan with

slightly concave sides and a flat base. It had two fills: a lower fill of light grey/ yellowy-brown clayey sandy silt (110), representing slumped natural material, and an upper fill of mid to dark grey silt (109), which contained sherds of Thetford Ware, Early Medieval Sandy Ware and a single sherd of Hedingham Ware pottery. A late-12th-century date is likely.

5.7.6 Pit [165] (0.5m long x 0.44m wide x 0.17m deep) was roughly circular in plan with steep, straight sides and a flat base. It had a fill of dark greyish-brown clayey silt (164), which contained no finds. It truncated Pit [163].

5.7.7 Pit [160] (1m long x 0.8m wide x 0.23m deep) was rectangular in plan with steep concave sides and an irregular base. It had a single fill of loose mid brownish-yellow clayey silt (159), which contained no finds. It cut Pit [163].

5.7.8 Pit [163] (1.7m long x 0.9m wide x 0.32m deep) was oval in plan with moderately steep, concave sides and a flat base. It had two fills: a lower fill of dark grey/ brown clayey silt (162), which contained animal bone, and an upper fill of mottled dark grey/ brown clayey silt with light orangey-white clayey sand lenses (161). It was cut by Pits [160] and [165].

5.7.9 Pit [183] (1.85m diameter x 0.64m deep) was circular in plan with steep concave sides and a flat base (Figure 6, Section 130). It had two fills: a lower fill of compact dark grey clayey silt (182) and an upper fill of firm mid grey clayey silt (181), which contained medieval pottery (17 sherds; 77g) including a fragment from a possible anthropomorphic Grimston Ware jug. The assemblage as a whole is 13th-century in date. The pit cut Ditch 5 and Well 1.

5.7.10 Pit [176] (1.4m long x 1.3m wide x 0.75m deep) was circular in plan with vertical sides and a flat base. It had a single fill of firm dark brown clayey silt (175), which contained 17 sherds (97g) of medieval pottery, including Hedingham Ware and a jar rim in a coarse sandy calcareous fabric. The ceramic assemblage dates to the 13th century.

5.7.11 Pit [230]=[191] (1.8m long x 1.75m wide x 0.80m deep) was circular in plan with near-vertical sides and a flat base. It had a single fill of dark grey clayey

silt with occasional lenses of redeposited chalk (231)=(190). The pit contained 13th-century pottery including a Hedingham Ware jug rim with dot and circle stamps on the neck.

5.7.12 Pit [136] (1.39m long x 0.99m wide x 0.4m deep) was oval in plan with steep, concave sides with a flat base. It had a single fill of light brownish-grey clayey silt (135), which contained two small Hedingham Ware sherds (13th-century) and a residual Mesolithic/ Early Neolithic flint blade (Bishop, Section 6.1).

5.7.13 Pit [150] (2m long x 1.73m wide x 0.74m deep) was roughly circular in plan with steep, generally straight sides and a slightly uneven base. It contained two fills: a lower fill of fairly loose light brownish-grey clayey silt with frequent charcoal (149), which contained a burnt stone and a sherd of medieval coarseware (late-12th- to 14th-century), and an upper fill of loose mid greyish-brown clayey silt with frequent charcoal and orange sand lenses (148). It truncated Pit [152] and was truncated by Pit [120].

5.7.14 Pit [124] (1.41m long x 1.6m wide x 0.44m deep) was circular in plan with moderately-steep concave sides and a rounded base. It was filled with mid brownish-grey clayey silt with frequent chalk and flint inclusions (123), which contained a piece of iron sheet and several sherds of Hedingham Ware and Hedingham coarseware, including jug and jar fragments (mid-12th - to mid-14th-century). It was cut by Pit [127].

5.7.15 Pit [152] (2.2m long x 0.5m wide (truncated) x 0.49m deep) was obscured in plan as it was cut by Pits [120] and [150], but it appeared to be oval with steep, concave sides and a flat base. It was filled with mid brownish-grey clayey silt (151), which contained part of a copper-alloy buckle (SF 101; see Gaimster, Section 6.4).

5.7.16 Pit [127] (1.39m long x 1.4m wide x 0.69m deep) was circular in plan with steep sides and a slightly concave base. It had two fills: a lower fill of light brownish-grey clayey silt with moderate charcoal inclusions and orange-brown flecks (126) and an upper fill of mid greyish-brown clayey silt with frequent chalk, charcoal and sand inclusions (125). The pit contained eight

sherds (86g) of pottery including Hedingham Ware and an unsourced medieval coarseware (mid-12th- to mid-14th-century), and possible struck flint. It cut Pit [124].

5.7.17 Pit [113] (1.63m long x 1.4m wide x 0.33m deep) was oval in plan with steep, slightly concave sides and a flat base. It had a single fill of mid grey clayey silt (112), which contained the partial skeleton of a cat (Rielly, Section 6.5) and a small quantity of pottery including Ely Ware and Hedingham Ware (12th- to mid-14th-century).

5.7.18 Pit [120] (1.6m long x 1.47m wide x 0.36m deep) was circular in plan with steep sides and a flat base. It truncated Pits [150] and [152]. It had a single fill of mid grey clayey silt (119) containing a single Ely Ware jar sherd (13th- to 14th-century), brick/ tile, animal bone and shell.

5.7.19 Pit [154] (1.16m in diameter x 0.32m deep) was circular in plan with steep concave sides and a flat base. It had a fill of mid greyish-brown sandy silt (153), which contained a fragment of shell-tempered pottery (11th- to 14th-century). The potsherd could be early medieval but is hard-fired. The pit was cut by Well 2.

5.7.20 Pit [156] (0.41m long x 0.19m wide x 0.08m deep) was severely-truncated by Pits [154] and [158] but it appeared to be roughly square in plan, with steep sides and a flat base. It had a single fill of light grey clayey silt (155), which contained no finds. It was cut by Pits [154] and [158], so was medieval or earlier.

5.7.21 Pit [158] (0.75m long x 0.42m wide x 0.48m deep) was circular in plan with steep, slightly irregular sides and a concave base. It contained sterile mid greyish-brown silty clay (157). It was cut by Well 2, so was medieval or earlier.

5.7.22 Pit [215] (1.3m long x 0.7m wide x 0.12m deep) was oval in plan with steep concave sides, a flattish base and a mid greyish-brown clayey silt fill (214), which contained a Hedingham coarseware sherd. It cut Ditch 9.

5.7.23 Pit [226] (1.9m+ long x 0.77m wide x 0.22m deep) appeared to be approximately circular in plan with sloping sides and a rounded base. It had a single fill of mid grey/ brown clayey silt (227), which contained no finds. It was truncated by Pits [223] and [228], so was medieval or earlier.

5.7.24 Pit [228] (2m long x 0.65m wide x 0.3m deep) had an elongated oval shape in plan, with steep rounded sides and a concave base. It had a single fill of mid grey/ brown clayey silt (229), which contained no finds. It cut Pit [226].

5.7.25 Pit [29] (0.85m long x 1.19m wide x 0.32m deep) was circular in plan with moderate concave sides and a rounded base. It contained a single fill of mid grey clayey silt (28) with occasional chalk and flint inclusions, which contained 12th- to 13th-century pottery. Pit [29] cut Pit [31] to the south.

5.7.26 Pit [31] (1.80m+ long x 1.2m wide x 0.37m deep) was oval in plan with moderately-sloping concave sides and a rounded base. It contained a single fill of mid grey clayey silt (30) with occasional chalk and flint inclusions, which contained no finds. Pit [31] was cut by Pit [29] to the north.

5.8 Quarry Pits ([238], [211], [223], [239], [204], [237]=[27], [129]=[222], [147], [192], [180], [170], [132], [20], [22] and [178]

Pits [238], [211], [223], [239], [204], [237]=[27], [129]=[222] and [147]

5.8.1 A row of eight large rectangular pits was aligned along the south side of Ditch 8, presumed to be the rear boundary of the medieval domestic plot. The pits generally respected each other's positions, with little intercutting between them. All were of similar size and had steep to vertical sides and flat bases. They were probably dug to extract marly chalk, possibly for use in the construction or maintenance of buildings e.g. in lime-wash. Their regular size and form indicates a degree of organisation to the chalk extraction. It is possible that each quarry pit represents a cartload or other standardized measure for which a fixed sum of money would be paid, although this is conjectural. As the excavated pits were found to be identical in date and function, two others in this group ([238] and [239]) were not sampled. 'High medieval' pottery was found in all of the excavated pits but quantities of finds were small and represent incidental inclusions of material

that found its way into them through natural processes rather than deliberately-dumped waste.

5.8.2 Pit [211] (4.2m long x 3.6m wide x 0.54m deep) was rectangular in plan with vertical sides and a flat base. It had a mid brownish-grey clayey silt fill (210), which contained two Hedingham coarseware sherds (mid-12th- to mid-14th-century AD) and a piece of earlier medieval shelly ware. It cut Ditches 9 and 11.

5.8.3 Pit [223] (3.2m long x 2.1m wide x 0.45m deep) was roughly rectangular in plan with steep sides and a more-or-less flat base. Its long axis was aligned north-west to south-east. It had two fills: the lower fill was a mid greyish-brown clayey silt with frequent redeposited chalk inclusions (225), which contained animal bone and a Hedingham Ware jug rim fragment with stamped circle decoration (13th-century); the upper fill was a mid grey/ brown clayey silt (224) containing shell and individual sherds of Hedingham Ware and residual Thetford Ware, the latter with internal scorching and burnt residue. The feature cut Pit [226].

5.8.4 Pit [204] (4m long x 2.25m wide x 0.76m deep) was rectangular in plan with near-vertical sides and a flat base. Its long axis was orientated north-west to south-east. It contained four fills (Plate 8). The basal fill was a mid grey clayey silt (202), which contained an iron nail. This was overlain by a lens of redeposited chalk, above which was a similar mid grey clayey silt deposit (201) containing an iron nail and two small sherds of medieval pottery. This was overlain in turn by a thin layer of dark grey/ black charcoal-rich silty clay (203), which appeared to have been tipped or fallen in from the north and might represent the stain from a decayed timber. The uppermost fill was a mid grey clayey silt containing lenses of redeposited chalk (200), which also contained a potsherd and nail fragments. The few sherds of glazed Hedingham ware from the pit indicate a mid-12th- to mid-14th-century date.

5.8.5 Pit [237]=[27] was rectangular in plan (6m long x 3m wide x 0.23m deep) with concave sides and a rounded base. A test pit was dug into the mid grey/ brown clayey silt fill (236)=(26) and a soil sample taken due to the

presence of large numbers of snail shells. Pit [237] was recorded a ditch [27] during the trial trench evaluation. It contained 12th- to 14th-century pottery and iron nail fragments.

5.8.6 Pit [129]=[222] (5.3m long x 2.25m (max.) wide x 0.59m (max.) deep) was rectangular in plan, with slightly rounded corners (Plate 7). Its long axis was aligned west-north-west to east-south-east. It had straight, near-vertical edges and a flat base. Slots (1.5m) were excavated at both ends. Both contained two fills: a lower fill of redeposited natural (128)=(221) and an upper fill of mid bluish-grey sandy silt (134)=(220). Fill (220) contained a few sherds of Hedingham coarseware including a jar rim (mid-12th- to mid-14th-century), in addition to shell and iron nails.

5.8.7 Pit [147] (2.43m long x 1.88m wide x 1.01m deep) was rectangular in plan with straight, vertical sides and a flat base (Figure 6, Section 115). Its lower fill was a mid to dark greyish-brown clayey silt (146), which contained two jug sherds, one in Ely Ware and one in Hedingham Ware, in addition to animal bone and struck flint. This was sealed by thin, sterile capping layers of dark yellowish-brown sandy silt (145) and light to mid orangey-yellow clayey sand with frequent chalk flecks (144), which had both been tipped in from the north-east side of the pit and neither of which contained finds. The uppermost fill was a thick mid brownish-grey sandy silt with frequent lenses of redeposited natural clayey chalk (143). The pottery from the lower fill indicates a 13th- to mid-14th-century date.

Pits [192], [180], [170], [132], [20], [22] and [178]

5.8.8 Seven other chalk quarry pits, identical in form to those aligned along the rear boundary of the medieval plot, although generally slightly smaller, were scattered across the northern part of the excavation area, to the north of Ditch 8. As these were located in the same area as the domestic rubbish pits and wells, it is possible that they represent a later phase of chalk extraction, perhaps taking place at a time when medieval occupation in the area had declined and the earlier clear separation of space between quarrying outside the southern boundary and domestic activity within the ditched plot had broken down. However, there is no direct support for this in

the date of the associated pottery and it remains based on a superficial impression of the spatial positioning of features. Indeed, the relatively large quantity of finds in Pit [180], and the generally larger quantities of finds in all the pits in this group relative to the pits south of Ditch 8, belies any notion of a decline in activity by the time these pits were being dug.

5.8.9 Pit [192] (3m long x 1.3m wide x 0.58m deep) was roughly rectangular in plan with steep, near-vertical sides and a flat base. It had a single fill of loose greyish-brown silt (193), which contained medieval shell-tempered pottery, possibly dating to the first half of the 13th century. The pit truncated Ditch 6.

5.8.10 Pit [180] (2.8m long x 1.4m wide x 0.86m deep) was roughly square in plan with steep, near-vertical sides and a flat base. It had a single fill of dark greyish-brown clayey silt (179), which contained a large (for the site) assemblage of medieval pottery, including Ely Ware, Hedingham Ware, medieval coarseware and individual residual sherds of Thetford and St Neots Ware, in addition to animal bone and shell. The pottery indicates a 13th-century date.

