

**CHERRY HINTON HALL,
CAMBRIDGESHIRE CB1 8DW:**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRIAL TRENCH
EVALUATION**

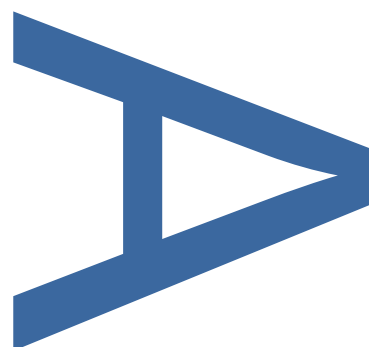
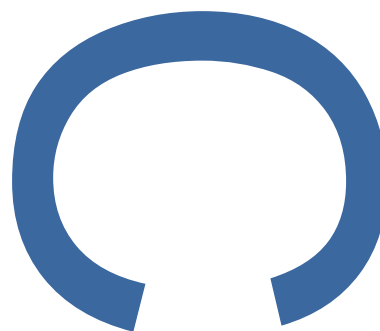
**LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY:
CAMBRIDGE CITY COUNCIL**

**PLANNING APPLICATION NUMBERS:
16/1464/FUL**

PCA REPORT NO: 12823

SITE CODE: ECB 4967

MARCH 2017



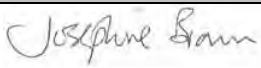

PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

CHERRY HINTON HALL, CAMBRIDGESHIRE CB1 8DW

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRIAL TRENCH EVALUATION

Quality Control

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Cherry Hinton Hall, Cambridgeshire CB1 8DW:

Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation

| | |
|---|--|
| Local Planning Authority: | Cambridge City Council |
| Planning Reference: | 16/1464/FUL |
| Central National Grid Reference: | TL 4813 5646 |
| Site Code/Event Number: | ECB 4967 |
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ABSTRACT

This report describes the results of an archaeological trial trench evaluation carried out by Pre-Construct Archaeology Cherry Hinton Hall, Cambridge (NGR TL4813 5646) on the 11th of March 2017. The archaeological work was commissioned by CgMs Consulting Ltd in response to a planning condition attached to the construction of a single classroom block at the rear of the hall. The aim of the work was to characterise the archaeological potential of the proposed development area.

The single evaluation trench contained evidence for a significant level of modern truncation and subsequent built up ground deposits. A small area of a cobbled surface survived in the western end of the trench, which may have related to the post-medieval stable blocks of Cherry Hinton Hall.

1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 An archaeological trial trench evaluation was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd (PCA) at Cherry Hinton Hall; CB1 8DW (centred on Ordnance Survey National Grid Reference (NGR) TL 4813 5646) on the 11th of March 2017.
- 1.2 The archaeological work was commissioned by CgMs Consulting Ltd in response to a planning condition attached to the construction of a single classroom block at the rear of the hall. (Planning Reference 16/1464/FUL).
- 1.3 The evaluation was carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared by Robbie Copsey of PCA (Copsey 2017) in response to a Brief for archaeological evaluation issued by Andy Thomas (Thomas 2017) of Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team (CCC HET).
- 1.4 The aim of the evaluation was to determine the location, date, extent, character, condition and quality of any archaeological remains on the site, to assess the significance of any such remains in a local, regional, or national context, as appropriate, and to assess the potential impact of the development proposals on the site's archaeology.
- 1.5 A single 10x1.6m trial trench was excavated and recorded.
- 1.6 This report describes the results of the evaluation and aims to inform the design of an appropriate archaeological mitigation strategy. The site archive will be deposited at Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeology Store.

2 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

2.1 Geology

2.2 The area is underlain by the West Melbury Marly Chalk Foundation, a chalk subgroup bedrock formed approximately 94 to 100 million years ago in the Cretaceous Period in a local environment previously dominated by warm chalk seas.

2.3 The soils of the general area are of the Milton association (SSEW 1983). This consists of deep permeable calcareous fine loamy soils, often affected by groundwater.

2.4 Topography

2.4.1 The site lies along the eastern reaches of the Cam river valley and to the west of the Cherry Hinton or Coldhams Brook, a tributary river of the Cam which flows northward from the Gog Magog hills down to the river flood plain to the north-east. The site resides close to the 10m contour, the immediate topography being generally flat.

