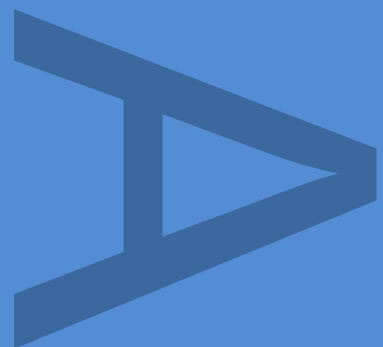


**LAND AT 6-14 WATER LANE,
CAMBRIDGE,
CAMBRIDGESHIRE, CB4 1NY:**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL
EXCAVATION REPORT**

ECB4148

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**PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY
R12341**

LAND AT 6-14 WATER LANE,
CAMBRIDGE,
CAMBRIDGESHIRE, CB4 1NY

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION

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Land at 6-14 Water Lane, Cambridge, Cambridgeshire, CB4 1NY:

Archaeological Excavation Report

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ABSTRACT

This report describes the results of an archaeological evaluation and excavation carried out by Pre-Construct Archaeology on land at 6-14 Water Lane, Cambridge (centred on OS NGR TL 4678 6005) between 24th July and 8th August 2015. The archaeological work was commissioned by Keepmoat in response to a planning condition attached to the construction of 24 new residential units following the demolition of existing buildings. 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 showed evidence for multiple phases of occupation on the site, the earliest land use occurs in the Bronze Age. The presence of earlier flint work may suggest some transient earlier occupation of the site, possibly utilising the river valley. Evidence from ditches and occasional pitting activity suggested occupation from the Saxo-Norman period through the medieval period and up to the modern day. Large scale quarry activity was seen on the north-eastern side of the excavation area, dating to 19th century.

This report describes the archaeological remains recorded during the fieldwork and their significance and includes specialist analysis of the finds and environmental assemblages recovered.

1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 An archaeological excavation was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd (PCA) on land at 6-14 Water Lane, Cambridge, Cambridgeshire, CB4 1NY (centred on Ordnance Survey National Grid Reference (NGR) TL 4678 6005) between 2nd and 15th July 2014 (Figure 1).
- 1.2 The site is located in the Chesterton ward of the City of Cambridge, c.2km north-east of Cambridge city centre.
- 1.3 The archaeological work was commissioned by Keepmoat in advance of proposed development of the land for 24 new residential units following the demolition of existing building (Planning Reference 13/1386/FUL).
- 1.4 A trial trench evaluation of the site, carried out by PCA in April 2015 (Porter and Slater 2015; Figure 2), found evidence for medieval and post-medieval activity as well as some limited evidence of Saxon and Saxo-Norman activity. 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 (Hogan 2015) in response to a Brief for archaeological Investigation issued by Andy Thomas of Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team (CCCHET) (Thomas 2015). The evaluation was conducted in accordance with a WSI prepared by PCA (House 2014) in response to a Brief issued by CCCHET (Thomas 2014).
- 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 report describes the results of the excavation, places the site and the identified remains in their local landscape and archaeological context, and assesses their significance against relevant regional research agendas. This document represents the full and final report on the excavation; no

further analysis is required. The site archive will be deposited at Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeology Store.

2 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 2.1 The site is located in the Chesterton ward of the City of Cambridge, c.2km north-east of the city centre (Figure 1). It is bounded by Water Lane to the west, Green End Street to the north, Fallowfield to the south and houses to the east. Prior to the excavation, the site was occupied by three blocks of modern two-storey dwellings. The area also included gardens to the front and rear of the buildings. The general character of the area is suburban, with the historic core of Chesterton lying to the west, along the High Street. Since the Second World War, Chesterton has been absorbed by suburban housing developments extending out from the City of Cambridge.
- 2.2 The site lies close to and along the northern banks of the river Cam and accordingly on the lower slopes of the Cam river valley. The site resides close to the 7m contour, the topography being generally flat, sloping away slightly to the south-east.
- 2.3 The geological deposits that underlie Cambridgeshire predominantly date from the Cretaceous Period (100 to 112 million years ago). These formations of Gault Formation - Mudstone were laid down when the local environment was previously dominated by shallow seas (British Geological Survey 2015; Website 1).
- 2.4 The superficial deposits on the site consist of river terrace deposits of sand and gravel which were formed up to 3 million years ago in the Quaternary Period.
- 2.5 The marly chalk 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 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 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 1km radius search of information held in Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record (HER). The HER data shows a considerable number of known sites and finds in Chesterton and the surrounding area. Of particular significance is the extensive evidence for Saxon and medieval occupation found in several large-scale archaeological excavations.
- 3.2 The assessment suggested a low potential for prehistoric activity based on the frequency of prehistoric sites in the general area. Evidence for early prehistoric activity takes the form of a chance find of flint tools dating from the Palaeolithic period (HER5224) and an assemblage of Palaeolithic to early Neolithic worked flints found upon the alluvial flat of the Cam (HER5450). Both however were found at a significant distance to the north or east of the site and just within the search limits. Evidence of later Bronze Age activity is equally slim and includes two sites of chance finds and a more notable Late Bronze Age founders hoard (HER5452) recovered from Browns gravel pit c. 700m to the north. Despite the extensive evidence for Iron Age activity in the general area that recorded within the search area is fragmented and more consistent with general activity as opposed to settlement of any size. This evidence took the form of Iron Age pits uncovered at three sites, an Iron Age gulley/pit at another site and a Belgic pot found, at a distance to the east, on Stourbridge Common.
- 3.3 Roman occupation in the wider area was on a considerable scale. The substantial town of Dvroliponte (later known as Cambridge) centred around Castle Hill, lies only c.2km to the south-west of the site while the north-south route of Akeman Street, the Roman Road between Roman Cambridge and Ely is located c. 1.8km to the west of the PDA. Much evidence of significant Roman activity has been found in the general area, but lies outside the search area (c. 2km to the north-west) and is focused along the route of Roman Road where a number of higher status Roman buildings evidence of associated Roman roadside cemeteries have been uncovered. Whilst

Roman activity in the general area is shown to be considerable, the evidence for Roman activity in the area of the site is relatively scarce. Most of the sites are chance finds of coins or pottery with only two sites (CB 15544 and MCB 17486) producing physical evidence of Roman activity. This however was relatively insignificant, comprising a Roman pit and residual pottery found in Chesterton and a series of pits and ditches at Coldham Brook. Neither sites produced the same kind of evidence as that recorded to the north-west and along Akeman Street where the main focus of Roman activity seems to be concentrated.

3.4 The evidence for Anglo-Saxon/Saxo-Norman activity close to the site is more convincing than that of the earlier periods, possibly as a consequence of the sites location closer to the historic core of Chesterton village. Excavations close to the site at the former Yorkshire Grey public House in the High Street uncovered significant settlement activity, in the form of property boundaries, land divisions, domestic pitting and the establishment of a street frontage, dating to Saxo-Norman period of the 11-13th century. Further to the west within the core of Chesterton evidence of numerous Saxon parallel ditches was unearthed, while investigations at Union Lane and High Street uncovered a series of undated linear features interpreted as Saxon land divisions and a later establishment of property plots in the 11th/12th century. Further evidence of a planned settlement layout was seen during an investigation at Sargeants Garage where narrow spaced Saxo-Norman property boundaries set at right angles to Union Road were uncovered, while further afield an evaluation at Fen Ditton to the east, identified a dense sequence of pits and ditches, indicating possible Saxon and later occupation activity. Much closer to the site was the discovery of a probable ritual deposition of a Scramasax (sword) dredged out of the Cam from near the Eel and Pike public house.

3.4.1 In common with the evidence for Saxon activity the evidence shows that the principal focus of activity during the medieval period was to the west of the PDA, within the core of Chesterton Village and in the area of St Andrews Church or Chesterton Abbey. Excavations close to the PDA at the former Yorkshire Grey public house site in the High Street uncovered significant

settlement activity from the Saxo-Norman period in the form of property boundaries and land divisions plus evidence for later 13th to 14th century domestic refuse. Further evidence of rubbish pitting was unearthed close by at the Sargeants Garage site and more extensive occupation evidence dating from the 12th to the 15th century at the Scotland Road/Union Lane site. A similar suite of features were found on a nearby plot at Union Lane/High Street whilst a later excavation on the same site uncovered further evidence of extensive later medieval quarrying. Outside the confines of Chesterton village evidence supporting the assumption that this area, was primarily in agricultural use, is evidenced by the survival of a small area of ridge and furrow between Milton Road and Hawkins Road and behind the Dunn Nutrition Unit. This site is one of many similar records of ridge and furrow present across this area of Cambridge.

- 3.5 It is most likely that the main focus of medieval settlement would have been centred within Chesterton village and more particularly, further to the west of the site and in the area of the Church of St Andrew. However, medieval activity has been recorded close to the site along the High Street and it cannot be discounted that settlement or peripheral activities such as rubbish pitting or quarrying extended as far as the PDA.
- 3.6 The parish of Chesterton remained predominantly arable from the middle ages until its inclosure in 1838. Thereafter the southern two thirds of the parish, which had remained in farming and horticultural use, were steadily overrun pre and post war by the suburban growth of Cambridge. Evidence of post-medieval archaeological activity in the area is dominated by post-medieval quarrying/gravel extraction. These post-medieval quarrying sites pits appear to have been widespread across the study area, no doubt taking advantage of the river gravel deposits of the Cam valley, and significantly, are recorded in nine sites within the search area. This extent and frequency of quarrying may have a significant bearing on the potential survival of earlier archaeological deposits within the site boundary. Another more obvious impact on earlier deposits is the disturbance caused by those buildings shown on the 19th century mapping which occupied the northern half of the

site. Depending upon the extent of site clearance and engineering, it is very likely that the foundations of these buildings remain in-situ.

- 3.7 A trial trench evaluation of the site, carried out by PCA in April 2015 (Porter and Slater 2015) identified archaeological remains in the central and eastern part of the site. These remains consisted of ditches and pits, relating to Saxo-Norman, medieval and post-medieval activity. The ditches are aligned approximately parallel and perpendicular to Green End Road and, together with the Saxo-Norman settlement activity revealed at the former Yorkshire Grey Pub on the High Street, may indicate the establishment of property boundaries dating to the Saxo-Norman period. One of the ditches is also on the same broadly north-west to south-east alignment as the late Saxon ditch alignment seen at Union Lane. A series of rubbish pits are also indicative of settlement activity, with pottery sherds providing a 9th-14th date. The edge of a large ditch which contained several sherds of 15th-16th century pottery may suggest a later phase of activity on the site.
- 3.8 A large pit which was partially revealed in Trench 5 is indicative of gravel extraction, possibly of late or post-medieval date. It contained a single sherd of 9th-12th century Thetford ware pottery which is thought to be residual. Examples of such post-medieval extraction pits have been recorded in a number of other sites within Chesterton.

4 METHODOLOGY

4.1 General (Figure 2)

4.1.1 The archaeological evaluation comprised five trial trenches between 10m and 25m 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 an 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. 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 further excavated for finds recovery.
- 4.4.2 Linear features were investigated by means of regularly-spaced slots. 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 14 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, encompassing the period of occupation seen across the site. 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, attempting to aim for feature fills likely to represent primary deposition or fills deriving from single infilling events. The majority of the excavated features seen across the site showed a high degree of residuality, this was reinforced with the results of the evaluation.

5 QUANTIFICATION OF ARCHIVE

5.1 Paper Archive

Type	Evaluation	Excavation	Total
Context register sheets	2	12	14
Context sheets	28	213	241
Section register sheets	1	4	5
Sections at 1:10 & 1:20	10	80	90
Trench record sheets	5	0	5
Photo register sheets	1	5	6
Small finds register sheets	0	1	1
Environmental register sheets	1	1	2

5.2 Digital Archive

Type	Evaluation	Excavation	Total
Digital photos	64	326	390
GPS survey files	2	4	6
Digital plans	1	2	3
Access database	1	1	1

5.3 Physical Archive

Type	Evaluation	Excavation	Total
Struck flint	0	20	20
Burnt flint	0	0	0
Pottery	12	186	198
Ceramic building material (CBM)	0	39	39
Glass	0	0	0
Worked stone	0	3	3
Small Finds	0	2	2
Slag	0	0	0
Animal bone	0	54	54
Shell	0	57	57
Environmental bulk samples	7	8	15
Environmental bulk samples (10 litre buckets)	16	21	37
Monolith samples	0	0	0
Other samples (specify)	0	0	0

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

6.1 Overview and Phasing

6.1.1 The earliest phase at Water Lane consists of a series of prehistoric field boundaries, tentatively dated to the Bronze Age. This phase consists of Ditches 2, 3 5, 8, 10 and 11, which seem to form part of a co-axial system of boundaries.

6.1.2 Ditches 1 and 12, both aligned north-west to south-east and situated eight metres apart, date to the Saxo-Norman period. A less substantial ditch (Ditch 9) aligned south-west to north-east from the south-western excavation limit of the site also dates to this period. The only other features datable to this period are small, isolated pits scattered throughout the site representing low-level domestic activity.

6.1.3 A single boundary ditch (Ditch 7) located in the centre of the site can be dated to the medieval period. This was aligned north-east to south-west, where it turned north-west before terminating. Also dating to this period are two groups of pits of roughly uniform size, one concentrated at the northeast edge of the northern part of the site. The other group, located at the southeast of the site, was accompanied by smaller pits.

6.1.4 Post medieval activity on the site is characterised by a building located centrally within the site, and seen on the Tithe Map of the parish of Chesterton dated 1840 (see Figure 5), a large quarry was established on the north-eastern edge of the site. the quarry is not known from mapping, but waste disposal within the quarry backfill suggested domestic waste disposal

6.2 Prehistoric

Ditch 2 (Slots [132], [332] and [338])

6.2.1 Ditch 2 was aligned north-west to south-east. It extended for 8m and was 0.55m wide and 0.1m deep, although it was slightly narrower in places. It had steep, regular sides and a slightly rounded base and contained a single mid greyish brown sandy silt fill. No dating evidence was recovered from this feature, only a fragment of sheep/goat mandible.

Ditch 3 (Slots [309], [311], [313] and [333])

- 6.2.2 Ditch 3 was aligned north-east to south-west. It extended for 39m and was 0.6m wide and 0.38m deep, although it was slightly narrower in places. It had steep, regular sides and a rounded base and contained a single mid greyish brown sandy silt fill. No finds were recovered from this feature.

Ditch 5 (Slots [276], [292], [302] and [304])

- 6.2.3 Ditch 5 was aligned north-east to south-west. It extended for 14m and was 0.8m wide and 0.35m deep, although it was slightly narrower in places. It had steep, regular sides and a rounded base and contained a single mid greyish brown sandy silt fill. Six flint flakes and a flint core likely dating to the late Bronze Age or early Iron Age were recovered. Slot [276] contained a horse cranium and a cattle cranium that appeared to have been deliberately deposited as only two other bone fragments were recovered from this slot.

Ditch 8 (Slots [299] and [324]).

Ditch 8 was aligned north-east to south-west. It extended for 5m and was 0.86m wide and 0.3m deep. It had gently sloping sides and a flat base and contained a single dark greyish brown sandy silt fill. It contained a single piece of worn and chipped worked flint that possibly dated to the Neolithic or Bronze Age.

Ditch 10 (Slots [210] and [238]).

- 6.2.4 Ditch 10 was aligned north-west to south-east, returning north-east at its north-west end. It extended for 11m and was 0.66m wide and 0.21m deep. It had gently sloping sides and a slightly uneven base and contained a single dark brownish grey sandy silt fill. No finds were recovered from this feature.

Ditch 11 (Slots [226] and [243]).

- 6.2.5 Ditch 11 was aligned north-west to south-east. It extended for 6.5m and was 0.38m wide and 0.04m deep. It had shallow sloping sides and a concave base and contained a single light yellowish brown sandy silt fill. It contained a single worked flint, a flake dated to the Bronze Age.

Pits

- 6.2.6 Pit [279] (0.66m wide x 0.17m deep) was sub-circular in plan with steep

sides and a flat base. It had a single fill of dark grey brown sandy silt (278), which contained a small undated flint flake.

6.3 Saxo-Norman

Ditch 1 (Slots [150], [245] and [287])

- 6.3.1 Ditch 1 was aligned north-west to south-east. It extended for 50m between the limits of excavation and was 2.5m wide and 0.54m deep, although it was slightly narrower in places. It had steep, regular sides and a flat base and contained a single dark greyish brown sandy silt fill. It contained St Neots-type pottery likely of a pre-conquest date and also a vessel of the same fabric typical of 11th to mid 12th century production. Two small and abraded residual sherds of Roman Greyware were also recovered along with Medieval Coarseware of a pre-conquest date and Thetford fabric dating between the 11th and 12th centuries. It also contained a small amount of sheep/goat and cattle bone and a small number of horse teeth.