5.8.11 Pit [170] (2.31m long x 1.01m wide x 0.44m deep) was oval/ rectangular in plan with steep concave sides and a flat base. It was filled with loose light to mid bluish-grey sandy silt (169), which contained small numbers of tile fragments, animal bone, struck flint and 12 sherds (70g) of medieval pottery including Ely Ware and several Hedingham Ware jug fragments (13th- to mid-14th-century).

5.8.12 Pit [132] (3.5m long x 1.5m wide x 0.6m deep) was rectangular in plan with near-vertical sides and a flat base. It had two fills: a thin lower fill of firm mid greyish-brown silty clay with moderate charcoal inclusions (131) and a deeper upper fill of light greyish-brown silty clay (130), which contained two sherds of Hedingham coarseware, a sherd of Ely Ware and a (residual) fragment from a large Thetford Ware jar. The pit truncated Ditch 7. A 13th- to mid-14th-century date is likely.

5.8.13 Pit [20] (1.80m+ long x 2.41m wide x 1m+ deep) was identified during the

evaluation. It was rectangular in plan with near-vertical sides and was not fully excavated due to its considerable depth. It contained three fills: a lower fill of light brownish-grey clayey silt (19), which contained no finds, a middle fill of mid grey clayey silt with frequent chalk and flint inclusions (18), which contained 12th- to 13th-century pottery, and an upper fill of dark grey clayey silt (17) with occasional chalk and flint inclusions, which contained 13th-century pottery and animal bone.

5.8.14 Pit [22] (1.80m+ long x 2.11m wide x 0.25m deep) was recorded as a ditch during the evaluation. It was rectangular in plan with its long axis aligned north-west to south-east. It had slightly sloping concave sides and a rounded base. It contained a single fill of mid grey clayey silt (21) with occasional chalk and flint inclusions, which contained 13th- to 14th-century pottery, animal bone and an iron nail.

5.8.15 Pit [178] (3m long x 1.27m wide x 0.10m deep) was rectangular in plan with gently-sloping concave sides and a flat base. It had a single fill of mid bluish-grey sandy silt (177), which contained a few sherds of Hedingham Ware and unsourced medieval coarseware (13th-century), in addition to animal bone and struck flint. The feature had probably been severely truncated by the 20th-century buildings in this part of the site and only the base of the pit survived.

6 THE FINDS

6.1 Lithics

By Barry Bishop

Introduction

6.1.1 The excavations at the above site resulted in the recovery of five struck flints. This report describes the assemblage and discusses its archaeological significance. It should be read in conjunction with the catalogue which provides further details of each piece (Appendix 3). Metrical descriptions follow the methodology of Saville (1980). All of the pieces were recovered from medieval or later contexts and can be regarded as residually deposited.

Type	Decortication flake	Flake	Chip <15mm	Prismatic blade	Conchoidal chunk
No.	1	1	1	1	1

Table 1: Classification/ quantification of the lithic material

Description

6.1.2 The raw materials used to manufacture the struck pieces all comprise good knapping-quality, fine-grained, translucent flint that ranges from dark grey to light brown in colour. Cortex is rough and thin, with many pieces also exhibiting thermal-fracture surfaces. This indicates the raw materials were gathered from derived sources, most likely local superficial deposits overlying the chalk and possibly also from remnants of the glacial tills that are present in the vicinity.

6.1.3 The assemblage is in a variable condition but most pieces show only light chipping and abrasion and it is likely that they were recovered from close to where originally discarded.

6.1.4 The only clearly dateable piece is the competently-produced blade from Pit

[136] (135), which is characteristic of Mesolithic or Early Neolithic industries. This also shows possible evidence of having been utilized but its heavily-recorticated state has resulted in some disintegration of its edges, hampering identification. The remaining pieces are chronologically undiagnostic although the flake from (135), which is thick and short, and the badly struck flake from Quarry Pit [147] (146), are perhaps most reminiscent of later prehistoric flint-work, particularly that of the later second or first millennia BC. The conchoidal chunk from Pit [127] (125) may be a fragment from a disintegrated irregularly-reduced core which, if so, would also fit comfortably within later prehistoric flint-working industries.

Significance and Recommendations

6.1.5 The struck flint provides evidence for prehistoric activity not otherwise represented in the structural record from the site, but which has been widely attested to the south and east of Cambridge through recent excavation. Due to the size of the assemblage, no further analytical work is warranted. It does, however, hold some significance in that it represents evidence for later prehistoric activity at the site which can also contribute to broader understandings of landscape occupation. It is therefore recommended that it is recorded in the Historic Environment Record and a brief mention included in any published account of the fieldwork.

6.2 Medieval Pottery

By Berni Sudds

6.2.1 The assemblage recovered from the evaluation and excavation amounts to 358 sherds, weighing 7280g. The fabrics range in date from the late 9th to 14th century, although the vast majority of the pottery dates from the mid 12th to mid 14th century, with a distinct peak during the 13th century. The condition of the pottery is variable but two complete 13th-century Hedingham ware strip jugs from Well 2 represent remarkable survivals, most likely lost when collecting water (Plate 5).

6.2.2 The pottery from site has been provisionally identified and catalogued by sherd count, weight and estimated vessel equivalent (by percentage rim

present). The fabrics were examined under x20 magnification and recorded using a system of mnemonic codes based on common name. As far as possible these comply with those previously used in Cambridgeshire and more specifically within Cherry Hinton (Blinkhorn 2006; Hall and Cessford 2014). This data has been entered into a Microsoft Access database. A summary of the assemblage by context, with date ranges and suggested spot dates, appears in Appendix 4.

Composition of the Assemblage

6.2.3 The range of fabric types recovered from Colville Road is fairly typical of settlement within the vicinity of Cherry Hinton and also the broader region, consisting of local and regional coarsewares and glazed wares (Table 2; Hall and Cessford 2014).

Fabric code	Common name	Date range		SC	Weight	EVE
THET	Thetford-type ware	850	1150	11	143	
NEOT	St Neots-type ware	850	1150	2	19	
EMG	Early medieval gritty	1000	1200	3	16	
EMS	Early medieval sandy ware	1000	1200	8	102	
EMSH	Early medieval shell-tempered ware	1000	1200	1	6	
SHELL	Shell-tempered ware	1000	1300	2	13	
DVPNT	Developed St Neots-type ware	1125/50	1250	5	265	
HEDC	Hedingham coarseware	1150	1350	48	440	0.19
HEDI	Hedingham fineware	1150	1350	118	4751	1.61
MCW	Medieval coarseware	1175	1400	17	111	
MCW CALC	Medieval coarseware (calcareous)	1175	1400	2	18	0.08
MCW IR	Medieval coarseware (iron-rich)	1175	1400	15	122	0.05
MCW ISQ	Medieval coarseware (Iron-stained quartz)	1175	1400	17	118	0.11
MEL	Medieval Ely ware	1200	1400	57	730	0.42
GRIM	Grimston ware	1175	1400	3	5	
MISC CW	Miscellaneous coarseware	1100	1400	1	1	
MISC GL	Miscellaneous glazed wares	1100	1400	8	39	0.15

Table 2: The pottery types. EVE = Estimated vessel equivalent by

percentage rim present; SC = sherd count; Wg = weight. Evaluation pottery not included in totals.

6.2.4 Early pottery is relatively sparse but is largely comprised of regional Thetford-type ware and St Neots-type ware, traditions that dominate assemblages of late Saxon and early medieval date in Cambridgeshire. Just two forms can be identified: a storage jar and a spouted pitcher, both in Thetford-type ware. Handmade early medieval coarsewares appear at some point during the 11th century, as occurs across much of central and south-eastern Britain. The reason why handmade production resurfaced and co-existed with the established and widespread late Saxon wheel-thrown traditions has been variously put down to demand in the face of rising population, as in Colchester (Cotter 2000, 353), to fashion, or a change in cooking habits (Hurst 1976, 318 and 342-3; L. Blackmore pers. comm.). The small assemblage from Colville Road can elucidate little in this respect, particularly as just one jar rim is present. Interestingly, no early medieval coarsewares appear to have been recovered at Neath Farm, to the north (Hall and Cessford 2014), although they were recovered from 69-115 Church End (Sudds 2000).

6.2.5 The later medieval assemblage, dating from the mid 12th century, accounts for the majority of the material recovered. As with the earlier pottery the range of types recovered is typical for Cherry Hinton but the relative composition is unusual and potentially significant. Glazed wares typically form a relatively minor component of rural settlement assemblages, as demonstrated at the Neath Farm site, but are present at Colville Road in slightly greater numbers than the coarsewares.

6.2.6 Of course, as we are dealing with a relatively small assemblage, it should be borne in mind that there is an increased chance it is not representative of ceramic consumption in the vicinity. The EVE values are also biased, with Hedingham wares inflated by the recovery of the two complete jugs. The breakdown of form presented below (Table 3) is also heavily biased towards jugs due to the positive identification of non-diagnostic body sherds through

the presence of glaze or decoration. It is likely that a significant proportion, although not all, of the unglazed body sherds derive from jars and bowls that are too small to be identified to type, giving a much greater number of coarseware forms than indicated. Nonetheless, taking these caveats into consideration, glazed jugs comprise the largest component of the site assemblage. Reasons for this are considered further below.

Form code	Sherd count	Weight (grams)	REVE
Bowl /dish	1	14	0.03
Jar	9	167	0.45
Non-diagnostic body sherds (probably from jar and bowl forms)	171	1405	0.13
Storage jar	1	69	
Jugs	134	5037	2
Jug /pitcher	1	185	
Spouted pitcher	1	22	

Table 3: Vessel forms

6.2.7 The glazed wares derive largely from Hedingham, which is perhaps to be expected given the wide distribution of this industry, high quality of the jugs and location of the kilns some 25 miles to the south-east of Cambridge (Walker 2012). The fabric type identified on site equates to the sandier variant described by Cotter, associated mostly with strip jugs (Cotter 2000, 76). Indeed, nearly half the sherds derive from stamped-strip jugs of 13th-century date, and possibly more if the plain sherds represent undecorated elements of the same jugs. Just a few sherds of finer Hedingham ware fabric were recovered, which are most frequently associated with early rounded jugs (ibid.). It is possible that some of what was classified as Essex/ East-Anglian redware during the evaluation is also from Hedingham.

6.2.8 The two complete Hedingham rounded jugs from Well 2 are both stamped-strip jugs dating to the 13th century (Plate 5; Cotter 2000, 80-1). The smaller of the two has three rows of ring and dot stamped clay pads to the neck. The larger jug has a collared neck with two rows of segmented ring and dot stamped clay pads. Both have applied, slightly diagonal strips to the body,

twisted rod handles and a mottled green glaze. The bases of both are sagging, the smaller decorated with light frilling and the larger with continuous deep thumbnail impressions. The spout survives only on the larger jug, represented by a slight depression to the inside of the rim. The latter, incipient pouring lip type, occurs most frequently in the assemblage, although at least one applied bridge spout is present.

6.2.9 At Neath Farm, Hedingham wares were slightly more common than Ely Wares, although it is not clear how many of the latter are from glazed jugs. Ely Ware also represents the next most common regional ware at Colville Road, of which the majority of sherds are from glazed jugs, but proportionally they form a much less significant component of the assemblage. The remaining provenanced glazed wares at Colville Road originate from Grimston, also representing a minor ware at Neath Farm, but in contrast to the latter site, no Scarborough or Lyveden/ Stanion wares were recovered. One of the Grimston jug sherds from Pit [183] fill (181) exhibits impressed fingernail impressions in a row that possibly represents part of a beard from an anthropomorphic jug. The Medieval Ely jugs are much plainer and more crudely made by comparison. The three miscellaneous glazed ware vessels may represent variants of the Hedingham ware industry, or possibly part of the broader East Anglian/ Essex redware tradition.

6.2.10 The coarsewares are largely comprised of almost equal quantities from Hedingham and a range of types that are likely to be of more local origin, developing out of the early medieval tradition. The latter are sandy, some with large grits and others containing calcareous inclusions or made from iron-rich clays. The Hedingham coarsewares are largely reduced and have a fine matrix containing occasional to moderate sand. Jar forms dominate in both groups, although at least one bowl or dish is present amongst the more local types, and possibly more, given the presence of a couple of in-turned rims. The jar rims in both traditions are thickened, clubbed, squared and everted and flat-topped. The single Medieval Ely Ware jar rim recovered is everted and expanded. A few sherds of shell-tempered ware and Developed St Neots-type ware were also recovered, the latter including a jug or pitcher

and a jar.

Dating

6.2.11 Although residual, the presence of both Thetford-type ware and St Neots-type ware indicate that activity pre-dating the mid 12th century is likely to have been taking place in the vicinity of site. Given the small number of sherds, however, this is likely to have been relatively limited. Indeed, the earliest dated groups on site are comprised of early medieval wares in combination with Developed-St Neots ware, and sometimes small quantities of medieval coarsewares, suggesting that occupation is not likely to have occurred in any tangible form until the second half of the 12th century.

6.2.12 By far the most significant component of the assemblage dates to the 13th century, typified by combinations of Hedingham products and medieval coarsewares. The large numbers of stamped strip jugs are particularly diagnostic of this date. Deposits containing less diagnostic sherds and decoration may potentially date into the 14th century: up to 1350 if Hedingham wares are present, and up to 1400 if containing Medieval Ely Ware or medieval coarsewares. There is a single Hedingham coarseware everted, outward bevelled jar rim from Ditch 1 (198) that would be more consistent with an early-14th-century date but there is nothing substantive to indicate occupation continued past the mid 14th century. There are certainly none of the late medieval oxidised wares that were identified at both Neath Farm and Church End.

