Land at Teversham Road, Fulbourn, Cambridgeshire:

An Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation

May 2015

PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

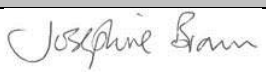
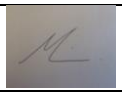
R12108

LAND AT TEVERSHAM ROAD, FULBOURN, CAMBRIDGESHIRE

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

Quality Control

Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd	
Project Number	K3916
Report Number	R12108

	Name & Title	Signature	Date
Text Prepared by:	Matthew Lees		May 2015
Graphics Prepared by:	Jennifer Simonson		May 2015
Graphics Checked by:	Josephine Brown		May 2015
Project Manager Sign-off:	Mark Hinman		May 2015

Revision No.	Date	Checked	Approved

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

Land at Teversham Road, Fulbourn, Cambridgeshire:

An Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation

Local Planning Authority:	**South Cambridgeshire District Council**
Central National Grid Reference:	**TL 51330 56600**
ECB Number:	**ECB4441**
Site Code:	**CTRF15**
Report No.	**R12108**
Written and researched by:	**Matthew Lees** **Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd**
Project Manager:	**Mark Hinman**
Commissioning Client:	**CgMs Consulting**
Contractor:	**Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd** **Central Office** **The Granary Rectory Farm** **Brewery Road** **Pampisford** **Cambridgeshire** **CB22 3EN**
Tel:	**01223 845522**
E-mail:	**mhinman@pre-construct.com**
Website:	**www.pre-construct.com**

May 2015

CONTENTS

CONTENTS 2
ABSTRACT 4
1 INTRODUCTION 5
2 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY 6
3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND 7
4 METHODOLOGY 9
5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS 12
6 THE FINDS AND ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE 26
7 DISCUSSION & CONCLUSIONS 30
8 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS 32
9 BIBLIOGRAPHY 33
APPENDIX 1: PLATES 45
APPENDIX 2: CONTEXT INDEX 52
APPENDIX 3: TRENCH TABLES 55
APPENDIX 4: ENVIROMENTAL TABLE 67
APPENDIX 5: OASIS FORM 69

TABLE 1: DISTRIBUTION OF HAND RECOVERED BONES 27
TABLE 2: PLANT MACROFOSSILS CATALOGUE 68

FIGURE 1: SITE LOCATION 35
FIGURE 2: TRENCH LOCATIONS 36
FIGURE 3: TRENCHES 13, 14 & 15 37
FIGURE 4: TRENCHES 16, 17 AND 18 38
FIGURE 5: TRENCHES 20 & 21 39
FIGURE 6: TRENCHES 22 & 23 40
FIGURE 7: TRENCHES 24, 25 AND 27 41
FIGURE 8: TRENCHES 26 & 28 42
FIGURE 9: TRENCHES 30 & 31 43
FIGURE 10: SECTIONS 44

PLATE 1: WEST FACING VIEW OF EASTERN FIELD 45
PLATE 2: EAST FACING VIEW OF WESTERN FIELD 45
PLATE 3: TRENCH 29, NORTH-WEST FACING VIEW OF MACHINING 46
PLATE 4: TRENCH 30, WEST FACING VIEW OF PIT CONCENTRATION 46
PLATE 5: TRENCH 13, NORTH-WEST FACING VIEW OF DITCH [113] 47
PLATE 6: TRENCH 17, NORTH FACING VIEW OF FEATURE [125] 47
PLATE 7: TRENCH 25, NORTH-WEST FACING VIEW OF DRAIN 192 48
PLATE 8: TRENCH 26, SOUTH-WEST FACING VIEW OF PIG BURIAL IN DITCH [138] 48
PLATE 9: TRENCH 28, SOUTH-EAST FACING VIEW OF DITCH [104] 49
PLATE 10: TRENCH 30, WEST FACING VIEW OF PIT [142] 49
PLATE 11: TRENCH 30, SOUTH-WEST FACING VIEW OF POSTHOLES [159] AND [161] 50
PLATE 12: TRENCH 31, NORTH-WEST FACING VIEW OF PIT [180] 50
PLATE 13: TRENCH 31, EAST FACING VIEW OF DITCH [186] AND PIT [184] 51
PLATE 14: TRENCH 3, SOUTH-WEST FACING VIEW OF BLANK TRENCH 51

ABSTRACT

This report describes the results of a 30 trench (1381m) archaeological evaluation carried out by Pre-Construct Archaeology on land at Land at Teversham Road, Fulbourn, Cambridgeshire (NGR TL 51330 56600) between the 27th of April and the 7th of May 2015. The archaeological work was commissioned by CgMs Consulting ahead of the submission of a planning application for the construction of a residential development, in the two fields between Teversham Road and Cox's Drove, Fulbourn. The aim of the work was to characterise 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.

All of the archaeological features were located in the eastern field. The evaluation identified a possible prehistoric pit, a cluster of undated pits of uncertain function and a system of north-west to south-east and north-east to south-west aligned post-medieval to modern drainage ditches in conjunction with a similarly aligned system of post-medieval to modern land drains. Several geological and natural features were also identified in the eastern field.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 A programme of archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology on Land at Teversham Road, Fulbourn, Cambridgeshire (NGR TL 51330 56600) between the 27th of April and the 7th of May 2015. The archaeological work was commissioned by CgMs Consulting ahead of the submission of a planning application for the construction of a residential development, in the two fields between Teversham Road and Cox's Drove Fulbourn (Figure 1, Plate 1).

1.2 The evaluation was carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared by Matthew Lees and Mark Hinman of PCA (Lees and Hinman 2015). The evaluation was monitored by Kasia Gdaniec of Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team (CCC HET).

1.3 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.

1.4 A total of 30x 30-50m long evaluation trenches totalling 1381.2m of trenching, were excavated and recorded across the 6.382 hectare (ha) site (Figure 2).

1.5 The site archive will be deposited at Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeology Store.

2 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

2.1 Geology

2.1.1 The natural geological horizon (102) was comprised of the West Melbury Marly Chalk Formation; a sedimentary chalk bedrock formed approximately 94 to 100 million years ago in the Cretaceous Period (BGS 2015).

2.1.2 Topsoil deposits (100) were identified as dark grey brown silt with flint inclusions.

2.1.3 The subsoil deposits (101) were identified as mid-grey brown clayey silt which in places had very high chalk inclusions.

2.2 Topography

2.2.1 The site comprised two fields (6.382 ha) currently used as pastoral meadow land with marshy ground in places. The boundaries of the site are largely wooded with the site bisected by two large drains that split the site in two entirely different fields with no access between them.

2.2.2 The site was bounded by the north-west to south-east aligned Teversham Road on the western side, the broadly east to west aligned Cow Lane to the south and the north to south aligned Cox's Drove to the east.

2.2.3 Topographically the two fields of the site are broadly flat, sloping slightly upwards from west to east. A spot height recorded at ground level at the western end of Trench was recorded at 9.78m Over Datum (OD) while a spot height recorded at ground level at the eastern end of Trench 28 was 10.39m OD.

2.2.4 A spot height taken at ground level towards the centre of the site at the eastern end of Trench 16 was recorded at 9.60m OD.

2.2.5 Two ponds were located to the south and south-west of the site.

3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

3.1.1 The archaeological background detailed below has been taken verbatim from the WSI (Lees & Hinman 2015) which summarised the Desk Based Assessment (DBA) for the proposed development (Hawkins 2014). This DBA recorded the overall archaeological potential for the site to be 'reasonably be defined as low' with archaeological evidence relating to agricultural activity. The DBA stated that:

'On the basis of the available evidence any future development is unlikely to have either a significant or widespread archaeological impact, although unknown archaeological remains of local importance could be encountered'.

Prehistoric

3.1.2 A Neolithic and Bronze Age flint assemblage was recorded at Cracks Fen, Fulbourn (HER Ref: MCB 1611; TL 5110 5750).

3.1.3 Crop marks of three possible ring ditches possibly representing Neolithic or Bronze Age activity sites were recorded at TL 518 573 (HER Ref: 09305).

3.1.4 Undated enclosures and a further ring ditch were recorded at TL 510 561 (HER Ref: 09306).

3.1.5 An extensive Iron Age settlement is known at Caudle Corner Farm, Fulbourn (HER Ref: 06315; TL 503 567), which is scheduled as an Ancient Monument (1006878).

3.1.6 Three Iron Age pits were recorded during archaeological investigations at ‘The Chantry’, Fulbourn (MCB 17229; TL 5204 5639).

Roman

3.1.7 An extensive Roman settlement was recorded south and north of the railway line at Station Road, Fulbourn with a roadway and several buildings represented (HER Ref: 06287; TL 522 567). This settlement may have served an extensive lime kiln complex at TL 522 568 (HER Ref: 06243) and be associated with a nearby inhumation cemetery (HER Ref: 06286; TL 519 567, also HER Ref: 06242; TL 520 566).

3.1.8 Other Roman finds recorded within a 1km radius of the study site include Roman coins from Fulbourn Common (HER Ref: 06237A; TL 51 56), a Bronze candlestick (HER Ref; 11782; TL 51 56), an inhumation burial (HER Ref: CB 14598; TL 51300 55900), and a clay lamp and figurines (HER Ref: MCB 16119; TL 519 566).

3.1.9 An archaeological evaluation at 'The Chantry' Fulbourn identified a Roman pit with the base of a jar within it (HER Ref: MCB 17229; TL 5204 5639).

Anglo-Saxon and Early Medieval

3.1.10 A late Anglo-Saxon carved cross fragment was recorded from beneath the floor of Saint Vigors Church, Fulbourn (HER Ref: 06483a).

3.1.11 Archaeological investigations at School Lane, Fulbourn identified a Saxo-Norman rural settlement (HER Ref: MCB 17979; TL 5179 5613).

3.1.12 During these periods the study site would have lain in agricultural land. Evidence for land division and agricultural activity is likely to be represented.

