

Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION:
143 HIGH STREET
CHERRY HINTON
CAMBRIDGESHIRE**

NGR: TL 4890 5693

on behalf of Camstead Homes Ltd



Gareth Shane BSc

October 2011

ASC: 1400/CHH/2



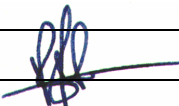
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Site Data

<i>ASC project code:</i>	CHH	<i>ASC project no:</i>	1400
<i>OASIS ref:</i>	Archaeol2-111215	<i>Event/Accession no:</i>	ECB 3560
<i>County:</i>	Cambridgeshire		
<i>Village/Town:</i>	Cherry Hinton		
<i>Civil Parish:</i>	Cherry Hinton		
<i>NGR (to 8 figs):</i>	TL 4890 5693		
<i>Extent of site:</i>	c.800sqm		
<i>Present use:</i>	Public house and car park		
<i>Planning proposal:</i>	Construction of a housing terrace and associated parking		
<i>Planning application ref/date:</i>	11/0264/FUL		
<i>Local Planning Authority:</i>	Cambridge City Council		
<i>Date of fieldwork:</i>	27 th -30 th September 2011		
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Internal Quality Check

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Figure 1: General location (scale 1:25,000)

Summary

In September 2011, a trial trench evaluation was undertaken at The Five Bells Public House, 143 High Street, Cherry Hinton, Cambridgeshire, in advance of the construction of terraced housing. Archaeology was present in all of the trenches and included a large ditch containing medieval pottery and a small pit with modern pottery. Undated features comprised a pit complex, ditch and two post holes.

1. Introduction

1.1 In September 2011 *Archaeological Services and Consultancy Ltd* (ASC) carried out an evaluation at The Five Bells, 143 High Street, Cherry Hinton, Cambridgeshire. The project was commissioned by Camstead Homes Ltd, and was carried out to a methodology agreed with Cambridgeshire *Archaeology Planning and Countryside Advice* (CAPCA) the local planning authority (LPA), by their archaeological advisor (AA), *Cambridge City Council.*, and a project design prepared by ASC (Rouse, 2011).

1.2 *Planning Background*

This evaluation was required under the terms of *Planning Policy Statement 5* (PPS5), in order to inform proposals for the development of the site.

1.3 *Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd*

ASC is an independent archaeological practice providing a full range of archaeological services including consultancy, field evaluation, mitigation and post-excavation studies, historic building recording and analysis. ASC is recognised as a *Registered Organisation* by the Institute for Archaeologists and is also accredited ISO 9001, in recognition of its high standards and working practices.

1.4 *The Site*

1.4.1 *Location & Description*

The development site is located within the administrative district of Cambridge City, in the parish and village of Cherry Hinton, at NGR TL 4890 5693 (Fig. 1).

The development site comprises an irregular piece of land located on the north-western side of Cherry Hinton High Street. The majority of the site is covered by tarmac, and is used as a car park. The northernmost third of the site is dominated by the Five Bells public house. Access to the site is from the High Street, and the site is surrounded on all remaining sides by residential development (Fig. 2).

1.4.2 *Geology & Topography*

The site is located on largely flat ground, and lies at an elevation of c.15mAOD. The soils of the area are unsurveyed, but may belong to the Wantage 2 Association, which are characterised as *shallow well drained calcareous silty soils over argillaceous chalk associated with similar soils*

affected by groundwater. Deeper well drained coarse loamy soils in places. Complex soil patterns locally over chalk (Soil Survey 1983, 342d). The underlying geology comprises Cambridge Greensand (BGS, Sheet 205).

1.4.3 Proposed Development

The proposed development comprises the development of a housing terrace fronting onto the High Street, with associated parking to the rear (Fig. 3).

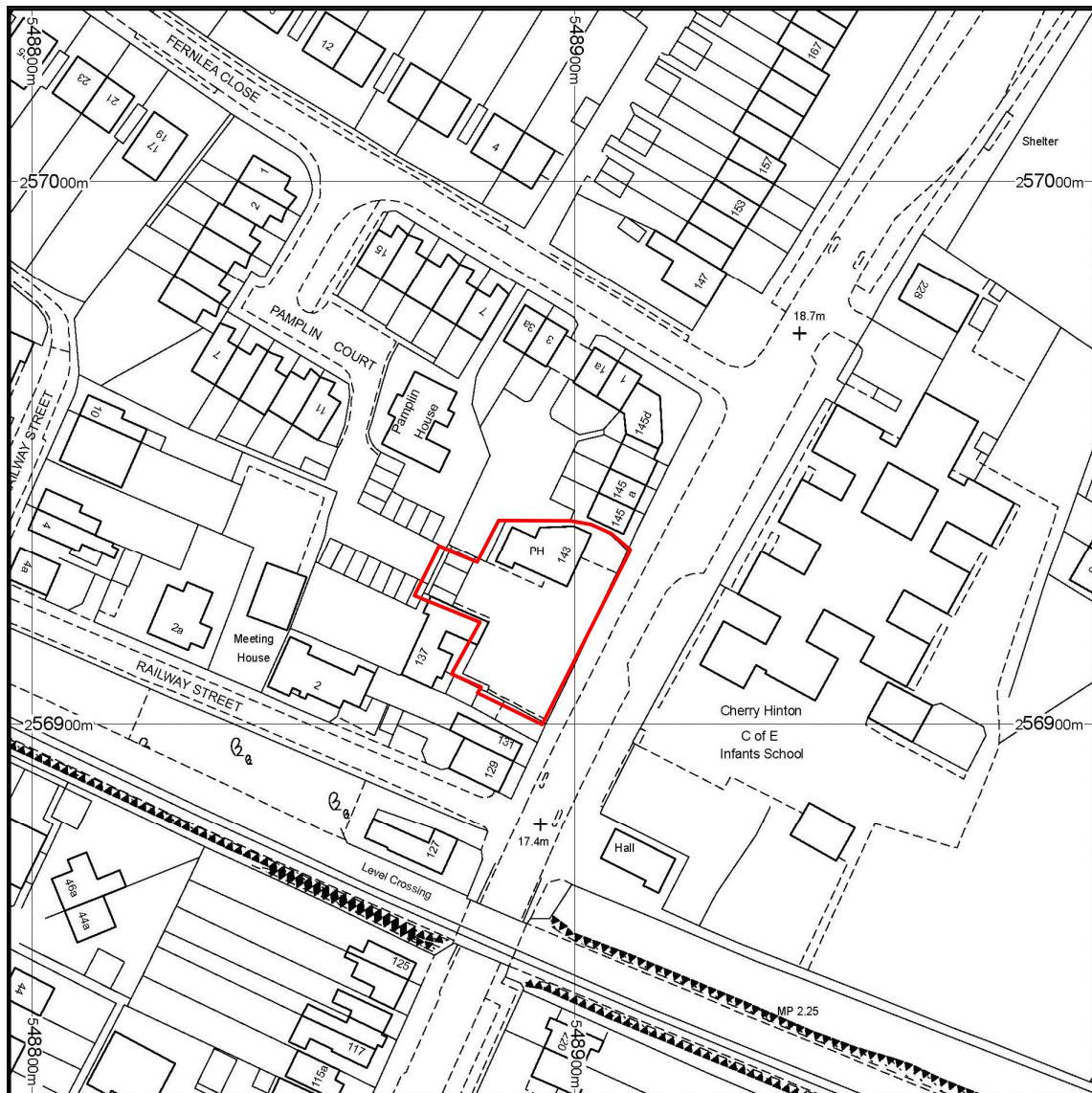


Figure 2: Site plan (scale 1:1250)