Summary

6.2.13 It can be difficult to compare assemblages of different sizes but if the relative proportions are taken to be representative, findings from the site would appear to corroborate the apparent shift in focus of occupation in Cherry Hinton, at least at the northern end of the village, from the north-west to further south and east (Cessford and Slater 2014, 58). Certainly, far greater quantities of Saxo-Norman than medieval wares were recovered from 69-115 Church End. Neath Farm produced a significant quantity of 9th- to 12th-century pottery but far more of 13th- to 15th-century date (Sudds 2000; Hall and Cessford 2014). Colville Road has negligible Saxo-Norman activity and

a focus during the mid 12th to mid 14th century.

6.2.14 The range of pottery identified at Colville Road can be well-paralleled in the village but, as discussed above, the preponderance of jugs, particularly from Hedingham, is notable. Drinking clearly formed a significant activity in the immediate vicinity, with the number of highly-decorated jugs greatly in excess of what might be expected in a general domestic context and much more typical of high-status secular dwellings and certain ecclesiastical establishments. In medieval urban settings high numbers of jugs have been connected with Inns (Goffin 1991). In the current setting the latter is unlikely, where contemporary brewing is likely to have been undertaken at the household level or possibly as a cottage industry. The dominance of the finer Hedingham Ware jugs, over the more crudely made and decorated Ely wares, could potentially lean towards a high-status household.

Recommendations for Further Work

6.2.15 Although relatively small, the date and composition of the assemblage adds information to an understanding of Cherry Hinton's development. Further consideration should be given to how this fits into ideas already presented on the shifting focus of settlement and nucleation of the village (Cessford and Slater 2014). The site is located between the two main focuses of early occupation, to the north at Church End and to the south at Mill End, in an area that has long been considered to have been marshy ground. Occupation of some form was evidently present in the vicinity of the High Street at an earlier date than previously supposed. Perhaps, as has already been suggested, this perceived absence simply reflects the paucity of archaeological investigation in this area (Woolhouse, this report). It is also interesting that the assemblage may be suggestive of higher status activity and possible reasons for this should be explored further. The assemblage should form the focus of a short publication text, characterising the pottery and covering the issues touched on above.

6.3 Ceramic Building Material

By Sîan O'Neill

6.3.1 The table below details the CBM assemblage from the site. The material from Pits [120] and [170] consists of fragments of undiagnostic hard-fired clay. There is also a small amount of burnt clay retrieved from within a vessel found in Well [122].

Cut	Fill	Feature Type	Number of Fragments	Weight of Fragments (g)
[120]	(119)	Pit	1	6
[122]	(121)	Well	16	50.5
[170]	(169)	Pit	1	18

Table 4: Catalogue of CBM

6.4 Metalwork

By Märit Gaimster

6.4.1 Around 30 individual objects or pieces of metal were recovered from the excavations; they are listed in the table below. The objects are all highly fragmented and corroded and the majority are likely to be iron nails. Four contexts produced pieces of iron sheet/ plate or iron strap, with one angled object from Ditch 10 ([232] (233)) a possible fitting. Beside the iron objects, there are also the fragmented remains of a small copper-alloy buckle (SF 101). The buckle has a thickened front edge with only part of the sides present; it has parallels in late medieval rectangular buckles with front edges decorated with vertical grooves (cf. Griffiths et al. 2007, pl. 16 no. 666; Egan and Pritchard 1991, fig. 61). The metal and small finds form an integral part of the archaeological data from the site and should be included, where relevant, in any publication.

Context	Feature	SF	Description	Pot Date	Recommendations
(21)	Quarry Pit [22]		iron ?nail; highly corroded; L 30mm	n/a	x-ray
(26)	Quarry Pit [27]		iron ?nails; four corroded fragments	n/a	x-ray
(123)	Refuse Pit [124]		iron ?sheet/plate; 25 x 30mm	1150-1350	x-ray
(128)	Quarry Pit [129]		iron nail with bent shaft; L 40mm	n/a	x-ray
(137)	Cess Pit [139]		iron ?nail; fragment only	1200-1300	x-ray
(151)	Refuse Pit [152]	101	copper-alloy buckle; highly corroded fragment only; rectangular with thickened frame or frame with grooves; W c. 17mm	n/a	x-ray
(175)	Refuse Pit [176]		iron ?nails; three corroded pieces	1200-1300	x-ray
(186)	Well [187]		iron ?strap; W 15mm; L 35mm+	1200-1350	x-ray
(186)	Well [187]		iron ?nail; L 35mm+	1200-1350	x-ray
(198)	Ditch [199]		iron ?nail; L 35mm+	1300-1350	x-ray
(200)	Quarry Pit [204]		iron ?nails; three corroded pieces	1150-1350	x-ray
(201)	Quarry Pit [204]		iron ?nails; three corroded pieces	1150-1350	x-ray
(202)	Quarry Pit [204]		iron ?nails; two corroded pieces	n/a	x-ray
(210)	Quarry Pit [211]		iron nail; L65mm	1150-1350	x-ray
(220)	Quarry Pit [222]		iron ?sheet/plate; 35 x 70mm	1150-1350	x-ray
(231)	Refuse Pit [230]		iron ?sheet/plate; five corroded pieces	1200-1300	x-ray
(233)	Ditch [232]		iron ?fitting; angled rectangular-section bar; W 5mm; arm L 25 and 55mm	n/a	x-ray

Table 5: Metal finds

6.5 Animal Bone

By Kevin Rielly

Introduction

6.5.1 Animal bones were found throughout the medieval features, although with a greater proportion coming from the pits. All of the bones were collected by hand.

Methodology

6.5.2 The bone was recorded to species/ taxonomic category where possible and to size class in the case of unidentifiable bones such as ribs, fragments of longbone shaft and the majority of vertebra fragments. Recording follows the established techniques whereby details of the element, species, bone portion, state of fusion, wear of the dentition, anatomical measurements and taphonomic, including natural and anthropogenic, modifications to the bone were registered. A concerted effort was undertaken to refit as many bones as possible, noting the actual number of fragments prior to refitting.

Description of Faunal Assemblage

6.5.3 The site provided a total of 95 hand-recovered bones, this reducing to 58 after refitting, all of which were taken from medieval deposits, as shown in Table 6. The assemblage is generally in good condition with low fragmentation, although with some surface damage caused by root action. One cattle radius from Ditch 4 ([116] (115)) is, however, in rather poor condition. In addition, the same feature ([108] (106)) provided a highly fragmented equid scapula, refitted from 25 pieces.

6.5.4 The medieval stratigraphy was divided into three sub-phases, each of which provided some bones, with the majority from Phase 2 (see Tables 6 and 7). There are insufficient quantities of bones from the individual phases and indeed from each feature or group to attempt any spatial analysis of the site collection and in consequence the assemblage is described as a single unit. The major part of the collection is composed of the bones of cattle and sheep/ goat (23 out of 41 identifiable bones), clearly demonstrated following the inclusion of the cattle- and sheep-size bones (combined total of 41 out of

58 fragments). While the former could include some equid and the latter some pig, the relative abundance of these two species suggests that the great majority of the cattle- and sheep-size fragments actually belong to cattle and sheep, respectively. These groups provide a general mix of skeletal parts, cattle with two mandibles, a tooth, a humerus, two femurs and a 1st phalange; and sheep/ goat with a skull, a mandible and two teeth, a scapula, four radii, two femurs, a tibia and three metapodials (foot bones). All of these bones appear to derive from adult individuals, with the exception of one of the cattle femurs, which is clearly from a young calf, most probably veal age rather than a potential infant mortality. This is also suggested by the butchery marks, the bone chopped through at the midshaft. The later age of these individuals is suggested by the mandibular evidence, with one of the cattle mandibles providing a very well-worn molar row suggesting an age in excess of five years (after Maltby 1981, 182) and one of the sheep mandibles with the third adult molar in early wear, thus representing an early adult probably in its 3rd or 4th year (Payne 1973, 293).

Group	Feature	Sub-Phase			
		1	2	3	Total
Ditch 2	[197]		1		1
Ditch 4	[105],[108],[116]	6			6
Ditch 7	[205]	5			5
Ditch 8	[25]		1		1
Quarry Pits	[20],[22],[147],[170],[176], [180],[192],[204],[211],[225]		11	9	20
Refuse Pits	[111],[113],[120],[163],[230]	1	16	4	21
Cess Pit	[139]		1		1
Well 1	[187]	2			2
Well 2	[122]			1	1
Grand Total		14	30	14	58

Table 6: Distribution of bones (all from medieval contexts) by sub-phase, group and feature based on total fragment counts (after refitting)

Phase:	1	2	3	Total
Species				
Cattle	4	2	2	8
Equid	1	1		2
Cattle-size	3	5	2	10
Sheep/Goat	3	6	6	15
Pig	1			1
Sheep-size	1	2	4	7
Dog	1			1
Cat		13		13
Chicken		1		1
Grand Total	14	30	14	58

Table 7: Medieval species distribution divided by sub-phase using the refitted total fragment counts

6.5.5 The remainder of this collection includes a single pig bone, a 3rd phalange; two equid bones including the aforementioned near-complete scapula from Ditch 4, as well as a large part of a femur from Ditch 8 – each representing medium-sized individuals, probably ponies; a dog humerus from Ditch 7; and a chicken tibia belonging to a juvenile bird from one of the quarry pits [192]. In addition, there are the partial remains of a sub-adult cat (unfused late epiphyses) from Refuse Pit [113], comprising a single scapula, pelvis and metapodial, and paired humerii, radii, femurs, tibias and fibulas. It can be supposed that truncation may have robbed this individual of its skull but it is more difficult to explain the total absence of any vertebrae or ribs.

Conclusions and Recommendations for Further Work

6.5.6 The animal bones recovered from this site are clearly well preserved, generally minimally fragmented and undoubtedly taken from well-dated deposits. There are unfortunately too few bones to warrant a detailed analysis of animal usage but the available data does suggest the consumption of a small number of adult cattle and sheep, supplemented by some pig and chicken. A wide variety of cattle and sheep/ goat parts suggest that this part of the medieval village had been used for the dumping of processing and food waste. However, it could also be supposed that this range of parts represents waste disposal at a more local level, derived from

one or more nearby households. The economy of the nearby households is obviously difficult to ascertain from this data, an interpretation reliant on evidence concerning either the production or import of meat products. It was stated that the site did produce a single very young calf. However, this is undoubtedly not an infant mortality and may well represent either a home-produced or imported veal calf. The generally adult age of the cattle and sheep offer no clues, as this age group is readily found at both rural and urban medieval sites (Sykes 2006, 64). Finally, there is good evidence for the use/ presence of various non-food domesticates such as equid, dog and cat.

6.5.7 Local comparisons are available, with large-scale excavations having been carried out on the northern periphery of Cherry Hinton at Church End. Bones from these sites are of a somewhat different character, with equid and dog bones forming major components of the medieval bone assemblages, particularly at Neath Farm (Rajkovača 2014, 55). It was suggested that the various dumps of bone, while clearly containing butchery and kitchen waste, indicate that this area was essentially used for the deposition of horse and dog carcasses. One of these horses was about 8 to 12 months in age, a clear indication of local horse breeding.

6.5.8 In conclusion, the evidence from this site is insufficient to provide more than a cursory review of medieval animal usage. This has been described in some detail in this report and thus it is recommended that no further work is required.

6.6 Plant Macrofossils and Other Remains

By Val Fryer

Introduction and Method Statement

6.6.1 Excavations at Colville Road, undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology, recorded pits, ditches and wells of late-12th- to mid-14th-century date. Assemblages from four similar features recorded during an evaluation of the site in June 2014 (Fryer 2014) showed that charred cereals were present throughout, along with numerous mollusc shells. On the basis of these

results, further sampling was recommended. During excavation, samples were taken from across the excavated area and 18 were submitted for assessment.

6.6.2 The samples were processed by manual water flotation/ washover and the flots were collected in a 300 micron mesh sieve. The dried flots were scanned under a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x16 and the plant macrofossils and other remains noted are listed in Appendix 5. Nomenclature within the table follows Stace (1997) for the plant remains and Kerney and Cameron (1979) and Macan (1977) for the mollusc shells. All plant remains are charred. Modern roots, seeds and arthropod remains were also recorded.

6.6.3 The non-floating residues were collected in a 1mm mesh sieve and will be sorted when dry. Any artefacts/ ecofacts will be retained for further specialist analysis.

Results

6.6.4 Cereal grains, chaff and seeds of common weeds are present at varying densities within all 18 assemblages. Preservation is very variable, with some grains (most notably those of barley (Hordeum sp.) being well preserved, while others are severely puffed and distorted, probably as a result of exposure to high temperatures during combustion.

6.6.5 Oat (Avena sp.), barley, rye (Secale cereale) and wheat (Triticum sp.) grains were recorded along with numerous cereals which are too poorly preserved for close identification. Of the identifiable grains, wheat occurs more frequently than barley. Cereal chaff is scarce, but barley and barley/ rye -type rachis nodes are recorded along with bread wheat (T. aestivum/compactum) -type nodes. Two assemblages (from Samples 12 (Pit [176]) and 13 (Pit [180])) also include glumed wheat chaff including a spelt wheat (T. spelta) glume base. However, it is assumed that these are residual, as spelt production had largely ceased in East Anglia by the end of the Saxon period. Samples 15 (Pit [191]) and 22 (Pit [237]) include fragments of indeterminate large legumes (Fabaceae), but these are the only

non-cereal food plant remains recorded.