Late Medieval, Post Medieval and Modern

3.1.13 During these periods, the study site was comprised of agricultural land. Speed's map of 1611 is at too small a scale to show any details of the site.

3.1.14 The Ordnance Survey of 1808 and the Ordnance Survey of 1886 both show the site as agricultural land.

3.1.15 Between 1886 and 1903 the pond in the south west of the site was created and appears to have formed part of an area of landscaped grounds adjacent to the pumping station.

3.1.16 Subsequent Ordnance Survey maps of 1925, 1960, 1972, and 2013 demonstrate only minor changes to the site. This is also how the site is shown in air photographs of 1940 and 2008. To the south of the site is the Poorwell Water, a pond formerly serving the north western part of the village (HER Ref: 11230; TL 513 565).

4 METHODOLOGY

4.1 General

4.1.1 30 x 30-50m long, 2m wide trenches totalling 1381.2m of trenching were investigated across the two fields 6.382 ha site (Figure 2, Plate 1-2).

4.1.2 Trenches 2-12 (Figure 2, Plate 2) were located in the western field while Trenches 13 to 31 were located in the eastern field (Figure 2, Plate 1).

4.1.3 The trenches were located on a regular pattern to provide an adequate coverage of the site. The trenches were located to avoid proposed areas for retention and species of botanical interest on the site.

4.1.4 Several of the trenches were shifted in alignment or shortened due to the boundaries of the site being more wooded and inaccessible. Trench 1 was not attempted due to the inaccessibility of the location due to trees and because the location of the trench would have effected access to the field.

4.2 Machining and Site Planning

4.2.1 Each trench was excavated using a 14 tonne tracked mechanical excavator with a toothless ditching bucket (Plate 3). The overlying topsoil (100) and subsoil (101) deposits were excavated in spits down to the archaeological horizon or the natural geological horizon (102), whichever came first.

4.2.2 Exposed archaeological features and deposits were cleaned as necessary to define them using hand tools.

4.2.3 Metal-detecting was carried out on all stripped deposits throughout the evaluation process and all archaeological features and spoil heaps were surveyed by metal-detector as they were encountered.

4.2.4 Limits of all excavation areas, pre-excavation and post-excavation plans of archaeological features and heights above Ordnance Datum (m OD) were recorded using a Leica 1200 Global positioning System (GPS) rover unit with RTK differential correction, giving three-dimensional accuracy of 20mm or better.

4.3 Recording Methodology

4.3.1 Field excavation techniques and recording methods are detailed in the PCA Fieldwork Induction Manual (Operations Manual I) by Joanna Taylor and Gary Brown (2009).

4.3.2 All features were investigated and recorded in order to properly understand the date and nature of the archaeological remains on the site and to recover sufficient finds assemblages to assess the chronological development and socio-economic character of the site over time.

4.3.3 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 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]. These conventions are continued throughout the report.

4.3.4 Drawn records were in the form of survey plans, drawn plans and section drawings of all archaeological features at an appropriate scale (1:10, 1:20, 1:50) while all individual deposits and cuts were recorded as written records on PCA Pro-forma context sheets.

4.3.5 Linear features were investigated by means of slots excavated across their width and measuring at least 1m in length, positioned to avoid areas of intercutting/disturbance in order to provide uncontaminated finds assemblages.

4.3.6 Discrete features such as pits and postholes were 50% excavated.

4.3.7 Digital photographs were taken at all stages of the evaluation process. Digital Photographs were taken of all archaeological features and deposits.

4.3.8 Artefacts and ecofacts were collected by hand and retained, receiving appropriate care prior to removal from site (IfA 2001; Walker 1990;

Watkinson 1981).

4.3.9 One 40 litre environmental sample was taken of a pit to enable its date, nature, extent and condition to be described and analysed and to recover any macro-fossil evidence from the deposits. The sample was taken from the fill of a pit where organic materials may have been preserved.

4.3.10 A metal detector was used during excavation to enhance finds recovery.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 The trenches containing archaeological features and deposits are described below in numerical order, with technical data tabulated in Appendix 3. This includes information on depths of overlying deposits such as topsoil, lengths of trenches and heights over datum of the natural geological horizon. Topsoil and subsoil measurements represent the thickness of the deposit while the natural geological horizon is a measurement from the top of the topsoil to the base of the trench and therefore should equal the overlying deposits combined.

5.1.2 Features and deposits are described from west to east or south to north depending on the alignment of the trench. Where stratigraphic relationships exist between features they are discussed from the earliest feature to the latest feature.

5.1.3 Archaeological features and deposits were sealed by the subsoil (101) or by the mixed up interface between the topsoil and the natural geological horizon (102), unless otherwise stated.

5.1.4 Trenches 2-12 were in the western field while Trenches 13-31 were located in eastern field (Figure 2).

5.1.5 The evaluation identified a possible prehistoric pit, a cluster of undated pits of undefined function and a system of north-west to south-east and north-east to south-west aligned post-medieval to modern drainage ditches in conjunction with a similarly aligned system of post-medieval to modern land drains. Several geological and natural features were also identified in the eastern field. All of the archaeology was identified in the larger eastern field.

5.2 Blank Trenches

5.2.1 Trenches 2-12 in the western field of the evaluation were all blank and contained no archaeological deposits or features. Trenches 19 and 29 in the eastern field were also blank and contained no archaeological deposits or features although Trench 29 did contain the remains for the modern

boundary or drain identified in Trenches 25 and 27 to the west.

5.3 Trench 13 (Figures 2 & 3)

5.3.1 Trench 13 contained the north-west to south-east aligned Ditch [113] and the north-east to south-west aligned Ditch [115]. Trench 13 also contained an east to west and a north-west to south-east aligned land drain.

5.3.2 The unexcavated ditch [196] (Figure 3) at the southern end of Trench 13 appears to align with Ditch [127] to the south-east in Trench 18.

5.3.3 Ditch [113] (Figure 3, Plate 5) was north-west to south-east aligned, located towards the centre of the trench and was linear with vertical sides and a flat base, measuring 0.48m wide and 0.4m deep. It had a single naturally formed fill (112) of light greyish brown clay silt that contained no finds.

5.3.4 The unexcavated ditch [196] and Ditch [113] were part of the probable post-medieval to modern system of drainage ditches mainly concentrated to the western half of the eastern field. Both ditches had filled up naturally and contain no finds.

5.3.5 Ditch [115] (Figure 3) was north-east to south-west aligned, located towards the centre of the northern end of the trench and was linear with irregular moderately sloping sides and an irregular base, measuring 0.7m wide and 0.12m deep. It had a single naturally formed fill (114) of light greyish brown clay silt with frequent flint inclusions that contained no finds. Ditch [115] was truncated by a north-west to south-east aligned land drain.

5.3.6 While on a complimentary alignment to the majority of the drainage ditches on the western side of the eastern field, Ditch [115] appears to be a lot more irregular and undulating. It is possible this ditch comprises the remains of a hedgerow or geological feature rather than a deliberate component of the system of drainage for the area.

5.4 Trench 14 (Figures 2 & 3)

5.4.1 Trench 14 contained the north-west to south-east aligned unexcavated ditch [194], the north-east to south-west aligned Ditch [111] and the two north-

west to south-east aligned Ditches [136] and [109]. Trench 14 also contained what appeared to be the remains of a geological feature [133] and two north-west to south-east aligned land drains.

5.4.2 The unexcavated ditch (Figure 3) was located at the western end of Trench 14 and conforms to the same alignment as many of the other post-medieval to modern drainage ditches across the western side of the eastern field.

5.4.3 Ditch [111] (Figure 3) was north-east to south-west aligned, located towards the western end of the trench and was linear with moderately sloping sides and a concave base, measuring 0.66m wide and 0.15m deep. It had a single naturally formed fill (110) of mid-greyish clay silt with rare gravel and flint inclusions that contained no finds.

5.4.4 Geological Feature [133] (Figure 3) was north to south aligned, located towards the western end of the trench and appeared to be the remains of a geological feature such as an ice crack or wedge.

5.4.5 Ditch [136] (Figure 3) was north-west to south-east aligned, located towards the centre of the trench and was linear with sharply sloping sides and an irregular convex base, measuring 0.77m wide and 0.34m deep. It had a single naturally formed fill (137) of dark greyish brown clay silt with occasional gravel inclusions that contained no finds. Ditch [136] truncated the geological feature [133] and was the same as Ditch [117] to the south-east.

5.4.6 Dich [109] (Figure 3) was north-west to south-east aligned, located towards the eastern end of the trench and was linear with sharply sloping sides and a flat base, measuring 0.7m wide and 0.36m deep. It had a single naturally formed fill (108) of mid-brownish grey clay silt with occasional gravel inclusions that contained no finds.

5.4.7 The unexcavated ditch [194] and ditches [111], [136] and 109] were part of the probable post-medieval to modern system of drainage ditches mainly concentrated to the western half of the eastern field. Both ditches have filled up naturally and contain no finds.

5.5 Trench 15 (Figures 2 & 3)

5.5.1 Trench 15 contained the north-west to south-east aligned ditches [119] and [117] as well as geological feature [129] and a further component of the north-west to south-east aligned ditch system; this was unexcavated but numbered [194]. Trench 15 also contained two east to west aligned and two north-west to southeast aligned land drains.

5.5.2 Ditch [119] (Figure 3) was north-west to south-east aligned, located towards the south-western end of the trench and was linear with sharply sloping sides and a flat base, measuring 0.6m wide and 0.27m deep. It had a single naturally formed fill (118) of mid-greyish brown clay silt with occasional gravel inclusions that contained no finds.

5.5.3 Ditch [117] (Figure 3) was north-west to south-east aligned, located towards the north-eastern end of the trench and was linear with sharply sloping sides and a flat base, measuring 0.5m wide and 0.15m deep. It had a single naturally formed fill (116) of mid-greyish brown clay silt with occasional gravel inclusions that contained no finds. Ditch [117] was the same as Ditch [136] to the north-east.