Ditch 9 (Slot [142]).

- 6.3.2 Ditch 9 was aligned north-east to south-west. It extended for 1.5m and was 0.7m wide and 0.8m deep. It had gently sloping sides and a slightly uneven base and contained a single dark greyish brown sandy silt fill (143). It contained Thetford-type fabric of 10th to 11th century date and Huntingdonshire Early Medieval ware dating to the 12th century.

Ditch 12 (Slot [185]).

- 6.3.3 Ditch 12 was aligned north-west to south-east. It extended for 24m and was 0.7m wide and 0.28m deep, although it was slightly narrower in places. It had gently sloping sides and a flat base and contained a single dark greyish brown sandy silt fill. It contained Thetford Ware pottery dated as 9th to 11th century.

Postholes

- 6.3.4 Posthole [219] (0.46m wide x 0.12m deep) was circular in plan with steep sides and a flat base. It had a single fill of moderate mid grey brown sandy silt (218), which contained Ipswich Thetford-type ware dated to the late 9th to 10th centuries.

- 6.3.5 Posthole [296] (0.32m wide x 0.31m deep) was circular in plan with steep sides and a concave base. It had a single fill of dark grey brown clayey silt (297), which contained a single large sherd (47g) of Thetford-type fabric pottery. The ceramic assemblage dates to the 10th to mid 12th centuries.
- 6.3.6 Posthole [301] (0.7m wide x 0.34m deep) was circular in plan with steep sides and a concave base. It had a single fill of mid grey brown sandy silt (300), which contained one sherd (2g) of St Neots-type pottery of 10th to mid 12th century date and one sherd (4g) of Huntingdonshire Early Medieval ware of mid/late 11th to 12th century date.

Pits

- 6.3.7 Pit [269] (0.95m wide x 0.56m deep) was circular in plan with steep sides and a concave base. It had two fills: an upper fill of soft mid grey brown sandy silt (267) which contained no finds and a lower fill of soft dark grey brown sandy silt (268) which contained one sherd of Early Medieval Handmade ware dating to the mid/late 11th to 12th centuries.
- 6.3.8 Pit [320] (0.6m long x 0.56m wide x 0.34m deep) was circular in plan with steep sides and a concave base. It had two fills: an upper fill of soft light grey brown sandy silt (318) which contained a small amount of Huntingdonshire Early Medieval ware and St Neots-type pottery and a lower fill of soft mid grey brown sandy silt (319) which contained Huntingdonshire Fen Sandy ware and a small blade-like flake of flint dating to the Mesolithic/early Neolithic periods.

6.4 Medieval

Ditch 7 (Slots [242], [258] and [260]).

- 6.4.1 Ditch 7 was aligned north-east to south-west, where it returned at a right angle to the north-west. It extended for 20m and was 1.28m wide and 0.26m deep, although it was slightly narrower in places. It had gently sloping sides and a flat base and contained a single dark greyish brown sandy silt fill. It contained St Neots-type pottery likely of a pre-conquest date and Early Medieval Handmade ware of mid to late 12th to 13th century date. A small amount of cattle bone was also recovered from slot [242].

Pits

- 6.4.2 Pit [128] (1m long x 1m wide x 0.24m deep) was circular in plan with steep sides and a concave base. It had a single fill of loose dark grey brown sandy silt (129), which contained a small amount of medieval pottery, including Grimston Ware and Huntingdonshire Fen Sandy Ware. The ceramic assemblage dates to the 13th-15th centuries.
- 6.4.3 Pit [138] (1.1m long x 1m wide x 0.5m deep) was circular in plan with vertical sides and a concave base. It had a single fill of loose dark brown silty sandy clay (139), which contained a Hedingham Ware jug dating to the 13th-14th centuries.
- 6.4.4 Pit [152] (4m long x 3.38m wide x 1.08m deep) was circular in plan with vertical sides and a flat base. It had two fills: an upper fill of loose mid brown grey sandy silt (201) and a lower fill of loose dark brown grey clayey sandy silt (202). Upper fill (201) contained ten sherds (85g) of medieval pottery, including Hedingham Ware, Colchester Ware and Stamford Ware. The ceramic assemblage dates to the 12th century.
- 6.4.5 Pit [189] (2m long x 1.7m wide x 0.3m deep) was rectangular in plan with gently sloping sides and a flat base. It had a single fill of soft dark grey brown sandy silt (190), which contained eight sherds of medieval pottery, including Early Medieval Handmade ware, Huntingdonshire Fen Sandy ware, St Neots-type, Stamford ware and Thetford-type fabrics. The ceramic assemblage dates to the mid/late 12th-13th centuries.
- 6.4.6 Pit [191] (1.3m long x 1.05m wide x 0.43m deep) was oval in plan with gently sloping sides and a flat base. It had a single fill of soft dark grey brown sandy silt (192), which contained four sherds of medieval pottery, including Early Anglo-Saxon local ware, Huntingdonshire Fen Sandy ware and Huntingdonshire Early Medieval ware. The ceramic assemblage dates to the mid/late 12th-13th centuries.
- 6.4.7 Pit [193] (1.43m long x 1.3m wide x 0.22m deep) was rectangular in plan with gently sloping sides and a flat base. It had a single fill of soft dark grey brown sandy silt (194), which contained three sherds of medieval pottery,

including Huntingdonshire Early Medieval ware and Huntingdonshire Fen Sandy ware. The ceramic assemblage dates to the mid/late 12th-13th centuries.

- 6.4.8 Pit [195] (0.45m wide x 0.27m deep) was circular in plan with gently sloping sides and a concave base. It had a single fill of soft dark grey brown sandy silt (196), which contained a single sherd of South-east Fenland Medieval Calcareous Buff ware. The ceramic assemblage dates to the mid 12th-mid 15th centuries.
- 6.4.9 Pit [197] (0.48m wide x 0.31m deep) was circular in plan with gently sloping sides and a concave base. It had a single fill of soft dark grey brown sandy silt (198), which contained a single sherd of St Neots-type ware. The ceramic assemblage dates to the 10th - mid-12th centuries.
- 6.4.10 Pit [233] (1.75m wide x 0.72m deep) was elongated in plan with steep sides and a concave base. It had two fills: an upper fill of light grey sandy silt (231) and a lower fill of mid-brownish grey sandy silt (232). Finds were present in fill (232), which contained nine sherds of medieval pottery, including Developed St Neots ware, Hedingham ware, Huntingdonshire Early Medieval ware, Huntingdonshire Fen Sandy ware and Thetford-type fabrics. The ceramic assemblage dates to the 14th - 15th century.
- 6.4.11 Pit [200] (0.64m long x 0.56m wide x 0.24m deep) was circular in plan with steep sides and a concave base. It had a single fill of soft dark brown grey sandy silt (199), which contained one fragment of CBM and twelve sherds of medieval pottery including Huntingdonshire Fen Sandy ware dating to the mid/late 12th to 13th centuries.
- 6.4.12 Pit [233] (1.75m wide x 0.72m deep) was elongated in plan with steep sides and a concave base. It had two fills: an upper fill of light grey sandy silt (231) and a lower fill of mid-brownish grey sandy silt (232). Finds were present in fill (232), which contained nine sherds of medieval pottery, including Developed St Neots ware, Hedingham ware, Huntingdonshire Early Medieval ware, Huntingdonshire Fen Sandy ware and Thetford-type fabrics. The ceramic assemblage dates to the 14th - 15th century.

- 6.4.13 Pit [252] (0.64m long x 0.55m wide x 0.22m deep) was sub-circular in plan with steep sides and an uneven base. It had a single fill of dark brownish grey sandy silt (251), which contained brick and mortar fragments. The brick fragment was handmade and was dated to either 14th or 15th century.
- 6.4.14 Pit [271] (2m wide x 0.59m deep) was circular in plan with concave sides and a concave base. It had a single fill of soft mid brown grey sandy silt (270), which contained a fragment of cattle bone and twenty sherds of medieval pottery, including St Neots-type Ware and Thetford-type fabrics, Early Medieval Handmade Ware, Huntingdonshire Early Medieval Ware and Developed St Neots Ware. The ceramic assemblage dates to the 12th-14th centuries.
- 6.4.15 Pit [272] (1.25m wide x 0.74m deep) was circular in plan with steep sides and a flat base. It had a single fill of dark grey brown clayey silt (273), which contained a small amount of pottery, including two sherds of Anglo-saxon date and St Neots-type and Thetford-type fabrics.
- 6.4.16 Pit [274] (0.75m wide x 0.55m deep) was not visible in plan as it was truncated by modern activity. It had steep sides and a flat base. It had a single fill of mid grey brown clayey silt (275), which contained nine sherds of medieval pottery, including Huntingdonshire Fen Sandy Ware, Developed St Neots Ware, Stamford Ware and Early Medieval Handmade Ware. The ceramic assemblage dates to the 11th-13th centuries.
- 6.4.17 Pit [288] (1.8m long x 1.5m wide x 2m deep) was sub-circular in plan with steep sides and an uneven base. It had a single fill of soft dark brown grey sandy silt (289), which contained five sherds of pottery including Stamford Ware, Developed Stamford ware, Huntingdonshire Fen Sandy Ware and Huntingdonshire Early Medieval ware. The ceramic assemblage dates to the 12th-13th centuries.
- 6.4.18 Pit [325] (1.36m wide x 0.65m deep) was circular in plan with steep sides and an uneven base. It had a single fill of dark brownish grey sandy silt (326), which contained nine sherds of pottery, the overall assemblage was dated as mid 11th to mid 13th century, earlier residual fragments were

present in the assemblage of Saxo-Norman date.

6.5 Post Medieval/Modern

Ditch 4 (Slot [253])

- 6.5.1 Ditch 4 was aligned north-west to south-east. It extended for 14.4m and was 0.83m wide and 0.27m deep. It contained post-medieval finds.

Pits

- 6.5.2 Pit [136] (1m long x 0.88m wide x 0.3m deep) was circular in plan with vertical sides and a concave base. It had a single fill of firm dark brown silty sandy clay (137), which contained no finds.
- 6.5.3 Pit [168] (0.7m long x 0.6m wide x 0.28m deep) was circular in plan with steep sides and a concave base. It had a single fill of loose mid brown grey sandy silt (167), which contained no finds.
- 6.5.4 Pit [212] (29m long x 4.9m+ wide x 2.1m deep) was linear in plan with vertical sides and a flat base. It had a single fill of highly mixed gravels and soils (213), which contained three sherds (80g) of residual medieval pottery and late 19th and early 20th century pottery, glass and metal. The feature is consistent with strip quarry activity, either relating to coprolite mining, or gravel extraction, this type of quarry activity is common throughout Cambridge.
- 6.5.5 Pit [264] (0.6m wide x 0.3m deep) was circular in plan with steep sides and a concave base. It had a single fill of soft mid brown grey sandy silt (263), which contained one fragment (87g) of CBM dating to the 19th - 20th centuries and a fragment of animal bone.
- 6.5.6 Pit [266] (0.55m wide x 0.18m deep) was circular in plan with steep sides and a concave base. It had a single fill of soft mid brown grey sandy silt (265), which contained a fragment of post-medieval CBM.

6.6 Undated

Layer ((230) and (240))

- 6.6.1 A thin soil horizon was encountered in patches centrally within the site, the

deposit measured less than 0.05m in depth where it survived; a test pit was excavated in the deposit (240). The deposit survived below the subsoil, however the sparse nature of the deposit made relationships with features unclear. Worked flints and a sherd of Late Saxon pottery (230) were recovered from the deposit.

Ditch 6 (Slots [217], [223] and [225])

6.6.2 Ditch 6 was aligned north-west to south-east. It extended for 15.7m and was 0.7m wide and 0.28m deep, although it was slightly narrower in places. It had gently sloping sides and a flat base and contained a single dark greyish brown sandy silt fill. No finds were recovered from this feature.

Pits

6.6.3 Pit [130] (1m long x 1m wide x 0.21m deep) was circular in plan with steep sides and a flat base. It had a single fill of loose dark grey brown sandy silt (131), which contained no finds.

6.6.4 Pit [134] (0.65m long x 0.65m wide x 0.12m deep) was circular in plan with steep sides and a flat base. It had a single fill of loose dark grey brown sandy silt (135), which contained no finds.

6.6.5 Pit [182] (0.46m wide x 0.1m deep) was circular in plan with gently sloping sides and a concave base. It had a single fill of mid grey brown clayey silty sand (181), which contained no finds.

6.6.6 Pit [184] (0.55m wide x 0.05m deep) was circular in plan with shallow sides and a concave base. It had a single fill of mid grey brown clayey silty sand (183), which contained no finds.

6.6.7 Pit [187] (0.8m wide x 0.3m deep) was circular in plan with gently sloping sides and a concave base. It had a single fill of soft dark grey brown silty sand (188), which contained one sherd (5g) of post-medieval pottery, a piece of Staffordshire-type combed slipware. The ceramic assemblage dates to the 17th-19th centuries.

6.6.8 Pit [205] (1.1m wide x 0.2m deep) was circular in plan with gently sloping

sides and a flat base. It had two fills: an upper fill of firm light brown white chalky clay (203) and a lower fill of loose mid grey brown sandy silt (204). Neither fill contained any finds.

6.6.9 Pit [215] (0.7m wide x 0.27m deep) was circular in plan with steep sides and a concave base. It had a single fill of moderate mid yellowish brown sandy silt (214), which contained no finds.

6.6.10 Pit [229] (1.16m wide x 0.13m deep) was circular in plan with gently sloping sides and a flat base. It had a single fill of mid-greyish sandy silt (228), which contained no finds.

6.6.11 Pit [234] (0.57m wide x 0.28m deep) was circular in plan with gently sloping sides and a concave base. It had a single fill of mid-brown grey silty clay (235), which contained no finds.

6.6.12 Pit [236] (0.52m wide x 0.22m deep) was circular in plan with gently sloping sides and a rounded base. It had a single fill of mid-brown grey silty clay (237), which contained no finds.

6.6.13 Pit [255] (0.95m wide x 0.3m deep) was sub-circular in plan with gently sloping sides and a concave base. It had a single fill of dark grey brown clayey silt (256), which contained no finds.

6.6.14 Pit [290] (1.4m long x 1m wide x 0.3m deep) was sub-circular in plan with steep sides and an uneven base. It had a single fill of soft dark brown grey sandy silt (291), which contained no finds.

6.6.15 Pit [294] (0.49m wide x 0.22m deep) was circular in plan with steep sides and a flat base. It had a single fill of soft dark grey brown clayey silt (295), which contained no finds.

6.6.16 Pit [315] (0.84m wide x 0.26m deep) was sub-circular in plan with steep sides and a flat base. It had a single fill of dark brown grey clayey silt (314), which contained no finds.