6.6.6 Weed seeds are generally very scarce, with all those recorded occurring as single specimens within an assemblage. All are of common segetal weeds including orache (Atriplex sp.), corn flower (Centaurea sp.), small legumes (Fabaceae), goosegrass (Galium aparine), corn gromwell (Lithospermum arvense) and larger grasses (Poaceae). Fragments of hazel (Corylus avellana) nutshell are present within four assemblages and Sample 20 (Pit [222]) includes what appears to be a small piece of sloe or damson (Prunus sp.) -type fruit stone. Charcoal/ charred wood fragments are present throughout, although rarely at a high density. Other plant macrofossils include fragments of charred root or stem and indeterminate culm nodes.

6.6.7 Black porous and tarry residues are present throughout, generally at a moderate to high density. While some pieces are possibly derived from the high temperature combustion of organic remains including cereals, others are very hard and brittle, and it is thought most likely that these are bi-products of the combustion of coal, fragments of which are also present within all but two assemblages. Bone fragments, some of which are burnt/ calcined, are also present throughout, but other potential dietary refuse (including fish bones and pieces of eggshell) is scarce. The vitreous material is most likely to be derived from the high temperature combustion of straw/ grass or silica-rich ash.

6.6.8 Although specific sieving for molluscan remains was not undertaken, shells of both terrestrial and marsh/ freshwater slum snails are a major component within all 18 of the assemblages studied. The excellent preservation of some specimens suggests that they may intrusive within the feature fills, but most shells are bleached and fragmentary and it is assumed that these are contemporary with the contexts from which the samples were taken. Open country species, most notably those indicative of short turfed grassland, are predominant. However, some features were possibly partially shaded or overgrown, while others appear to have been sufficiently damp/ wet to sustain a limited population of marsh/ freshwater slum molluscs, particularly those common within small bodies of water prone to intermittent drying. It is

assumed that the occasional burnt shells are coincidental, being the result of the combustion of plant materials used as flooring or bedding within nearby buildings.

Conclusions and Recommendations for Further Work

6.6.9 Assessment of these assemblages (along with those from the evaluation) has shown a striking uniformity of composition, a result which almost certainly indicates that the charred remains are derived from a common source. It is most likely that the recovered assemblages are the result of the systematic combustion of material on quite a large scale, rather than the piecemeal burning of small amounts of general refuse. Possible sources for the material may include hearth/ oven refuse or the combustion of midden waste or agricultural/ storage detritus. However, it is unclear why such rubbish should be spread over the entire area rather than being disposed of in a more systematic fashion, unless the remains are principally derived from night soil. What is apparent is that some of the material has been burnt at extremely high temperatures (possibly on repeated occasions), resulting in severe thermal damage to the macrofossils, and in particular creating the tarry appearance noted on some of the cereal fragments.

6.6.10 Although plant remains are present throughout, further analysis of the assemblages would probably contribute very little to the overall interpretation of the site and its component features, as the source of the material is currently unknown. Therefore, no further work is recommended at this stage.

7 DISCUSSION AND UPDATED RESEARCH AIMS

7.1 Discussion

7.1.1 The fieldwork identified an area of 'high' medieval (late-12th- to mid-14th-century) remains focused on Fisher's Lane. The range of features and the associated finds reflect domestic activity. Although no structural remains were present within the excavation area or trial trenches, the area available for investigation was small and dwellings could well be located close by. The most likely location for them is to the north-west, as the spatial limits of the medieval activity appear well-defined to the south, east and north. It is also worth bearing in mind that 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), a form of construction which does not necessarily leave any archaeological trace in the form of earth-fast or 'cut' features. In consequence, houses on medieval sites can frequently be inferred only from blank spaces in the site plan. In the light of this, it could be significant that the density of features in the excavation area petered-out to the north-west.

7.1.2 Within the broad characterisation of the medieval activity as 'domestic', there are two more unusual aspects. First, the prevalence of jugs, almost to the exclusion of other vessel forms, is not a typical ceramic profile for a medieval rural settlement, where one would normally expect a greater emphasis on food preparation and storage vessels rather than tableware. This either implies a specialised function - for example the presence of an inn - which is unlikely in this location away from any major routeway or population centre, or a degree of status such as one might associate with a medieval manor. Secondly, the uniform heavily-charred composition of the plant macrofossil assemblages has been suggested (Fryer, Section 6.6) as representing the systematic combustion of midden waste/ agricultural residues rather than the piecemeal burning of small amounts of general waste by individual households. This does not fit well with the seemingly domestic character of the medieval occupation, nor with the absence of evidence for any form of industrial activity, and currently remains unresolved. The presence of a

high-status residence, perhaps with a number of hearths, close by, or of an estate centre to which agricultural surpluses were brought for processing and storage, might offer a viable explanation. Whether such a high-status residence existed in this part of the parish will be the subject of further research during the post-excavation phase of the project. Certainly, the known medieval manors of Uphall and Netherhall were nowhere near this site (see Section 3).

7.1.3 The medieval occupation appears relatively short-lived, perhaps all taking place within a span of not much more than a century. 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, which came to an end in the early to mid 14th century as a result of a worsening climate and outbreaks of plague, including the Black Death. However, given the small size of the excavation, it is unclear whether it provides a representative picture - evidence of earlier and/ or continuing later occupation may lie just outside its boundaries. The settlement at Neath Farm, Church End, certainly continued well into the 15th century (Cessford and Slater 2014, 48-9), so any 14th-century 'decline' was not universal in the village.

7.1.4 While the small size of the site limits its significance and potential to contribute towards answering questions about medieval settlement and economy in the region (e.g. Medlycott 2011, 60-71), it nevertheless has some value as a comparison with the medieval settlement at Church End/ Neath Farm, 800m to the north (Cessford and Dickens 2005; Cessford and Slater 2014). The part of the village close to the modern High Street has had far less archaeological investigation and, in consequence, is less understood. Post-excavation research will focus on contextualising the site against the other investigations in Cherry Hinton and comparing and contrasting the chronology, development and - to the extent that the limited evidence allows - the character of this site with the medieval occupation identified at Mill End (Punchard 2008), that near the parish church (Mortimer

and Philips 2004; Fletcher 2005) and, most importantly, with the settlement at 63 Church End (Cessford and Dickens 2005) and Neath Farm (Cessford and Slater 2014). The range, layout and date of the features at Colville Road, particularly the quarry pits, are strikingly similar to that at 63 Church End (Cessford and Dickens 2005, 68 fig. 15).

7.2 General Aims

7.2.1 To investigate the research questions, below, in order to realise the site's research potential.

7.2.2 To disseminate the significant results of the project by publication (see publication proposal in Section 8, below).

7.2.3 To prepare the site archive for long-term storage and deposit it at Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeology Store in order to facilitate future research.

7.3 Specific Research Questions

7.3.1 What, if anything, can documentary research tell us about the social basis and status of medieval occupation on the site/ in this part of the village?

- The potential of this avenue of research is entirely dependent on the availability of records detailing medieval land ownership in this part of the parish/ estate, and the ability to trace back ownership of the plot of land which the site occupies.

7.3.2 How does the evidence from Colville Road compare and contrast with that from other medieval sites in Cherry Hinton, in terms of -

-chronology

-development

-social and economic character?

7.3.3 What, if anything, does this research suggest about the development of

settlement in Cherry Hinton (e.g. dispersed, polyfocal, shifting etc.)?

-It is already apparent from the present-day village's morphology, documentary evidence and archaeological excavations, that settlement in Cherry Hinton has a complex history of evolution (see Section 3). The discovery of a previously-unknown settlement area beside Fisher's Lane, with some indications of high status, further reinforces the picture of dispersed, polyfocal settlement during the medieval period, which may have later contracted to a core around St Andrew's Church (and a separate focus at Mill End?), before extending southwards along the High Street in the post-medieval period to give the village its modern linear form.

8 PUBLICATION PROPOSAL

8.1 General

8.1.1 It is proposed to publish the results of the project as a short article in the county archaeological journal, Proceedings of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society ('PCAS') with the working title of 'Medieval Occupation at Fisher's Lane, Cherry Hinton'.

8.2 Estimated Report Statistics

Estimated Word Count

8.2.1 Approximately 1500-2200 words, depending on whether any documentary records with a bearing on the medieval history and ownership of the site exist.

Figures (see Table 8)

8.2.2 Figures will use colour.

Figure No.	Title	Content
1	Site Location	Showing location in county, City and detailed plan showing position of site and excavation area in relation to surrounding roads.
2	Inclosure Map (1806) and 1st Edition Ordnance Survey (1876-87)	Position of excavation area marked on extracts from historic maps of the area, so that its context in the layout of the pre-modern village can be understood.
3	Plan of Medieval Features	Site Plan showing excavated features, with group labels.
4	Medieval Sites in Cherry Hinton	Map showing locations of other sites discussed in the text (63 and 69-115 Church End, Neath Farm, 2 Fulbourn Old Drift, 1 The High Street), along with other significant elements of the village

		plan: main pre-modern roads, parish church, position of Uphall Manor etc.
5	Early 19th-century Cherry Hinton prior to modern development, based on the Inclosure Map	To illustrate the dispersed morphology of the pre-modern village and the site's position in it, similar to Wareham and Wright 2002 Map of Cherry Hinton Before Inclosure, and Cessford and Dickens 2005 fig. 17 (p.70).

Table 8: Proposed publication figures

Plates (see Table 9)

8.2.3 Plates will use colour.

Plate No.	Title
1	Excavation of Hedingham Ware jugs in Well 2
2	13th-century Hedingham Ware jugs

Table 9: Publication plates

8.3 Report Structure and Headings (approximate word count)

Introduction (200 words)

8.3.1 Site location, reason for work, where to access full report and site archive.

The Medieval Remains (600 words)

8.3.2 Rapid overview of the evidence, encompassing the overall range of features (plot boundary ditches, rubbish and chalk quarry pits, wells), layout, dating and other finds evidence. There will not be descriptions of individual features or full finds reports; summaries of the finds and environmental evidence (pottery, animal bone, plant macrofossils) will be included within the description of the features. Emphasis will be placed on the slightly unusual aspects of the ceramic and environmental assemblages.

History and Ownership (up to c. 700 words)

8.3.3 Inclusion of this section is dependent on whether documentary sources exist which enable the history and ownership of this plot of land/ this part of the village to be traced back to the medieval period, shedding light on the social and economic context of the occupation and potentially helping to explain

the unusual ceramic profile.

Discussion (500 words)

8.3.4 Contextualisation, in terms of chronology, development and social and economic character, against the other excavated medieval sites in Cherry Hinton (63 Church End (Cessford and Dickens 2005), Neath Farm (Cessford and Slater 2014), 2 Fulbourn Old Drift (Mortimer and Philips 2004; Fletcher 2005), 1 The High Street (Punchard 2008)).

8.3.5 Implications for understanding of village development and morphology (i.e. polyfocal, dispersed, expansion and contraction etc.).

Conclusions (200 words)

8.3.6 Significance, particularly in respect of wider debates about village origins, nucleation, dispersed settlement patterns and 'ancient' vs. 'planned' countryside (e.g. Lewis et al. 1997; Roberts and Wrathmell 2000; Taylor 2002; Williamson 2003). Much has already been written on the layout and development of Cherry Hinton (Cessford and Slater 2014, 56-8) so it will be of most importance to discuss whether the evidence from Colville Road fits in with or changes current understanding.

Acknowledgements

8.3.7 Client, planning archaeologist, manager, CAD Department and officer, site team, site manager, others.

Bibliography

8.3.8 List of sources consulted.

8.4 Task List

Task	Comments
Generate bibliography for library research	The other medieval sites in the village are either published in PCAS or 'grey' reports are available online.
Library research (Cambridge University Library)	General sources for medieval rural settlement patterns

Record Office Research (mainly Cambridge)	Search for documentary and cartographic sources which might enable the history and land ownership of the site to be traced back to the medieval period.
Report writing	Cutting down, reordering and changing emphasis of existing text into publication format + writing expanded discussion of the significant elements.
Illustrations	Re-working of Assessment Report figures for publication New figures x 3 Pottery Illustra
Specialist reporting: Medieval documentary research	

Table 10: Task list for post-excavation analysis and publication

9 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

9.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd would like to thank Keepmoat for commissioning and funding the work. PCA are also grateful to Andy Thomas of Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team for monitoring the work on behalf of the Local Planning Authority. The project was managed for PCA by Mark Hinman. The evaluation was supervised by Lawrence Morgan-Shelbourne; the excavation by Steve Porter and Tom Woolhouse. The author would like to thank the site team: Claire Jackson, Maria Buczak, John Joyce, Karl Hanson, Tom Learmouth and Dave Curry for their hard work. Figures accompanying this report were prepared by Jennifer Simonson of PCA's CAD Department.