5.5.4 Both of the parallel Ditches [117] and [119] were part of the probable post-medieval to modern system of drainage ditches mainly concentrated to the western half of the eastern field. Both ditches have filled up naturally and contain little in the way of finds.

5.5.5 Geological Feature [129] (Figure 3) was north to south aligned, located towards the western end of the trench and appeared to be the remains of a geological feature such as an ice crack or wedge.

5.6 Trench 16 (Figures 2 & 4)

5.6.1 Trench 16 contained north-west to south-east aligned ditches [121] and [123].

5.6.2 Ditch [121] (Figure 4) was north-west to south-east aligned, located towards the centre of the trench and was linear with sharply sloping sides and a concave base, measuring 0.83m wide and 0.33m deep. It had a single

naturally formed fill (120) of dark greyish brown clay silt with occasional gravel inclusions that contained no finds. Ditch [121] was seen to continue to the south-east across the northern end of Trench 17 and south-western end of Trench 18 and was recorded as Ditch [119] to the north-west in the south-western end of Trench 15 (Figure 6).

5.6.3 Ditch [123] (Figure 4) was north-west to south-east aligned, located towards the centre of the trench and was linear with vertical sides and a concave base, measuring 0.55m wide and 0.32m deep. It had a single naturally formed fill (122) of dark greyish brown clay silt with occasional gravel inclusions that contained modern pottery that was not recovered.

5.6.4 Both of the parallel Ditches [121] and [123] were part of the probable post-medieval to modern system of drainage ditches mainly concentrated to the western half of the eastern field. Both ditches have filled up naturally and contain little in the way of finds.

5.7 Trench 17 (Figures 2 & 4)

5.7.1 Trench 17 contained the unusual shallow feature [125]. Trench 17 also contained a north-west to south-east aligned and a north-east to south-west aligned land drain.

5.7.2 Feature [125] (Figure 4, Plate 6) was located at the southern end of the trench, was linear or sub-rectangular with vertical sides and a flat base measuring over 1.26m wide and 0.1m deep. It had a single fill (124) of dark greyish brown clay silt with occasional chalk and flint inclusions that contained no finds.

5.7.3 This feature is difficult to interpret. It does appear to have been cut into to the natural geological horizon by human activity. It may be a shallow ditch although this is unlikely and it may or it may have been caused by a plough turning at the edge of the field. The proximity of this feature to the hedgerow between the two fields may indicate it had been formed by the expansion of the hedgerow, however, this seems unlikely given straightness and vertical nature of the cut.

5.7.4 The unexcavated continuation of Ditch [127] in Trench 18 and the unexcavated continuation of Ditch [121] from Trench 16 were both on a north-west to south-east alignment and were part of the probable post-medieval to modern system of drainage ditches mainly concentrated to the western half of the eastern field.

5.8 Trench 18 (Figures 2 & 4)

5.8.1 Trench 18 contained the north-west to south-east aligned Ditch [127] and the similarly aligned unexcavated continuations of Ditches [121] and [123] to the north-east in Trench 16. Trench 18 also contained two east to west aligned and three north-west to south-east aligned land drains.

5.8.2 Ditch [127] (Figure 4) was north-west to south-east aligned, located at the south-western end of the trench and was linear with vertical sides and a flat base, measuring 0.46m wide and 0.26m deep. It had a single naturally formed fill (126) of mid-greyish brown clay silt with occasional chalk inclusions that contained a fragment of modern iron that was not retained.

5.8.3 The unexcavated ditches (Figure 4) was located to the south-western end of Trench 18 and conform to the same alignment as many of the other post-medieval to modern drainage ditches across the western side of the eastern field. These two ditches represent the continuations of Ditch [121] and [123].

5.8.4 Ditch [127] and both of the parallel continuation of Ditches [121] and [123] to the north-east were part of the probable post-medieval to modern system of drainage ditches mainly concentrated to the western half of the eastern field. Both ditches have filled up naturally and contain little in the way of finds.

5.9 Trench 20 (Figures 2 & 5)

5.9.1 Trench 20 contained the continuation of the geological feature identified in Trench 21 and the north-west to south-east aligned Ditch [191]. Trench 21 also contained an east to west aligned, a north-east to south-west aligned and a north-west to south-east aligned land drain.

5.9.2 Ditch [191] (Figure 5) was north-east to south-west aligned, located towards the southern end of the trench and was linear with sharply sloping sides and

a flat base, measuring 0.44m wide and 0.19m deep. It had a single naturally formed fill (190) of mid-greyish brown clay silt with occasional flint inclusions that contained 19th-20th century ceramic land drain pipe. This ditch is part of the system of drainage ditches mainly concentrated to the western half of the eastern field.

5.10 Trench 21 (Figures 2 & 5)

5.10.1 Trench 21 contained the continuation of the unexcavated ditch identified in Trench 20 and the geological feature [189]. Trench 21 also contained and east to west aligned and a north-west to south-east aligned land drain.

5.10.2 The unexcavated ditch (Figure 5) was located at the southern end of the trench and was a continuation of the north-west to south-east aligned Ditch [191] to the south-east. This ditch is part of the system of drainage ditches mainly concentrated to the western half of the eastern field.

5.10.3 Geological feature [189] (Figure 5) was north-west to south-east aligned, located towards the western end of the trench and was linear with sharply sloping sides and a concave base, measuring 1.58m wide and 0.42m deep. It had a single naturally formed fill (188) of mid-greyish brown clay silt with occasional flint inclusions that contained no finds.

5.11 Trench 22 (Figures 2 & 6)

5.11.1 Trench 22 contained the north to south aligned Geological Feature [169], the north-west to south-east aligned Ditch [171] and the north-east to south-west aligned Ditch [173]. Trench 22 also contained a north-east to south-west aligned land drain.

5.11.2 Geological Feature [169] (Figure 6) was north to south aligned, located towards the western end of the trench and appeared to be the remains of a geological feature such as an ice crack or wedge.

5.11.3 Ditch [171] (Figure 6) was north-east to south-west aligned, located towards the western end of the trench and was linear with sharply sloping sides and a concave base, measuring 0.8m wide and 0.12m deep. It had a single naturally formed fill (170) of mid-greyish brown clay silt with occasional flint

inclusions that contained no finds.

5.11.4 Ditch [173] (Figure 6) was north-west to south-east aligned, located towards the eastern end of the trench and was linear with moderately sloping sides and a concave base, measuring 1.26m wide and 0.18m deep. It had a single naturally formed fill (172) of mid-greyish brown clay silt with occasional chalk flecks and flint inclusions that contained no finds.

5.11.5 Both undated ditches [171] and [173] are likely to be field boundaries. Neither ditch appears to be of similar form or function to the more regular system of drainage located on the western part of the eastern field.

5.12 Trench 23 (Figures 2 & 6)

5.12.1 Trench 23 contained the north-east to south-west aligned Ditch [167] and Pit 165]. Evidence for plough scarring was identified along the whole length of this trench.

5.12.2 Ditch Terminus [167] (Figure 6) was north-east to south-west aligned, located towards the north-western end of the trench and was linear with imperceptible sloping sides and a shallow concave base, measuring 0.72m wide and 0.1m deep. It had a single naturally formed fill (166) of light greyish brown sandy silt with no inclusions that contained no finds. This ditch is likely to be the remains of a field boundary.

5.12.3 Pit [165] (Figure 6) was located towards the south-eastern end of the trench and was sub-circular with moderately sloping sides and an undulating concave base, measuring 3.8m wide and 0.12m deep. It had a single naturally formed fill (164) of mid-grey silty clay with occasional flint and gravel inclusions that contained no finds.

5.12.4 Pit [165] probably represents a naturally occurring geological feature, the result of an episode of silt accumulation due to water pooling or another geological process. None of these features contained finds or inclusions of significance and there is no evidence for human activity in either feature.

5.13 Trench 24 (Figures 2 & 7)

5.13.1 Trench 24 contained Pit [131], Pit [174] and the chalk lined Drain 137. This trench also contained a north-east to south-west and a north-west to south-east land drain.

5.13.2 Pit [131] (Figure 7) was located towards the western end of the trench and was sub-circular with moderately sloping sides and an undulating concave base, measuring 2.87m wide and 0.17m deep. It had a single naturally formed fill (130) of mid-greyish brown silty clay with occasional flint and gravel inclusions that contained no finds.

5.13.3 Pit [174] (Figure 7) was located towards the eastern end of the trench and was sub-circular with moderately sloping sides and an undulating concave base, measuring 2.43m wide and 0.14m deep. It had a single naturally formed fill (175) of mid-grey silty clay with occasional flint and gravel inclusions that contained no finds.

5.13.4 While both of the pits in Trench 24 have been identified on site as pits it is highly likely that they are in in fact episodes of silt accumulation due to water pooling or another geological process. Neither of these features contained finds or inclusions of significance and there is no evidence for human activity in either feature.

5.13.5 Drain 137 (Figure 7) was located at the eastern end of the trench and comprised a north-east to south-west and a north-west and south-east aligned chalk lined modern field drain. This drain was seen to continue into Trench 25 to the south-east and was recorded as Drain 192.

5.14 Trench 25 (Figures 2 & 7)

5.14.1 Trench 25 contained the large field boundary or drain identified in the DBA (Hawkins 2014, Figures 4-7) and the chalk lined Drain 192.

5.14.2 Drain 192 (Figure 7, Plate 7) was located at the eastern end of the trench and comprised a north-east to south-west and a north-west and south-east aligned chalk lined modern field drain. This drain was seen to continue into Trench 24 to the north-west and was recorded as Drain 137.