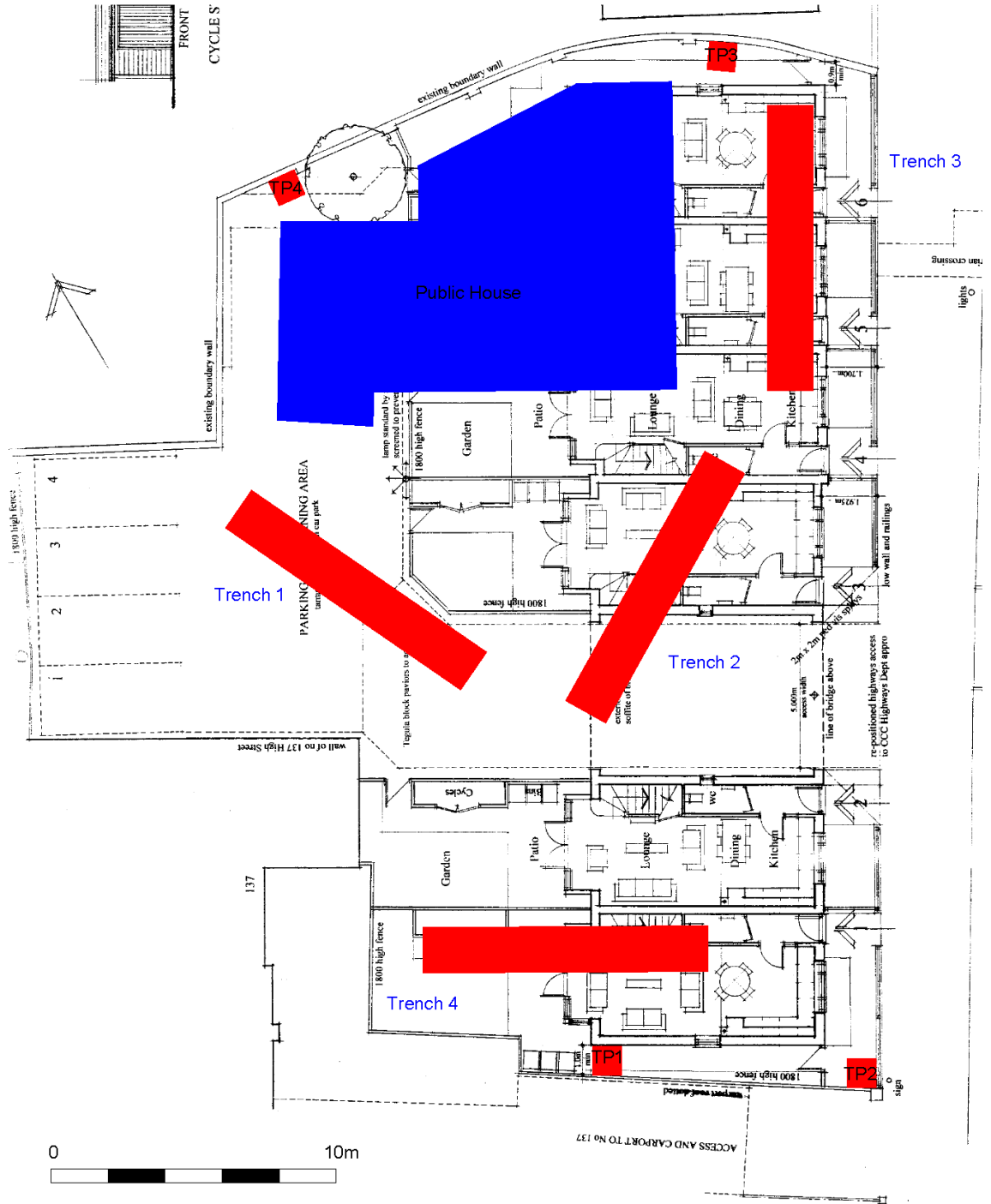


Figure 3: Proposed development with trench and test pit locations (scale 1:200)

2. Aims & Methods

2.1 Aims

As described in the project design (Section 3.1), the aims of the evaluation were:

- To determine the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains

2.2 Standards

The work conformed to the project design, to the relevant sections of the Institute for Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct* (IFA 2000) and *Standard & Guidance Notes* (IFA 2001), to the Association of Local Government Archaeological Officers East of England Region *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (ALGAO 2003), and to the relevant sections of ASC's own *Operations Manual*.

2.3 Methods

The work was carried out according to the project design (Section 3.3), which required:

- A 5% sample of the site was subject to trial trenching, targeted on the footprint of the proposed development. In this case, 5% is equal to *c.*40m of trenching. The trench locations are shown on Figure 3.

2.4 Constraints

All the trench locations were shifted slightly to avoid services. Trenches one and two were reduced in length to 8.5m and 9m respectively due to services and space required for the machine. The north end of trench three was partially machined and hand stripped due to electrical cables. The area sampled was therefore reduced by 4 sq. metres.

3. Archaeological & Historical Background

3.1 The following section provides a summary of the readily available archaeological and historical background to the development site and its environs. The site lies within an area of archaeological and historical interest, and has the potential to reveal evidence of a range of periods.

This section has been compiled with information from the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record (HER) and other readily available sources.

3.2 *Prehistoric* (before 600BC)

The Cherry Hinton area has been the site of human activity since at least the Neolithic period, with a pit containing three sherds of pottery, flint flakes, a scraper and a core from this period being found within the parish (HER04900). A number of flint flakes have also been recovered from Hinton Fields, c.0.15km to the northeast of the development site (HER05101).

An aerial photographic survey and geophysical survey located three ring ditches and two associated linear features to the south of Fulbourn Road, c.0.9km to the south of the development site. The ring ditches are thought to be Bronze Age in date, though a lack of finds and dating material makes this difficult to confirm. Some early to late Neolithic flint artefacts were recovered during excavation, but these were thought to be residual (HER08880). A further possible ring ditch was identified as a crop mark c.0.4km to the southeast of the High Street (HER09593).