Postholes

- 6.6.17 Posthole [140] (0.4m wide x 0.06m deep) was circular in plan with steep sides and a flat base. It had a single fill of loose dark brown silty sand clay (141), which contained no finds.
- 6.6.18 Posthole [144] (0.4m wide x 0.07m deep) was circular in plan with steep sides and a flat base. It had a single fill of loose dark brown silty sand clay (145), which contained no finds.
- 6.6.19 Posthole [146] (0.3m wide x 0.05m deep) was circular in plan with steep sides and a flat base. It had a single fill of loose dark brown silty sand clay (147), which contained no finds.
- 6.6.20 Posthole [148] (0.5m wide x 0.1m deep) was circular in plan with steep sides and a flat base. It had a single fill of loose dark brown silty sand clay (149), which contained no finds.
- 6.6.21 Posthole [154] (0.5m wide x 0.12m deep) was circular in plan with steep sides and a flat base. It had a single fill of loose dark brown grey sandy silt (153), which contained no finds.
- 6.6.22 Posthole [156] (0.54m wide x 0.12m deep) was circular in plan with steep sides and a flat base. It had a single fill of loose dark brown sandy silt (155), which contained no finds.
- 6.6.23 Posthole [158] (0.58m wide x 0.28m deep) was circular in plan with steep sides and a concave base. It had a single fill of loose dark brown grey sandy silt (157), which contained no finds.
- 6.6.24 Posthole [160] (0.24m wide x 0.04m deep) was circular in plan with steep sides and a flat base. It had a single fill of loose mid brown grey sandy silt (159), which contained no finds.
- 6.6.25 Posthole [162] (0.32m wide x 0.06m deep) was circular in plan with gradually sloping sides and a concave base. It had a single fill of loose mid brown grey sandy silt (161), which contained no finds.
- 6.6.26 Posthole [164] (0.38m wide x 0.04m deep) was circular in plan with gradually

- sloping sides and a concave base. It had a single fill of loose mid brown grey sandy silt (163), which contained no finds.
- 6.6.27 Posthole [166] (0.34m wide x 0.12m deep) was circular in plan with steep sides and a flat base. It had a single fill of loose light brown grey sandy silt (165), which contained no finds.
- 6.6.28 Posthole [172] (0.39m wide x 0.16m deep) was circular in plan with vertical sides and a concave base. It had a single fill of loose mid grey brown clayey silty sand (171), which contained no finds.
- 6.6.29 Posthole [174] (0.21m wide x 0.09m deep) was circular in plan with steep sides and a concave base. It had a single fill of loose mid grey brown clayey silty sand (173), which contained no finds.
- 6.6.30 Posthole [176] (0.34m wide x 0.1m deep) was circular in plan with steep sides and a flat base. It had a single fill of loose mid grey brown clayey silty sand (175), which contained no finds.
- 6.6.31 Posthole [178] (0.21m wide x 0.05m deep) was circular in plan with shallow sides and a concave base. It had a single fill of loose mid grey brown clayey silty sand (177), which contained no finds.
- 6.6.32 Posthole [180] (0.24m wide x 0.04m deep) was circular in plan with shallow sides and a concave base. It had a single fill of loose mid grey brown clayey silty sand (179), which contained no finds.
- 6.6.33 Posthole [207] (0.5m long x 0.4m wide x 0.06m deep) was circular in plan with shallow sides and a concave base. It had a single fill of loose dark brown grey sandy silt (206), which contained no finds.
- 6.6.34 Posthole [209] (0.26m long x 0.23m wide x 0.14m deep) was circular in plan with steep sides and a concave base. It had a single fill of loose dark brown grey sandy silt (208), which contained no finds.
- 6.6.35 Posthole [221] (0.4m wide x 0.11m deep) was circular in plan with steep sides and a flat base. It had a single fill of moderate mid grey brown sandy

silt (220), which contained no finds.

6.6.36 Posthole [248] (0.3m long x 0.27m wide x 0.26m deep) was circular in plan with vertical sides and a concave base. It had a single fill of dark brownish grey sandy silt (247), which contained no finds.

6.6.37 Posthole [250] (0.57m long x 0.33m wide x 0.14m deep) was sub-circular in plan with steep sides and a flat base. It had a single fill of dark brownish grey sandy silt (249), which contained no finds.

6.6.38 Posthole [262] (0.3m wide x 0.02m deep) was circular in plan with shallow sides and a flat base. It had a single fill of dark brownish grey sandy silt (261), which contained no finds.

6.6.39 Posthole [281] (0.57m wide x 0.22m deep) was sub-circular in plan with steep sides and a flat base. It had a single fill of dark brownish grey sandy silt (280), which contained no finds.

6.6.40 Posthole [283] (0.21m wide x 0.08m deep) was sub-circular in plan with steep sides and a flat base. It had a single fill of mid greyish brown sandy silt (282), which contained no finds.

6.6.41 Posthole [285] (0.31m wide x 0.07m deep) was sub-circular in plan with steep sides and a flat base. It had a single fill of mid greyish brown sandy silt (284), which contained no finds.

6.6.42 Posthole [327] (0.5m long x 0.4m wide x 0.12m deep) was circular in plan with steep sides and a concave base. It had a single fill of dark grey brown sandy silt (328), which contained no finds.

6.6.43 Posthole [329] (0.65m long x 0.35m wide x 0.12m deep) was circular in plan with steep sides and a concave base. It had a single fill of dark grey brown sandy silt (330), which contained no finds.

7 THE FINDS

7.1 Lithics

By Barry Bishop

Introduction

7.1.1 The archaeological excavations at Water Lane resulted in the recovery of a small assemblage of struck flint. All of the pieces have been individually catalogued which includes details of their contextual origins, raw material and condition, and where possible a suggested date of manufacture (Appendix / Catalogue L01). This report summarises the information contained in the catalogue and assesses the assemblage's archaeological significance and its potential to contribute to the further understanding of the nature and chronology of activity at the site. All metrical descriptions follow the methodology established by Saville (1980).

Type	Decortication flake	Flake	Blade-like flake	Prismatic blade	Flake fragment	Core	Serrated blade	Retouched flake
No.	6	7	1	2	1	1	1	1

Table 1 Quantification of Lithic Material from Water Lane

7.1.2 A total of twenty pieces of struck flint were recovered from a series of buried soils and cut features, some of which have been provisionally dated to the prehistoric period (Appendix 3). The pieces were mostly found singly or in small numbers and whilst some may be at least broadly contemporary with their containing features, no evidence for in-situ working or deliberate depositional practices was identified.

Description

7.1.3 The material was made from fine-grained, 'glassy' and good knapping quality flint of variable colours. Cortex is present on most pieces and is worn smooth or very weathered, suggesting that most or all of the raw materials were obtained from alluvial gravel terraces such as those that underlie the area.

One piece, a serrated blade from buried soil [240], was made from a nodule of 'bullhead bed' flint that has a distinctive green glauconitic cortex and which come from the junction of the Cretaceous Upper Chalk and overlying Tertiary deposits (Shepherd 1972). These are not present in the Cambridge area but the nodule could have been transported within the local terrace gravels or gathered from the glacial tills that can be found to the east and west of the city. The condition of the assemblage is variable with most pieces showing some post-depositional edge-chipping and in many cases this is quite severe, indicating a high degree of residuality amongst the material.

- 7.1.4 No chronologically diagnostic pieces were recovered although the technological traits of the assemblage indicate that it can be split into at least two main groups. The earliest pieces, and probably representing the largest part of the assemblage, are the product of a blade-based reduction system and can be dated to the Mesolithic or Early Neolithic periods. These include the two prismatic blades and the blade-like flake as well as the serrated blade from the buried soil (240). This has cortical backing and fine serrations along its right margin but is worn from use. With these may be added some of the other flakes that have been competently struck from well-maintained cores. Whilst these should strictly be assigned a slightly broader date range, they could comfortably be placed within the same period as the blades. Additionally, the flake fragment may possibly comprise the proximal end of a blade or blade-like flake, and if so is also of a comparable date.
- 7.1.5 Indications of later flintworking are provided by a small number of pieces that are more opportunistically struck and show little structure in their production. These are most typical of later flintworking industries, particularly those dating to the later second or early first millennium BC. They include a few thick and rather crudely detached flakes, but perhaps the best example of this style of flintworking is the core from Ditch 2 ([276]), which comprises a small rounded cobble with a few wide flakes detached from its unmodified cortical surface. The only other retouched implement from the excavations, which came from Ditch 2 ([304]), may also belong to this period. This

comprises a relatively narrow but thick flake that has steep asymmetric retouch around its distal end and which appears to represent an irregular 'nosed' or denticulated scraper.

Significance and Recommendations

7.1.6 The majority of the flintwork from the site is likely to date to the Mesolithic or Early Neolithic period. The generally poor condition of these pieces suggests that they are residually deposited, although the collection of mostly small fragments from the buried soils is in a better state and perhaps indicate a relatively undisturbed location where blades were being produced. Taken together this earlier material most probably reflects relatively transient activity but it does include evidence for both primary core reduction and tool use. A few pieces were probably manufactured during the later prehistoric period, most likely during the latter parts of the Bronze Age. During these periods, flintworking tends to be casual and opportunistic, with discarded struck pieces being recovered in small quantities scattered around settlements and field-systems and these may perhaps provide a better indication for the dating of the prehistoric ditch system identified at the site.

7.1.7 This report and associated catalogue is all that is required of the assemblage for the purposes of archiving and no further analytical work is warranted. It does, however, provide indications of prehistoric activity in this part of Cambridge and can contribute to a broader understanding of landscape use in this area. Its details should therefore be noted in the local Historic Environment Record and a summary of this report included in any published accounts of the investigations.

7.2 Medieval and post-medieval Pottery

By Chris Jarrett

Introduction

7.2.1 Pottery was previously recovered from the evaluation phase of work on the site (Sudds 2014). A small sized assemblage of pottery was recovered from this phase of archaeological work (two boxes). The pottery dates to the medieval and post-medieval periods and particularly as types characteristic

of the 19th- and 20th-centuries dominate the assemblage. None of the pottery is laminated or abraded and only 5% of the material (four sherds) can be considered to be residual, indicating that the majority of the pottery was deposited fairly rapidly after breakage. The state of fragmentation of the assemblage can be defined as mostly sherd material, although a large number of vessels are present with complete profiles and three vessels are intact or nearly so and further emphasise rapid deposition. The pottery was quantified by sherd count (SC), estimated number of vessels (ENVs), besides weight and estimated vessel equivalents (EVEs), the latter calculated from the percentage of the surviving rims. Pottery was recovered from five contexts and the sizes of the groups of the pottery are all small (fewer than 30 sherds) except for one medium sized group (30-100 sherds).

7.2.2 In total the assemblage consists of 79 sherds, 54 ENV, 6.083kg and 13.67 EVEs (none of which was unstratified). The assemblage was examined macroscopically and microscopically using a binocular microscope (x20), and recorded in a database format file by fabric, form and decoration. The pottery is discussed by its distribution and types. The ceramics have been classified using a system of mnemonic codes based on common name. As far as possible these comply with the published codes, principally for the locally produced wares (e.g. Edwards and Hall 1997) and supplemented with the coding system used by the Museum of London for the modern types (2013).

The pottery types

7.2.3 The breakdown of the pottery by chronological period is as follows:

7.2.4 Medieval: 14 sherds, 14 ENV, 167g, 0 EVEs

7.2.5 Post-medieval: 65 sherds, 40 ENV, 5.916kg, 13.67 EVEs

Medieval

7.2.6 The medieval pottery was in a largely fragmentary state and it was only found in two contexts (see Distribution below) and some wares are only recorded as residual. The medieval pottery types and their quantification, are shown in Table 1, in addition to the forms (only jugs are recorded) found in

each type.

Pottery type	Code	Date range	SC	ENV	EVE	Wt	Forms
Hedingham-type ware	HEDI	1150–1350	2	2	0	10	Jug
Hedingham-type coarse ware	HEDI COAR	1150–1350	5	5	0	39	Jug
Medieval Ely ware	MEL	1200–1400	3	3	0	79	
Essex unsourced sandy orange ware	SOWX	1200–1550	1	1	0	3	Jug
Stamford-type ware	STAM	1050–1150	2	2	0	32	Jug
Colchester-type slipware	COLS	1175–1480	1	1	0	4	Jug

Table 2. Medieval pottery types (and their forms) quantified by sherd count (SC), estimated number of vessels (ENV), weight and estimated vessel equivalents (EVEs)

Post-medieval pottery

7.2.7 The post-medieval pottery produced more complete items including intact or nearly so vessels and the pottery was found in four contexts. Table 1 shows the range of pottery types, their quantification and the forms that occur in the type. Items of interest are discussed in the Distribution section.

Pottery type	Code	Date range	SC	ENV	EVE	Wt	Forms
Red earthenware							
Glazed red earthenware	GRE	1550–1900	1	1	0.82	213	Jar: squat shouldered
White earthenware							
Staffordshire-type combed slipware	STSL	1660–1870	1	1	0.00	5	Dish
Industrial finewares							
Bone china	BONE	1794–1900	3	1	0.40	22	Coffee cup
Refined white earthenware	REFW	1805–1900	10	5	0.67	383	Bowl; medium flared, lid; flat, plate: dinner, saucer
Refined white earthenware with under-glaze	REFW CHROM	1830–1900	2	2	0.20	67	Plate: tea

polychrome-painted decoration in 'chrome' colours							
Refined white earthenware with slip decoration	REFW SLIP	1805–1900	2	1	0.00	83	Tea cup: Bute shape
Refined whiteware with under-glaze transfer-printed decoration	TPW	1780–1900	9	5	0.08	259	Bowl; medium carinated, bowl or dish, mug: cylindrical, plate: oval
Refined whiteware with under-glaze brown or black transfer-printed decoration	TPW3	1810–1900	3	1	0.22	74	Plate: dinner,
Refined whiteware with under-glaze colour transfer-printed decoration (green, mulberry, grey etc)	TPW4	1825–1900	1	1	0.13	22	Plate: tea
Yellow ware	YELL	1820–1900	3	1	0.18	496	Dish: flared
Yellow ware with slip decoration	YELL SLIP	1820–1900	2	2	0.13	38	Bowl
Stonewares							
English brown salt-glazed stoneware	ENGS	1700–1900	15	13	6.84	2529	Bottle: blackening, lid: saucer-type
English stoneware with Bristol glaze	ENGS BRST	1830–1900	13	6	4.00	1725	Bottle, small cylindrical, upright, shouldered; small and medium, jug: shouldered

Table 3. Transitional period and post-medieval pottery types (and their forms) quantified by sherd count (SC), estimated number of vessels (ENV), weight and estimated vessel equivalents (EVEs)

Distribution

7.2.8 The distribution of the pottery is displayed in Table 3 and shows the contexts containing pottery, the size of the group, number of sherds, ENV, weight and EVE value, the earliest and latest date of the most recent pottery type (Context ED/LD) and a considered (spot) date for the group.

Context	Feature	Group size	SC	ENV	EVE	Weight	Context ED	Context LD	Spot date
[188]	[187]	S	1	1	0.00	5	1660	1870	1660–1870
[201]	[152]	S	10	10	0.00	85	1175	1550	1175–1200
[213]	[212]	S	45	25	7.11	3436	1830	1900	Early 20th century
[265]	[266]	S	2	2	1.00	109	1670	1900	19th century
[339]	[340]	S	21	16	5.56	2448	1820	1900	1820–1900

Table 3. CPS14: distribution of the pottery showing for each context the size (of the group), its quantification by sherd count (SC), estimated number of vessels (ENV), weight and estimated vessel equivalents (EVEs) as well as the date range of the latest pottery type (Context ED/LD) and a suggested spot date for the deposition of the deposit.

7.2.9 Fill (201) of feature [152] solely produced medieval pottery and the group mostly consisted of Essex made Heddingham-type ware either as the fineware (HEDI) or the coarse ware version (HEDI COAR) and includes a jug sherd of a good quality green-glazed HEDI jug. There is also present a sherd of a Colchester war jug with an external white slip coating and closely spaced red pellet decoration with a reduced clear glaze. There are also sherds of yellow (clear)-glazed Stamford ware jugs or pitchers present, which are probably residual. If this group of pottery is contemporaneous then it is most likely to have been deposited in the final quarter of the 12th century (c.1175–1200) and predates the occurrence of medieval Ely-type ware, which started production in c.1200.

- 7.2.10 A small sherd of Staffordshire-type combed slipware (STSL), dated 1660-1870, and almost certainly derived from a dish was found in fill (188) of feature [187].
- 7.2.11 All of the other groups of pottery recovered from the study area date to the 19th century or later.
- 7.2.12 Fill (265) of feature [255] only produced the rim of a 19th-century English stoneware blacking bottle and this, like the other containers in the assemblage, was almost certainly from a Derbyshire source.
- 7.2.13 A cache of English stoneware blacking bottles was recovered from fill (340) of pit [339]. These vessels are recorded as some eleven different vessels: one has an illegible semi-circular makers stamp above the base, while two examples have a complete profile and one is additionally intact. Such a large concentration of bottles, which contained blacking for ranges and other metal ware, is somewhat unusual and may infer that they are associated with a business using this product in large quantities. Or, perhaps they represent a number of stored vessels intended for another use and eventually thrown away. Other ceramic vessels recovered from context [340] include fragments of a refined whiteware plate and in transfer printed whiteware, a carinated bowl, a cylindrical mug and a plate with the willow pattern design. The latter has part of a maker's mark with only the word 'CHINA' surviving. A yellow ware with slip decorated (YELL SLIP) bowl is the latest pottery type in the group. However a mid 19th century deposition date is suggested by the absence of creamware and pearlware and the occurrence of the willow pattern plate, as makers marks on transfer-printed items are more frequent after c. 1830. Additionally the blacking bottles date to after c. 1834 as none of these vessels are stamped 'EX': an excise mark in use during the period c.1817–34.
- 7.2.14 Fill (213) of the quarry feature [212] produced a small quantity of residual medieval pottery (three sherds/3 ENV/80g), two sherds of which consist of medieval Ely ware (MEL), one of which was derived from a jug and this mainly survives as a vertical loop rod handle with a central line of point

stabbing. The handle was attached by simply pressing the interior of the jug body on to the rod handle and an external fillet of clay placed between the handle and body. A sherd of an Essex or East Anglian miscellaneous orange sandy ware jug (SOWX) has white slip decoration.