3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

3.1 General

- 3.1.1 The site lies in an area of known archaeological significance, as recorded in the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record (HER). This archaeological and historical background has been drawn from the WSI (Copsey 2017) for the site and the available 'grey literature' reports documenting the adjacent archaeological investigations.

3.2 Prehistoric

- 3.2.1 The site lies within the area of lighter soils and free draining river gravel deposits found along the Cam river valley and its tributary the Coldhams/Cherry Hinton Brook. These conditions are likely to have been conducive to settlement during the prehistoric period. Archaeological investigations and chance finds in the general area of the site have revealed significant remains from the later prehistoric period but little evidence of early prehistoric activity.
- 3.2.2 A large late Iron Age univallate and later bivallate hillfort (Wandlebury Camp), which itself overlies earlier settlement is located at a distance to the south of the proposed development area (PDA). Evidence of extensive Iron Age settlement has been recorded within the present grounds of Marshall Aerospace (CHER 5151, 5155, 5156 and CB15298) and evidence of Bronze Age and Iron Age activity have located just east of the City Cemetery along Newmarket Road (MCB19818). These findings present the potential for one of the largest Iron Age settlements in the region, covering at least 6ha in area.
- 3.2.3 During the prehistoric and Roman periods habitation in the immediate area was concentrated on Limekiln Hill. In 1894 excavation of a site, referred to as the 'War Ditches' hill fort (CHER 4963) uncovered a large enclosure. Early Iron-Age pottery sherds were discovered in the lower levels of the earthworks and evidence of round huts was present within the enclosure. It is thought that the Iron-Age hill fort was probably built in order to control a prehistoric trackway which ran north-westwards between Haverhill and

Cambridge (British History online).

- 3.2.4 There is little evidence of early prehistoric settlement activity predating the Neolithic period within the area, although chance finds of prehistoric tools and waste have been found across the area and stratified evidence of a prehistoric land surface, dating from the Late Neolithic to early Bronze Age, was identified during an evaluation to the rear of No. 1 the High Street (MCB 17899).
- 3.2.5 A series of barrows and ring ditches have been identified across the area close to the War Ditches site and on a site to the south of the Fulbourn Road. These include two Late Neolithic or Early Bronze Age disc or bell-disc barrows (CHER 4964/4965) lying north-east of the War Ditches monument. Investigations revealed that the primary burials had been destroyed but excavated features within the monuments produced ceramics of the Rinyo-Clacton Grooved Ware tradition and other sherds indeterminate Early Bronze Age pottery.
- 3.2.6 Three ring ditches (CHER 8880) initially identified from aerial photography are located to the south-east of the PDA. Investigations revealed that the monuments were all similar in size, retained no evidence of burials and displayed almost identical backfilling sequences. Residual Early to Late Neolithic flint artefacts and pottery of an Early to Late Bronze Age date were recovered from features, suggesting the three ring-ditches were likely to be Bronze Age in date.
- 3.2.7 An archaeological assessment was carried out during August 1994 in advance of the granting of planning permission for development of a site south of Fulbourn Road (ECB358). Aerial photographic interpretation and resistivity survey confirmed the presence of three ring ditches. Trenching and test pitting revealed a low level of archaeological features, identifying only the barrow ditches. Excavation revealed the northern arc of the northernmost ring ditch, though this was not visible on either the APs or from geophysical survey. Excavation of the southernmost ring ditch produced flint, pottery and a Bronze Age central cremation.