5.15 Trench 26 (Figures 2 & 8)

5.15.1 Trench 26 contained the north-east to south-west aligned Ditch [138].

5.15.2 Ditch [138] (Figure 8, Plate 8) was north-east to south-west aligned, located towards the eastern end of the trench and was linear with sharply sloping sides and a v-shaped base, measuring 0.38m wide and 0.18m deep. It had a single deliberately deposited fill (139) of dark greyish brown sandy silt with frequent flint and gravel inclusions that contained an articulated partial pig burial (Rielly, Section 6.1).

5.15.3 This ditch was likely a small boundary ditch or drainage ditch which has been utilised for the deposition of the pig bones while the ditch was still open and in use. The bones revealed no evidence for butchery and this may be because of disease with the whole carcass deposited rather than processed. It should be noted though that the bones revealed no evidence for disease (Rielly, Section 6.1)

5.16 Trench 27 (Figures 2 & 7)

5.16.1 Trench 27 contained the large field boundary or drain identified in the DBA (Hawkins 2014, Figures 4-7) and Pit [107].

5.16.2 Pit [107] (Figure 7) was located towards the centre of the trench and was sub-circular with irregular moderately sloping sides and an undulating irregular base, measuring 2.3m wide and 0.22m deep. It had two fills: a light grey clay (106) with occasional flint inclusions. This was overlain by (105), a mid-brown clay silt with infrequent gravel inclusions. Pit [107] contained an animal bone assemblage that included horse, cattle, pig and sheep/goat bones (Rielly, Section 6.1).

5.16.3 While not containing any evidence for dating it was noted in the animal bone assemblage that the species represented were of a smaller size then you would expect from a late post-medieval assemblage. Therefore it may be that this pit is an outlying or isolated possible prehistoric pit. This is obviously speculative but the nature of the deposits and the small size of the animals stands out from the remainder of the likely post-medieval archaeology represented across the rest of the site.

5.17 Trench 28 (Figures 2 & 8)

5.17.1 Trench 28 contained the north-west to south aligned Ditch [104].

5.17.2 Ditch [104] (Figure 8, Plate 9) was north-east to south-west aligned, located towards the eastern end of the trench and was linear with sharply sloping sides and a concave base, measuring 1.55m wide and 0.3m deep. It had a single naturally formed fill (103) of light brownish grey clay silt with rare flint and gravel inclusions that contained no finds.

5.17.3 The undated Ditch [104] appears to be a field boundary with the dual function of land division and drainage.

5.18 Trench 30 (Figures 2 & 9, Plate 4)

5.18.1 Trench 31 contained Postholes [159] and [161], Pits [157], [155], [151], [147], [145], [142] and [140] and a possible Ditch or elongated Pit [153].

5.18.2 Posthole [159] (Figure 9, Plate 11) was located towards the centre of the trench and was sub-circular with sharply sloping sides and a flat base, measuring 0.62m wide and 0.25m deep. It had a single fill (160) of mid-grey clay sand with occasional flint and chalk inclusions that contained no finds. Posthole [159] was truncated by Posthole [161].

5.18.3 Posthole [161] (Figure 9, Plate 11) was located towards the centre of the trench and was sub-circular with sharply sloping sides and a flat base, measuring 0.43m wide and 0.21m deep. It had two fills: a mid-grey chalk clay (162) with occasional flint inclusions that contained no finds. This was overlain by (163), a mid-grey silt sand with infrequent occasional chalk inclusions that contained no finds. Posthole [161] truncated Posthole [159].

5.18.4 Pit/Tree bole [157] (Figure 9) was located towards the eastern end of the trench and was sub-circular with sharply sloping sides and a flat base, measuring 0.9m wide and 0.12m deep. It had a single fill (158) of mid-greyish brown silt sand with occasional flint inclusions that contained no finds.

5.18.5 Pit [155] (Figure 9) was located towards the eastern end of the trench and

was sub-rectangular with sharply sloping sides and a flat base, measuring over 0.84m wide and 0.21m deep. It had a single fill (156) of mid-greyish brown silt clay with occasional flint inclusions that contained no finds.

5.18.6 Ditch/Pit [153] (Figure 9) was located towards the eastern end of the trench and was sub-rectangular or liner with moderately sloping sides and a concave base, measuring 0.64m wide and 0.13m deep. It had a single fill (154) of mid-grey silt clay with occasional flint inclusions that contained no finds.

5.18.7 Pit [151] (Figure 9) was located towards the eastern end of the trench and was sub-circular with sharply sloping sides and a concave base, measuring 0.99m wide and 0.13m deep. It had a single fill (152) of light grey silt clay with occasional flint inclusions that contained no finds.

5.18.8 Pit [147] (Figure 9) was located towards the eastern end of the trench and was sub-rectangular with sharply sloping sides and a flat base, measuring 0.61m wide and 0.24m deep. It had two fills: a mid-grey silt clay (148) with occasional flint inclusions that contained no finds. This was overlain by (149), a mid-yellowish grey chalky clay with infrequent occasional chalk inclusions that contained no finds.

5.18.9 Pit [145] (Figure 9) was located towards the eastern end of the trench and was sub-rectangular with moderately sloping sides and a flat base, measuring 0.71m wide and 0.05m deep. It had a single fill (146) of light grey silt clay with occasional flint inclusions that contained no finds.

5.18.10 Pit [142] (Figure 9, Plate 10) was located towards the eastern end of the trench and was sub-circular with sharply sloping sides and a flat base, measuring over 1m wide and 0.4m deep. It had two fills: a dark greyish brown silt clay (143) with occasional flint inclusions that contained no finds. This was overlain by (144), a mid-grey silt clay with infrequent clay fragments and occasional flint inclusions that contained no finds.

5.18.11 Pit [140] (Figure 9) was located at the eastern end of the trench and was sub-circular with sharply sloping sides and a flat base, measuring 0.76m

wide and 0.13m deep. It had a single fill (141) of mid-grey silt clay with occasional flint inclusions that contained no finds.

5.18.12 The pits found in Trench 30 contained no finds and therefore no dating, but there is no obvious explanation as to what they are. They are all very shallow and many of them are quite irregular in shape. They may be ad-hoc water holes but there isn't really evidence for this and the surrounding landscape yields plenty of opportunities for accessing water.

5.19 Trench 31 (Figures 2 & 9)

5.19.1 Trench 30 contained the east to west aligned Ditch [178] and the north-east to south-west aligned Ditch [186] and Pits [184], [182] and [180].

5.19.2 Ditch [186] (Figure 9, Plate 13) was north-east to south-west aligned, located towards the southern end of the trench and was linear with moderately sloping sides and a concave base, measuring 0.86m wide and 0.2m deep. It had a single naturally formed fill (187) of dark greyish brown clay silt with occasional flint inclusions that contained no finds. This ditch was likely a small boundary ditch or drainage ditch.

5.19.3 Pit [184] (Figure 9, Plate 13) was located towards the southern end of the trench and was sub-circular with moderately sloping sides and a concave base, measuring 0.96m wide and 0.13m deep. It had a single fill (185) of dark greyish brown clay silt with occasional flint inclusions that contained no finds.

5.19.4 Pit/Tree bole [182] (Figure 9) was located towards the centre of the trench and was irregular in shape with sharply sloping sides and an undulating irregular base, measuring over 1.8m wide and 0.22m deep. It had a single fill (183) of dark greyish brown silt sand with no inclusions that contained no finds.

5.19.5 Pit [180] (Figure 9, Plate 12) was located towards the centre of the trench and was sub-circular with sharply sloping sides and a flat base, measuring 1.6m wide and 0.18m deep. It had a single fill (181) of mid-greyish brown clay silt with occasional flint inclusions that contained no finds.

5.19.6 Ditch [178] (Figure 9) was east to west aligned, located towards the northern end of the trench and was linear with moderately sloping sides and a concave base, measuring 2.35m wide and 0.12m deep. It had a single naturally formed fill (179) of mid-greyish brown clay silt with occasional flint inclusions that contained no finds. Pit [176] (Figure 9) was located towards the northern end of the trench and was sub-circular with moderately sloping sides and a undulating irregular base, measuring 1.14m wide and 0.08m deep. It had a single fill (177) of mid-greyish brown clay silt with occasional flint inclusions that contained one sherd of modern pottery that was not recovered.

5.19.7 The same difficulties arise in interpreting the pits in Trench 31 as do for the pits in Trench 30. There really is no evidence for their function and no dating either. These pits define human activity in being present in the north-east corner of the eastern field but that is as much that can be learnt from them at this stage of work. The two ditches are likely field boundaries with the dual purpose of drainage but they are unlikely to be part of the more regular pattern of drainage ditches located in the western half of the eastern field.

6 THE FINDS AND ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

6.1 Animal Bone

By Kevin Rielly

Methodology

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

Description of faunal assemblage

6.1.2 The site provided a total of 231 hand recovered bones, this reducing to 95 after refitting. These were taken from two fills (105) and (106) of Pit [107], a probable natural feature [129] and the fill (139) of Ditch [138] (see Table 1). None of these features could be dated but it is assumed that the pit may be prehistoric. Though the difference between the actual and refitted totals suggests otherwise, fragmentation was not particularly high. This difference is largely due to the nature of an equid skull in Pit [107] and the vertebrae and ribs making up a large part of the pig skeleton found in Ditch [138], all comprising a large number of fragments. The entire collection is generally well preserved, though featuring a slight degree of root etching in the majority of the bones.

6.1.3 As mentioned, Pit [107] provided an equid skull, with pieces taken from both fills. This skull provided a number of teeth with crown heights taken from the second premolar and third molar suggesting an age of about 9 years (after Levine 1982). Oddly, there is also a third incisor, the wear pattern indicative of an animal aged about 6 to 7 years (after Goody 1983, 100-102). This could suggest the presence of two skulls. As well as the skull(s) there are the remains of at least two atlases and at least three other cervical vertebrae. Other equid remains include part of a humerus, ulna, pelvis,

calcaneus and a complete metacarpus. The latter bone has a lateral length of 212.8mm, from which can be calculated a shoulder height of 1364mm (calculations following von den Driesch and Boessneck 1974), signifying a large pony rather than a horse (assuming a cut-off point at about 14.5 hands with about 10cm to a hand, after Clark 1995, 23). It cannot be proven but it can perhaps be assumed that these extra parts belong to the two animals represented by the skulls and atlases. This feature also provided a cattle femur, a sheep/goat mandible and tibia, a pig humerus; as well as a variety of cattle-size pieces. All of these were from adult individuals.