7.2.15 The later pottery in this fill consists of typical industrial finewares dating to the later 19th century and early 20th century and includes of note a refined whiteware squat flat lid with moulded decoration on its top surface, yellow wares as a plain flared dish and a bowl with green mocha decoration on a white slip band. An almost complete squat shouldered jar is made in a high-fired glazed red earthenware with an internal glaze and it is possibly from an East Anglian source. The item resembles the shape of a miniature milk churn and was more than likely to have been a container used to sell a dairy product, perhaps cream. Amongst the stoneware are a number of largely complete items and include a salt-glazed (ENGS) saucer shaped lid for a jar and two Bristol-glazed (ENGS BRST) shouldered jars, one of which is squat in size and intact. Both vessels solely have clear glazes and date to after c. 1850. More datable items in the assemblage include a ENGS BRST shouldered jug with a tan glaze on its rim and shoulder and part of a black printed name including the letter W below the shoulder. Printed names on stonewares first appear in the 1890's and are more frequent in the early 20th century. This item may have been derived from a public house, etc and perhaps bore the name of the establishment, its landlord or perhaps a brewery or another business involved in the selling of alcohol. A black transfer-printed plate has a geometrical design datable to the late 19th-early 20th century and of the same date are a bone china coffee cup and refined whiteware (REFW CHROM) tea plates with decoration of blue lines around the rims. The latter items are usually associated with low socio-economic group households. The latest item is a poor quality Bute-shaped tea cup with an external pink slip coating (REFW SLIP) and this item is most likely to date to the early 20th century and more so the Edwardian period. The group of finds recovered from Pit [212] may represent rubbish from a number of households, some of which were of a low-socio economic status and could even represent organised refuse collection by a local administrative

authority, dumped as backfill in a quarry.

Significance, potential and recommendations for further work

7.2.16 The assemblage is of little significance, although it contains a small number of vessels of interest and groups of modern pottery which are likely to relate to some of the buildings documented on the site. The pottery types fit the ceramic profile expected for Cambridge. The medieval pottery is likely to have been derived from peripheral activity associated with medieval Chesterton located to the west of the study area. The medieval pottery from this phase of work has some similarity to that of the evaluation phase (Sudds 2015), although that assemblage contained pottery types dated earlier or later to that found in fill [201] of feature [152]. However, the Stamford-type ware jug sherds from [201] could have been contemporaneous with the sherds of Thetford-type ware and early medieval sandy ware sherds (Sudds 2014). The 19th-20th century component of the assemblage is likely to have been associated with buildings documented on the study area and shown on the 1840 Tithe Map and the 1876 and later OS maps (Garwood 2013), although the group of ceramics recovered from the quarry [212] (fill [213]) may be from offsite sources and possibly reflects early 20th century refuse dumping by the local authority. The pottery has the potential to date the features it was recovered from and some of 19th-century groups of material could be associated with the contemporaneous buildings on the site. However, as there are no plans to publish the archaeological work on the site in any depth, then there are no recommendations for further work on the assemblage. Any information required on the pottery for a publication should be taken from this report.

7.3 Prehistoric, Roman, Anglo-Saxon, Saxon-Norman, Early Medieval and Medieval and Pottery

By Jane Young

Introduction

7.3.1 In total, one hundred and nineteen sherds of pottery representing one

hundred and six vessels, weighing 1.235kg in total and having an estimated vessel equivalent by percentage of rim present (REVE) of 1.7 were submitted for examination. The pottery recovered ranges in date from the prehistoric to medieval periods and is representative of twenty-three different known types.

Ceramic period	Total sherds	Total vessels	Total weight in grams	Rim EVES
Prehistoric	1	1	2	0
Roman	2	2	4	0.05
Anglo-Saxon (5th to mid 9th)	3	2	17	0
Saxo-Norman (mid 9th to 12th)	38	36	440	0.81
Early medieval (mid/late 11th to mid 13th)	29	25	254	0.33
Medieval (mid/late 12th to 15th)	46	40	518	0.51
Totals	119	106	1235	1.7

Table 4. Total quantities of pottery by ceramic period with sherd and vessel count

7.3.2 The pottery was catalogued by ware (common name) and fabric type using locally and nationally used mnemonic codenames (Table 5). Fabrics were identified using a x20 binocular microscope. The assemblage was quantified within each context by ware and fabric type with four measures: number of sherds, estimated vessel count using sherds obviously belonging to a single vessel, weight and estimated vessel equivalent by percentage of rim present (REVE). Every effort was made to reconstruct cross-context vessels, although only one was found. The ceramic data including attributes such as decoration, condition and usage was entered on a Microsoft Access Database using ceramic codenames and a copy of this is available in the archive. Recording of the post-Roman assemblage was in accordance with the guidelines laid out in Slowikowski, et al. (2001) and forms were identified using the Medieval Pottery Research Group's guide to the classification of forms (MPRG 1998; 2001). For the pre-Roman and Roman material the guidelines of the Prehistoric Ceramic Research Group (PCRG 2010) and those of the Study Group for Roman pottery (Darling 1994) were consulted.

7.3.3 The pottery is mostly in a slightly abraded to abraded condition with sherd

size mainly falling into the small to medium size range (below 50grams), although some small very abraded sherds do occur. Some sherds retain evidence for use in the form of residues, burning, attrition and leaching of calcareous inclusion.

7.3.4 A range of twenty-three, identifiable pottery types were identified; the type and general date range for these fabrics are shown alphabetically in Table 5. One pre-Roman, two Roman and one hundred and three post-Roman vessels were recovered. The post-Roman pottery ranges in date from the Anglo-Saxon to medieval periods. Ceramic types can be paralleled on other sites within Cambridgeshire and comprise local and regionally imported fabrics. No imported vessels were recovered from the site. Most of the assemblage falls within a limited range of vessel types (examples of different types of bowls or dishes, jugs and jars).

Cambridgeshire name	Full name	Earliest date	Lates t date	Total sherds	Total vessels
DEST	Developed Stamford ware	1150	1230	1	1
DNEOT	Developed St Neots ware	1150	1250	5	5
EMW	Early Medieval Handmade ware	1100	1250	7	7
ECHAF (ESAX)	Early to mid Anglo-Saxon chaff-tempered ware	450	800	2	1
ESAXLO C (ESAX)	Early Anglo-Saxon Local wares	450	650	1	1
FLINT	Flint-tempered fabrics	Pre-historic	600	1	1
GRIM	Grimston ware	1200	1550	2	2
HEDI	Hedingham ware	1150	1250	5	3
HUNEM W	Huntingdonshire Early Medieval ware	1050	1200	16	12
HUNFSW	Huntingdonshire Fen Sandy ware	1175	1300	28	24
IPTHET	Ipswich Thetford-type	880	1050	1	1
MCW	Medieval Coarseware (Cambridgeshire)	1150	1400	5	5
MCW	Non-local Saxo-Norman Fabrics	870	1150	1	1

MELC	Ely-type ware	1175	1350	2	2
MELS	Ely-type ware	1175	1350	3	3
NEOT	St Neots-type	870	1150	16	16
SEFEN	South-east Fenland Medieval Calcareous Buff ware	1150	1450	1	1
SGW	Roman Sandy Grey ware	40	400	2	2
STAM	Stamford Ware	970	1200	5	4
THET	Thetford-type fabrics	1000	1150	15	14

Table 5: Pottery codenames and date ranges by alphabetical order with total quantities by sherd and vessel count. * Lincolnshire Codenames with Cambridgeshire codenames in brackets where appropriate

7.3.5 A small and abraded (2gram) sherd of flint-tempered sherd of prehistoric pottery was recovered from Pit [325]. The reduced fabric contains abundant fragments of finely crushed flint and little else. This vessel is most likely to date to between the Late Bronze Age and Early Iron Age and come from a fineware vessel

7.3.6 Two small and abraded sherds of Roman Greyware were recovered from Ditch 1. One sherd is from a small jar of possible 2nd to 3rd century date. The other sherd is more abraded and can only be dated to the Roman period.

Saxo-Norman

7.3.7 Three sherds from two vessels are of handmade Anglo-Saxon type. A small sherd in a quartz-tempered fabric was recovered residually from Pit [191]. The sherd, which is internally and externally burnished, is probably of fairly local manufacture (ESAXLOC). Two sherds found in Pit [272] with later pottery come from a jar or bowl in a vegetal-tempered fabric (ECHAF). These two vessels can only be dated to within the Anglo-Saxon period between the 5th and mid 9th centuries.

7.3.8 Thirty-eight sherds representing thirty-six vessels are of long-lived ware types (late 9th to 12th century) and can be assigned to the Saxo-Norman

period (see Table 4). Five ware types falling into three groups (reduced greywares, St Neots-types and Stamford ware) are represented.

- 7.3.9 Sixteen sherds, each representing a separate vessel, are in shell-tempered St Neots-type ware (NEOT). The Shell-tempered ware is found in several Midland counties (Hunter 1979) and was probably produced at several centres within this area between the late 9th and mid 12th centuries. Vessels found in the Cambridge area are thought to have been produced in the south-western part of Cambridgeshire (Fletcher 2011, 59 and Sperry forthcoming). Most of the NEOT sherds recovered come from small-sized or miniature jars, but at least two bowls or dishes are present in the group. A bowl with a hammerhead rim was recovered from Ditch 1. This vessel is typical of pre-conquest bowls in this fabric (Addyman 1969, Baker et al. 1979 and Hunter 1979). Few chronologically significant sherds were recovered from this site; those that occur are suggestive of a pre-conquest date.
- 7.3.10 Sixteen sherds are from fifteen Thetford-type vessels. These vessels fall into three main groups: Ipswich-type Thetford (IPTHET) and those vessels probably made in Thetford itself or locally (THET). Reduced wheel-thrown Thetford-type ware was produced between the mid 9th and mid 12th centuries at several centres in Norfolk, Cambridgeshire, Suffolk and south Lincolnshire. Thirteen vessels are probably products of kilns in Thetford (Dallas 1984 and 1993). The long-lived type appears to have developed slowly making close dating of vessels difficult, however the vessels found on this site are visually similar to pre-conquest vessels. The type is unlikely to have continued in production after the mid 12th century and the large storage vessels commonly associated with later production are absent from this site. Most of the sherds recovered from this site are from jars or pitchers, although at least two bowls occur in the group. Ditch 1 produced a sherd from a jar that is likely to have been produced within Cambridgeshire. A hammerhead bowl in a fine quartz-tempered fabric is of Ipswich Thetford-type. This bowl is likely to be of pre-conquest late 9th to 10th century date. A tiny sherd in a reduced fine sandy fabric (MCW) is from a small jar of general

Saxo-Norman date.

7.3.11 Four Stamford ware vessels represented by five sherds were recovered from the site. None of the sherds are demonstrably of pre-conquest date, although the small Fabric A pitcher and glazed jar or pitcher in Fabric G could potentially belong to the pre-conquest period (Kilmurray 1980). A tiny un-glazed jar or bowl sherd in Fabric A/B could date to as early as the mid 11th century, but is more likely to be of late 11th or 12th century date. The base of a small glazed jar in Fabric B is of probable post-conquest date.

Ware type	Total sherds	Total vessels	Weight in grams	Rim EVES
IPHET	1	1	13	.12
MCW	1	1	2	0
NEOT	16	16	170	.33
STAM	5	4	24	0
THET	15	14	231	.36
Totals	38	36	440	0.81

Table 6: Saxo-Norman pottery ware types by sherd and vessel count

Early Medieval

7.3.12 Twenty-nine sherds representing twenty-five vessels in four ware types can be considered to be of early medieval type. Two of the wares (HUNEMW and EMW) originated in the peri-conquest or post-conquest 11th century whilst the other two (DEST and DNEOT) developed in the mid 12th century from existing industries. Early medieval types have usually died out by the early/mid to mid 13th century having been replaced by high medieval-types, although some Early Medieval Handmade wares (EMW) continued to be used in parts of the country until as late as the mid/late 13th century.

7.3.13 With the exception of a small sherd from a copper-glazed Developed Stamford ware (DEST) small jug the pottery of this period recovered from the site is un-glazed. Sixteen sherds from twelve vessels are of Huntingdonshire Early Medieval type (HUNEMW). The type is thought to be part of a widespread eastern England handmade tradition originating in the mid to mid/late 11th century (Spoerry forthcoming). By the late 12th to early 13th centuries the type had been subsumed or developed into medieval

Huntingdonshire Fen Sandy ware (HUNFSW), although transitional fabrics appear to make the division between the two types somewhat subjective (Ibid.). The vessels are handmade and often have turntable or wheel-thrown rims applied. Most sherds in this fabric are oxidised and exhibit some degree of 'fire-clouding' due to bonfire firing. Decoration on vessels from this site is limited to a jar with a finger-pressed rim edge. Most sherds appear to come from jars of medium to miniature size, although a few sherds could come from bowls and one sherd could be from a jug or pitcher. Of note is a rim of 'ginger jar' type. This form was also produced in Thetford ware (Dallas 1993, Fig 153, 199) and in other industries such as Lincolnshire Fine-shelled ware (Young, Vince and Nailor 2005, Fig. 79, 525) and Norfolk Early Medieval ware (Dallas 1984, Fig. 185, 471). A further seven sherds, each from a separate vessel, are of Early Medieval Handmade type (EMX), but are not part of the Huntingdonshire tradition. The slightly micaceous fabric of two of these vessels could suggest an Essex source. The other vessels are likely to have been produced elsewhere in Cambridgeshire or Norfolk. Only three of the vessels are identifiable as jars, although it is likely that the un-diagnostic sherds also come from this form.

7.3.14 By the mid 12th century the Saxo-Norman shell-tempered St Neots ware tradition had developed into early medieval Developed St Neots ware (DNEOT). The division between these two types is somewhat subjective, especially when identifying small un-diagnostic body sherds. The main difference is the use of a slightly coarser fossil shell fabric for the developed type. Sherds also mainly have a reduced core and light orange to 'pink' surfaces. Developments in form include the introduction of the jug form and different shaped jars. The five vessels from this site can be divided into two small and one medium-sized jars, a jar or bowl and a jug or jar. Production of Developed St Neots ware appears to have died out by the mid 13th century.

Ware	Total sherds	Total vessels	Weight in grams	Rim EVES
DEST	1	1	2	0
DNEOT	5	5	70	.07
EMW	7	7	79	0

HUNEMW	16	12	103	.26
Totals	29	25	254	0.33

Table 7: Early Medieval pottery ware types by sherd and vessel count

Medieval

- 7.3.15 Overall, forty-six sherds representing forty vessels recovered from the site can be dated to the medieval period, probably between the mid 12th and 14th centuries. At least seven local and regional ware types are represented with products from the local area (HUNFSW) being the most common.
- 7.3.16 The twenty-eight sherds representing twenty-four vessels in Huntingdonshire Fen Sandy ware (HUNFSW) dominate the small medieval assemblage. This unglazed ware is thought to have developed from HUNEMW in the last quarter of the 12th century (Spoerry forthcoming) and early vessels can often be difficult to distinguish from that type. Spoerry considers it likely that the ware is in decline towards the end of the 13th century (Ibid.). Only seven of the vessels from this site can be positively identified as jars. Four other sherds could come from jars or bowls and five from jugs of jars of which one example has combed horizontal decoration. The two jugs recovered include one with horizontal rows of triangular roller-stamping. Spoerry considers this roller-stamped decoration to be typical of late 12th to early 13th century production (Ibid.).
- 7.3.17 Five medieval Ely ware sherds were recovered from the site. Three small sherds in standard medieval Ely ware (MELS) come from a jug and two jugs, jars or bowls. Two Calcareous Medieval Ely-type ware (MELC) sherds are from a jug with possible pressed decoration and a jug or jar. Spoerry has dated medieval Ely ware to between the 12th and 14th centuries, but suggests it's floruit is in the 13th and 14th centuries (Spoerry 2008, 65-67).
- 7.3.18 A small number of glazed regionally imported sherds were recovered from the site. Five sherds of Hedingham-type Glazed ware (HEDI). come from three jugs. One jug has the edge of applied white clay decoration and one has a white slip trail. This fabric is part of a group of fine oxidised medieval

redwares produced in East Anglia during the 13th and 14th centuries (Walker 2012). Two jug sherds are of glazed Grimston-type (GRIM). One of the sherds has the edge of what could be applied decoration. Glazed Grimston ware is thought to have been produced at Grimston in Norfolk between the 13th and 15th centuries (Wade et al 1994).