Excavations at Coldhams Lane, c.0.8km to the northeast of 143 High Street, revealed a crouched burial of probable Bronze Age date, although no ring ditch was recorded around the burial. On the same site, to the east of the crouched burial, a large pit was recorded. The southern part of this pit was partially excavated, revealing two human skulls along its eastern edge. Both skulls had been flattened deliberately prior to backfilling. No dating evidence was recovered from the pit, but its proximity to an early Roman feature has been interpreted as being suggestive of a late Iron Age date (Mortimer 2007, HER17617).

Fulbourn Hospital, located c.0.8km to the southeast, is the site of a Bronze Age ditched enclosure associated with a series of posthole fence lines, and possible structures that may be related to livestock management. No positive indications of settlement were recorded during the excavation, but the few artefacts that were recovered were contemporary with the enclosure and suggest domestic activity in the area (HER11076). An extensive area of cropmarks which probably represent a series of field boundaries and trackways, accompanied by possible small stock or settlement enclosures, has been identified to the north of Fulbourn Hospital (HER15575). The cropmarks are undated, but it is possible they relate to the activity identified at the Hospital site.

Prehistoric activity has also been recorded at the southern end of the High Street, where an evaluation revealed a prehistoric land surface, containing Bronze Age flint, animal bone and one piece of disarticulated human bone (HER17899). Two

prehistoric flint flakes were recovered from an evaluation at Cherry Hinton Infant School, on the opposite side of the High Street (HER19393).

3.3 **Roman** (AD43-c.450)

The investigations in Coldhams Lane have also revealed a great deal of evidence for activity during the Roman period. An enclosed rectangular area has been interpreted as the core of the funerary activity during this period, with pottery recovered from the enclosure dating it to the second half of the 1st century AD. Both inhumation and cremation burials were recorded within the enclosure, as well as ritual deposits of animal bone and stones (Mortimer 2007, HER17618).

Contemporary with the funerary enclosure was a field system, from which a small assemblage of finds was recovered, suggesting that the field system was in use up until the early 2nd century. The quantity of finds also suggests that the field system was set out at the edge of an area of settlement, probably located to the south and east, after the conquest, and was abandoned shortly afterwards (*ibid*, HER17618). An evaluation carried out at another site on Coldhams Lane revealed gullies, ditches and a pit, which contained Roman pottery (HER15329).

Groundworks for an extension to the Saxon Cement Works, c.0.7km to the northwest of the development site, uncovered Roman pottery, bone objects, and a skeleton, suggesting activity in this area during the Roman period (HER04629, 04629A). A well containing 1st-2nd century pottery was also uncovered at the nearby Norman Cement Works (HER05168). Roman coins have been found c.0.7km to the south west of the development site, to the west of Mill End Road (HER04890).

Roman activity has further been identified on the southern side of Cherry Hinton. During the construction of a car park and an extension to the Church of Latter Day Saints, c.0.9km to the southeast of the development site, six post holes containing Roman pottery and traces of a small ditch were discovered (HER15743).

3.4 **Saxon - Medieval** (c.450-1500)

Cherry Hinton was an area of considerable activity during the Saxon period. The archaeological evidence uncovered in the area so far suggests that the focus of this activity was c.0.7km to the north west of the development site, at Church End and Coldhams Lane. Six probable early Saxon burials were recorded at Coldhams Lane in 2007. Both adults and infants were represented, and at least four of the six contained grave goods. Further early Saxon inhumations were recorded during quarrying within 100m of the site (HER04628), suggesting that all these burials belong to a large, early cemetery (Mortimer 2007, HER17621).

At Church End, two distinct areas of activity were recorded. The eastern part of the site comprises an early Christian cemetery containing at least 664 inhumations surrounding a multi-phase wooden structure, which was interpreted as a church or chapel. The cemetery is thought to have been in use from the early Saxon period, while the wooden structure is likely to have been constructed during the late Saxon period. Subsequent historical research has not revealed any evidence of an early

church, and it is likely that this structure was abandoned in the 12th century, when the current church at Cherry Hinton (HER13013) replaced it.

To the west of the cemetery is an extensive late Saxon settlement with one major trackway/access route and smaller enclosures divided by ditches. The occupants of the settlement led both an arable and pastoral life. They kept cattle as working beasts, and sheep or goats for meat and wool production. Evidence for low scale iron, bone and horn working has been found, and the majority of the pottery assemblage is local and typical of the period. Very little metalwork was recovered during the excavation, and items such as brooches and strap ends tended to be relatively cheap and common styles. There is evidence for large scale bread making during the later stages of the settlement, with one structure being suggested as a possible bakehouse (Cessford & Mortimer, 2003).

The settlement pattern uncovered at Church End does not reflect what is considered typical during this region at this time. Sites such as Lordship Lane, Cottenham and West Fen Road, Ely comprised individual plots containing clearly recognisable timber framed structures that were regularly reinstated or updated. In contrast, at Church End there were frequent boundary shifts with much less evidence for structures within each plot, and the whole settlement is enclosed by a substantial boundary ditch. The distinctive nature of the settlement combined with the presence of the church and cemetery suggest that this was a manorial centre (*ibid*, HER13014), and is likely to represent the manor of *Hintone*, which is recorded in the Domesday Survey (*ibid*). Further investigation within the village, away from Church End, may uncover evidence to suggest that the settlement has polyfocal origins, but currently this cannot be proved or disproved (*ibid*). Areas of ridge and furrow have been recorded to the northeast of the activity at Church End. These are likely to be associated with the settlement (HER08906).

Closer to the development site, at the New Vicarage, *c.*0.2km to the northeast of the development site, an evaluation and excavation revealed a series of ditches and pits associated with at least four phases of activity dating from the late Saxon period through to the 14th century (HER16703). This may support the polyfocal settlement theory touched upon above.

Located *c.*0.2km to the north of the development site is the parish church of St Andrew. Parts of the church date back to the 13th century, with 14th-15th century additions (HER05104).

Anglo-Saxon/medieval finds have also been found at the southern end of the High Street, close to the Baptist Church, where a bronze strap end was uncovered in a cable trench (HER04897). An evaluation and watching brief at 1 High Street identified five medieval pits, at least two of which dated to the 13th century (HER17899). Small quantities of medieval pottery have also been recovered from Hinton Fields (HER05101A). A metal detector survey carried out in Teversham, *c.*0.7km to the northeast of the development site, recovered both Anglo-Saxon and medieval artefacts, including part of a Saxon square headed brooch, and a medieval scabbard (HER16701).

To the south of Coldhams Lane, at the Norman Cement Works, a series of well shafts were uncovered during quarrying. To the south and east of the wells, various ditches and pits were also uncovered, and have been interpreted as rubbish pits probably associated with medieval cottages contemporary with the well. 13th-14th century pottery was discovered at the bottom of the largest well (HER04852). To the west of these features, at Neath Business Park, further medieval ditches dating to the 12th century were identified, further supporting the theory that this area was heavily settled during the Saxon and medieval periods (HER17153).