10 BIBLIOGRAPHY

10.1 Printed Sources

Blinkhorn, P. 2006 'Pottery' in C. Cessford, M. Alexander and A. Dickens Between Broad Street and the Great Ouse: waterfront archaeology in Ely. East Anglian Archaeology Report No.114, 10-13

Cessford, C. and Dickens, A. 2005 'The manor of Hintona: the origins and development of Church End, Cherry Hinton', Proceedings of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society 94, 51-72

Cessford, C. and Slater, A. 2014 'Beyond the Manor of Hintona. Further thoughts on the development of Church End, Cherry Hinton: The Neath Farm Site', Proceedings of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society 103, 39-59

Cotter, J.P. 2000 Post-Roman pottery from excavations in Colchester, 1971-85. Colchester Archaeological Report 7 (Colchester, Colchester Archaeological Trust and English Heritage)

Dyer, C. 1986 'English peasant buildings in the later Middle Ages (1200-1500)', Medieval Archaeology 30, 19-45

Egan, G. and Pritchard, F. 1991 Dress Accessories c. 1150 - c. 1450. Medieval Finds from Excavations in London 3 (London, HMSO)

Fletcher, T. 2005 Medieval Ditches at the New Vicarage, 2 Fulbourn Old Drift, Cherry Hinton, Cambridge: An Archaeological Excavation. Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeological Field Unit Report 762 (unpublished)

Garwood, A. 2013 Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment: Colville Road, Cambridge, CB1 9HR. Pre-Construct Archaeology report no. 11521 (unpublished)

Goffin, R. 1991 'A group of pottery from a medieval pit at 223-227 Borough High Street, Southwark', London Archaeologist 6:12, 315-8

Griffiths, D., Philpott, R.A. and Egan, G. 2007 Meols. The Archaeology of the North Wirral Coast. Discoveries and observations in the 19th and 20th centuries, with a catalogue of collections. Oxford University School of Archaeology Monograph 68 (Oxford)

Hall, D. and Cessford, C. 2014 'Pottery' in C. Cessford and A. Slater 'Beyond the Manor of Hintona. Further thoughts on the development of Church End, Cherry Hinton: The Neath Farm Site', Proceedings of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society 103, 52-3

Hinman, M. 2014a Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Excavation at 40-64 Colville Road and 1-9 Augers Road, Cambridge, Cambridgeshire. Pre-Construct Archaeology (unpublished document)

Hinman, M. 2014b Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Evaluation at Colville Road, Cambridge, CB1 9HR. Pre-Construct Archaeology (unpublished document)

Hurst J.G. 1976 'The pottery' in D. Wilson (ed.) The Archaeology of Anglo-Saxon England (London, Methuen), 283-348

Lewis, C., Mitchell-Fox, P. and Dyer, C. 1997 Village, Hamlet and Field: Changing medieval settlement patterns in Central England (Manchester University Press)

Maltby, M. 1981 'Iron Age, Romano-British and Anglo-Saxon animal husbandry - a review of the faunal evidence' in M. Jones and G. Dimbleby (eds.) The Environment of Man: the Iron Age to the Anglo-Saxon Period. B.A.R. British Series 87 (Oxford), 155-203

McDonald, T. and Doel, P. 2000 Land at 69-115 Church End, Cherry Hinton, Cambs. Interim Report. Hertfordshire Archaeological Trust Report 722

(unpublished)

Medlycott, M. (ed.) 2011 Research and Archaeology Revisited: a revised framework for the East of England. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper No. 24 (ALGAO East of England)

Morgan-Shelbourne, L. 2014 Land at 40-64 Colville Road and 1-9 Augers Road, Cherry Hinton, Cambridge: an archaeological evaluation. Pre-Construct Archaeology report no. R11683 (unpublished)

Mortimer, R. and Philips, T. 2004 Early Medieval Settlement at the New Vicarage, 2 Fulbourn Old Drift, Cherry Hinton. Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeological Field Unit Report 750 (unpublished)

Payne, S. 1973 'Kill-off patterns in sheep and goats: the mandibles from Asvan Kale', Anatolian Studies 23, 281-303

Punchard, W. 2008 Land to the rear of 1 The High Street, Cherry Hinton, Cambridge. CAM ARC report no. 1034 (unpublished)

Rajkovača, V. 2014 'Animal bone' in C. Cessford and A. Slater 'Beyond the Manor of Hintona: Further thoughts on the development of Church End, Cherry Hinton: The Neath Farm site', Proceedings of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society 103, 55

Roberts, B.K. and Wrathmell, S. 2000 An Atlas of Rural Settlement in England (London, English Heritage)

Saville, A. 1980 'On the measurement of struck flakes and flake tools', Lithics 1, 16-20

Sudds, B. 2000 ‘Saxon and medieval pottery’ in T. McDonald and P. Doel Land at 69 to 115 Church End, Cherry Hinton, Cambs: Interim Report. Hertfordshire Archaeological Trust Report 722 (unpublished)

Sykes, N. 2006 'From Cu and Sceap to Beffe and Motton' in C.M. Woolgar, D. Serjeantson and T. Waldron (eds.) Food in Medieval England. Diet and Nutrition (Oxford University Press), 56-71

Taylor, C.C. 2002 'Nucleated settlement: a view from the frontier', Landscape History 24, 53-71

Thomas, A. 2014a Brief for Archaeological Investigation: 40-64 Colville Road and 1-9 Augers Road. Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team (unpublished document)

Thomas, A. 2014b Brief for Archaeological Evaluation: 40-64 Colville Road and 1-9 Augers Road. Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team (unpublished document)

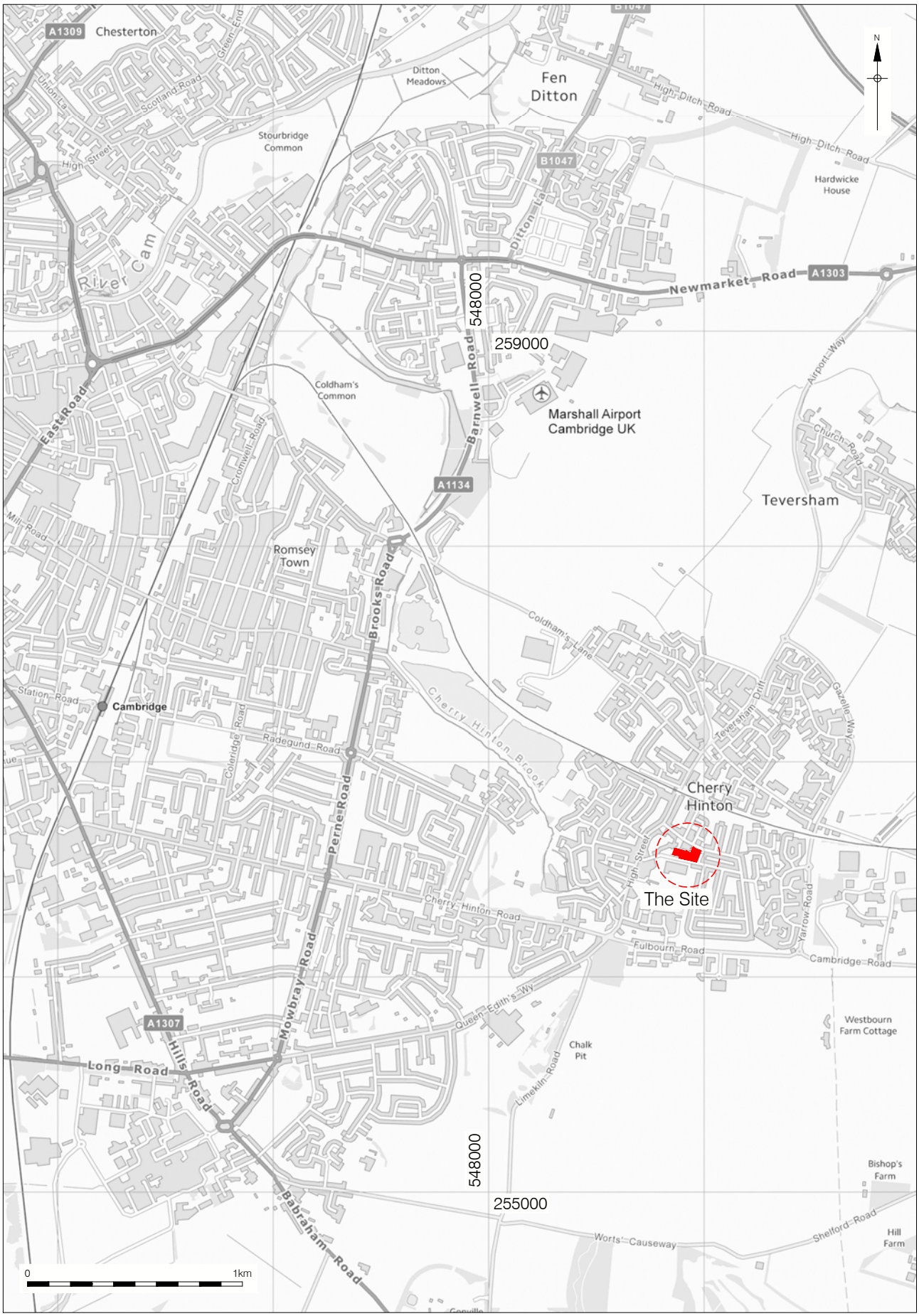
Walker, H. 2012 Hedingham Ware: A medieval pottery industry in north Essex; its production and distribution. East Anglian Archaeology Report No. 148 (Essex County Council)

Wareham, A.F. and Wright, A.P.M. 2002 'Cherry Hinton' in A History of the County of Cambridge and the Isle of Ely: Volume 10, Cheveley, Flendish, Staine and Staploe Hundreds (North-Eastern Cambridgeshire) (London, Victoria County History), 100-117

Williamson, T. 2003 Shaping Medieval Landscapes. Settlement, society, environment (Macclesfield, Windgather Press)

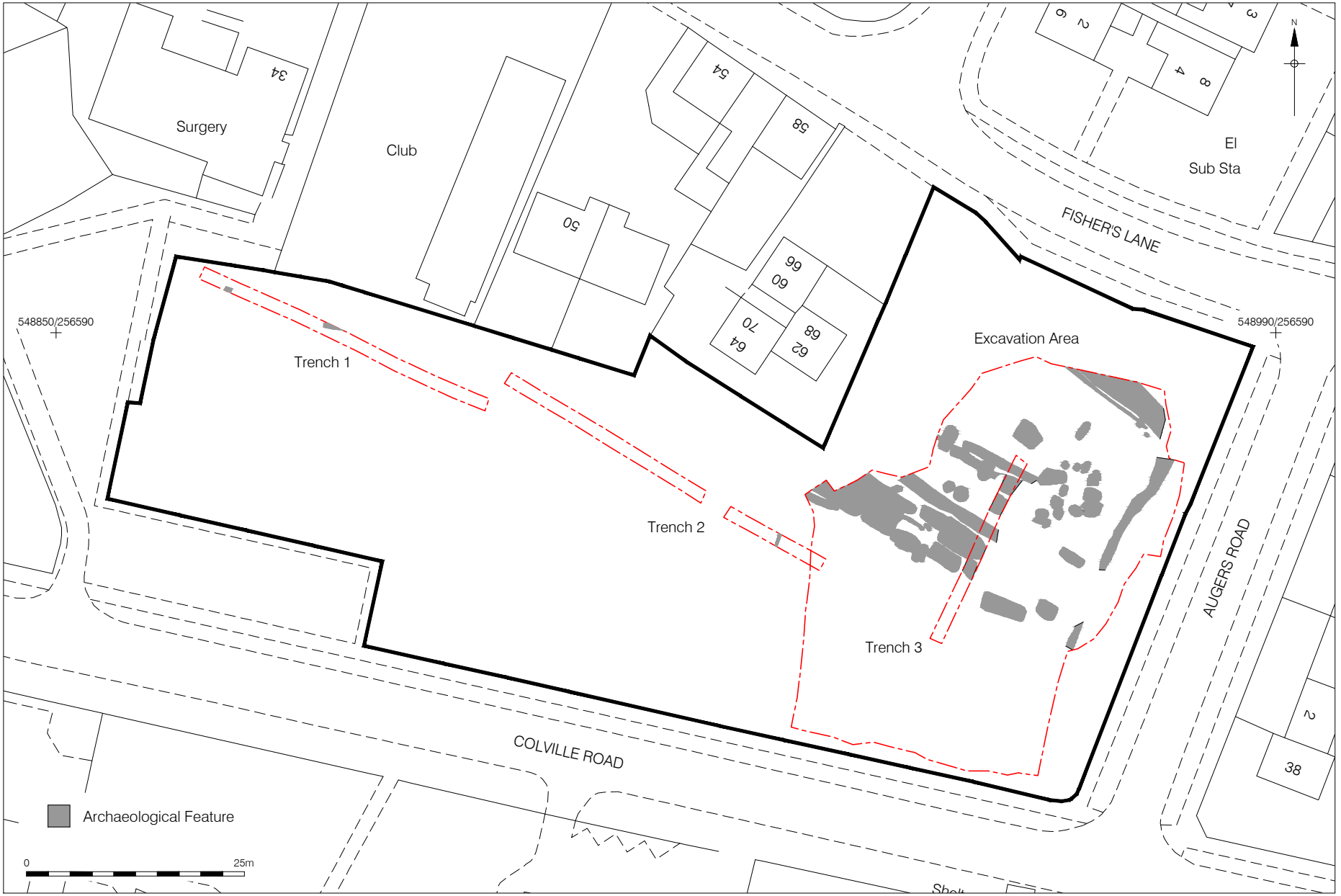
10.2 Websites

1) British Geological Survey 2014 Geology of Britain Viewer http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html?location=IP9%203DG. Accessed 31/07/14