7.3.19 Six vessels recovered from the site are medieval coarsewares. A small sherd from a jug or jar with a ridged shoulder is in a light-firing quartz and calcereous-tempered fabric defined as South-east Fenland Medieval Calcareous Buff Ware (SEFEN). This type is at present dated to between c.1150 and c.1450 and only broadly defined (Spoerry forthcoming) possibly consisting of vessels from more than one production centre and ceramic period. Five other sherds are from reduced coarseware vessels in four fabrics (MCW). Most probably come from jars, but potentially one sherd could come from a jug and one from a bowl. At least one of these vessels may be of coarse Heddingham-type as it has a slightly micaceous fabric (Walker 2012).

Ware type	Total sherds	Total vessels	Weight in grams	Rim EVES
GRIM	2	2	9	0
HEDI	5	3	139	0
HUNFSW	28	24	272	.51
MCW	5	5	50	0
MELC	2	2	21	0
MELS	3	3	23	0
SEFEN	1	1	4	0
Totals	46	40	518	0.51

Table 8: Medieval pottery ware types by sherd and vessel count

The Site sequence

7.3.20 The pottery was recovered from twenty-six features across the site. These features have been divided into two site phases (Table 12) and are discussed here by feature within those phases. No significantly large groups occur and overall only seven of the vessels recovered from the site can be demonstrated to be represented by more than a single sherd. There is difficulty in estimating the amount of residual material in most features due to

the longevity and conservative nature of the local industries.

Codenam	Phase 5	Phase 6	Un-phased	Totals
FLINT	0	1	0	1
Pre-Roman	0	1	0	1
SGW	2	0	0	2
Roman	2	0	0	2
ECHAF	0	0	1	1
ESAXLOC	0	0	1	1
Anglo-	0	0	2	2
IPTHET	1	0	0	1
MCW	1	0	0	1
NEOT	7	6	3	16
STAM	0	3	1	4
THET	7	5	2	14
Saxo-	16	14	6	36
DNEOT	0	5	0	5
DEST	0	1	0	1
EMW	1	4	2	7
HUNEMW	4	5	3	12
Early	5	15	5	25
MELC	0	1	1	2
MELS	0	3	0	3
GRIM	0	1	1	2
HEDI	0	3	0	3
HUNFSW	1	13	10	24
MCW	0	0	5	5
SEFEN	0	0	1	1
Medieval	1	21	18	40
Totals				

Table 9. Post-Roman pottery arranged by ceramic period by site phase with vessel count

Phase	Featur	Fill	CNAME	Vessels	Date
Saxo-Norman	Ditch 1	151	NEOT	1	11th to mid 12th
	Ditch 1	151	GREY	1	
	Ditch 1	151	MCW (Saxo-Norman)	1	
	Ditch 1	151	THET	3	
	Ditch 1	246	NEOT	1	10th to 11th
	Ditch 1	246	GREY	1	
	Ditch 1	246	THET	1	
	Ditch 1	286	NEOT	3	10th to 11th
	Ditch 9	143	HUNEMW	1	Mid/late 11th to
	Ditch 9	143	THET	1	12th
	Ditch 12	186	THET	1	Mid 9th to 11th ?

	219	218	IPHET	1	Late 9th to 10th
	230	230	THET	1	10th to mid 12th
	269	268	EMW	1	Mid/late 11th to
	296	297	THET	1	10th to mid 12th ?
	301	300	HUNEMW	1	Mid/late 11th to
	301	300	NEOT	1	12th
	320	318	HUNEMW	1	Mid/late 11th to
	320	318	NEOT	1	12th
	320	319	HUNEMW	1	Mid/late 12th to
	320	319	HUNFSW	1	13th
Medieval	Ditch 7	257	EMW	1	Mid/late 11th to
	Ditch 7	257	NEOT	1	12th
	128	129	GRIM	1	13th to 15th
	128	129	HUNFSW	1	
	138	139	HEDI	1	13th to 14th
	233	232	DNEOT	2	14th to 15th
	233	232	HEDI	2	
	233	232	HUNEMW	1	
	233	232	HUNFSW	1	
	233	232	THET	1	
	271	270	DNEOT	2	13th
	271	270	MELC	1	
	271	270	MELS	2	
	271	270	EMW	2	
	271	270	HUNEMW	1	
	271	270	HUNFSW	7	
	271	270	NEOT	3	
	271	270	THET	2	
	274	275	DNEOT	1	Mid/late 12th to
	274	275	EMW	1	13th
	274	275	HUNFSW	2	
	274	275	STAM	1	
	288	289	DEST	1	Mid/late 12th to
	288	289	HUNEMW	1	early 13th
	288	289	HUNFSW	2	
	288	289	STAM	1	
	325	326	MELS	1	Mid/late 11th to mid
	325	326	FLINT	1	12th or mid 12th to
	325	326	HUNEMW	2	14th
	325	326	NEOT	2	
	325	326	STAM	1	
	325	326	THET	2	
Unphased	189	190	EMW	1	Mid/late 12th to
	189	190	HUNFSW	3	13th
	189	190	NEOT	1	
	189	190	STAM	1	
	189	190	THET	1	
	191	192	ESAXLOC	1	Mid/late 12th to
	191	192	HUNEMW	1	13th
	191	192	HUNFSW	2	
	193	194	HUNEMW	1	Mid/late 12th to

	193	194	HUNFSW	2	13th
	195	196	SEFEN	1	Mid 12th to mid
	197	198	NEOT	1	10th to mid 12th
	272	273	ECHAFF	1	10th to 11th ?
	272	273	NEOT	1	
	272	273	THET	1	
-	200	199	MELC	1	14th ?
-	200	199	EMW	1	
-	200	199	GRIM	1	
-	200	199	HUNEMW	1	
-	200	199	HUNFSW	3	
-	200	199	MCW	5	

Table 10. Post-Roman pottery ordered by site phase with suggested ceramic date

Saxo-Norman

7.3.21 Ditch 1 produced thirteen sherds from twelve vessels. A cross-join between sherds from two different fills (246 and 151) suggests that they may have been deposited at the same time or come from a common source. Two small residual Roman sherds were recovered from this feature. The five NEOT vessels comprise three jars, a hammerhead bowl and the base of a large vessel. The hammerhead bowl has a small post-firing hole drilled just below the rim. Four of the vessels are likely to be of definite pre-conquest date, but the large vessel recovered from fill 151 is of more typical of 11th to mid 12th century production. The four Thetford-type vessels include a jar that is likely to be of fairly local manufacture. There is as yet no definitive dating for this type, although sherds more commonly occur in post-conquest deposits. The other three sherds come from jars or pitchers of probable Thetford manufacture and 10th to 11th century date. A tiny sherd from a small jar in a reduced quartz-tempered fabric is not of Thetford-type, but is likely to date to between the 11th and mid 12th centuries. Fills (246) and (286) only produced material of probable pre-conquest date whilst Fill (151) contained three vessels that could post-date the conquest.

7.3.22 A small sherd from A THET jar or pitcher of 10th to 11th century type and a HUNEMW jar of 12th century type were recovered from Ditch 9. Ditch 12 produced a single sherd from a small Thetford ware jar of probable pre-conquest mid 9th to 11th century date.

7.3.23 Posthole 219 produced the rim of an IPTHET hammerhead bowl of probable pre-conquest late 9th to 10th century date. Buried soil layer (230) contained a single sherd from a small THET jar of general 10th to mid 12th century type. Posthole 296 produced a THET bowl rim of similar date. The base of an EMW jar of mid/late 11th to 12th century date was recovered from pit 269.

7.3.24 Posthole 301 contained two small sherds from jars or bowls. One sherd is from a NEOT vessel of general 10th to mid 12th century type whilst the other sherd is from a HUNEMW jar or bowl of mid/late 11th to 12th century date.

7.3.25 Pit 320 produced eight sherds from four vessels. Five sherds come from a single HUNEMW jar with a pressed rim edge. A second HUNEMW jar is rather thin-walled and has concretions over the broken edges. The two jars are of mid/late 11th to 12th century date. A small NEOT sherd from a small jar or bowl is obviously residual in the group. A HUNFSW jug has multiple rows of triangular roller-stamping from just below the rim downwards. This vessel is probably of late 12th to early 13th century date.

Medieval

7.3.26 Ditch 7 produced a small rim sherd from a NEOT bowl or dish of possible pre-conquest date and an EMW jar or bowl of mid/late 11th to 12th century date. A HUNFSW jug or jar and a sherd from a glazed 13th to 15th century GRIM jug with spalled applied decoration were recovered from pit 128 whilst a 13th or 14th century HEDI jug with applied white clay decoration came from pit 138.

7.3.27 Nine sherds representing seven vessels were recovered from pit 233. Most of the sherds are probably residual in the group. The latest sherds come from two HEDI jugs of 13th to 14th century date and HUNFSW jug or jar of mid/late 12th to 13th century date.

7.3.28 Pit 271 contained a small group of twenty sherds, each of which, represents a separate vessel. Three NEOT and two THET vessels are definitely residual in the group and two EMW and a HUNEMW vessels are also likely to be so. Two sherds come from small DNEOT jars of mid 12th to mid 13th

century date. The seven HUNFSW vessels include at least three jars. The other sherds could come from jugs or jars of mid/late 12th to 13th century date. Three medieval Ely-type sherds include a MELS jug and a jar or bowl and a MELC jug or jar sherd. This small group was probably deposited at sometime during the first half of the 13th century.

7.3.29 Nine sherds from five vessels of mixed type were recovered from Pit [274]. The two latest vessels in the group are likely to be a HUNFSW jug and a jar of mid/late 12th to 13th century date. A basal sherd from a DNEOT jug or jar dates to between the mid 12th and mid 13th centuries. The other two sherds belong to a STAM jar or bowl in Fabric A/B and a jar or bowl in EMW. These vessels are of mid/late 11th to 12th century date.

7.3.30 The five sherds recovered from Pit [288] may have been deposited during the last quarter of the 12th century or the first quarter of the 13th century. The group includes a small glazed jar in STAM Fabric B and a small DEST jug in Fabric C. The DEST has a thick copper glaze and dates to between the mid/late 12th and early/mid 13th centuries. Two mid/late 12th to 13th century HUNFSW sherds come from a small jar and a jar or bowl. A small HUNENW sherd from a jar or bowl is likely to be of 12th century date.

7.3.31 Pit [325] produced a small mixed group of nine sherds. A small very abraded flint-tempered sherd is of prehistoric, most probably late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age date. Two NEOT sherds, two THET sherds and a small STAM Fabric A pitcher are potentially of pre-conquest date, although they could date to as late as the mid 12th century. A HUNEMW jar or bowl and a 'ginger jar' are of mid/late 11th to 12th century date and a MELS jug or jar is of mid 12th to 14th century date.

Un-phased

7.3.32 Pit [189] contained a small group of eight sherds representing seven vessels. Three vessels are of probable pre-conquest date. These comprise a miniature NEOT jar, a THET bowl and a glazed STAM jar or pitcher in Fabric G. A small sherd from a mid/late 11th to 12th century EMW jar or bowl may also be residual in the group. Three HUNFSW vessels, probably jars or

bowls, are of mid/late 12th to 13th century date.

- 7.3.33 Four sherds of mixed type were recovered from pit 191. A small and abraded sherd is from an Anglo-Saxon vessel of general 5th to mid 9th century date. The vessel has internal and external burnishing. A small HUNEMW sherd with wear marking to the basal edge is from a jar or bowl of mid/late 11th to 12th century date. Two HUNFSW sherds date to between the mid/late 12th and 13th centuries.
- 7.3.34 Pit [193] produced a tiny sherd from a small HUNEMW jar of mid/late 11th to 12th century date and two HUNFSW sherds of mid/late 12th and 13th centuries. A single SEFEN sherd from a jug or a jar of mid 12th to mid 15th century date was recovered from pit 195. Pit [197] contained a tiny sherd from a small NEOT jar of 10th to mid 12th century date.
- 7.3.35 The three vessels recovered from pit 272 include two sherds from a vegetal-tempered jar or bowl of Anglo-Saxon date. A small NEOT jar and a THET jar or bowl probably date to the 10th or pre-conquest 11th century. Pit [200] produced twelve sherds, each from a separate vessel. Two miniature jars in EMW and HUNEMW are residual in date. Two vessels are of mid/late 12th to 13th century HUNFSW type. The other vessels include five medieval reduced coarseware jars, jugs or bowls, a MELC jug and a glazed GRIM jug. The latest sherds in this small group probably date to the 14th century.

Summary and recommendations

- 7.3.36 A small group of pottery of prehistoric to medieval date was recovered from the site. The presence of a flint-tempered Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age sherd and two Roman greyware vessels suggest background activity in these periods. The remaining assemblage potentially dates to between the 10th and 14th centuries. Several vessels suggest pre-conquest occupation, but the problem of long-lived ceramic traditions make it difficult to determine residual elements in individual groups and be confident in assigning vessels to short chronological time periods. It is possible that there are two main peak periods of activity on the site: in the pre-conquest period and then between the late 12th and 14th centuries, although occupation in the area is

probably continuous.

7.3.37 The pottery types recovered are similar to those recovered from other excavations in the greater Cambridge area (Cessford 2015) and are entirely domestic in nature with no industrial or craft-specific ceramics occurring. Any future analysis should focus on the direct comparison of the reduced medieval coarsewares in this assemblage to identify possible production areas and possibly refine dating.

7.4 Ceramic Tile

By Jayne Young

7.4.1 Three small fragments of roof tile weighing 206grams in total were recovered from the site. The material represents two medieval to early post-medieval flat roof tiles and an early modern pantile. The material was examined at x20 binocular magnification and divided into two fabrics.

7.4.2 A corner fragment from a flat roof tile of 13th to 16th century type was recovered from Pit [233]. The 13mm thick tile is in a compact fine orange fabric containing sparse to moderate rounded quartz grains of 0.8mm to 1.2mm and sparse calcareous inclusions. A similar 12mm thick fragment was recovered from Pit [200]. This piece has a reduced core and contains moderate calcareous grains, but is certainly part of the same production as the other tile.

7.4.3 A small fragment from an early modern pantile in a fine orange sandy fabric was recovered from Pit [264]. The surviving piece has a rectangular bar nib. The tile does not appear to be of early type and probably dates to between the 19th and 20th centuries.

7.4.4 The pantile could be discarded, but the flat roof tile should be retained.

7.5 Brick

By Jayne Young

7.5.1 Thirty-six fragments of brick weighing 2.569kg in total and representing eighteen handmade bricks were recovered from the site. No complete, or

near complete bricks survived, although the width of two bricks could be measured. The material was examined at x20 binocular magnification and divided into four fabrics (described below). All fragments thought to belong to the same original brick were weighed and counted together as a single brick.

Brick fabric	Fabric type	Manufacture	Measurements	Date	Bricks	Weight in grams
Fabric 1	Silty	Slop-moulded & vegetal marked	?x113x45-50mm	14th to 15th ?	6	1532
Fabric 2	Calcareous	Slop-moulded & vegetal marked	?x120x50mm	14th to 15th ?	9	985
Fabric 3	Gault clay	-	-	17th to 19th ?	1	10
Fabric 4	Sandy	-	-	14th to 16th ?	2	42

Table 11. Brick fabrics arranged in possible chronological order

- 7.5.2 Fabric 1: The fragments in this fine silty fabric are a mid-orange colour. The fabric contains sparse iron-rich grains and sparse calcareous inclusions. Eighteen fragments from six bricks in this fabric were recovered from the site. The most complete fragment is of 113mm width and 45mm thickness. The bricks appear to have been slop moulded and laid on straw or grass whilst still soft. A date of 14th or 15th century would be acceptable for these bricks.
- 7.5.3 Fabric 2: The pieces in this fine calcareous fabric are an orange colour. Few inclusions other than the fine background calcareous grains are visible under magnification. Fourteen fragments from nine bricks in this fabric were recovered from the site. The most complete fragment is of 120mm width and 50mm thickness. The bricks appear to have been slop moulded and laid on straw or grass whilst still soft. A date of 14th or 15th century would be acceptable for these bricks.
- 7.5.4 Fabric 3: The single small flake in this fabric is in a yellow Gault clay. There is no evidence for manufacture, but it is likely that this fabric belongs to the period between the 17th and 19th centuries.
- 7.5.5 Fabric 4: The fragments in this fabric are of dull orange colour. The fabric

includes abundant round to subround quartz grains of between 0.6mm and 0.8mm, sparse flint inclusions and sparse calcareous grains. Two bricks in this fabric were found on the site. There is no evidence for manufacture, but it is likely that this fabric belongs to the period between the 14th and 16th centuries.