3.3 Roman

- 3.3.1 Whilst Roman activity in the general area, particularly to the north and west toward the Roman town and Akeman Street is known to be considerable, the evidence for Roman activity within the search area is mainly focused to the south of the site and in the area of War Ditches. Investigations of the site and immediate area around the prehistoric War Ditches hill fort have uncovered evidence of Roman settlement and industry (CHER 4963A). In 1949 two phases of Romano-British post-hole buildings (one aisled), along with a large quarry pit, a well and several drainage ditches were interpreted as a 2nd-4th century farmstead. Several kilns have been discovered on or in the vicinity of this site; at least four were identified by Hughes in 1902, one was excavated by Lethbridge in 1948 and one by White in 1963.
- 3.3.2 To the north, two sites in the area of Coldhams Lane (CB 15329) and Neaths Farm (MCB19635) both produced evidence of Roman settlement. To the east of the site an archaeological evaluation at Fulbourne Park, within the former hospital grounds uncovered two small clusters of late Iron Age/early Roman remains, while a series of six post holes containing Roman pottery and traces of a small ditch were discovered just to the south of the site during the construction of a car park and extension to the Church of the Latter Day Saints, Cherry Hinton Road (CB15743).

3.4 Saxon

- 3.4.1 In 1066 Hinton manor was held by Eddeva the fair or Edith Swan neck, reputedly the mistress of King Harold II, but by 1086 Hinton or 'Hintone' had been given with her lands to Count Alan Rufus (Rufus the Red, one of the Counts of Brittany) and later lord of Richmond. In a wider context the site lies south of Fen Ditton meaning " tun or the village by the ditch", a reference derived from its position beside the northern section of the Fleam Dyke, a Saxon or possibly earlier dyke that passes east to west through that village and runs for 3 km from the Cam in the east to the edge of the fens at stow-cum-quy, in the west.
- 3.4.2 Excavations to the north of the PDA and outside the search area have uncovered evidence of Anglo-Saxon settlement activity, comprising

transitional burial activity, an early Saxon inhumation cemetery and a small Middle and later Saxon/ Saxo-Norman settlement at Neath Farm (MCB 19550 & MCB19635). An evaluation at the Fulbourn Old Drift site (MCB16703) unearthed several 10th and 11th century features indicative of occupation and/or farming activity, including a series of ditches, a possible post-pit and four postholes. In addition, the War Ditches site appears to have continued as a focus for burial activity, evidenced by the discovery of eight or more Saxon burials, re-using the prehistoric burial mound (CHER 4965A).

3.5 Medieval

- 3.5.1 Until the early 19th century the ancient village of Hinton comprised two centres, one at Church End, focused around the 12th century Church of St Andrew and one in the area of the High Street and Mill End Road. Evidence suggests that the area around and to the north of the 12th century St Andrews Church was a focus for medieval occupation during this period with little other activity apart from agriculture, outside the limits of the two historic centres of Mill and Church Ends. To the south of St Andrews Church an excavation at the Fulbourn Old Drift site (MCB 16703) in Church End uncovered at least four phases of activity, comprising a series of ditches which represent phases of 12th-14th century medieval boundary activity, associated with the back plots of enclosed areas which may have fronted onto the High Street. An evaluation on land to the rear of No. 1 High Street (MCB 17899) at Mill End revealed further evidence of medieval settlement along the High Street, with an area of land reclamation overlying marsh and a number of small 13th century medieval refuse pits set back from the street frontage.
- 3.5.2 Documentary records suggest the foundation of a small Brigettine Priory at Cherry Hinton Hall (CHER 9927) and on the site of the manor house, although this has never been proven. In 1406 Sir Henry Fitzhugh provisionally granted his manor to the order of St Bridget, provided they established a house in the next 10 years. Canons lived at Henry's expense for a number of years, but it is unlikely a proper house was established. The idea had been abandoned by the time of Henry's death in 1444. He left the

manor at Uphall to Henry V with the request that it should be granted to the Brigettine House at Syon.

- 3.5.3 Closer to the site evidence of moated medieval earthworks, have been identified within the Hall grounds, although all but the most south-eastern have been destroyed by later building activity (CB 12267).