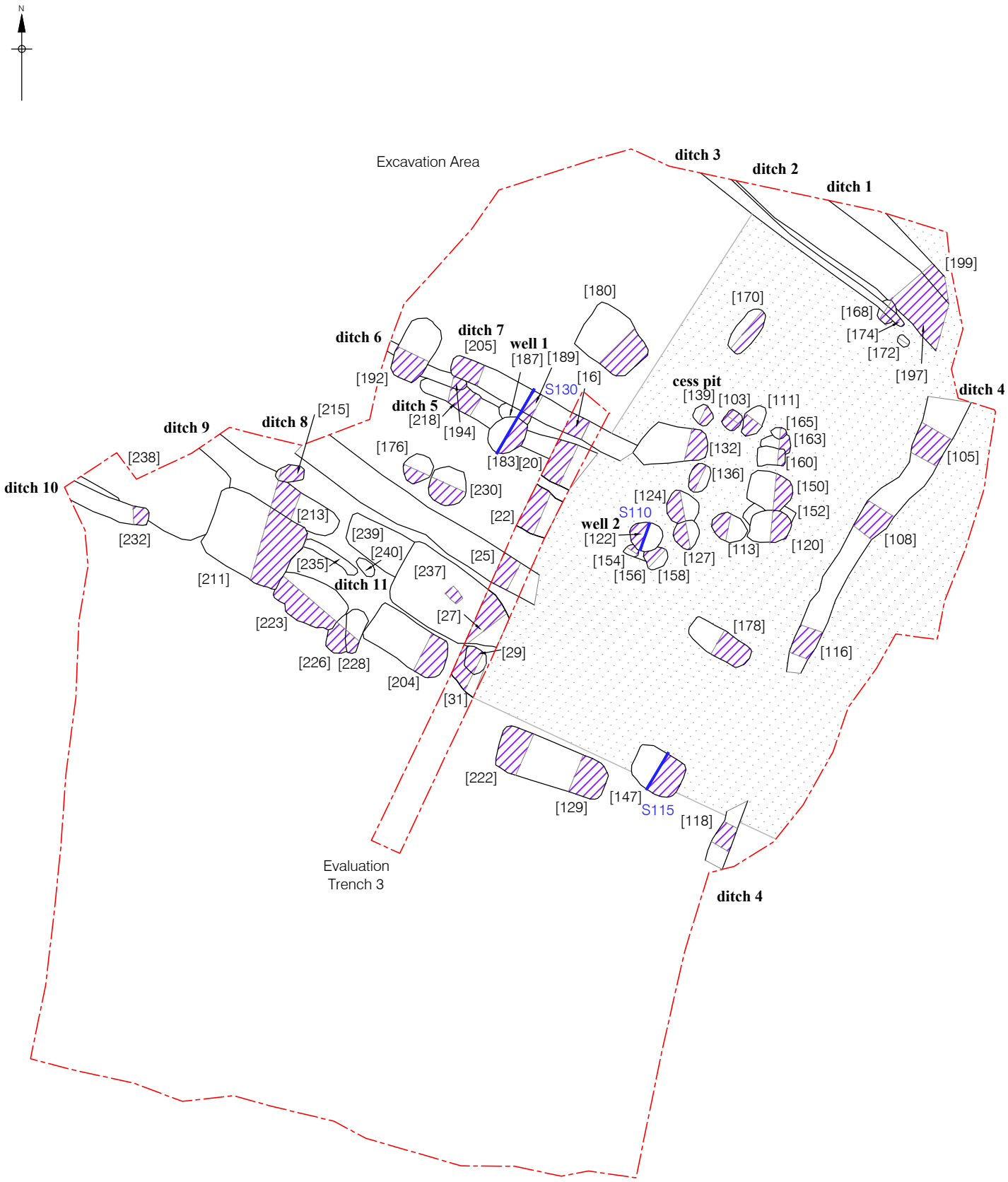
27/05/15 JS

Figure 1
Site Location
1:25,000 at A4



27/05/15 JS

Figure 2
Trench Location
1:625 at A4

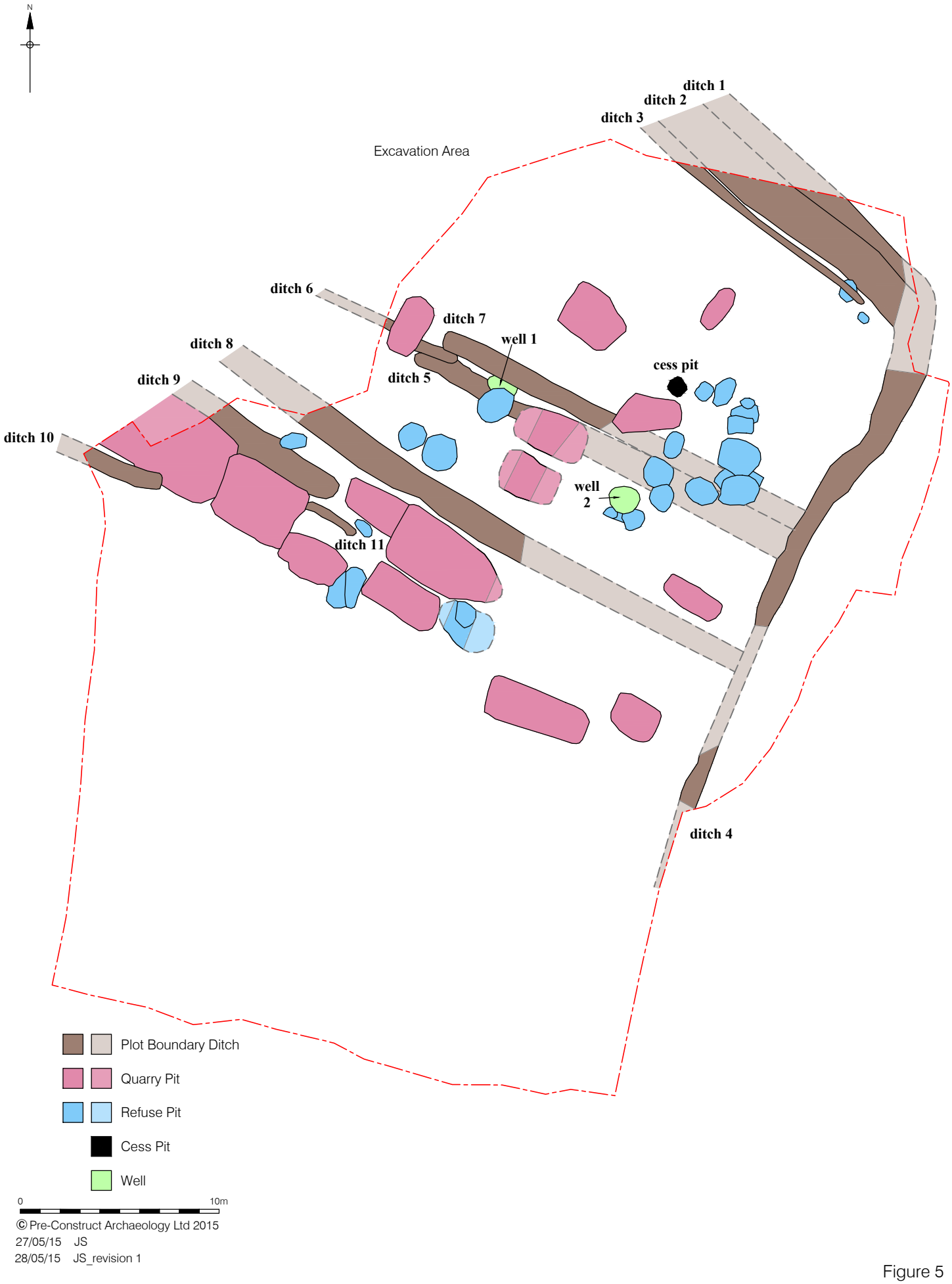


27/05/15 JS
28/05/15 JS_revision 1

Figure 3
Site Plan
1:250 at A4

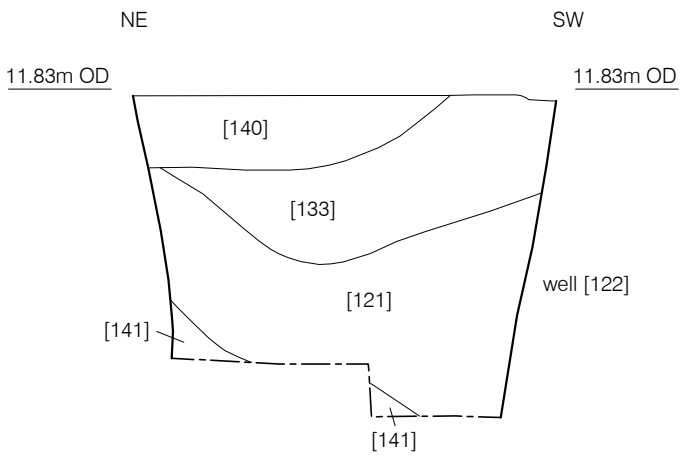
27/05/15 JS
28/05/15 JS_revision 1

Figure 4
Phased Plan
1:250 at A4

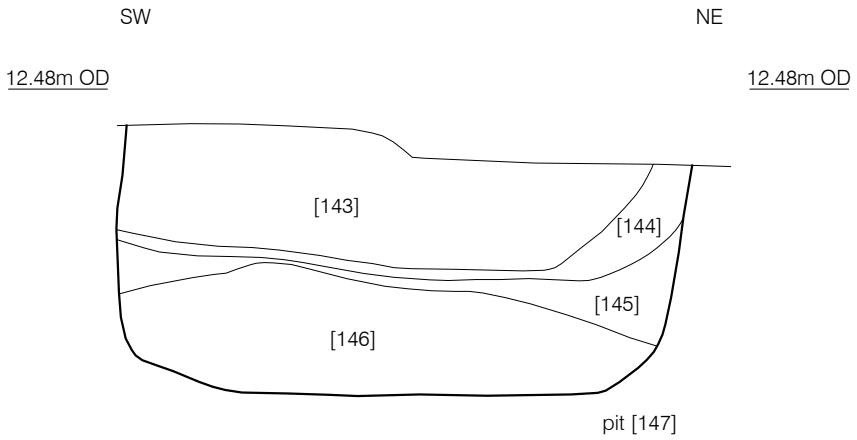


27/05/15 JS
28/05/15 JS_revision 1

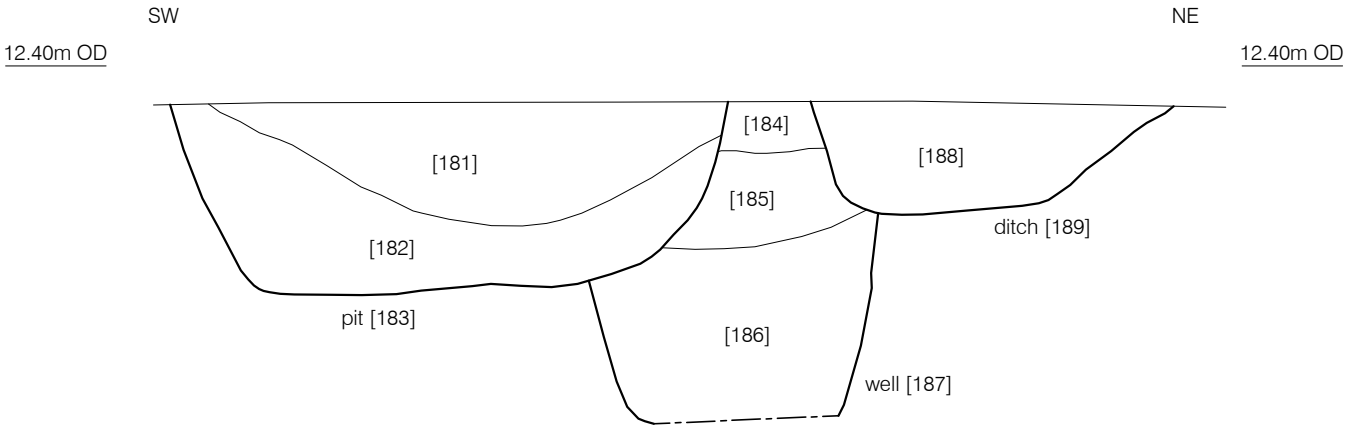
Figure 5
Features by Type
1:250 at A4



Section 110
Northwest Facing



Section 115
Southeast Facing



Section 130
Southeast Facing

0 1m

27/05/15 JS

Figure 6
Sections
1:25 at A4

11 APPENDIX 1: PLATES

Plate 1: The excavation in progress, view south-west

Plate 2: Boundary 1, Ditches 3, 2 and 1, view north-west

Plate 3: Ditch 4, view south-west

Plate 4: Hedingham Ware jugs in Well 2, mid excavation

Plate 5: Hedingham Ware jugs from Well 2

Plate 6: Cluster of medieval rubbish pits, view east with Well 2 in foreground

Plate 7: Quarry Pit [222]=[129], view east

Plate 8: Quarry Pit [204] in section, view west

12 APPENDIX 2: CONTEXT LIST

Context	Cut	Type	Category	Group
1	1	Trench	Trench	Trench
2	1	Trench	Trench	Trench
3	1	Trench	Trench	Trench
4	0	Layer	Topsoil	Overburden
5	0	Layer	Subsoil	Overburden
6	0	Layer	Overburden	Overburden
7	8	Fill	Pit	Modern Features
8	8	Cut	Pit	Modern Features
9	10	Fill	Pit	Modern Features
10	10	Cut	Pit	Modern Features
11	12	Fill	Ditch	Undated ditches
12	12	Cut	Ditch	Undated ditches
13	0	Layer	Natural	Geology
14	16	Fill	Ditch	Ditch 7
15	16	Fill	Ditch	Ditch 7
16	16	Cut	Ditch	Ditch 7
17	20	Fill	Pit	Quarry Pits
18	20	Fill	Pit	Quarry Pits
19	20	Fill	Pit	Quarry Pits
20	20	Cut	Pit	Quarry Pits
21	22	Fill	Pit	Quarry Pits
22	22	Cut	Pit	Quarry Pits
23	25	Fill	Ditch	Ditch 8
24	25	Fill	Ditch	Ditch 8
25	25	Cut	Ditch	Ditch 8
26	27	Fill	Pit	Quarry Pits
27	27	Cut	Pit	Quarry Pits
28	29	Fill	Pit	Refuse Pits
29	29	Cut	Pit	Refuse Pits
30	31	Fill	Pit	Refuse Pits
31	31	Cut	Pit	Refuse Pits
101	103	Fill	Pit	Refuse Pits
102	103	Fill	Pit	Refuse Pits
103	103	Cut	Pit	Refuse Pits
104	105	Fill	Ditch	Ditch 4
105	105	Cut	Ditch	Ditch 4
106	108	Fill	Ditch	Ditch 4
107	108	Fill	Ditch	Ditch 4
108	108	Cut	Ditch	Ditch 4
109	111	Fill	Pit	Refuse Pits
110	111	Fill	Pit	Refuse Pits
111	111	Cut	Pit	Refuse Pits
112	113	Fill	Pit	Refuse Pits
113	113	Cut	Pit	Refuse Pits
114	116	Fill	Ditch	Ditch 4
115	116	Fill	Ditch	Ditch 4
116	116	Cut	Ditch	Ditch 4
117	118	Fill	Ditch	Ditch 4