7.5.6 The earliest brick found during excavation is likely to be of 14th or 15th century date, although brick has been recovered associated with a group of mid 13th to mid 14th century pottery at Walden House, Huntingdon (Atkins 2012). The presence of two fabrics suggests different sources for these early bricks. Unfortunately as yet no brick typology exists for Cambridgeshire for comparison. Early bricks were generally used for drains, wells, ovens, municipal walls and rubble walling, so it is unlikely that these formed part of a 'brick building' in the area of the site.

7.5.7 By the 16th century brick was more commonly in use. Potentially the two Fabric 4 bricks could date to this period.

7.5.8 The single flake from a brick in a yellow Gault fabric (Fabric 3) is the only evidence for late post-medieval to early modern brick.

7.6 Bonding Materials

By Jayne Young

7.6.1 Three small and very abraded pieces of mortar were recovered from Ditch 1. The mortar is not chronologically distinctive and could date to anywhere between the Roman and early modern periods.

7.6.2 Posthole [252] produced two very abraded lumps of what appear to be quick lime or slacked lime.

7.7 Worked Stone

By Jayne Young

7.7.1 Three fragments of limestone roof tile were recovered from the site. Apart from tile thickness (12mm to 25mm) no complete dimensions survive. Two fragments at 12cm thickness were recovered from Pit [200] whilst the thicker

fragment came from Pit [233]. These tiles are in a fissile micaceous limestone, most likely to be from a Middle Jurassic source such as Collyweston Slate. The use of stone tile is not common in the area, but is in use in both the Roman and post-Roman periods.

- 7.7.2 A single small flake from a Collyweston roof tile was recovered from topsoil (100). This fissile calcareous and often micaceous limestone was commonly used for flat roof tiles in the area.

7.8 Animal Bone

By Ian Baxter

Introduction

7.8.1 A total of 54 identifiable animal bone fragments were recovered by hand collection from the site (Table 12). These include four bones from a cattle hind leg found in Ditch [242] (241) and eighteen horse vertebra and ribs found in Pit [152] (201). The animal bones are dated to the following periods:

- Probably Bronze Age
- Saxo-Norman – 10th to 12th century AD
- Medieval: 13th to 16th century AD
- Post Medieval: 16th century

Methods

7.8.2 All of the animal bones from Water Lane were hand-collected. Consequently an under-representation of smaller bones from the main domestic species and bones from small wild mammals, birds and amphibians is to be expected. The bones were recorded on an Access database and are summarized in Appendix 1.

7.8.3 The separation of sheep and goat was attempted on the following elements if present: horncores, dP3, dP4, distal humerus, distal metapodials (both fused and unfused), astragalus, and calcaneum using the criteria described in Boessneck (1969), Payne (1969 and 1985) and Schmid (1972). The shape of the enamel folds (Davis 1980; Eisenmann 1981) was used for identifying equid teeth to species. Equid postcrania were checked against criteria summarised in Baxter (1998).

7.8.4 Wear stages were recorded following Grant (1982) for all P4s and dP4s as well as for the lower molars of cattle, sheep/goat and pig, both isolated and in mandibles. These are retained on the database and shown in Appendix 1.

7.8.5 Measurements are recorded on the database. These in general follow von

den Driesch (1976). All pig measurements follow Payne and Bull (1988). Humerus HTC and BT and tibia Bd measurements were taken for all species as suggested by Payne and Bull (1988) for pigs. The crown heights of equid teeth were measured following Levine (1982).

Provenance and preservation

- 7.8.6 In general the preservation of the animal bone is fairly good and ranges from good to fair. The bones are derived from the fills of ditches and pits.

Bronze Age

- 7.8.7 A total of 13 identifiable animal bone fragments were recovered from features tentatively dated to the Bronze Age. These include a fragmentary horse cranium and other horse bones found in Ditch [276] (277) together with a fragmentary cattle cranium recovered from the same context. Other remains recovered from putative Bronze Age contexts include sheep and pig.

Saxo-Norman – C10th-12th AD

- 7.8.8 The six animal bone fragments recovered from deposits dating from the Saxo-Norman period include bones from cattle, sheep and horse. A cattle distal metacarpal found in Ditch [150] (151) has a broadened distal epiphysis typical of animal used for draught (Bartosiewicz, et al. 1997). Horse teeth found in Ditch [287] (286) came from animals aged approximately six and over thirteen years based on illustrations in Barone (1980) and comparative wear curves in Levine (1982).

Medieval – C13th-16th AD

- 7.8.9 The Medieval faunal remains include cattle, sheep, pig, horse and chicken. Four bones from a cattle right hind leg found in Ditch [242] (241) came from a beast approximately 111cm high at the withers based on the multiplication factors of Matolcsi (1970). A 3rd metatarsal found in the same context would seem to belong to a somewhat taller animal of around 121cm at the shoulder. This is tall for the period and probably derives from an ox (castrate). A complete sheep radius from Pit [152] (201) came from an animal 58cm at the shoulder based on the multiplication factors of Teichert

(1975). Twelve vertebrae and six ribs of horse found in Pit [152] (201) probably belong to a single individual.

Post Medieval – C16th +

7.8.10 The only Post Medieval fragment consists of a sheep/goat upper 2nd molar tooth found in Pit [264] (263).

Taxon	Period					Total
	?Bronze Age	Saxo-Norman (C10th-12th AD)	Medieval (C13th-16th AD)	Post Medieval (C16th AD)	Undated	
Cattle (Bos f. domestic)	8	2	6<1>	-	1	17
Sheep/Goat (Ovis/Capra f. domestic)	1	2	4	1	-	8
Sheep (Ovis f. domestic)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(-)	(-)	(3)
Pig (Sus scrofa)	1	-	1	-	-	2
Horse (Equus caballus)	3	2	20<2>	-	2	26
Chicken (Gallus f. domestic)	-	-	2	-	-	2
Duck (cf. Anas platyrhynchos)	-	-	-	-	1	1
Total	13	6	32	1	4	56

Table 12. Number of Identified Specimens. <1> Includes four bones from a hind leg. <2> Includes twelve vertebrae and six ribs from a single individual.

Discussion

7.8.11 This is a small assemblage of animal bones capable of yielding limited information regarding husbandry practices during any period of the sites occupation. All the main domestic species are present in the probable Bronze Age, Saxo-Norman and Medieval deposits.

7.9 Shell By Val Fryer

Introduction and Method Statement

7.9.1 Excavations at Water Lane, undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology (PCA), recorded multi-period site use including evidence of Bronze Age activity and occupation from the Saxo-Norman period through to the present

day. Shells and fragments of marine and terrestrial molluscs were recovered by hand during excavation and during the post-excavation sieving of a number of bulk samples and thirteen bags of material were submitted for assessment.

Results

7.9.2 Although shell fragments are present within all assemblages, cut [152] (context 201) includes a moderate to high density of both oyster (*Ostrea edulis*) and mussel (*Mytilus edulis*) shells, with at least 5 entire mussels being recorded. Cockles (*Cerastoderma* sp.) and winkles (*Littorina littorea*) are also present, but at a far lower density. The only terrestrial mollusc shells noted are two possible specimens of *Trichia striolata* (cut [304] context 305), a species commonly found in damp and shaded woodland, hedges and waste ground.

Cut No.	105	113	152	152	219	233	269	271	279	304	325
Context No.	104	112	201	201	218	232	268	270	278	305	326
Sample/Bulk find	B	B	S	B	S	B	S	B	B	S	B
Sample No.			8		9		10			14	
Marine molluscs											
<i>Cerastoderma</i> sp. (Cockles)			1fg	2							
<i>Littorina littorea</i> (Winkles)			2		1						
<i>Ostrea edulis</i> (No. shells/Min. No. individuals) (Oyster)		1/1		2.3 636 36				1			3/2
<i>Mytilus edulis</i> (No. shells/Min. No. individuals)(Mussel)	Fgs		3	2.0 608 7		1/1	Fgs		1+f gs.		
Terrestrial molluscs											
Woodland/shade loving species											
<i>Trichia striolata</i>										2cf	
Sample volume (litres)											

Table 13 Shell Database B = bulk/hand recovered items S = sample fgs

= fragments cf = compare

Conclusions and recommendations for further work

7.9.3 In summary, the assemblage from cut [152] is almost certainly derived from kitchen midden waste, with the entire mussel shells probably being indicative of shellfish which failed to open during cooking. It is assumed that the majority of the molluscs were coming from the estuarine fisheries of the Suffolk and Essex coasts, but as so few are recorded, it is tentatively suggested that they represent an occasional importation, possibly in celebration of a particular event.

7.9.4 As the assemblage is so limited, no further analysis is required.

7.10 Macroenvironmental Remains

By Marta Perez

Introduction

7.10.1 This report summarises the findings from the rapid assessment of nine flots taken from different archaeological features (pits, ditches, and postholes) during an evaluation at Land Water Lane, Cambridge. The aim of this environmental assessment is to: 1) provide an overview of the contents of the samples, 2) determine the environmental potential of these sample 3) identify if further analysis or sampling needs to be undertaken and 4) make recommendations for additional sampling of specific contexts.

Methodology

7.10.2 The nine flots were scanned for the presence of charred grain, chaff, weed seeds, charcoal, molluscs and other environmental remains. These were recorded on a non-linear scale to denote 'abundance': - Occasional (up to 5 items), 2- fairly frequent (5-25), 3- frequent (25-100), 4- abundant (>100). A note was also made of all other inclusions ie. Modern plant fibres, coal, slag etc. The results of the rapid assessment of the flots are presented in table 1.

Flots

7.10.3 All the flots produced wood charcoal, most of the charred fragments were very small but there were a few of them that were large enough to be

identifiable.

7.10.4 Cereal grains have been found also in all of the flots, in important quantities in sample <10>. Preliminary identification suggest: barley (*Hordeum* sp) and wheat (*Triticum* sp.), with the occasional oat (*Avena sativa*). Chaff was absent so it is more likely to suggest that these are deposits of unthreshed material, rather than a deposit of waste bi-product. Many of the cereal grains are puffed and distorted suggesting high temperature and/or repeated burning.

7.10.5 No other charred remains have been found on these flots.

7.10.6 Very few unburnt seeds were also found in some of the samples (<9>, <10>, <12>, <13>, <14> and <15>): *Chenopodium album* (fat-hen) and *Sambucus nigra* (Elder). These are found in waste and somehow wet environments there very limited presence could indicate some modern contamination.

7.10.7 Mollusca were found in all of the samples but samples <9>. All of them contained a large number of *Ceciloides acicula*, this is a blind, subterranean species, occurring at depths of two metres or more, they are a modern inclusion. Other snails found were identified as: *Trichia Hispida*, *Cochlicopa lubrica*, *Vallonia excentrica* and *Vertigo pygmaea*, all of them found in open grassy and well vegetated places and in waste ground. Few freshwater snails were found in samples <12> and <14>, these were identified as *Anisus leucostoma* and *Bithynia tentaculata*, both species found in a variety of aquatic habitats but most typical swampy pools and ditches, that dried occasionally. Both samples were taken from two ditches, indicating that these contained water occasionally but not often enough to become waterlogged or contained waterlogged material.

Sample number	Context number	Feature	Flot					
			Vol (ml)	Charcoal	Unchar. Seeds	Grains	Snails	Others
8	202	Pit	3	2		1	2	(4) soil, (2) roots
9	218	Posthol	4	2	1	1		(2) roots, (4) soil, (1)

		e						coal
10	268	Pit	12	2	1	3	2	(2) roots
11	270	Pit	4	1		2	2	(2) roots
							(2) land, (2) freshw	
12	277	Ditch	29	2	1	2	.	(3) roots, (4) soil
13	306	Pit	9	1	1	2	1	(4)soil, (1) coal
							(2) land, (1) freshw	
14	305	Ditch	4	1	1	2	.	(3) roots, (4) soil
15	317	Posthol e	7	2	1	1	2	(4) roots, (4) soil, (3) bone fag.
16	318	Pit	33	2		2	2	(3) roots, (4) soil

Table 14. Assessment Flots Key: 1- Occasional, 2- fairly frequent, 3- frequent, 4- abundant

Discussion and Recommendations

7.10.8 The preservation of these assessed samples can provide some economic or environmental information. The most abundant material: wood charcoal, grains and weeds could provide information about the general environment of the site.

7.10.9 Charcoal can provide information on fuel use in this period. It is far too simplistic to assume that the properties of wood types in these assemblages reflect the relative abundance of the taxa in the local environment, although availability may be more important than the physical characteristics of the wood type for people gathering wood.

7.10.10 Cereal remains are well preserved in the site. The presence of cereal grain may be indicative of domestic activity, the assemblage indicates a full range of cereals including wheat, barley, and oat. This could provide information about the diet and land use taking place in this area. Further additional samples from this area will be useful. Future samples should be taken from well-sealed contexts to avoid contamination.

8 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

8.1 Overview

8.1.1 The fieldwork showed evidence for multiple phases of occupation for the site; the earliest land use occurred in the Bronze Age. The presence of earlier flint work may suggest some transient earlier occupation of the site, possibly utilising the river valley. Evidence from ditches and occasional pitting activity suggested occupation, albeit on the edge of the settlement at Chesterton, from the Saxo-Norman period through the medieval period and up to the modern day. Large scale quarry activity was seen on the north-eastern side of the excavation area, dating to 19th century.

8.1.2 The site lies within an area which due to its geology of lighter soils and free draining river gravel deposits along the Cam river valley was likely to have been conducive to settlement during the prehistoric periods. The alignment of boundaries on the site suggest that activity in this area was centred on the river Cam. The archaeological investigations and chance finds in the general area of the site have revealed significant remains from the later prehistoric period and some evidence of early prehistoric activity along the valley.

8.2 Prehistoric

8.2.1 The earliest phase at Water Lane consists of a series of prehistoric field boundaries, tentatively dated to the Bronze Age. These boundaries are formed by Ditches 2, 3 5, 8, 10 and 11. The ditches may form part of a coaxial field system within the river valley, the establishment of field systems during the Bronze Age is recognised within the landscape; in particular within the river valleys and on the lighter soils, both locally and across the Eastern region. The number of ditches and their relative close proximity may suggest slightly more complex activity than a single phase of coaxial field system, either more than one phase of a the boundaries or possibly a routeway or smaller sub-divisions associated with the same period of activity.

8.2.2 The deposition of animal bone within Ditch 5 would suggest a form of activity of greater significance than purely agricultural fields. It is unclear if the bone assemblage is related to ritual activity or simply butchery waste, the later

suggesting nearby settlement.

8.2.3 The worked flints recovered from these ditches were mostly found singly or in small numbers and whilst some may be at least broadly contemporary with their containing features, no evidence for in-situ working or deliberate depositional practices was identified. The condition of the flints indicates a high degree of residuality amongst the material. Though perhaps inadequate to accurately date the features from which the flints were retrieved, their absence in the later features does suggest an early date for these ditches.

8.3 Saxo-Norman

8.3.1 Ditches 1 and 12, both aligned north-west to south-east and situated eight metres apart, date to the Saxo-Norman period. As with the Bronze Age boundary ditches these are aligned from the River Cam. A less substantial ditch (Ditch 9) aligned south-west to north-east from the south-western excavation limit of the site also dates to this period. The only other features datable to this period are small, isolated pits scattered throughout the site representing low-level domestic activity. Previous excavations close to the site at the former Yorkshire Grey public House in the High Street, uncovered significant Saxo-Norman settlement activity (Mackay, 2001b), in the form of property boundaries, land divisions, domestic pitting and the establishment of a street frontage, dating to the 11-13th century. The paucity of domestic activity at Water Lane indicates that the site, situated further east, lay on the edge of the Saxo-Norman settlement at Chesterton.