Feature:	107	129	138
Species			
Cattle	1		
Equid	21		
Cattle-size	12		
Sheep/Goat	2	1	
Pig	1		57
Grand Total	37	1	57

Table 1: Distribution of hand recovered bones

6.1.4 The great majority of the remaining bones in this collection where taken from ditch [138], comprising the partial remains of a pig skeleton (Plate 8). The excavated skeletal parts included a rather fragmented skull and mandible, a full set of cervical vertebrae, most of the thoracics and accompanying ribs, plus the majority of the bones of the forelegs (absent bones probably related to recovery – missed or fragmented). There were no canines and thus it was not possible to sex the skeleton, however, the wear of the teeth and the state of fusion of the limb bones suggests an age of about 2.5 to 3 years. This is particularly shown by the distal metapodials, where most are well and truly fused but the metacarpus 2 and 5 were clearly just fused. There is no sign of butchery and it can be supposed that it represents the deposition of a whole carcass, this later truncated through the torso close to the thoracic/lumbar portion of the vertebral column.

Conclusions

6.1.5 This collection essentially features the remains of one or more likely two

pony-sized equids and the truncated remains of a young adult pig. These are accompanied, mainly from the two pit fills by a small quantity of food waste. There is obviously a problem concerning the dating of the various feature collections and unfortunately the animal bones cannot afford much help in the resolution of this problem, although it can at least be mentioned that none of the bones are from particularly large animals as might be expected from late post-medieval collections.

6.1.6 There are some interesting aspects to this collection, in particular the deposition of the pig. There is no obvious sign of disease although this is the most likely reason for the disposal of a whole carcass. The dumping of such an animal, as well as the equids, together with the paucity of 'true' food waste could suggest that this area was at the periphery of the adjacent settlement.

6.1.7 The condition and quantity of bone so far recovered does suggest a good potential for information concerning animal usage in this area. Further excavation will undoubtedly add to this already impressive collection, hopefully also providing the very necessary dating evidence. The good condition of the bones should also indicate the survival of bones from the smaller species, as fish, birds and small mammals.

6.2 Plant Macrofossils

By Val Fryer

6.2.1 A single sample was taken during the evaluation of the content and preservation of the floral and faunal remains was taken from the pit fill (105).

6.2.2 A 50% sub-sample was processed by manual water flotation/washover and the flot was collected in a 300 micron mesh sieve. The dried flot was scanned under a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x 16 and the plant macrofossils and other remains noted are listed in Table 2. Nomenclature within the table follows Stace (2010) for the plant remains and Kerney and Cameron (1979) and Macan (1977) for the mollusc shells. Both charred and de-watered plant remains were recorded, with the latter being denoted within the table by a lower case 'w' suffix.

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

Results

6.2.4 Plant macrofossils are exceedingly scarce and all are very poorly preserved. Charred remains include occasional charcoal/charred wood fragments, an indeterminate cereal grain and a possible legume (Fabaceae) fragment, and de-watered remains include a dead-nettle (Lamium sp.) seed and an elderberry (Sambucus nigra) 'pip'. Other remains also occur infrequently but do include small pieces of abraded bone, fragments of burnt or fired clay and globules of vitreous material.

6.2.5 The assemblage is dominated by mollusc shells, with marsh/freshwater slum and freshwater obligate species being predominant. Taxa noted include Trichia striolata (common in damp and shaded woodland or waste ground), Anisus leucostoma and Succinea sp. (both common marsh species), and Bathyomphalus contortus, Gyraulus albus, Pisidium sp. and Planorbis planorbis, all of which are common in smaller bodies of water.

Conclusions

6.2.6 In summary, much of the material within the assemblage would appear to be fluvial in origin. However, it is currently unclear whether the remains are derived from one or more episodes of flooding or whether they are indicative of quantities of water being brought to the site for some culinary or craft/industrial purpose. Given the quantity of bone within the pit fill, the latter is, perhaps, more likely. Because of the paucity of charred material within the assemblage, it would appear that the pit was not in close proximity to any focus of either domestic or agricultural activity. However, if the processing of meat/carcasses/bone was being undertaken, this could be because of the unpleasant nature of the work.

7 DISCUSSION & CONCLUSIONS

7.1 Discussion

7.1.1 All of the archaeology occurred in the eastern field. Pit [107] was tentatively dated as prehistoric activity, based on the assemblage of animal bones as well as the leached out pale fills, which were noticeably different to the majority of the deposits across the rest of the site. It may be that this pit is evidence of isolated prehistoric activity; however, this is based on little evidence and must be viewed sceptically.

7.1.2 The remainder of the pits are located in the north-eastern corner of the site, however, they contained no dating evidence and their function remains unclear. They are all very shallow and many of them are quite irregular in shape. They may have been ad-hoc water holes, however given the surrounding landscape yields plenty of opportunities for accessing water, this seems unlikely.

7.1.3 The drainage ditches, field boundaries and land drains largely conform to north-west to south east and north-east to south west alignments and all appear to be part of a post-medieval through to modern system of rural land management. Further alignments of east to west land drains were also identified.

7.1.4 The majority of the drainage ditches were located across the western part of the eastern field and this corresponds with part of the field being up to 1m lower over datum and the fact that it was visibly wetter. Dating was non-existent across all of these ditches but the regularity of many of the cuts, the regular spacing of the ditches and the similarity of alignment with many of the land drains gives strong evidence of a post-medieval through to modern date.

7.1.5 The likelihood is that until the system of land management and drainage was put in place, the fields on the site were largely un-liveable due to the wetness and marshy of the ground.

7.1.6 Evidence for ploughing was evidenced by the plough scarring identified in

Trench 23, which was located on the slightly elevated ground towards the eastern part of the site and to the east of the majority of the drainage features. This provides more evidence that the eastern field of the site was utilised for rural agriculture.

7.2 Conclusions

7.2.1 The evaluation at Fulbourn has revealed clear evidence for post-medieval and modern agricultural activity. This is primarily in the form of drainage ditches, field boundaries and drains. Evidence for plough scarring to the east of the site was also identified. Less convincing evidence for an earlier phase at Fulbourn was identified in the form of the possible prehistoric pit while the pits in the north-east corner of the eastern field were of an undefined date and function and therefore reveal little about the site.

7.2.2 The archaeology at Fulbourn is therefore defined as post-medieval to modern rural land management and is of local significance.

8 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

8.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd would like to thank Duncan Hawkins of CgMs Consulting for commissioning the work and Anthill Plant Hire for providing the plant machinery. PCA are also grateful to Kasia Gdaniec of Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team for her advice and for monitoring the work. The author would like to thank Mark Hinman for managing the project. The author would also like to thank the project team: Katie Anderson, Matt Jones, Tom Learmonth, Steve Porter, Mary-Anne Slater and Aileen Tierney for their hard work throughout the project, and finally PCA's CAD department for preparing the figures.

9 BIBLIOGRAPHY

9.1 Printed Sources

Clark, J, (ed.) 1995 The Medieval Horse and its Equipment c 1150-c.1450: Medieval Finds from Excavations in London: 5, Museum of London

Driesch, A, von den and Boessneck, J A, 1974 Kritische Anmerkungen zur Widerristhöhenberechnung aus Längenmaßen vor- und frühgeschichtlicher Tierknochen, Saugetierkundliche Mitteilungen 22, 325-348

Fryer, V. 2009 An assessment of the plant macrofossils and other remains from Church Close, Shipdham, Norfolk. Assessment report for NPS Archaeology

Glazebrook, J. (ed.) 1997 Research and Archaeology: a Framework for the Eastern Counties, 1. Resource Assessment. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper No. 3

Goody, P C, 1983 Horse anatomy. A pictorial approach to equine structure, London

Gurney, D. 2003. Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper No.14

Hawkins, D. 2014. Archaeological Desk Based Assessment. Land at Teversham Road Fulbourn Cambridgeshire CB21 5HB (CgMs Unpublished)

Kerney, M.P. and A Cameron, R.A.D., 1979. Field Guide to the Land Snails of Britain and North-west Europe. Collins.