118	118	Cut	Ditch	Ditch 4
119	120	Fill	Pit	Refuse Pits
120	120	Cut	Pit	Refuse Pits
121	122	Fill	Well	Well 2
122	122	Cut	Well	Well 2
123	124	Fill	Pit	Refuse Pits
124	124	Cut	Pit	Refuse Pits
125	127	Fill	Pit	Refuse Pits
126	127	Fill	Pit	Refuse Pits
127	127	Cut	Pit	Refuse Pits
128	129	Fill	Pit	Quarry Pits
129	129	Cut	Pit	Quarry Pits
130	132	Fill	Pit	Quarry Pits
131	132	Fill	Pit	Quarry Pits
132	132	Cut	Pit	Quarry Pits
133	122	Fill	Well	Well 2
134	129	Fill	Pit	Quarry Pits
135	136	Fill	Pit	Refuse Pits
136	136	Cut	Pit	Refuse Pits
137	139	Fill	Pit	Cess Pit
138	139	Fill	Pit	Cess Pit
139	139	Cut	Pit	Cess Pit
140	122	Fill	Well	Well 2
141	122	Fill	Well	Well 2
142	122	Fill	Well	Well 2
143	147	Fill	Pit	Quarry Pits
144	147	Fill	Pit	Quarry Pits
145	147	Fill	Pit	Quarry Pits
146	147	Fill	Pit	Quarry Pits
147	147	Cut	Pit	Quarry Pits
148	150	Fill	Pit	Refuse Pits
149	150	Fill	Pit	Refuse Pits
150	150	Cut	Pit	Refuse Pits
151	152	Fill	Pit	Refuse Pits
152	152	Cut	Pit	Refuse Pits
153	154	Fill	Pit	Refuse Pits
154	154	Cut	Pit	Refuse Pits
155	156	Fill	Pit	Refuse Pits
156	156	Cut	Pit	Refuse Pits
157	158	Fill	Pit	Refuse Pits
158	158	Cut	Pit	Refuse Pits
159	160	Fill	Pit	Refuse Pits
160	160	Cut	Pit	Refuse Pits
161	163	Fill	Pit	Refuse Pits
162	163	Fill	Pit	Refuse Pits
163	163	Cut	Pit	Refuse Pits
164	165	Fill	Pit	Refuse Pits
165	165	Cut	Pit	Refuse Pits
166	168	Fill	Pit	Refuse Pits
167	168	Fill	Pit	Refuse Pits

168	168	Cut	Pit	Refuse Pits
169	170	Fill	Pit	Quarry Pits
170	170	Cut	Pit	Quarry Pits
171	172	Fill	Pit	Refuse Pits
172	172	Cut	Pit	Refuse Pits
173	174	Fill	Ditch	Ditch 3
174	174	Cut	Ditch	Ditch 3
175	176	Fill	Pit	Refuse Pits
176	176	Cut	Pit	Refuse Pits
177	178	Fill	Pit	Quarry Pits
178	178	Cut	Pit	Quarry Pits
179	180	Fill	Pit	Quarry Pits
180	180	Cut	Pit	Quarry Pits
181	183	Fill	Pit	Refuse Pits
182	183	Fill	Pit	Refuse Pits
183	183	Cut	Pit	Refuse Pits
184	187	Fill	Well	Well 1
185	187	Fill	Well	Well 1
186	187	Fill	Well	Well 1
187	187	Cut	Well	Well 1
188	189	Fill	Ditch	Ditch 7
189	189	Cut	Ditch	Ditch 7
190	191	Fill	Pit	Refuse Pits
191	191	Cut	Pit	Refuse Pits
192	192	Cut	Pit	Quarry Pits
193	192	Fill	Pit	Quarry Pits
194	194	Cut	Ditch	Ditch 6
195	194	Fill	Ditch	Ditch 6
196	197	Fill	Ditch	Ditch 2
197	197	Cut	Ditch	Ditch 2
198	199	Fill	Ditch	Ditch 1
199	199	Cut	Ditch	Ditch 1
200	204	Fill	Pit	Quarry Pits
201	204	Fill	Pit	Quarry Pits
202	204	Fill	Pit	Quarry Pits
203	204	Fill	Pit	Quarry Pits
204	204	Cut	Pit	Quarry Pits
205	205	Cut	Ditch	Ditch 7
206	205	Fill	Ditch	Ditch 7
207	207	Void	Void	Void
208	208	Void	Void	Void
209	199	Fill	Ditch	Ditch 1
210	211	Fill	Pit	Quarry Pits
211	211	Cut	Pit	Quarry Pits
212	213	Fill	Ditch	Ditch 9
213	213	Cut	Ditch	Ditch 9
214	215	Fill	Pit	Refuse Pits
215	215	Cut	Pit	Refuse Pits
216	216	Void	Void	Void
217	217	Void	Void	Void

218	218	Cut	Ditch	Ditch 5
219	218	Fill	Ditch	Ditch 5
220	222	Fill	Pit	Quarry Pits
221	222	Fill	Pit	Quarry Pits
222	222	Cut	Pit	Quarry Pits
223	223	Cut	Pit	Quarry Pits
224	223	Fill	Pit	Quarry Pits
225	223	Fill	Pit	Quarry Pits
226	226	Cut	Pit	Refuse Pits
227	226	Fill	Pit	Refuse Pits
228	228	Cut	Pit	Refuse Pits
229	228	Fill	Pit	Refuse Pits
230	230	Cut	Pit	Refuse Pits
231	230	Fill	Pit	Refuse Pits
232	232	Cut	Ditch	Ditch 10
233	232	Fill	Ditch	Ditch 10
234	235	Fill	Ditch	Ditch 11
235	235	Cut	Ditch	Ditch 11
236	237	Fill	Pit	Quarry Pits
237	237	Cut	Pit	Quarry Pits
238	238	Cut	Pit	Quarry Pits
239	239	Cut	Pit	Quarry Pits
240	240	Cut	Pit	Refuse Pits

13 APPENDIX 3: LITHIC CATALOGUE

Context	Feature	flake	Flake	Chip <15mm	Prismatic blade	chunk	Colour	Cortex	Condition	Recortication	Suggested dating	Comments
104	D105			1			Translucent dark brown	Thin, slightly weathered	Slighly chipped	None	Undated	
125	P127					1	Translucent light grey/brown	Thin, slightly weathered	Good	Bluish	Undated	Core disintegrated along thermal flaws
135	P136	1					Translucent dark grey	Thermal	Chipped	Bluish	BA-IA	Quite 'squat'
146	P147		1				Translucent light grey	None	Chipped	None	BA-IA	Badly struck, distal missing/stepped distal
229	P228				1		Unknown	Thermal	Slighly chipped	White	Meso/ENeo	Partially cortical, very systematic. Possibly edge utilization but some recorication disintegration. 52x23x8mm.

14 APPENDIX 4: POTTERY DISTRIBUTION AND DATING

Context	Sherd count	Fabric code	Form code	Date range	Spot date
14	9	GRIM; HEDI; MCW; MEL	Jars and jugs	1150 - 1400	1200 – 1300
17	16	HEDC; HEDI/ EEAR; MCW; MEL	Jar and jugs	1150 – 1400	1200 - 1300
18	3	HEDC/ MEL	Jugs	1150 – 1400	1200 - 1300
21	5	HEDI/ EEAR; MCW/ MEL	Jars and jug	1150 – 1400	1200 – 1350/1400
23	3	HEDC; MCW; MEL	Jar and jug	1150 – 1400	1200 - 1400
26	1	MCW		1175 – 1400	1175 - 1400
28	3	EEAR/ MCW	Jug	1175 – 1400	1175 - 1225
104	7	HEDI		1150 - 1350	1200 - 1350
	1	MCW		1175 - 1400	
	3	MEL		1200 - 1400	
106	1	HEDI		1150 - 1350	1200 - 1300
	18	HEDI	Rounded jug	1200 - 1300	
	2	THET		900 - 1150	
107	1	EMS		1000 - 1200	1200 - 1300
	1	HEDI	Jug	1150 - 1350	
	3	HEDI	Jug	1200 - 1300	
109	1	EMG	Jar	1000 - 1200	1150 - 1200+
	2	EMS		1000 - 1200	
	1	HEDI		1150 - 1350	
	1	THET		900 - 1150	
111	1	MCW		1175 - 1400	1175 - 1400
112	1	HEDI		1150 - 1350	1200 - 1350
	2	HEDI CW		1150 - 1350	
	1	MEL		1200 - 1400	
114	1	DVPNT	Jug/ pitcher	1125/50 - 1250	1125 - 1200+
	2	EMG		1000 - 1200	
119	1	MEL	Jar	1200 - 1400	1200 - 1400

121	10	HEDI	Jug	1150 - 1350	1200 - 1300
	9	HEDI	Jug	1150 - 1350	
	6	HEDI	Jug	1200 - 1300	
	3	HEDI	Rounded jug	1200 - 1300	
	12	HEDI CW		1150 - 1350	
	1	MCW		1175 - 1400	
	2	MCW IR		1175 - 1400	
	12	MCW ISQ		1175 - 1400	
	17	MEL		1200 - 1400	
	5	MEL	Jug	1200 - 1400	
	2	MISC GL	Jug	1100 - 1400	
123	1	HEDI	Jug	1150 - 1350	1150 - 1350
	1	HEDI	Jug	1150 - 1350	
	1	HEDI CW	Jar	1150 - 1350	
125	1	EMS		1000 - 1200	1175 - 1350
	2	HEDI	Jug	1150 - 1350	
	1	MCW IR		1175 - 1400	
	1	MCW ISQ		1175 - 1400	
126	2	HEDI	Jug	1150 - 1350	1150 - 1350
	1	HEDI	Jug	1150 - 1350	
130	2	HEDI CW		1150 - 1350	1200 - 1350
	1	MEL		1200 - 1400	
	1	THET	Storage jar	900 - 1150	
133	1	MEL		1200 - 1400	1200 - 1400
	1	MEL	Jug	1200 - 1400	
135	1	HEDI	Jug	1150 - 1350	1200 - 1300
	1	HEDI	Jug	1200 - 1300	
137	1	EMSH		1000 - 1200	1200 - 1300
	1	HEDI	Jug	1200 - 1300	
	1	HEDI CW		1150 - 1350	
140	1	HEDI CW		1150 - 1350	1200 - 1350
	1	HEDI CW	Jar	1150 - 1350	
	1	MCW		1175 - 1400	
	3	MCW ISQ		1175 - 1400	
	1	MEL		1200 - 1400	

	4	MEL	Jug	1200 - 1400	
146	1	HEDI	Jug	1150 - 1350	1200 - 1350
	1	MEL	Jug	1200 - 1400	
149	1	MCW		1175 - 1400	1175 - 1400
153	1	SHELL		1000 - 1400	1000 - 1400
169	1	EMS		1000 - 1200	1200 - 1350
	3	HEDI	Jug	1150 - 1350	
	1	HEDI CW		1150 - 1350	
	2	MEL		1200 - 1400	
	5	MISC GL		1100 - 1400	
175	1	HEDI		1150 - 1350	1200 - 1300
	3	HEDI	Jug	1150 - 1350	
	1	HEDI	Jug	1200 - 1300	
	4	HEDI CW		1150 - 1350	
	1	MCW CALC	Jar	1175 – 1400	
	3	MCW IR		1175 – 1400	
	1	MEL	Jug	1200 - 1400	
	1	MISC GL2	Jug	1100 - 1400	
	2	THET		900 - 1150	
177	1	HEDI	Jug	1150 - 1350	1200 - 1300
	2	HEDI	Jug	1200 - 1300	
	1	MCW		1175 - 1400	
179	1	DVPNT		1125/50 - 1250	1200 - 1300
	7	HEDI	Jug	1150 - 1350	
	3	HEDI	Jug	1150 - 1350	
	6	HEDI	Jug	1200 - 1300	
	1	HEDI CW		1150 - 1350	
	7	MCW		1175 - 1400	
	1	MCW CALC BIO		1175 - 1400	
	4	MCW IR		1175 - 1400	
	1	MCW ISQ	Bowl/ dish	1175 - 1400	
	3	MEL		1200 - 1400	
	2	NEOT		850 - 1150	
	2	THET		900 - 1150	