8.4 Medieval

8.4.1 A single boundary ditch (Ditch 7) located in the centre of the site can be dated to the medieval period. This was aligned north-east to south-west, where it turned north-west before terminating. Also dating to this period are two groups of pits of roughly uniform size, one concentrated at the northeast edge of the northern part of the site. The other group, located at the southeast of the site, was accompanied by smaller pits. Possibly these pits served a range of functions. Previous excavations at Green End Road (Newman, 2011) revealed a series of similar pits identified as quarrying dated to the medieval period. As the main focus of medieval settlement

would have been centred within Chesterton village further to the west of the site and in the area of the Church of St Andrew, such peripheral activities as rubbish pitting and quarrying are to be expected.

- 8.4.2 Postholes were identified, distributed across the site and largely undated, but appear likely to be Saxon-Norman or medieval in date. Although no patterns were discerned or structures identified this is likely to be the result of truncation and later features removing the complete plans of the possible structures, many of the surviving postholes were shallow though well defined. Structures of one form or another are likely to have been present on the site, although the nature of the buildings or structures is uncertain. The construction methods appear to be predominately earth-fast posts, however the remains suggest the structures would not have been substantial in form. The postholes may even form the remains of successive pens, or fenced enclosures, which might be consistent with the type of activity occurring at the periphery of the settlement focus.

8.5 Post Medieval

- 8.5.1 The remains of a post-medieval building occupying the centre of the site were identified during excavation. These remains had been mostly removed during the construction of the flats that later occupied the site, and badly damaged during the flats' subsequent demolition. The building is visible on the Tithe Map of the parish of Chesterton dated 1840 (see Figure 5) and is still present on the 4th Edition 6 inch OS map of 1938 but had been demolished prior to the 1971 survey. It is listed in the apportionment list accompanying the 1840 map as a homestall owned by Clare College and occupied by a Joseph Pitchers. The rest of the site is noted in the apportionment as being grassland.
- 8.5.2 A large area of quarrying was revealed along the northern edge of the east half of the site, into which a test pit [212] was dug and post-medieval finds recovered. Extensive post-medieval quarrying has been identified in the Chesterton area, for example at Green End Road, where a large number of strip-type extraction was used to remove natural gravel. The quarry is not known from mapping, but waste within the quarry backfill suggested

domestic rubbish disposal. The finds were a contemporary with the expansion of the housing within the local area.

9 PUBLICATION PROPOSAL

- 9.1 It is recommended that this site is published in the annual fieldwork report in the next Proceedings of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society (PCAS). The presence of a multi-period site located close to the river, with evidence for prehistoric land use as well as later settlement related activity from Saxo-Norman period through to the present day is of local significance.

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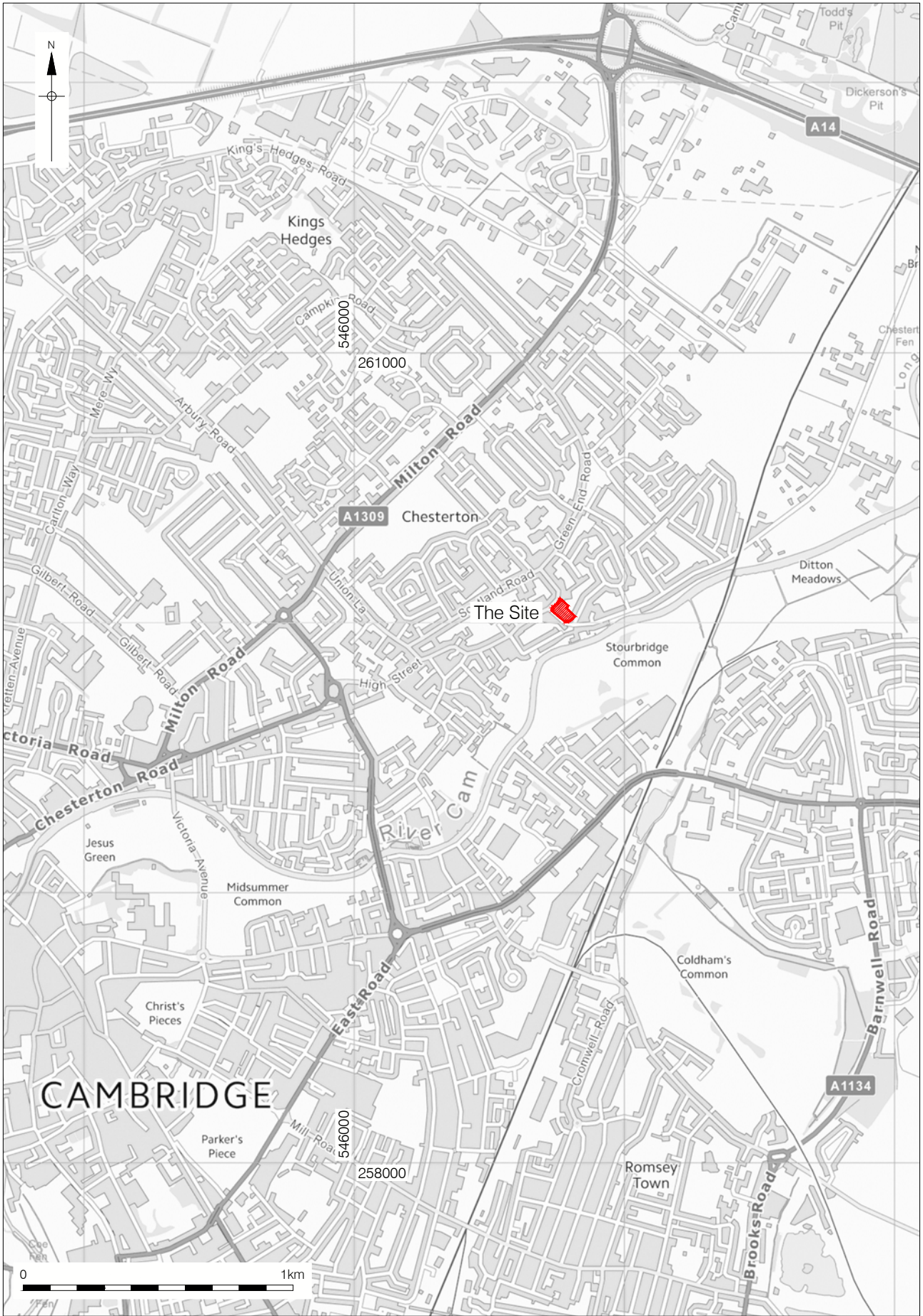
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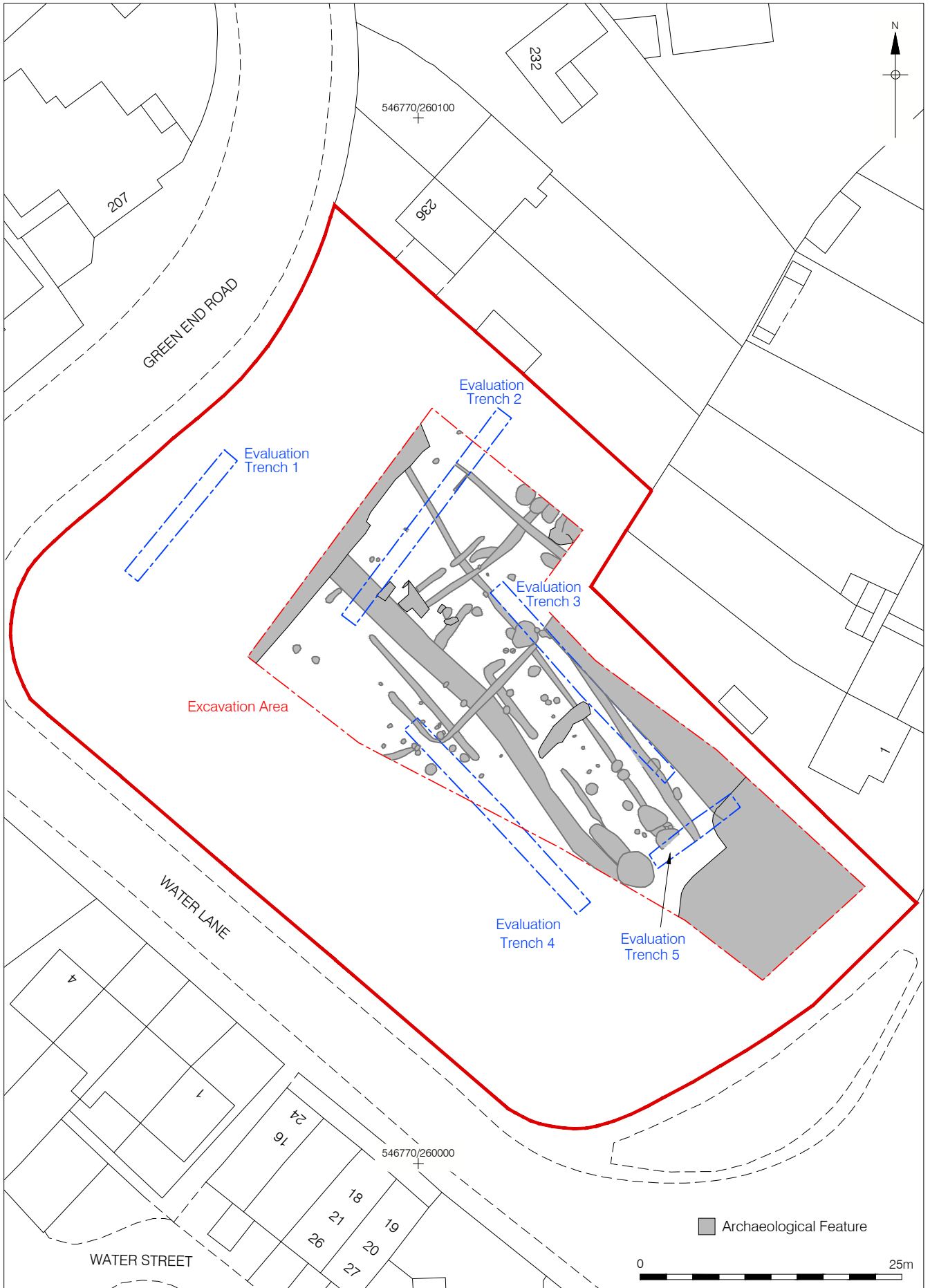
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Figure 1
 Site Location
 1:20,000 at A4



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Figure 2
 Trench Location
 1:500 at A4

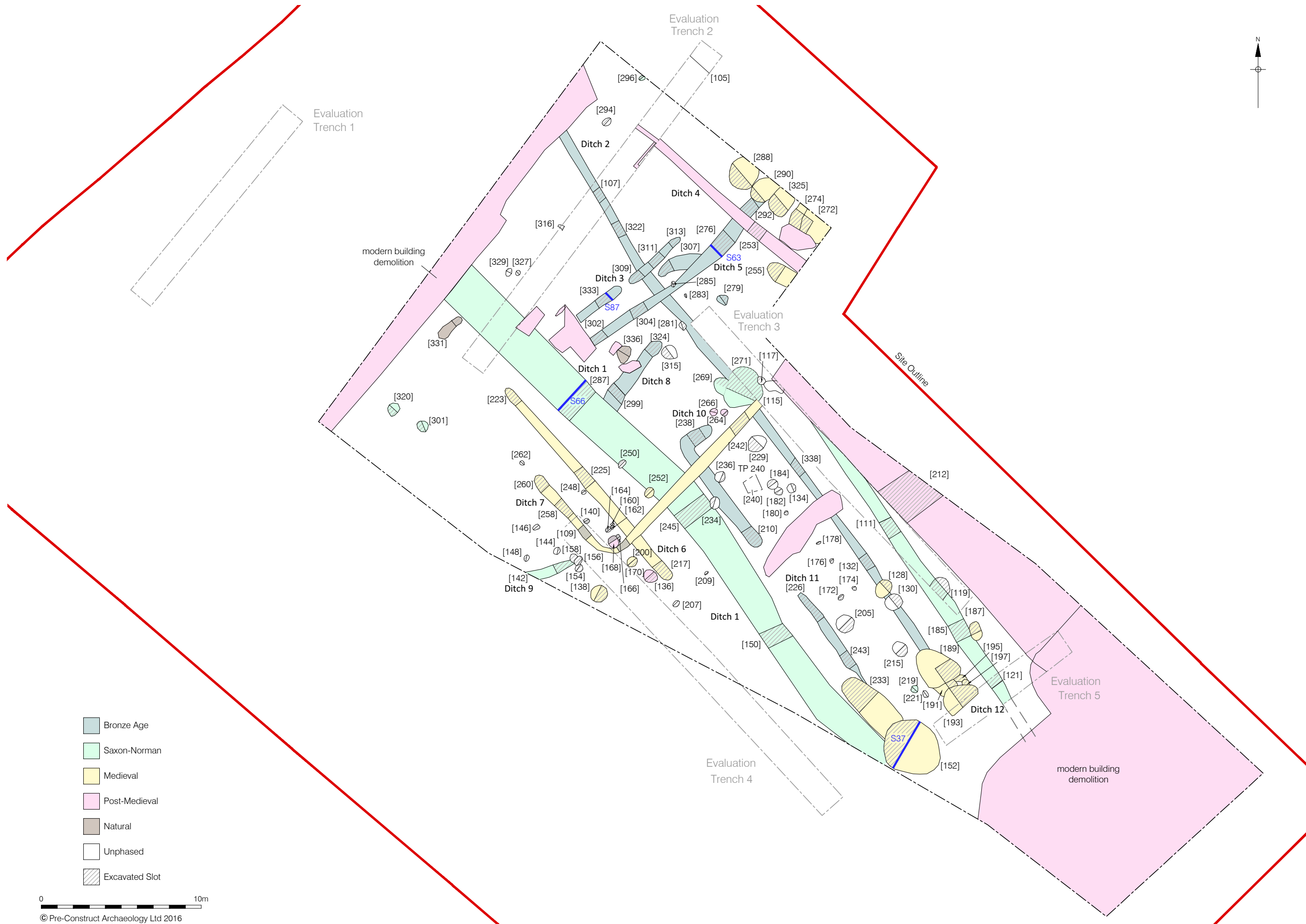
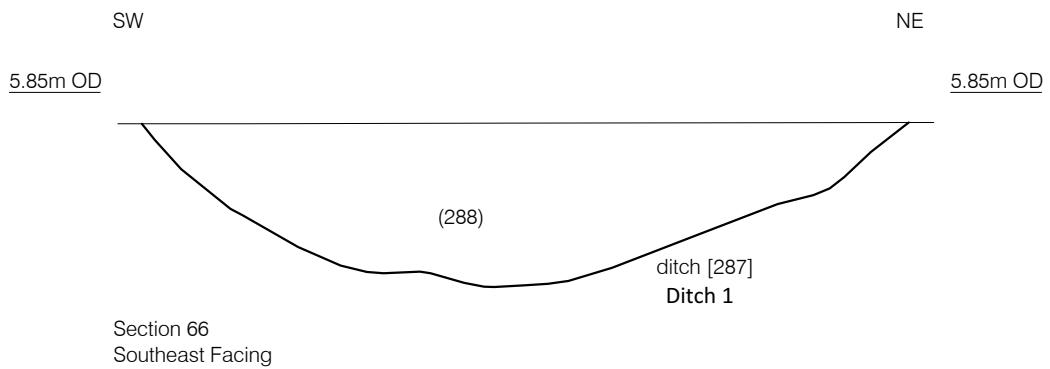
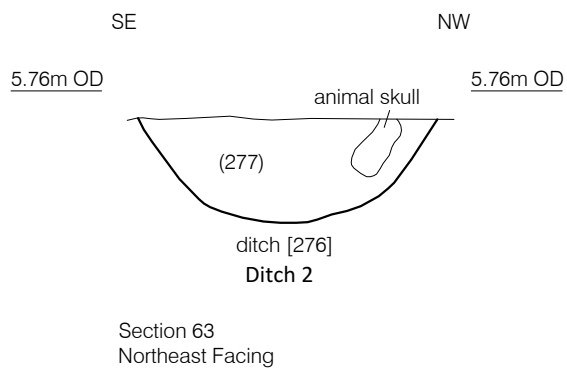
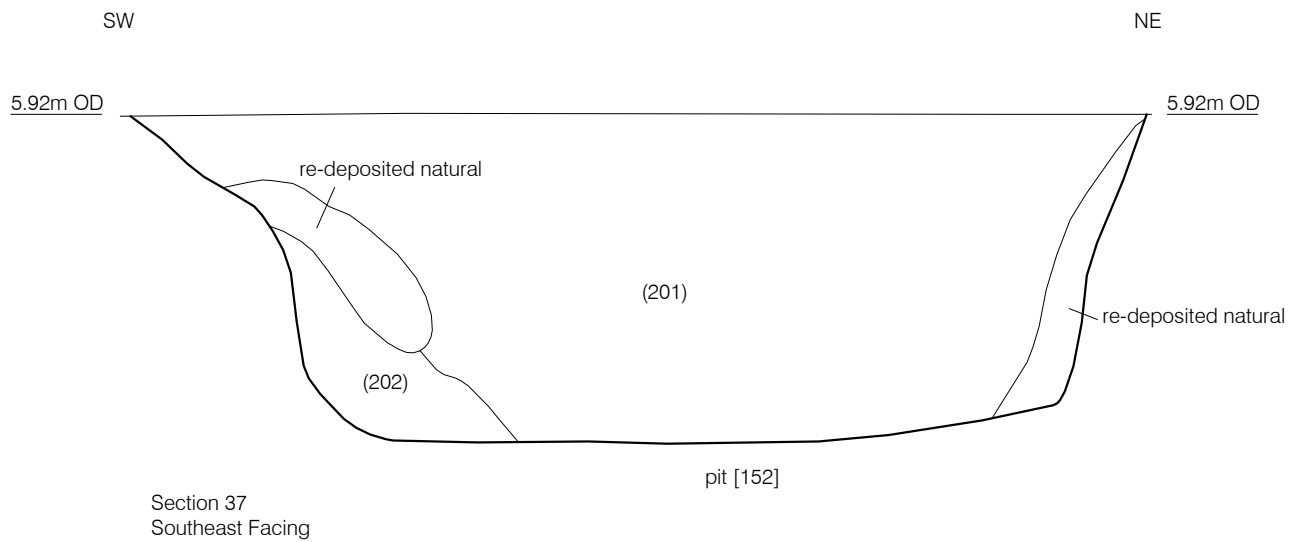
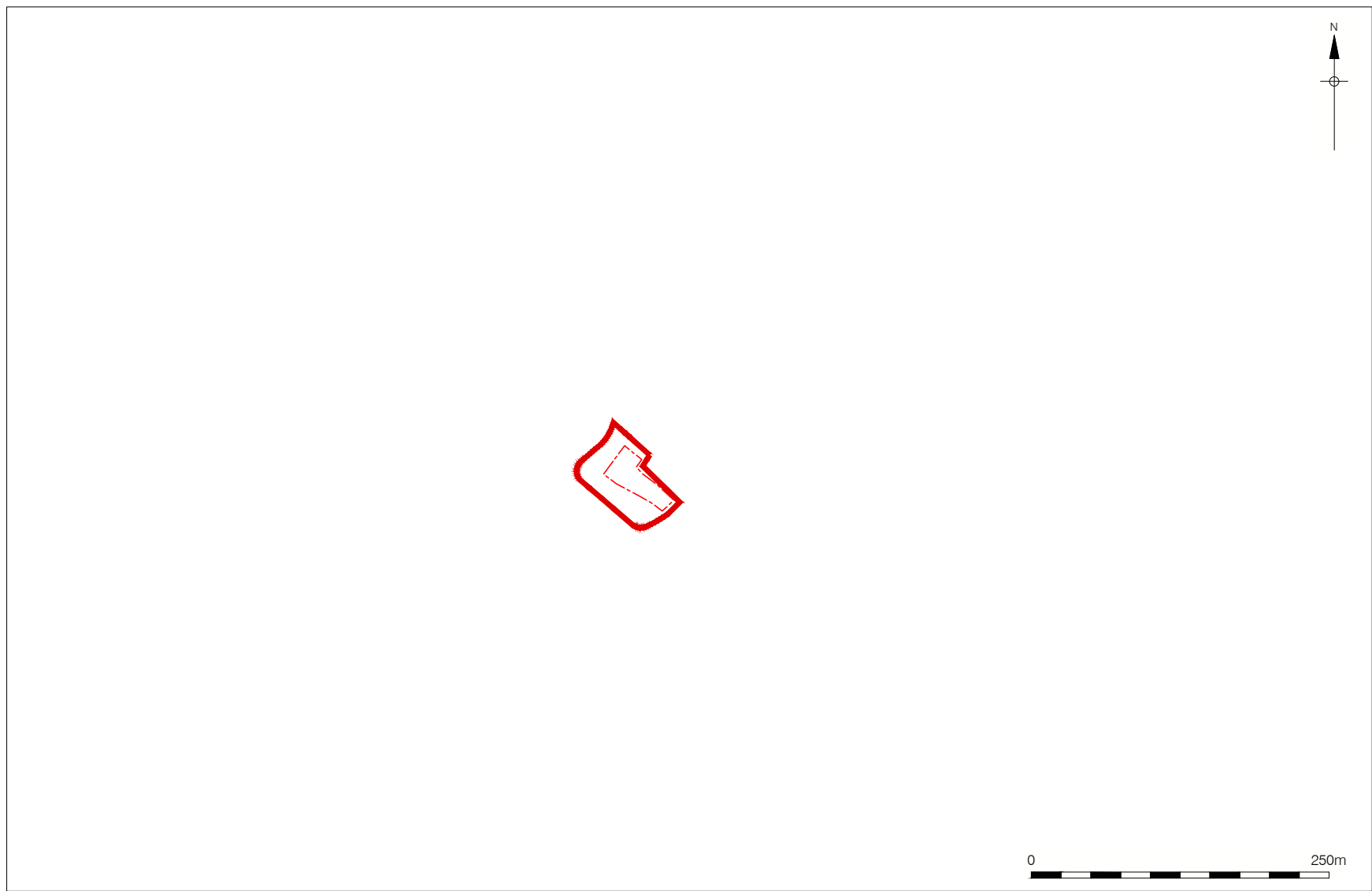