An earthwork survey carried out c.0.3km to the northeast of 143 High Street at the possible Mallet's Manor site suggested the presence of earthworks and a defensive dyke that may have become a hollow way (HER13015).

Documentary evidence suggests that a small Briggettine priory may have been established on the site of Cherry Hinton Hall. In 1406 Sir Henry Fitzhugh granted his manor to the order of St Bridget on the proviso that they establish a house there within 10 years. It is unlikely a proper house was ever established, and the idea had been abandoned by his death in 1444. He left the manor at Uphall to Henry V with the request that it be granted to the Briggettine house at Syon (HER09927).

During the later medieval period the area of Cherry Hinton was divided between four manors. Netherhall Manor was the largest of these, taking up probably two thirds of the parish, and was located to the south of the development site. The second largest manor was that of Uphall, the manor house of which was probably located just to the north of the current church. This manor may be associated with the intensive activity recorded around Coldhams Lane. The remaining two manors, Mallets Manor and Rectory Manor, were smaller, and at least one, Mallets Manor, became part of Uphall Manor by the late 18th century (VCH Vol.10).

The archaeological evidence suggests that the focus of settlement has shifted over time in a south-westerly direction, towards the modern centre of Cherry Hinton. This seems to suggest that Uphall Manor may have been a larger medieval manor than previously thought. The lack of medieval activity recorded at the Cherry Hinton Infant School, which is located on the opposite side of the road from the development site, suggests that the core of activity did not extend that far south (Gilmour 2010).

3.5 *Post-Medieval* (1500-1900)

The area surrounding Coldhams Lane has already been identified as an area of intense activity from the prehistoric period onwards. The focus of activity may have shifted closer to the development site during the post medieval period, but the identification of post medieval ridge and furrow in the area shows that it was still in use during this period (HER17620).

Cherry Hinton Hall, located c.0.95km to the southwest of the development site, was built by John Okes in 1839. It is now owned by Cambridge City Council, and has been converted into a nursery and clinic (HER04907). Possibly located within the Hall grounds were several moats. Buildings have now destroyed all but one, and the surviving moat is now covered by trees (HER12267). A series of test pits excavated

within the grounds of the Hall revealed several chalk floor surfaces, which are thought to relate to buildings shown on the 1806 enclosure map (HER16332).

Following the enclosure of Cherry Hinton, the village expanded to the south, forming its current linear shape. The establishment of houses and shops along the road linking Church End and Mill End created what is now the High Street (VCH Vol.10).

Fieldwalking at Hinton Fields produced post medieval pottery; clay pipes and iron work, including oval iron rings used for joining sheep hurdles (HER05101B).

The Cherry Hinton Baptist Chapel is located c.0.3km to the south of the development site. Built in 1883, it replaced a private house that had been used for meetings since 1843 (HER17240).

The cartographic and documentary evidence relating specifically to the development site shows that in 1806, at the time of Enclosure, the site comprised a single plot of land containing two small buildings, surrounded by a large open area. The Victoria County History records that there was a pub located on the development site called the Hopbine, which was established c.1853-69 (VCH Vol. 8).

3.6 **Modern** (1900-present)

Cambridge Airport dominates the landscape to the north of Cherry Hinton. Opened in 1938, it replaced an airfield closer to the centre of Cambridge. Since then it has been used for both general and military aviation (HER15129).

A series of quarries have been excavated to the west of the development site, providing clunch for buildings in Cambridge, including the colleges. Many of these quarries are now utilised as reservoirs (HER17719).

20th century Ordnance Survey (OS) mapping of the site shows that before it became a pub and car park, houses and gardens were situated on the site. The OS and VCH tell us that the Five Bells was constructed in the late 1960s (VCH Vol. 8).

4 Results

4.1 General

- Four trial trenches were excavated in the footprint of proposed development (Fig. 3). The machining was carried out under constant archaeological supervision.
- The contour of the surrounding land showed a noticeable gradient and the site has been levelled; subsequently all the trenches were machined through tarmac and hard standing to reveal varying degrees of made ground. Trench 3 was located furthest away from levelling and showed little sign of disturbance. All trenches were machined to the natural chalk to reveal cut archaeological features. The following observations were made:

Detailed information regarding the trial trenches and their contents appears in Appendix 1.

4.2 Trench 1 (Fig. 4 & 5, Plate 1)

Trench 1 was aligned NW-SE and 8.5m long.

(100) 0.00 – 0.40m	Tarmac and made ground. Mixed greyish-brown loam
(101) 0.40 – 0.74m	Dark, soft brown grey, sandy silt. Buried horizon
(102) 0.74m+	Light grey white weathered chalk. Natural.

One feature was revealed within the trench:

105 Ditch: A possible linear, sharp break of slope at the top, gentle at base, asymmetrical sides and concave base. Filled with mid grey brown soft silt clay (104) and no finds were recovered. Feature cuts light yellow brown firm silt clay subsoil (103).

Further to this a tree bole/area of rooting and a modern pit were identified. No numbers were allocated to these features and no records were made.

4.3 Trench 2 (Fig. 4 & 5, Plate.1)

This trench was aligned NE-SW and 9m long.

(200) 0.00-1.00m	Tarmac.
(201) 1.00-2.10m	Red stone.
(202) 2.10-4.60m	Brick/ made ground.
(203) 4.60-6.70m	Mid grey brown soft subsoil.
(204) 6.70m+	White chalk natural.

A pit complex was located within the trench

205 Pit: Feature partially exposed in plan and section possibly a pit contained three fills. (206) **Primary fill:** Mid grey soft silt clay that revealed one find of animal bone. (207) **Secondary fill:** Dark grey brown, soft silt clay with occasional small rounded stones. No finds. (208) **Upper fill:** Mid grey brown soft silty sandy clay, no finds. This feature is truncated by pit 209.

209 Pit: feature seen in section only, possibly a pit irregular profile. This feature contained two fills and no finds. (210) **Lower fill:** Mid ginger brown soft sandy clay with rare small rounded stones. (211) **Upper fill:** Mid dark grey brown soft sandy clay with occasional chalk flecks and no finds. This feature truncates pits **205** and **212**

212 Pit: Exposed partially in section and truncated by geotechnical pit and feature **209**. This is probably a pit and contained one very sterile fill (213).

4.4 **Trench 3** (Fig. 4 & 5, Plates. 3)

This trench was orientated N-S and was 9.9m long

(300) 0.00-0.30m	Tarmac and made ground
(301) 0.30-0.70m	Mid orange brown humic silty clay. Topsoil.
(302) 0.70m+	Chalk with extensive sand lenses. Natural.