Lees, M & Hinman, M. 2015 Written Scheme of Investigation for a Program of Archaeological Evaluation of land at Teversham Road, Fulbourn, Cambridgeshire (Pre-Construct Archaeology unpublished)

Levine, M, 1982 The use of crown height measurements and eruption-wear sequences to age horse teeth, in B, Wilson, C, Grigson and S, Payne (eds.) Ageing and sexing animal bones from archaeological sites, BAR Brit Ser 109, 223-250, Oxford

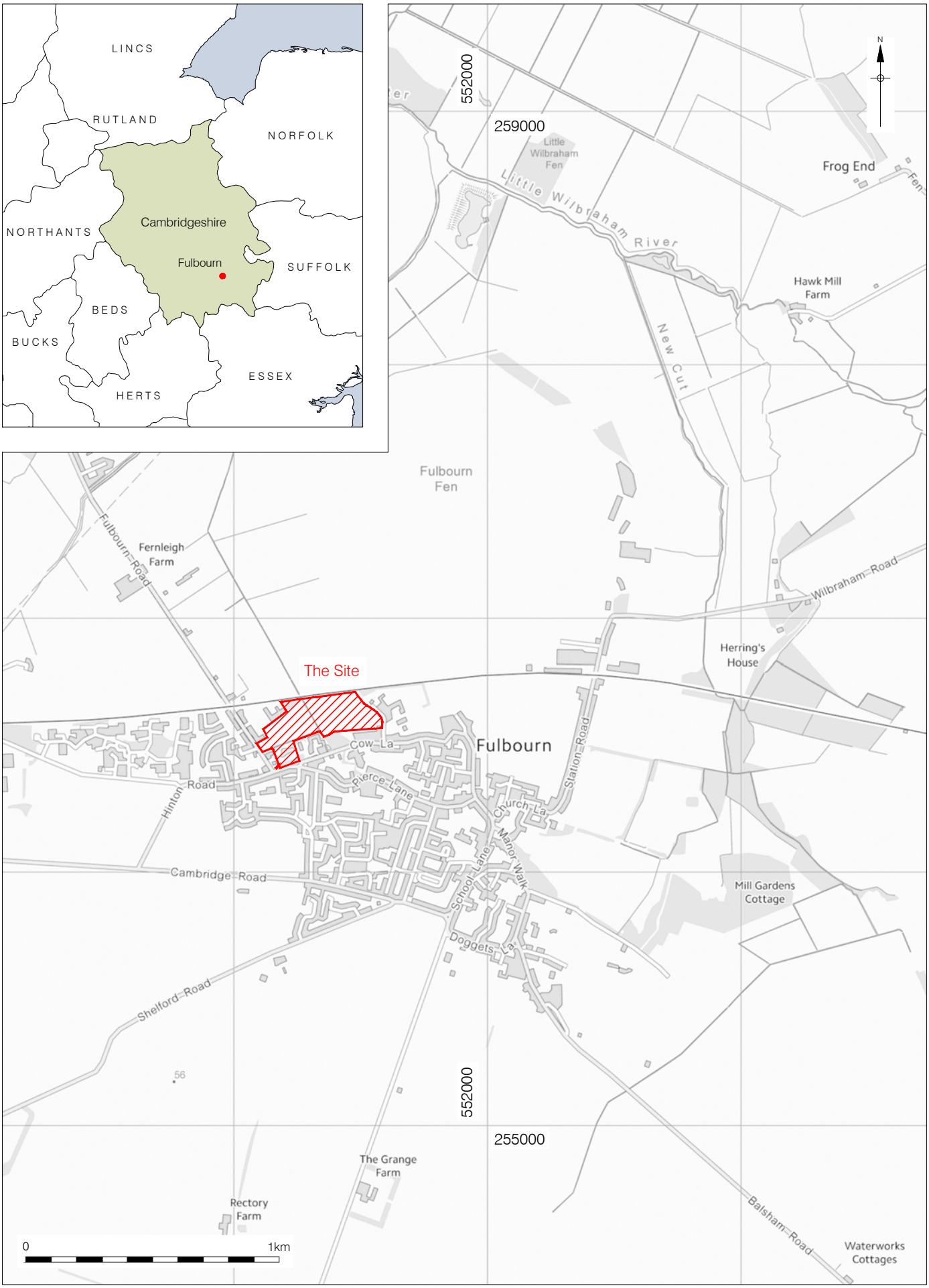
Macan, T.T., 1977 British Fresh- and Brackish-Water Gastropods: A Key Freshwater Biological Association Scientific Publication No. 13

Medlycott, M. 2011. (ed.) Research and Archaeology Revisited: A revised framework for the East of England. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 24

Stace, C., 2010 New Flora of the British Isles. 3rd edition. Cambridge University Press

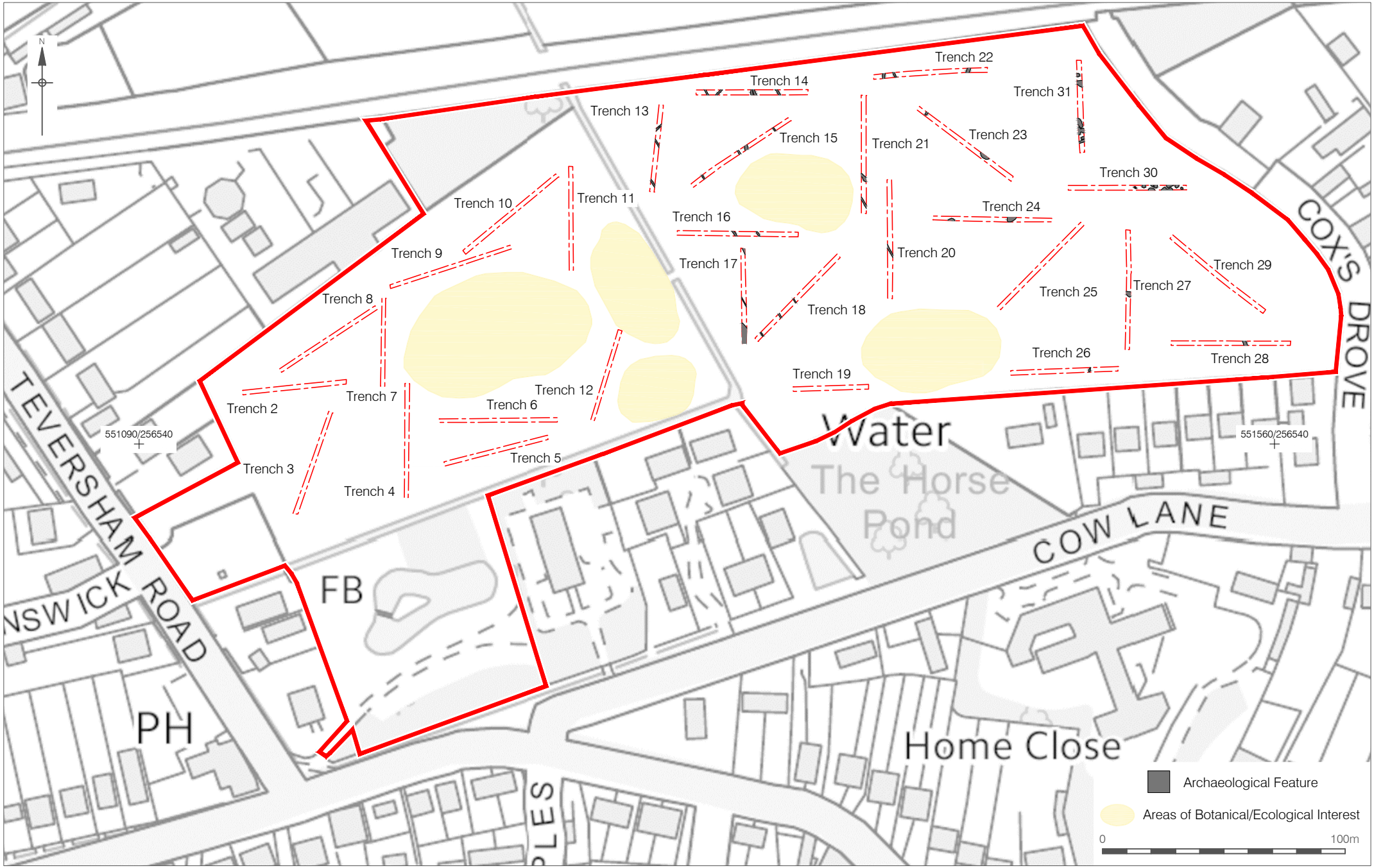
9.2 Websites

British Geological Survey 2014 Geology of Britain Viewer http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html. Accessed 11/05/15.