Figure 3
Phased Site Plan
1:200 at A3





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Figure 5
Chesterton Tithe Map, 1840
1:5,000 at A4

12 APPENDIX 1: PLATES

Plate 1: The site, view south-east



Plate 2. Pit [152], view north-east.



Plate 3: Ditch slot [276] showing placed cow and horse skulls. View south-west.



Plate 4: Pits [288] and [290], view north-east.



13 APPENDIX 2: CONTEXT INDEX

Context Number	Cut	Type	Category
100	100	Layer	Topsoil
101	101	Layer	Subsoil
102	102	Layer	Natural
103	103	Layer	Made Ground
104	105	Fill	Ditch
105	105	Cut	Ditch
106	107	Fill	Ditch
107	107	Cut	Ditch
108	109	Fill	Ditch
109	109	Cut	Ditch
110	111	Fill	Ditch
111	111	Cut	Ditch
112	113	Fill	Pit
113	113	Cut	Pit
114	115	Fill	Pit
115	115	Cut	Pit
116	117	Fill	Pit
117	117	Cut	Pit
118	119	Fill	Pit
119	119	Cut	Pit
120	121	Fill	Ditch
121	121	Cut	Ditch
122	123	Fill	Pit
123	123	Cut	Pit
124	124	Layer	Natural
125	126	Fill	Ditch
126	126	Cut	Ditch
127	127	Layer	Made Ground
128	128	Cut	Pit
129	128	Fill	Pit
130	130	Cut	Pit
131	130	Fill	Pit
132	132	Cut	Ditch
133	132	Fill	Ditch

134	134	Cut	Pit
135	134	Fill	Pit
136	136	Cut	Pit
137	136	Fill	Pit
138	138	Cut	Pit
139	138	Fill	Pit
140	140	Cut	Posthole
141	140	Fill	Posthole
142	142	Cut	Ditch
143	142	Fill	Ditch
144	144	Cut	Posthole
145	144	Fill	Posthole
146	146	Cut	Posthole
147	146	Fill	Posthole
148	148	Cut	Posthole
149	148	Fill	Posthole
150	150	Cut	Ditch
151	150	Fill	Ditch
152	152	Cut	Pit
153	154	Fill	Posthole
154	154	Cut	Posthole
155	156	Fill	Posthole
156	156	Cut	Posthole
157	158	Fill	Posthole
158	158	Cut	Posthole
159	160	Fill	Posthole
160	160	Cut	Posthole
161	162	Fill	Posthole
162	162	Cut	Posthole
163	164	Fill	Posthole
164	164	Cut	Posthole
165	166	Fill	Posthole
166	166	Cut	Posthole
167	168	Fill	Pit
168	168	Cut	Pit
169	170	Fill	Ditch
170	170	Cut	Ditch
171	172	Fill	Posthole
172	172	Cut	Posthole

173	174	Fill	Posthole
174	174	Cut	Posthole
175	176	Fill	Posthole
176	176	Cut	Posthole
177	178	Fill	Posthole
178	178	Cut	Posthole
179	180	Fill	Posthole
180	180	Cut	Posthole
181	182	Fill	Pit
182	182	Cut	Pit
183	184	Fill	Pit
184	184	Cut	Pit
185	185	Cut	Ditch
186	185	Fill	Ditch
187	187	Cut	Pit
188	187	Fill	Pit
189	189	Cut	Pit
190	189	Fill	Pit
191	191	Cut	Pit
192	191	Fill	Pit
193	193	Cut	Pit
194	193	Fill	Pit
195	195	Cut	Pit
196	195	Fill	Pit
197	197	Cut	Pit
198	197	Fill	Pit
199	200	Fill	Pit
200	200	Cut	Pit
201	152	Fill	Pit
202	152	Fill	Pit
203	205	Fill	Pit
204	205	Fill	Pit
205	205	Cut	Pit
206	207	Fill	Posthole
207	207	Cut	Posthole
208	209	Fill	Posthole
209	209	Cut	Posthole
210	210	Cut	Ditch
211	210	Fill	Ditch

212	212	Cut	Quarry
213	212	Fill	Quarry
214	215	Fill	Pit
215	215	Cut	Pit
216	217	Fill	Ditch
217	217	Cut	Ditch
218	219	Fill	Posthole
219	219	Cut	Posthole
220	221	Fill	Posthole
221	221	Cut	Posthole
222	223	Fill	Ditch
223	223	Cut	Ditch
224	225	Fill	Ditch
225	225	Cut	Ditch
226	226	Cut	Ditch
227	226	Fill	Ditch
228	229	Fill	Pit
229	229	Cut	Pit
230	230	Layer	Buried Soil
231	233	Fill	Pit
232	233	Fill	Pit
233	233	Cut	Pit
234	234	Cut	Pit
235	234	Fill	Pit
236	236	Cut	Pit
237	236	Fill	Pit
238	238	Cut	Ditch
239	238	Fill	Ditch
240	240	Layer	Buried Soil
241	242	Fill	Ditch
242	242	Cut	Ditch
243	243	Cut	Ditch
244	243	Fill	Ditch
245	245	Cut	Ditch
246	245	Fill	Ditch
247	248	Fill	Posthole
248	248	Cut	Posthole
249	250	Fill	Posthole
250	250	Cut	Posthole

251	252	Fill	Pit
252	252	Cut	Pit
253	253	Cut	Ditch
254	253	Fill	Ditch
255	255	Cut	Pit
256	255	Fill	Pit
257	258	Fill	Ditch
258	258	Cut	Ditch
259	260	Fill	Ditch
260	260	Cut	Ditch
261	262	Fill	Posthole
262	262	Cut	Posthole
263	264	Fill	Pit
264	264	Cut	Pit
265	266	Fill	Pit
266	266	Cut	Pit
267	269	Fill	Pit
268	269	Fill	Pit
269	269	Cut	Pit
270	271	Fill	Pit
271	271	Cut	Pit
272	272	Cut	Pit
273	272	Fill	Pit
274	274	Cut	Pit
275	274	Fill	Pit
276	276	Cut	Ditch
277	276	Fill	Ditch
278	279	Fill	Pit
279	279	Cut	Pit
280	281	Fill	Posthole
281	281	Cut	Posthole
282	283	Fill	Posthole
283	283	Cut	Posthole
284	285	Fill	Posthole
285	285	Cut	Posthole
286	287	Fill	Ditch
287	287	Cut	Ditch
288	288	Cut	Pit
289	288	Fill	Pit

290	290	Cut	Pit
291	290	Fill	Pit
292	292	Cut	Ditch
293	292	Fill	Ditch
294	294	Cut	Pit
295	294	Fill	Pit
296	296	Cut	Posthole
297	296	Fill	Posthole
298	299	Fill	Ditch
299	299	Cut	Ditch
300	301	Fill	Posthole
301	301	Cut	Posthole
302	302	Cut	Ditch
303	302	Fill	Ditch
304	304	Cut	Ditch
305	304	Fill	Ditch
306	307	Fill	Pit
307	307	Cut	Pit
308	309	Fill	Ditch
309	309	Cut	Ditch
310	311	Fill	Ditch
311	311	Cut	Ditch
312	313	Fill	Ditch
313	313	Cut	Ditch
314	315	Fill	Pit
315	315	Cut	Pit
316	316	Cut	Posthole
317	316	Fill	Posthole
318	320	Fill	Pit
319	320	Fill	Pit
320	320	Cut	Pit
321	322	Fill	Ditch
322	322	Cut	Ditch
323	324	Fill	Ditch
324	324	Cut	Ditch
325	325	Cut	Pit
326	325	Fill	Pit
327	327	Cut	Posthole
328	327	Fill	Posthole

329	329	Cut	Posthole
330	329	Fill	Posthole
331	331	Cut	Treethrow
332	331	Fill	Treethrow
333	333	Cut	Ditch
334	333	Fill	Ditch
335	336	Fill	Treethrow
336	336	Cut	Treethrow
337	338	Fill	Ditch
338	338	Cut	Ditch
339	339	Cut	Foundation Trench
340	339	Fill	Foundation Trench

14 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	Slightly 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	Slightly chipped	White	Meso/ENeo	Partially cortical, very systematic. Possibly edge utilization but some recortication disintegration. 52x23x8mm.

15 APPENDIX 4: OASIS FORM

OASIS ID: preconst1-238422

Project details

Project name Land at 6-14 Water Lane, Cambridge, Cambridgeshire

Short description of the project This report describes the results of an archaeological evaluation and excavation carried out by Pre-Construct Archaeology on land at 6-14 Water Lane, Cambridge (centred on OS NGR TL 4678 6005) between 24th July and 8th August 2015. The archaeological work was commissioned by Keepmoat in response to a planning condition attached to the construction of 24 new residential units following the demolition of existing buildings. 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 showed evidence for multiple phases of occupation for the site, the earliest land use occurs in the Bronze Age. The presence of earlier flint work may suggest some transient earlier occupation of the site, possibly utilising the river valley. Evidence from ditches and occasional pitting activity suggested occupation from the Saxo-Norman period through the medieval period and up to the modern day. Large scale quarry activity was seen on the north-eastern side of the excavation area, dating to 19th century.

Project dates Start: 24-07-2015 End: 08-08-2015

Previous/future work Yes / No

Any associated project reference codes CWLC15 - Sitecode

Type of project Field evaluation

Monument type DITCH Bronze Age

Monument type DITCH Early Medieval

Monument type DITCH Medieval

Monument type	DITCH Post Medieval
Monument type	PIT Early Medieval
Monument type	PIT Medieval
Monument type	PIT Modern
Monument type	POSTHOLE Early Medieval
Monument type	POSTHOLE Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Early Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	BONE Bronze Age
Significant Finds	BONE Early Medieval
Significant Finds	BONE Medieval
Significant Finds	FLINT Late Neolithic
Significant Finds	FLINT Bronze Age
Methods & techniques	"Targeted Trenches"
Development type	Urban residential (e.g. flats, houses, etc.)
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country	England
Site location	CAMBRIDGESHIRE CAMBRIDGE CAMBRIDGE Land at 6-14 Water Lane, Cambridge, Cambridgeshire
Postcode	CB4 1NY

Study area 950 Square metres

Site coordinates TL 4678 6005 52.218652533696 0.148892366345 52 13 07 N 000 08
56 E Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd

Project brief originator Andy Thomas

Project design originator Mark Hinman

Project director/manager Mark Hinman

Project supervisor Jonathan House

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeology Store

Physical Archive ID CWLC15

Physical Contents "Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Worked stone/lithics"

Digital Archive recipient Cambridgeshire County Council

Digital Archive ID CWLC15

Digital Contents "Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Survey","Worked stone/lithics"

Digital Media available "Database","Images raster / digital photography","Survey","Text"

Paper Archive recipient Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeology Store

Paper Archive ID CWLC15

Paper Contents "Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Survey","Worked stone/lithics"

Paper Media available "Aerial Photograph","Context sheet","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section","Survey "

Project

bibliography 1

Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

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