Five features were located in this trench:

304 Ditch: A possible linear with gentle break of slope at top and base and flat base. Only one edge of feature exposed in plan as the feature crosses the trench along its length. Feature contained one fill of dark orange brown soft silty clay (303), which offered two sherds of medieval pottery, one shell or calcite gritted and the other a hard medieval grey ware.

307 Pit: A pit half of the base visible in plan, sharp break of slope at the top and gentle at the base. The south edge is much steeper than the north edge. Feature contains two fills (305) a light brown grey firm silt clay and (306) mid orange brown firm clay silt at the base. No finds were recovered from either fill.

309 Posthole: A discreet circular feature with sharp break of slope at top and gentle at base, with a slightly concave base. Filled with mid brown- grey, soft, friable clay- silt (308). No finds were recovered from this feature.

311 Posthole: Cut of circular feature similar in size to **309**. One concave edge one stepped with a concave base. Filled with mid brown grey, soft clay-silt (310). No finds were recovered from this feature.

4.5 **Trench 4** (Fig. 4 & 5, Plate. 4)

This trench was orientated E-W and was 10m long.

(400) 0.00-0.15m	Tarmac
(401) 0.15-0.20m	Sand
(402) 0.20-0.60m	Brick demolition layer
(403) 0.60-0.88m	Dark grey black silt, buried soil horizon.
(404) 0.88m+	Light grey white chalk (weathered). Natural.
(405) 0.88m+	Chalk Natural.

The trench contained one feature.

406 Pit: This feature emanated from the western baulk and the full; extent was not seen. The feature had concave symmetrical sides and a rounded base. The sole fill (407) consisted dark grey soft, silt clay. Only modern finds were recovered and not retained.



Plate 1: Trench 1, ditch



Plate 2: Ditch 2, pit complex



Plate 3: Trench 3, base of ditch



Plate 4: Trench 4, modern pit

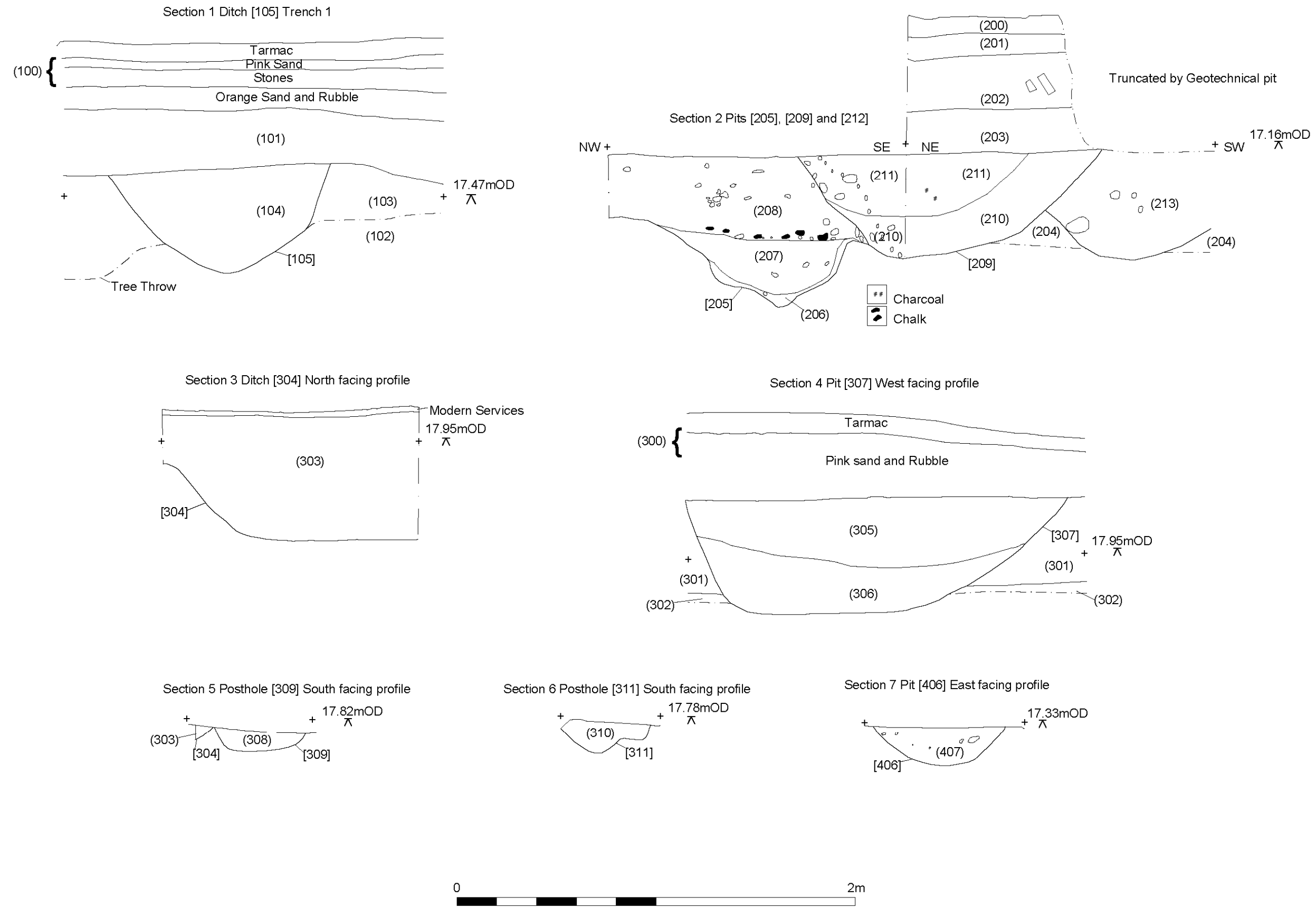


Figure 4: Sections (Scale 1:20)