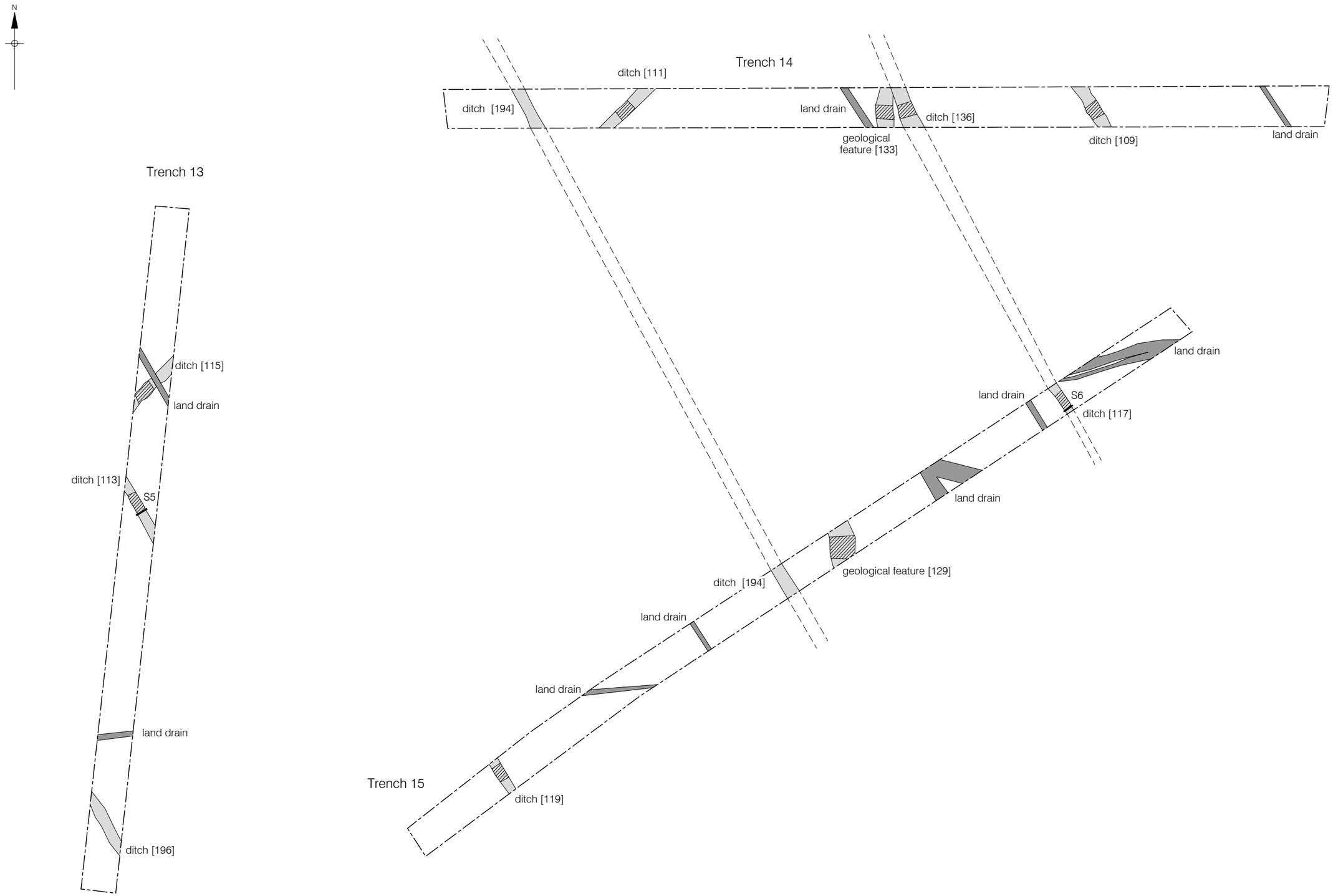
22/05/15 JS

Figure 1
Site Location
1:2,000,000 and 1:20,000 at A4



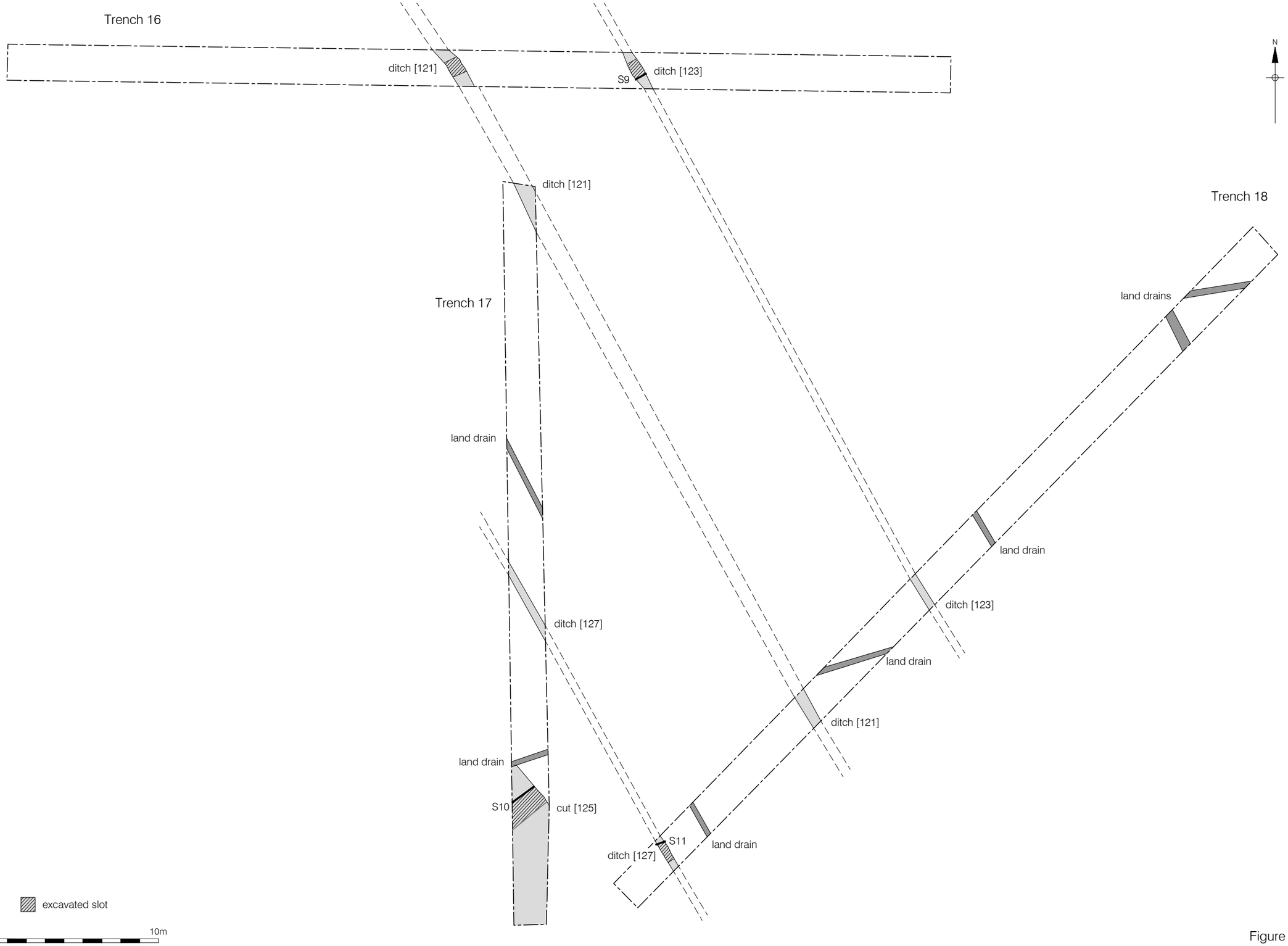
22/05/15 JS

Figure 2
Trench Locations
1:2,000 at A4



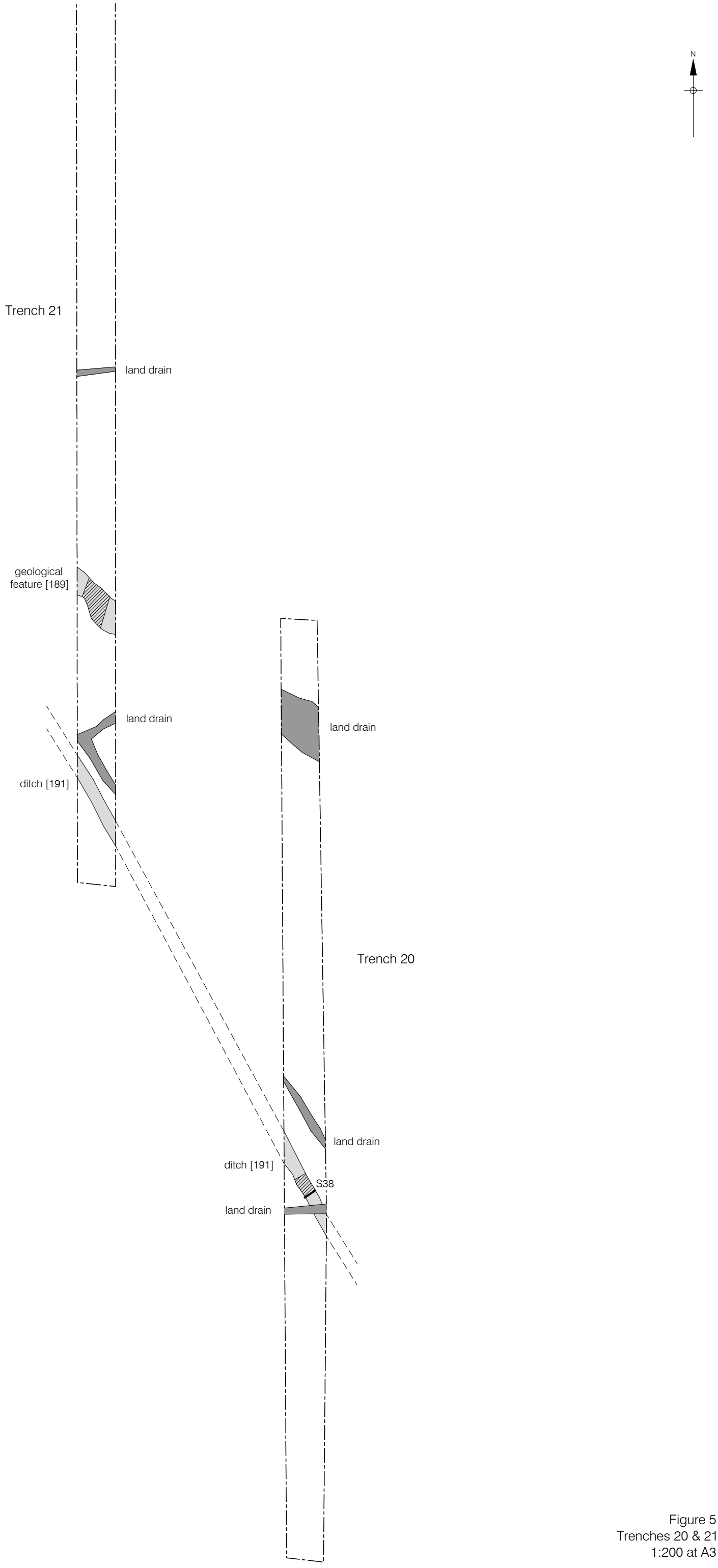
22/05/15 JS

Figure 3
Trenches 13, 14 & 15
1:200 at A3



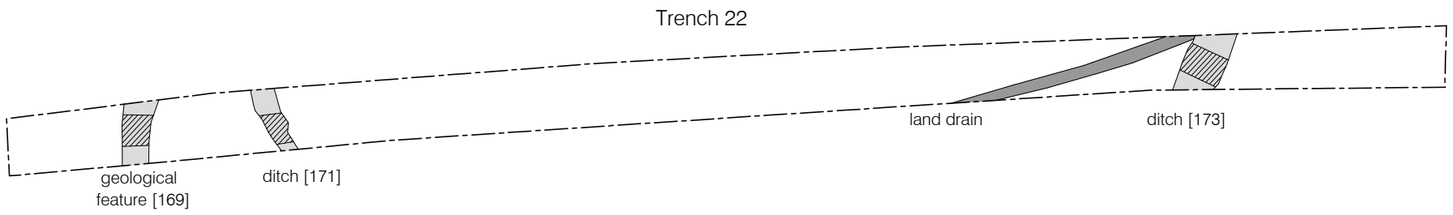