181	2	GRIM	Jug	1175 - 1400	1200 - 1300
	1	HEDI	Jug	1150 - 1350	
	1	HEDI	Jug	1200 - 1300	
	4	HEDI CW		1150 - 1350	
	1	HEDI CW		1150 - 1350	
	1	HEDI F	Jug	1150 - 1350	
	3	MCW		1175 - 1400	
	3	MEL		1200 - 1400	
	1	THET		900 - 1150	
184	1	EMS		1000 - 1200	1200 - 1350
	1	EMS		1000 - 1200	
	1	HEDI		1150 - 1350	
	1	MCW		1175 - 1400	
	2	MEL		1200 - 1400	
186	1	DVPNT		1125/50 - 1250	1200 - 1350
	1	GRIM	Jug	1175 - 1400	
	1	HEDI CW		1150 - 1350	
	1	MEL	Jug	1200 - 1400	
	2	MEL	Jug	1200 - 1400	
193	1	DVPNT		1125/50 - 1250	1200 - 1250+
	1	DVPNT	Jar	1125/50 - 1250	
	7	HEDI CW		1150 - 1350	
	4	MCW IR		1175 - 1400	
	1	MCW IR		1175 - 1400	
	2	MEL		1200 - 1400	
196	1	HEDI	Jug	1150 - 1350	1150 - 1200+
	1	HEDI CW		1150 - 1350	
	1	SHELL		1000 - 1200	
198	1	HEDI	Jug	1150 - 1350	1300 - 1350
	1	HEDI	Jug	1200 - 1300	
	1	HEDI F	Jar	1150 - 1350	
	1	THET	Spouted pitcher	900 - 1150	
200	1	HEDI	Jug	1150 - 1350	1150 - 1350
201	1	HEDI	Jug	1150 - 1350	1150 - 1350
	1	MISC CW		1100 - 1400	

206	2	HEDI	Jug	1200 - 1300	1200 - 1300
	3	HEDI	Jug	1200 - 1300	
	1	HEDI CW		1150 - 1350	
	1	MEL	Jug	1200 - 1400	
210	1	EMS		1000 - 1200	1150 - 1350
	2	HEDI CW		1150 - 1350	
214	1	HEDI CW		1150 - 1350	1150 - 1350
220	2	HEDI CW		1150 - 1350	1150 - 1350
	1	HEDI CW	Jar	1150 - 1350	
224	1	HEDI	Jug	1150 - 1350	1150 - 1350
	1	THET		900 - 1150	
225	1	HEDI	Jug	1200 - 1300	1200 - 1300
231	1	HEDI	Jug	1150 - 1350	1200 - 1300
	1	HEDI	Jug	1200 - 1300	
	1	HEDI CW		1150 - 1350	
	1	HEDI F	Jug	1150 - 1350	
	3	MEL		1200 - 1400	
	1	MEL	Jar	1200 - 1400	

15 APPENDIX 5: PLANT MACROFOSSILS AND OTHER REMAINS

Sample No.	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**	**11**	**12**	**13**	**14**	**15**	**16**	**17**	**18**	**19**	**20**	**21**	**22**
Context No.	**121**	**128**	**131**	**138**	**146**	**169**	**171**	**175**	**179**	**181**	**190**	**206**	**219**	**210**	**214**	**220**	**224**	**236**
Feature No.	**122**	**129**	**132**	**139**	**147**	**170**	**172**	**176**	**180**	**183**	**191**	**205**	**218**	**211**	**215**	**222**	**223**	**237**
Feature type	**Well**	**Pit**	**Pit**	**Pit**	**Pit**	**Pit**	**Pit**	**Pit**	**Pit**	**Pit**	**Pit**	**Ditch**	**Ditch**	**Pit**	**Pit**	**Pit**	**Pit**	**Pit**
Cereals and other potential food crops																		
Avena sp. (grains)	xcffg	xfg	x	xcffg					x									
Hordeum sp. (grains)		x	xcf	x	x	x	x	xcf	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
(rachis node)										x								x
Hordeum/Secale cereale type (rachis node)															x			
Secale cereale L. (grains)		x						xcf				x						
Triticum sp. (grains)	x	xx	x	x	x	x		xx	xx	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
(spikelet base)								xcf										
T. spelta L. (glume base)									x									
T. aestivum/compactum type (rachis nodes)	x			x					x									
Cereal indet. (grains)	x	xx	xx	xx	xx	xxx	x	xxx	xxx	xxxx	xx	x	x	xx	xcf	x	x	x
Large Fabaceae indet.											x							xcffg
Dry land herbs																		
Atriplex sp.									x									
Brassicaceae indet.															x			
Centaurea sp.												x						
Fabaceae indet.			x		x	x		xcf										
Galium aparine L.							x									x	x	
Lithospermum arvense L.									x									
Large Poaceae indet.	x							x		x	x	x						
Tree/shrub macrofossils																		
Corylus avellana L.				x		x			x			x						
Prunus sp. (fruit stone frag.)																x		
Other plant macrofossils																		
Charcoal <2mm	xx	x	xx	xx	x	xxx	x	xx	xx	xxx	xx	xx	x	x	xx	xx	xx	x
Charcoal >2mm	x	x	xx	xx	x	xxx	x	x	x	xxx	xx	xx	x	xx	xx	xx	x	x
Charcoal >5mm			x	x	x	x		x	x	x				x	x	x		
Charcoal >10mm			x			x				x								
Charred root/stem	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x		x	x			x	x	
Indet. culm nodes	x		x					x	x			x	x					
Indet. fruit stone frag.																	x	
Indet. seeds		x														x		
Other remains																		
Black porous 'cokey' material	x	xxx	xxx	xx	xxx	xxx	xx	xx	xx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xx	xxx	x	xx	xx	xx
Black tarry material		xx			x	xx		x	x		x	xx	x	xx	x	xx		x
Bone	x		x	x	xx	x	x	x	x	x	x	xb	x	x	x	x	x xb	x
Buff/grey mineral concretions					xx													
Burnt/fired clay			x	x				x		x	x						x	
Burnt soil concretions	x																	
Eggshell								x			x							
Fish bone								x		x	x			x				
Mineralised soil concretions				x														
Small coal frags.		xx	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	xxx	x	x	x	x	x	xx	x
Small mammal/amphibian bones	x			xxx		x	x	x		x				x		x	x	xx
Vitreous material	x	xx		x	x	x	xx		x		xx	x	x	x	x	x	x	
White mineral concretions			x															

Sample No.	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**	**11**	**12**	**13**	**14**	**15**	**16**	**17**	**18**	**19**	**20**	**21**	**22**
Context No.	**121**	**128**	**131**	**138**	**146**	**169**	**171**	**175**	**179**	**181**	**190**	**206**	**219**	**210**	**214**	**220**	**224**	**236**
Feature No.	**122**	**129**	**132**	**139**	**147**	**170**	**172**	**176**	**180**	**183**	**191**	**205**	**218**	**211**	**215**	**222**	**223**	**237**
Feature type	**Well**	**Pit**	**Pit**	**Pit**	**Pit**	**Pit**	**Pit**	**Pit**	**Pit**	**Pit**	**Pit**	**Ditch**	**Ditch**	**Pit**	**Pit**	**Pit**	**Pit**	**Pit**
Mollusc shells																		
Woodland/shade loving species																		
Aegopinella sp.		x			x	x		x		x	x							xxx
Carychium sp.							x											
Clausilia sp.					x		x											
Discus rotundatus							x											
Ena sp.			x		x			x			x				x		x	x
Macrogastra rolphii								xcf				xcf						
Oxychilus sp.		x		x	x	x	x	x		x			x				xcf	x
Vitrea sp.					x		x									x		xxx
Zonitidae indet.	x		xb	x			x					x		x				xx
Open country species																		
Helicella itala	xx	x	xxx	x	xxx	xxxx		xx	x	xx	x	xxx	xxx	x	xxx	xx	xx	x
Helicidae indet.					x													
Pupilla muscorum	x	x	xx	x	xx	xxx	x	xx	x	xx	x	xx	xx	x	xx	xx	x	x
Vallonia sp.	x	xx	xxx	x	x	xx	x	xx	xx	xxx	xx	x	xx	x	xxx	x	xx	xxx
V. costata	x	x	x	x	x	x	xx	xxx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	x	xx	xx	xx	xxx
V. excentrica	xcf					xcf			x				xcf	xcf	xxcf		xxcf	
V. pulchella			xcf	xcf	xcf	x		xcfb		x					xxcf			
Vertigo pygmaea		x	x		xb				x	x					x xb			
Catholic species																		
Cepaea sp.			xcf	x			x	x		x								x
Cochlicopa sp.	x	x	x		x	xx	xx	x	x	xx	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Euconulus fulvus							xcf											
Nesovitrea hammonis			x	x	x		x			x								
Trichia hispida group	xx	xxx	xxxx	xxx	xxx	xxxx	xxx	xx	xxx	xxx	xx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xx	xx	xxx
Marsh/freshwater slum species																		
Anisus leucostoma			x		x xb	x	xx			x	x				x		x	
Bithynia sp.		xcf					x			x	xb					xb		
(operculi)				x														
Lymnaea sp.			x		x	x xb	xx		x	x		x	xxx	x	x	x	x	
L. peregra													x					
L. truncatula	x	x		x		x												
Pisidium sp.							x											
Planorbis sp.										x								
P. carinatus										x								
P. planorbis							x							x				
Succinea sp.		x	x	x		x		x	x	x		x						
Valvata cristata						x xb	xx xb							x				
Sample volume (litres)	**30ss**	**30ss**	**30ss**	**30ss**	**30ss**	**30ss**	**10**	**20**	**20**	**30ss**	**20**	**30ss**	**30ss**	**30ss**	**20**	**30ss**	**30ss**	**20**
Volume of flot (litres)	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**0,1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**0.2**
% flot sorted	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**50%**

16 APPENDIX 6: OASIS FORM

OASIS ID: preconst1-208718

Project details	
Project name	Colville Road, Cherry Hinton, Cambridge Excavation
Short description of the project	Fieldwork in advance of housing development identified an area of medieval settlement comprising plot boundary ditches, two wells and chalk quarry, rubbish and cess pits. The associated pottery indicates a date range spanning the late 12th to mid 14th century, while the animal bone and environmental remains give some indications of the medieval economy and diet of the inhabitants. Two complete 13th-century green-glazed Hedingham ware jugs were found in one of the wells. The prevalence of jugs over cooking and storage vessels suggests moderately high status. The excavation was small relative to the large-scale excavations within the Saxon and medieval settlement at Church End/ Neath Farm, Cherry Hinton, 800m to the north-west. However, it provides a valuable insight into the character and chronology of medieval occupation in this part of the village, close to the High Street, which has seen far less archaeological investigation.
Project dates	Start: 02-07-2014 End: 15-07-2014
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Any associated project reference codes	CCRD14 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	3/1129/FUL - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Residential 1 - General Residential
Monument type	BOUNDARY DITCH Medieval
Monument type	PIT Medieval

Monument type	WELL Medieval
Significant Finds	JUG Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Significant Finds	ANIMAL BONE Medieval
Significant Finds	BROOCH Medieval
Significant Finds	STRUCK FLINT Early Neolithic
Significant Finds	STRUCK FLINT Late Prehistoric
Investigation type	"Open-area excavation"
Prompt	Planning condition

Project location	
Country	England
Site location	CAMBRIDGESHIRE CAMBRIDGE CAMBRIDGE Land at 40-64 Colville Road and 1-9 Augers Road, Cherry Hinton, Cambridge
Postcode	CB1 9HR
Study area	0.12 Hectares
Site coordinates	TL 48952 56569 52.18679153 0.179135081889 52 11 12 N 000 10 44 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 11.80m Max: 12.80m

Project creators	
Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd
Project brief originator	Cambridgeshire County Council
Project design originator	Mark Hinman
Project director/manager	Mark Hinman
Project supervisor	Tom Woolhouse
Project supervisor	Stephen Porter

Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Keepmoat
Project archives	
Physical Archive recipient	Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeology Store
Physical Archive ID	CCRD14
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Metal","Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Archive recipient	Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeology Store
Digital Archive ID	CCRD14
Digital Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Metal","Survey"
Digital Media available	"Database","Images raster / digital photography","Spreadsheets","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeology Store
Paper Archive ID	CCRD14
Paper Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Metal","Stratigraphic","Survey","Worked stone/lithics"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Drawing","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section","Survey","Unpublished Text"
Project bibliography 1	
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Land at 40-64 Colville Road and 1-9 Augers Road, Cherry Hinton, Cambridge: Archaeological Excavation. Post-Excavation Assessment

Author(s)/Editor(s)	Woolhouse, T.
Other bibliographic details	R12015
Date	2015
Issuer or publisher	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd
Place of issue or publication	Pampisford
Description	Approx. 80 page A4 bound typed report with 8 colour plates and 6 figures
Entered by	Tom Woolhouse (twoolhouse@pre-construct.com)
Entered on	13 April 2015

OASIS:

Please e-mail Historic England for OASIS help and advice

Cite only: http://www.oasis.ac.uk/form/print.cfm for this page

P C A

PCA SOUTH
UNIT 54
BROCKLEY CROSS BUSINESS CENTRE
96 ENDWELL ROAD
BROCKLEY
LONDON SE4 2PD
TEL: 020 7732 3925 / 020 7639 9091
FAX: 020 7639 9588
EMAIL: info@pre-construct.com

PCA NORTH
UNIT 19A
TURSDALE BUSINESS PARK
DURHAM DH6 5PG
TEL: 0191 377 1111
FAX: 0191 377 0101
EMAIL: info.north@pre-construct.com

PCA CENTRAL
THE GRANARY, RECTORY FARM
BREWERY ROAD, PAMPISFORD
CAMBRIDGESHIRE CB22 3EN
TEL: 01223 845 522
FAX: 01223 845 522
EMAIL: info.central@pre-construct.com

PCA WEST
BLOCK 4
CHILCOMB HOUSE
CHILCOMB LANE
WINCHESTER
HAMPSHIRE SO23 8RB
TEL: 01962 849 549
EMAIL: info.west@pre-construct.com

PCA MIDLANDS
17-19 KETTERING RD
LITTLE BOWDEN
MARKET HARBOROUGH
LEICESTERSHIRE LE16 8AN
TEL: 01858 468 333
EMAIL: info.midlands@pre-construct.com