4 METHODOLOGY

4.1 Excavation and Sampling

- 4.1.1 The Written Scheme of Investigation for the evaluation proposed the excavation of a single trial trench (Figure 2), equivalent to a 15% sample of the proposed building footprint.
- 4.1.2 Ground reduction was carried out under archaeological supervision using a 6-ton tracked mechanical excavator fitted with a 0.6m-wide toothless ditching bucket. Overlying deposits were removed in spits down to the level of the undisturbed natural geological deposits where potential archaeological features could be observed and recorded. Exposed surfaces were cleaned by trowel and hoe as appropriate and all further excavation was undertaken manually using hand tools. Overburden deposits were set aside beside each trench and examined visually and with a metal-detector for finds retrieval.
- 4.1.3 Metal-detecting was carried out during the topsoil and subsoil stripping and throughout the excavation process. Archaeological features and spoilheaps were scanned by metal-detector as they were encountered/ created.
- 4.1.4 Field excavation techniques and recording methods are detailed in the PCA Fieldwork Induction Manual (Operations Manual I) by Joanna Taylor and Gary Brown (2009).

4.2 Recording Methodology

- 4.2.1 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.
- 4.2.2 Manual plans and section drawings of archaeological features and deposits were drawn at an appropriate scale (1:10, 1:20 or 1:50).
- 4.2.3 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]. The record numbers assigned to cuts and deposits are entirely arbitrary and in no way reflect the chronological order in which events took place. All features and deposits recorded during the evaluation are listed in Appendix 2. Artefacts recovered during excavation were assigned to the record number of the deposit from which they were retrieved.

- 4.2.4 High-resolution digital photographs were taken at all stages of the evaluation process. Digital Photographs were taken of all archaeological features and deposits and black and white film photographs were taken when considered appropriate by the excavator and supervisor.
- 4.2.5 Artefacts and ecofacts were collected by hand and assigned to the record number of the deposit from which they were retrieved, receiving appropriate care prior to removal from the site (IfA 2001; Walker 1990; Watkinson 1981).

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 The evaluation identified no archaeological features or deposits. The single evaluation trench contained significant evidence for a significant level of modern truncation and subsequent built up ground. A small area of a cobbled surface was present in the western end of the trench, which may relate to the post-medieval stable blocks of Cherry Hinton Hall.

5.2 Trench 1

5.2.1 Trench 1 contained no archaeological features or deposits, apart from a small area of a cobbled surface, which was present in the western end of the trench and may relate to the post-medieval stable blocks of Cherry Hinton Hall (Bullivant pers. comm.). Modern made-up ground was present directly overlying the chalk natural across most of the extent of the trench, which suggests the archaeological horizon had undergone a degree of truncation.

5.2.2 Cobbled surface (105) was located at the western end of the trench, carrying on out of the limits of excavation to the west and terminating within the trench to the east. It was extremely shallow, measuring c. 0.06m thick. It was composed of a single course of rounded to sub rounded unbonded stones (<15cm), which were pressed into the top of the post-medieval to modern garden soil deposit (102). The deposit had undergone a degree of modern truncation to the east and therefore did not extend further than 0.45m into the trench, measured from the western limit of excavation.

5.2.3 Ditch [107] (Plate 5) was located to the centrally within the trench and was aligned north-west to south-east, carrying on out of the limits of excavation in both directions. It was narrow, measuring c. 0.45m. It contained a single fill (106), a mid- grey sand-silt which contained no finds. The feature was not excavated, due to its position cutting through the garden soil deposit (102).

| TRENCH 1 | Figures 2 & 3 | | Plates 3 & 4 | |
|-------------------------|---------------|--------------------------------|-------------------|--------|
| Trench Alignment: NW-SE | Length: 10m | Level of Natural (m OD): 13.12 | | |
| Deposit | | Context No. | Maximum Depth (m) | |
| | | | NW End | SE End |

| | | | |
|--|-------|-------|-------|
| Tarmac | (100) | 0.18 | 0.20 |
| Builders Sand/Gravel | (101) | 0.30 | 0.30 |
| Cobbled Surface | (105) | 0.36 | - |
| Modern Topsoil/Garden Soil | (102) | 0.74 | 0.70 |
| Built-Up Ground/Rubble | (103) | 1.17 | 1.15 |
| Natural | (104) | 1.18+ | 1.16+ |
| Summary Apart from part of a cobbled surface of presumed post-medieval date, the trench contained no archaeological features or deposits, and had been subject to considerable truncation relating to the lands previous use as a playground. The single ditch present within the trench was visible cutting through the modern topsoil, and is therefore likely to be of a modern date. | | | |

6 DISCUSSION & CONCLUSIONS

- 6.1.1 The single evaluation trench contained evidence for a significant level of modern truncation and subsequent built up ground deposits. A small area of a cobbled surface was present in the western end of the trench, which may have related to the post-medieval stable blocks of Cherry Hinton Hall (Bullivant pers. comm.).