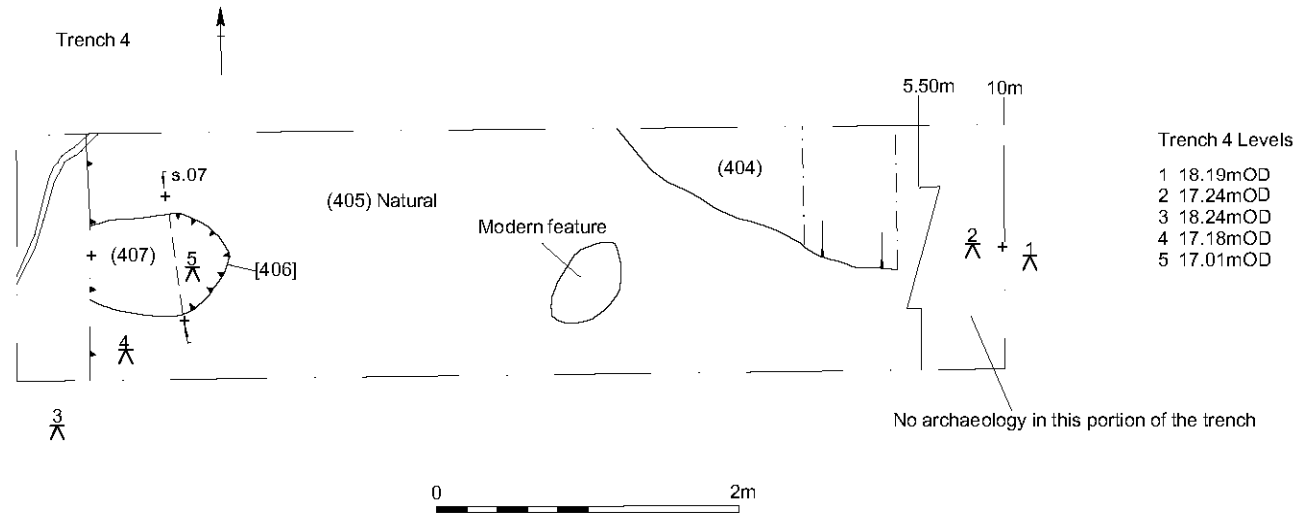
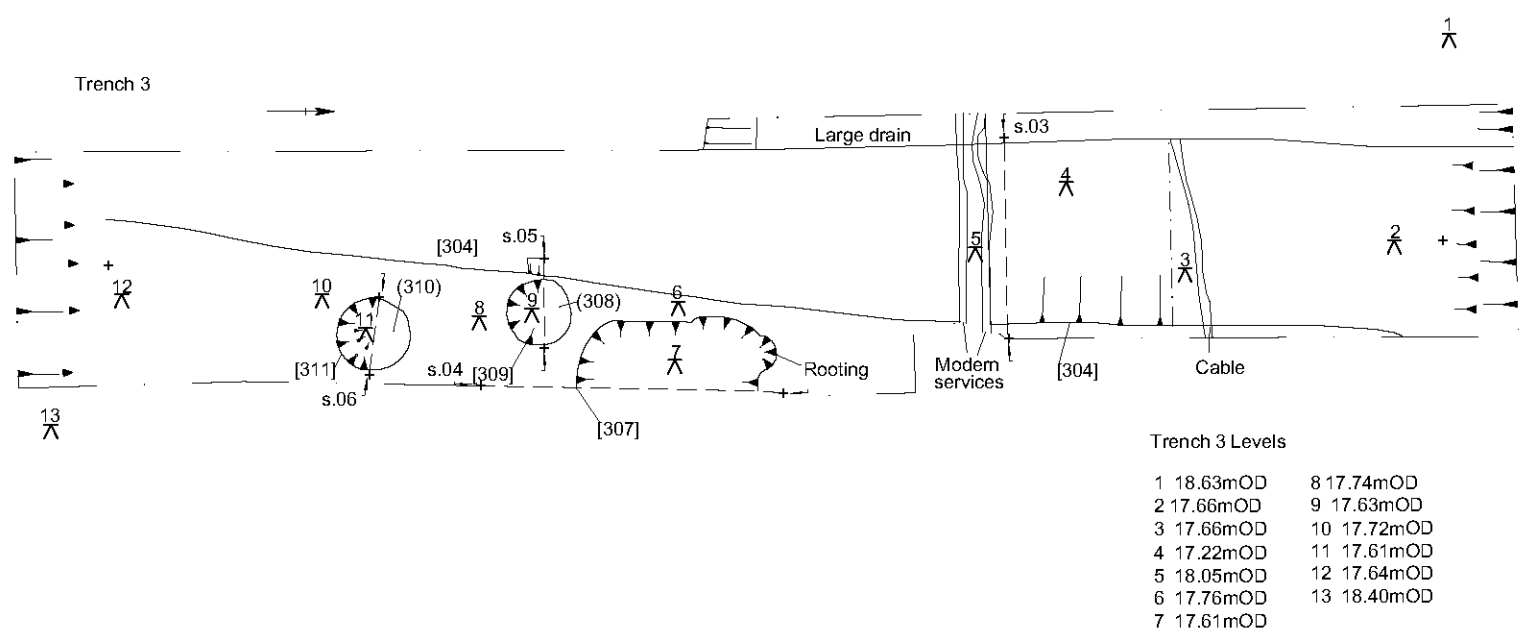
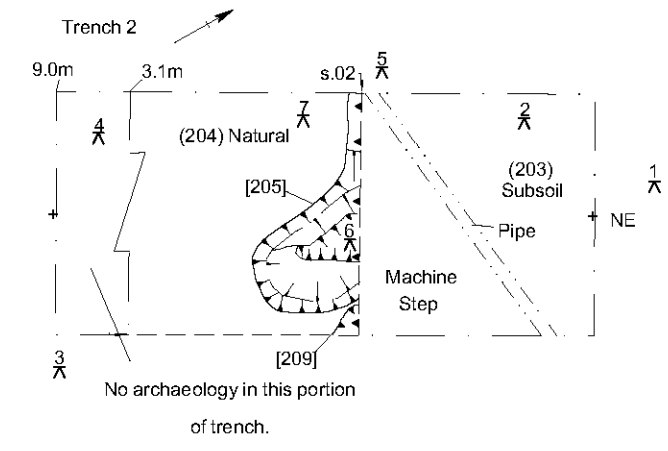
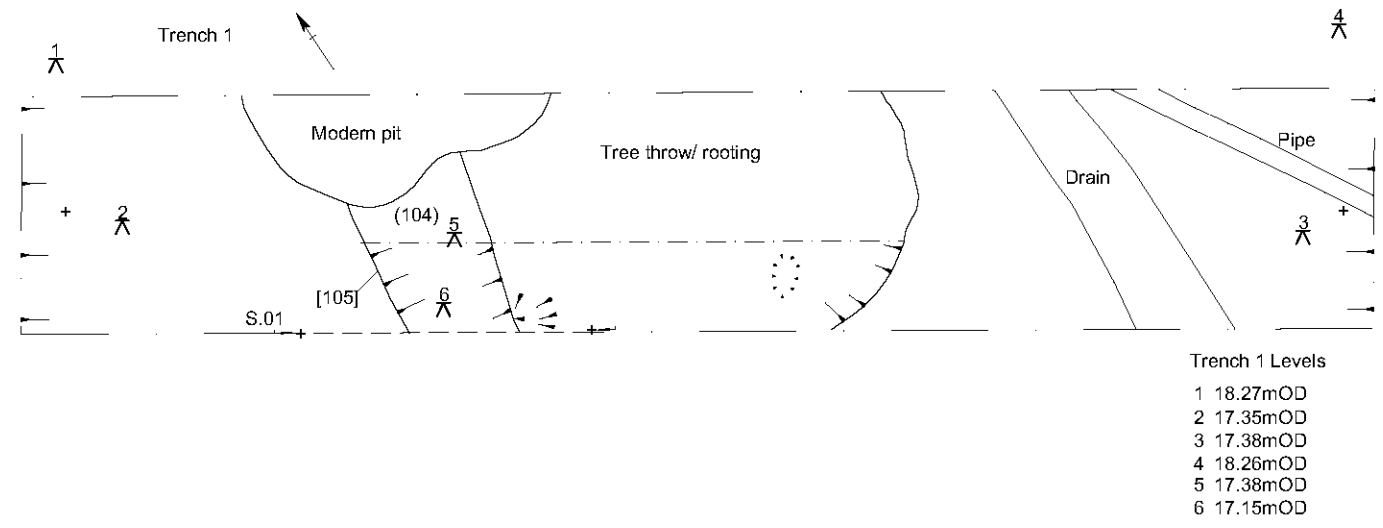


Figure 5: Trench plans (scale 1:50)

5. Conclusions

The evaluation uncovered archaeology in all the trial trenches.

The archaeology in all trenches except trench three was sealed by a significant amount of levelling material (mostly brick and rubble) deposited to create the present car park. Beneath this (101) a buried soil horizon likely derived from the back gardens of the terraced housing that previously occupied the site. A ditch **105**, pit complex (**205, 209 & 212**) and undetermined feature **406** offered no finds and cut subsoil (103) and unlikely to be of any great age.

Trench 3 was least affected by levelling with a much thinner covering of made ground. The tarmac was removed to reveal the only surviving topsoil on the site (301). Feature **304** contained medieval pottery; the feature follows the alignment of the High Street and may have functioned as a drainage ditch to an earlier road surface or trackway. Features **309** and **311** were very shallow, contained no finds and may be the bottom of postholes that cut through later material. Pit **307** contained no finds and probably modern in date.

To paraphrase Gilmour (2010) this excavation ‘and the lack of medieval activity recorded at the Cherry Hinton Infant School, which is located on the opposite side of the road, suggests that the core of activity did not extend this far south’. Levelling of the site within the last 50 years and the shifting of the settlement towards the south-west, as indicated by prior excavations, meant the likelihood of significant archaeology being present on the site was low. Most of the activity on this site is likely to be modern with a small amount of medieval activity at the north end of the site.

Confidence Rating

The evaluation was carried out in fine weather, with acceptable light conditions with full cooperation from client and machining contractor. Accordingly a high confidence rating is attached to the results of this evaluation.

6. Acknowledgements

The evaluation was commissioned by Camstead Homes Ltd. The writer is grateful to Phil Barnes for his assistance. The project was monitored by *Cambridgeshire Archaeology Planning and Countryside Advice* (CAPCA) on behalf of the local planning authority. Thanks are also due to the on site machining contractor.

The project was managed for ASC by David Fell MA MifA. Fieldwork was carried out by Zoë Clark and Gareth Shane BSc (Hons). The report was prepared by Gareth Shane and edited by Bob Zeepvat BA MifA.

7. Archive

7.1 The project archive will comprise:

1. Report
2. Clients site plans
3. Site records
4. Finds records
5. Finds
6. Site record drawings
7. List of photographs
8. B/W prints & negatives
9. CDROM with copies of all digital files.

7.2 The archive will be deposited with Cambridgeshire County Store.

8. References


Standards & Specifications


- EH 1991 *The Management of Archaeological Projects, 2nd edition*. English Heritage (London).
- IFA 2000a Institute for Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct*.
- IFA 2001 Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard & Guidance documents (Desk-Based Assessments, Watching Briefs, Evaluations, Excavations, Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings, Finds)*.
- Rouse, C 2011 *143 High Street, Cherry Hinton, Cambridgeshire: Project Design for Archaeological Evaluation*. ASC doc ref 1400/CHH/2


Secondary Sources


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- Wareham A F & Wright A P M 2002 *A History of the County of Cambridge and the Isle of Ely: Volume 8*
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Appendix 1: Trench Summary Tables

Trench 1						
	Max Dimensions (m)					
	Length	8.5m	Width	1.6m	Depth	0.9m
	Trench top *NW			18.27m OD		
	Trench base NW*			17.35m OD		
	Trench top *SE			18.26m OD		
	Trench base *SE			17.38m OD		
	NGR Co-ordinates					
	*NW	48884/56928	*SE	48890/56920		
	Orientation:			NW-SE		
	Reason for Trench:			Footprint of development		
Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Width (max: mm)	Thickness (max: mm)	Depth (BGL: mm)	
100	Layer	Tarmac and made ground	1600	400	0	
101	Layer	Dark, soft brown grey, sandy silt. Buried horizon	1600	340	400	
102	Layer	Light grey white weathered chalk. Natural.	1600	-	890	
103	Layer	Light yellow brown firm silt clay. Moderate chalk fragments. Subsoil	1600	290	610	
104	Fill	Mid grey brown, soft silt clay, occasional large stones, moderate inclusions of small chalk fragments. Sole fill	112	520	670	
105	Cut	Linear feature with sharp break of slope at the top and gentle at the base. Concave base. Probably a ditch	112	520	1160	

Trench 2						
	Max Dimensions (m)					
	Length	9m	Width	1.6m	Depth	1.2m
	Levels					
	Trench top *NE			17.94m OD		
	Trench base *NE			17.33m OD		
	Trench top *SW			18.04m OD		
	Trench base *SW			16.84m OD		
	NGR Co-ordinates					
	* NE	48899/56923		* SW	48893/56917	
	Orientation			NE-SW		
Reason for Trench			Footprint of development			
Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Width (max: mm)	Thickness (max: mm)	Depth (BGL: mm)	
200	Layer	Tarmac	1600	100	000	
201	Layer	Red stone	1600	110	100	
202	Layer	Moderate brick, made ground demolition layer.	1600	250	210	
203	Layer	Mid grey brown soft subsoil	1600	210	460	
204	Layer	Light white chalk. Natural	1600	-	670	
205	Cut	Feature partially exposed in plan and section possibly a pit truncated by feature [209]	950	750	690	
206	Fill	Mid grey, soft silt clay, abundant small chalk fragments. Primary fill of pit	730	60	1380	
207	Fill	Mid-Dark grey brown, silt clay, soft with occasional small rounded stones. Secondary fill. Of [205].	980	270	1110	
208	Fill	Mid- grey brown, soft silty sandy clay. Tip lines of chalk and moderate small angular stones.	950	420	690	
209	Cut	Concave sided feature detected in section only, partial profile as section continues round corner (fig) fairly rounded base part of pit complex that includes features [205] and [212], which this feature truncates.	970	530	690	
210	Fill	Mid- ginger brown, soft sandy clay, rare small rounded stones. Basal deposit of sterile pit, no finds.	970	380	690	
211	Fill	Mid/ dark grey brown, soft sandy clay. With occasional chalk flecks. Upper fill of sterile pit.	600	300	690	
212	Cut	Concave sided feature not undetectable in plan, no finds truncated by [209]	570	500	1170	
213	Fill	Mid grey brown clay silt, sterile no finds. Sole fill of [212]	570	500	670	