7 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 7.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd would like to thank CgMs Consulting Ltd for commissioning the work. PCA are also grateful to Andy Thomas of Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team for monitoring the work. The author would also like to thank the project team for their hard work, and finally PCA's CAD department for preparing the figures.

8 BIBLIOGRAPHY

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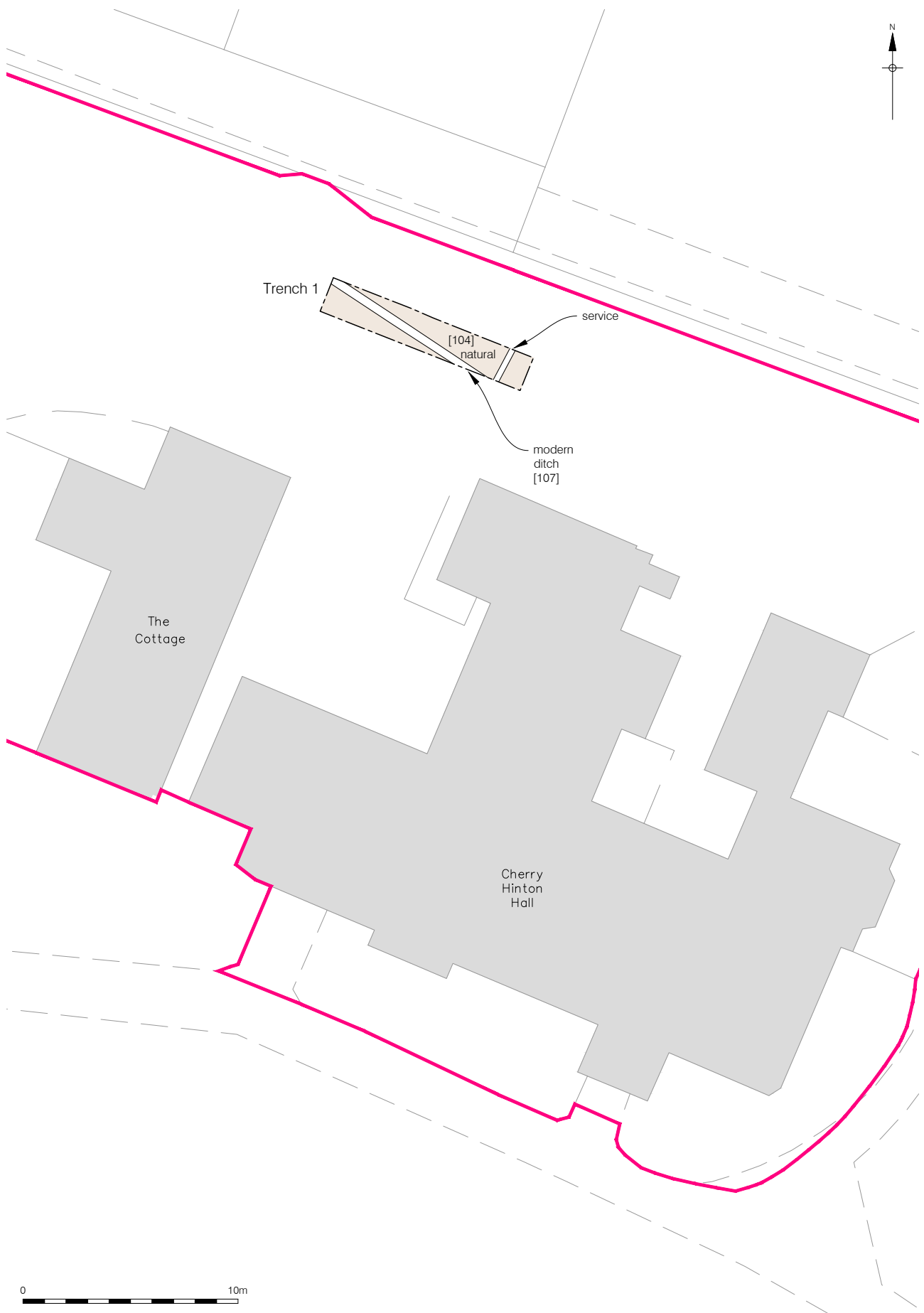
8.2 Websites