Trench 3													
							Max Dimensions (m)						
							Length	10m	Width	1.1-1.5m	Depth	0.8m	
							Levels						
							Trench top *N			18.63m OD			
							Trench base *N			17.66m OD			
							Trench top *S			18.40m OD			
							Trench base *S			17.64m OD			
							NGR Co-ordinates						
							*N	48905/56932		*S	48901/56923		
							Orientation			N-S			
Reason for Trench			Footprint of development										
Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Width (max: mm)	Thickness (max: mm)	Depth (BGL: mm)								
300	Layer	Made ground tarmac, sand and rubble	1500	450	000								
301	Layer	Mid orange brown humic silt clay. Topsoil	1500	400	300								
302	Layer	Chalk with extensive sand lenses. Natural.	1500	250	210								
303	Fill	Dark orange brown, silt clay, soft with rare medium stones and charcoal, occasional chalk flecks throughout. Fill of [304]	1000	650	400								
304	Cut	Linear feature, gentle break of slope at top and base with flat base on approximately N-S alignment.	1300	650	1050								
305	Fill	Light brown grey, silt clay, firm with moderate chalk fragment inclusions throughout. Upper fill of pit [307]	1650	400	450								
306	Fill	Mid orange brown, firm/friable clay silt, occasional large stones. First fill of pit [307].	1622	320	850								
307	Cut	Irregular feature with only half of base visible in plan, sharp break of slope at top and gentle at base. Flat base. Cut of pit probably modern. No finds.	1930	720	1170								
308	Fill	Mid brown grey, soft clay silt with frequent inclusions of soft chalk lumps, occasional stones and orange sand lenses. Sole fill of possible post hole [309]	450	120	850								
309	Cut	Circular feature with sharp break of slope at top, gentle at base. Fairly straight sides and slightly concave base. Possibly the remains of a posthole.	460	100	950								
310	Fill	Mid brown grey clay silt, soft/friable, moderate inclusions of small chalk fragments throughout. Sole fill of posthole [311].	450	160	850								
311	Cut	Circular feature with sharp break of slope at top, gentle at base. Irregular sides stepped on one side.	450	160	1010								

Trench 4						
	Max Dimensions (m)					
	Length	10m	Width	1.5m	Depth	1.04m
	Levels					
	Trench top *E			18.19m OD		
	Trench base *E			17.24m OD		
	Trench top *W			18.24m OD		
	Trench base *W			17.18m OD		
	NGR Co-ordinates					
	*E	48889/56911		*W	48893/56907	
	Orientation			E-W		
Reason for Trench			Footprint of development			
Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Width (max: mm)	Thickness (max: mm)	Depth (BGL: mm)	
400	Layer	Tarmac	1500	150	000	
401	Layer	sand	1500	50	150	
402	Layer	Brick and rubble demolition layer.	1500	400	200	
403	Layer	Dark grey brown clay silt, brick and pottery inclusions throughout. Fill of [304]	1500	280	600	
404	Layer	Light grey white firm chalk weathered	-		880	
405	Layer	Chalk	1650	400	450	
406	Cut	Possible pit, u shaped profile, feature emanates from west end of trench.	660	190	1170	
407	Fill	Dark grey silt, soft, sole fill of possible pit. Modern pit.	660	190	880	

Appendix 2: List of Photographs

SITE NAME: Cherry Hinton			SITE NO/CODE: 1400/CHH
Shot	B&W	Digital	Subject
1		√	The Five Bells
2		√	General site shot
3	√	√	Trench 1 NW view
4		√	South elevation of Five Bells in extreme sunlight.
5		√	South elevation of Five Bells in extreme sunlight. NW view
6		√	NW view of The Five Bells
7	√	√	SW view of trench 2
8		√	Test pit 2 SE view
9		√	Test pit 1 SE view
10		√	Test pit 3 NE view
11		√	Test pit 4 N view
12	√	√	NW facing section 2, Trench 2
13-14	√	√	Trench 3. South view
15	√	√	Trench 3 N facing section ditch [304]
16	√	√	SW facing section 2 trench 2 features [305], [309] and [312]
17	√	√	W facing section pit [307]
18	√	√	Trench 4 east end
18		√	Trench 4 west end
19	√	√	Posthole [309] S facing section
20	√	√	Posthole [311] S facing section
21-22	√	√	Pit [406] E facing section.
23	√	√	North facing baulk section trench 4
23	√		NE facing section of ditch [105]

Appendix 4: ASC OASIS Form

PROJECT DETAILS			
Project Name:	The Five Bells, 143 High Street, Cherry Hinton, Cambridgeshire	OASIS reference:	Archaeol2-111215
Short Description:	In September 2011, a trial trench evaluation was undertaken at The Five Bells Public House, 143 High Street, Cherry Hinton, Cambridgeshire, in advance of the construction of terraced housing. Archaeology was present in all of the trenches and included a large ditch containing Medieval pottery and a small pit with modern pottery. Undated features comprised a pit complex, ditch and two post holes.		
Project Type:	Evaluation		
Previous work: (eg. SMR refs)	Unknown	Site status: (eg. none, SAM, listed)	None
Current land use:	Former Public House	Future work: (yes/no/unknown)	Unknown
Monument type:	None	Monument period:	N/a
Significant finds: (artefact type & period)	None		
PROJECT LOCATION			
County:	Cambridgeshire	OS reference: (8 figs min)	TL 4890 5693
Site address: (+ postcode if known)	143 High Street, Cherry Hinton, Cambridgeshire		
Study area: (sq. m. / ha)	800 sq. m	Height OD: (metres)	15mAOD
PROJECT CREATORS			
Organisation:	Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd		
Project brief originator:	-	Project design originator:	Calli Rouse BA PlfA
Project Manager:	David Fell MA MlfA	Director/Supervisor:	Gareth Shane BSc (Hons)
Sponsor / funding body:	Camstead Homes Ltd		
PROJECT DATE			
Start date:	27/09/11	End date:	30/09/11
PROJECT ARCHIVES			
	Location (Accession no.)	Content (eg. pottery, animal bone, files/sheets)	
Physical:	Cambridge County Store	Finds	
Paper:		Project Design, Report, site records, photographs, negatives	
Digital:		CD with digital data	
BIBLIOGRAPHY (Journal/monograph, published or forthcoming, or unpublished client report)			
Title:	143 High Street, Cherry Hinton, Cambridgeshire.		
Serial title & volume:	ASC Ltd Report ref. 1400/CHH/2		
Author(s):	Gareth Shane BSc (Hons)		
Page nos	27	Date:	11/10/11