1) <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>. Date accessed 13.03.17



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Figure 2
 Trench Location
 1:1,000 at A4



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Figure 3
 Trench Plan
 1:250 at A4

9 APPENDIX 1: PLATES



Plate 1: Machining, view south-east



Plate 2: Cobbled surface (105), south-east to top



Plate 3: Trench 1, view north-west showing Ditch [117]



Plate 4: Trench 1 section, view north-east



Plate 5: Trench 1, Ditch [107], view south-east

10 APPENDIX 2: CONTEXT INDEX

| Context | Cut | Type | Category | Trench Number |
|---------|-----|-------|-----------------------------|---------------|
| 100 | - | Layer | Tarmac | 1 |
| 101 | - | Layer | Builders sand/gravel | 1 |
| 102 | - | Layer | Modern topsoil/garden soil | 1 |
| 103 | - | Layer | Built up ground | 1 |
| 104 | - | Layer | Natural | 1 |
| 105 | - | Layer | Cobbled surface | 1 |
| 106 | 107 | Fill | Modern Ditch/service trench | 1 |
| 107 | 107 | Cut | Modern Ditch/service trench | 1 |

11 APPENDIX 3: OASIS FORM

OASIS ID: preconst1-278984

Project details

Project name Cherry Hinton Hall, Cambridgeshire CB1 8DW: Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation

Short description of the project This report describes the results of an archaeological trial trench evaluation carried out by Pre-Construct Archaeology Cherry Hinton Hall, Cambridge (NGR TL4813 5646) on the 11th of March 2017. The archaeological work was commissioned by CgMs Consulting Ltd in response to a planning condition attached to the construction of a single classroom block at the rear of the hall. The aim of the work was to characterise the archaeological potential of the proposed development area. The single evaluation trench contained evidence for a significant level of modern truncation and subsequent built up ground deposits. A small area of a cobbled surface was present in the western end of the trench, which may relate to the post-medieval stable blocks of Cherry Hinton Hall.

Project dates Start: 11-03-2017 End: 11-03-2017

Previous/future work No / Not known

Any associated project reference codes ECB 4967 - Sitecode

Type of project Field evaluation

Site status None

Current Land use Other 3 - Built over

Monument type DITCH Modern

Monument type SURFACE Post Medieval

Methods & techniques "Sample Trenches"

Development type Small-scale (e.g. single house, etc.)

Prompt Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG16

Position in the planning process Not known / Not recorded

Project location

| | |
|-------------------|--|
| Country | England |
| Site location | CAMBRIDGESHIRE CAMBRIDGE CAMBRIDGE Cherry Hinton Hall, Cambridgeshire CB1 8DW: Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation |
| Postcode | CB1 8DW |
| Study area | 160 Square metres |
| Site coordinates | TL 4813 5646 52.186034171498 0.167071102948 52 11 09 N 000 10 01 E Point |
| Height OD / Depth | Min: 1.16m Max: 1.18m |

Project creators

| | |
|--------------------|-------------------------------------|
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| Organisation | |
| Project | brief CCC Historic Environment Team |
| originator | |
| Project | design Mark Hinman |
| originator | |
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| Type | of Consultant |
| sponsor/funding | |
| body | |
| Name | of CgMs Consulting |
| sponsor/funding | |
| body | |

Project archives

| | | |
|-----------|---------|------------------------------|
| Physical | Archive | No |
| Exists? | | |
| Physical | Archive | CCC County Archaeology Store |
| recipient | | |
| Digital | Archive | CCC County Archaeology Store |
| recipient | | |
| Digital | Media | "Database","Survey","Text" |
| available | | |

Paper Archive CCC County Archaeology Store
recipient

Paper Media "Context sheet", "Photograph", "Plan", "Report", "Section", "Unpublished Text"
available

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