22/05/15 JS

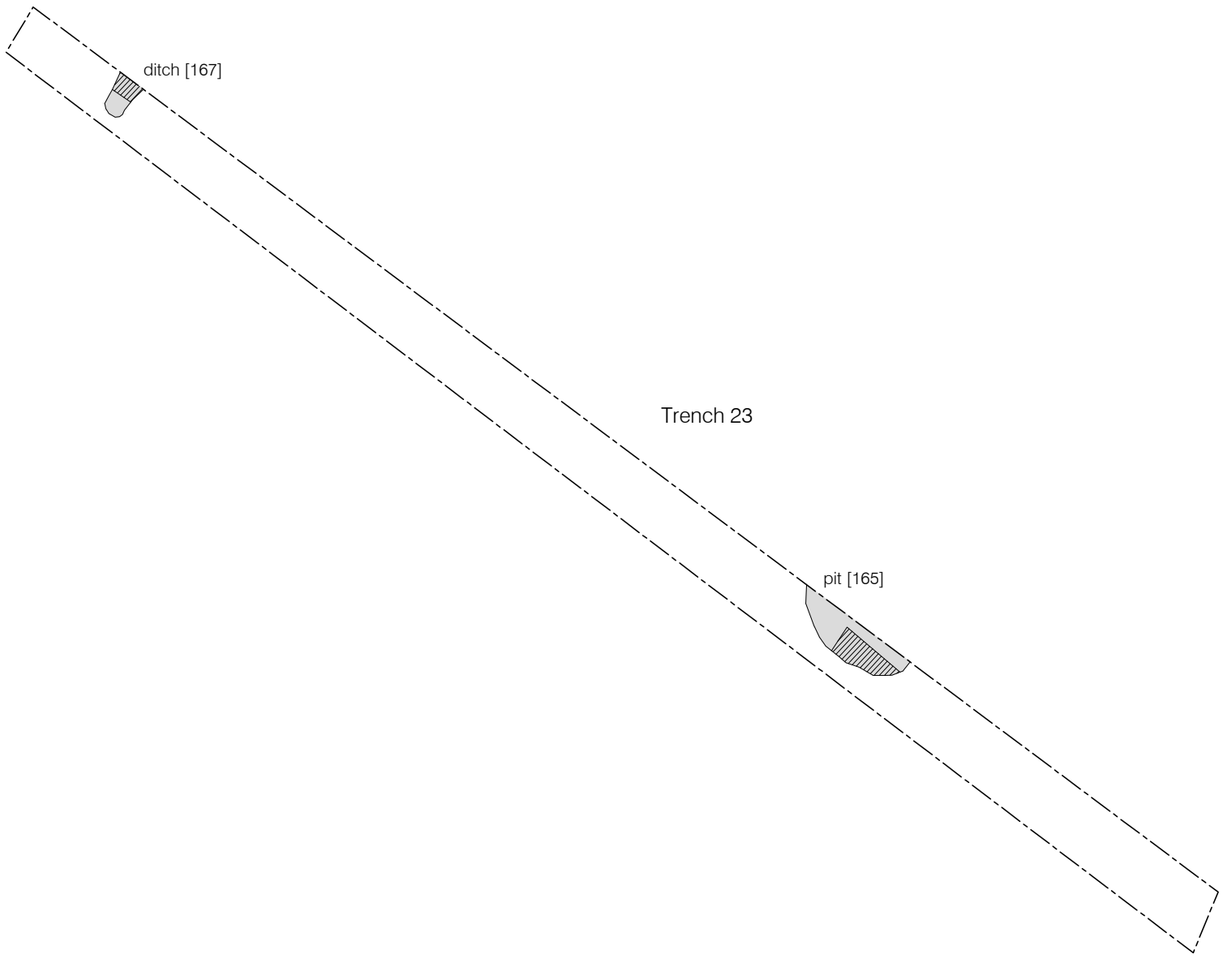
Figure 4
Trenches 16, 17 & 18
1:200 at A3



22/05/15 JS

Figure 5
Trenches 20 & 21
1:200 at A3



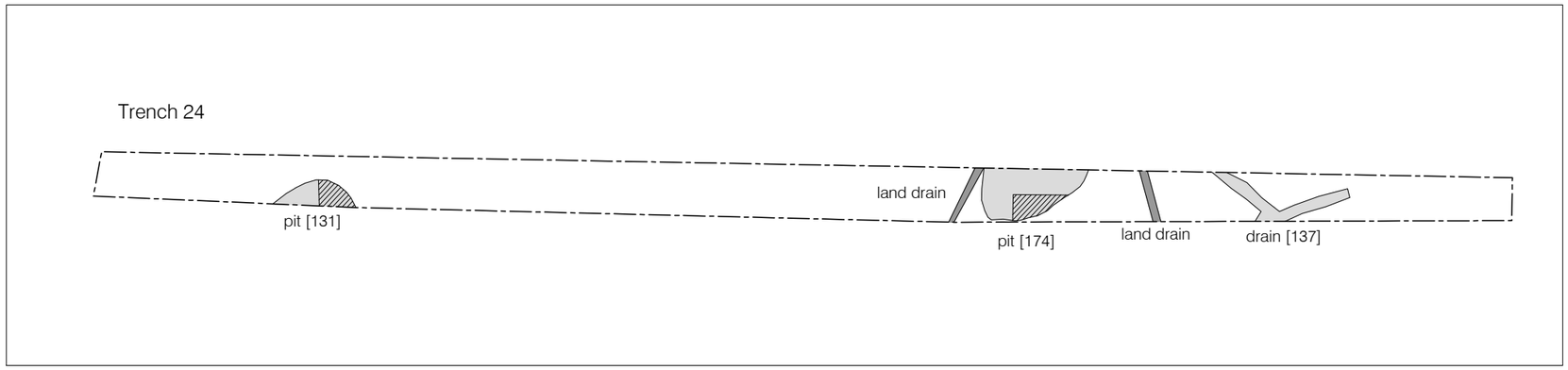


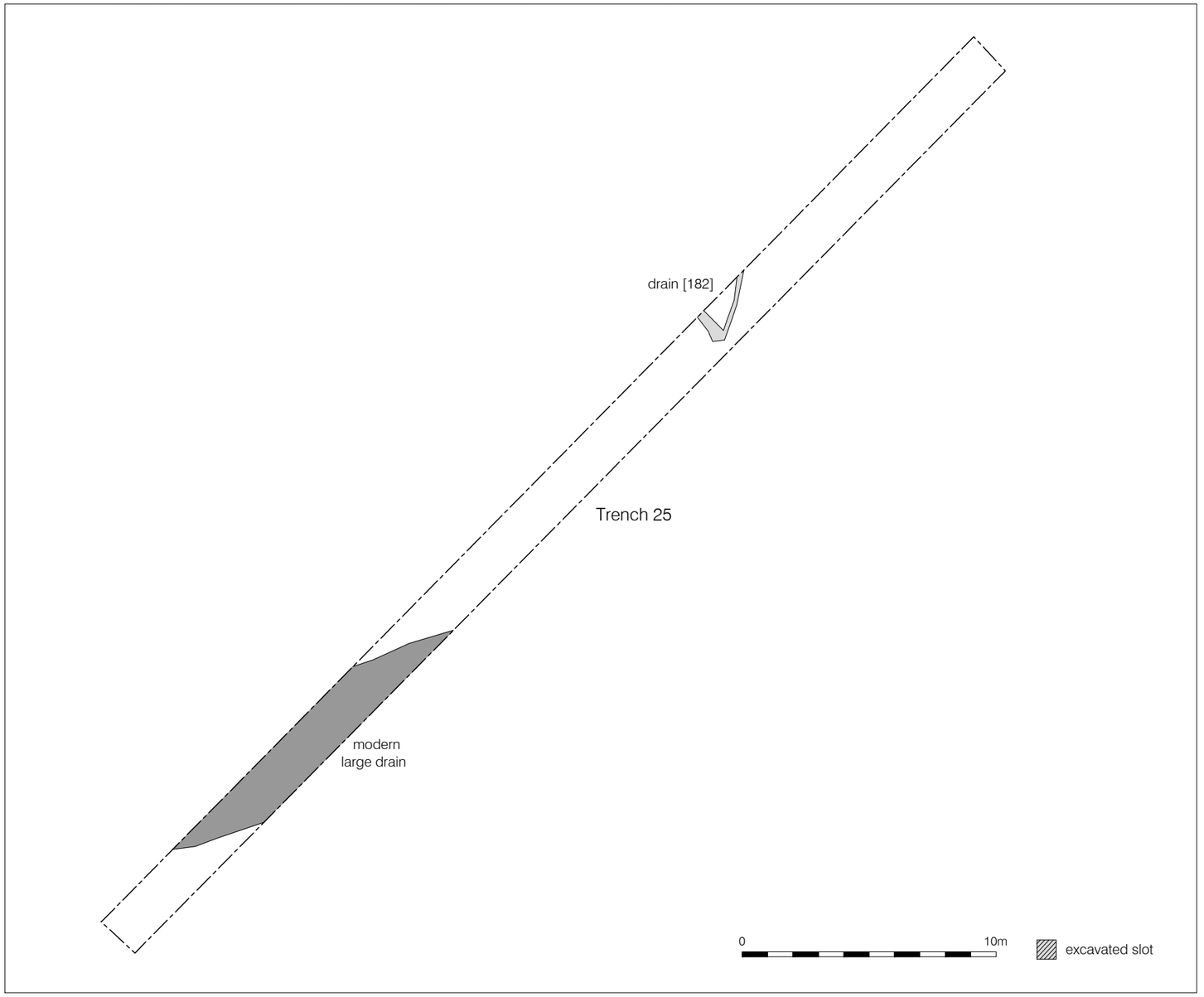
excavated slot

0 10m

22/05/15 JS

Figure 6
Trenches 23 & 23
1:200 at A3





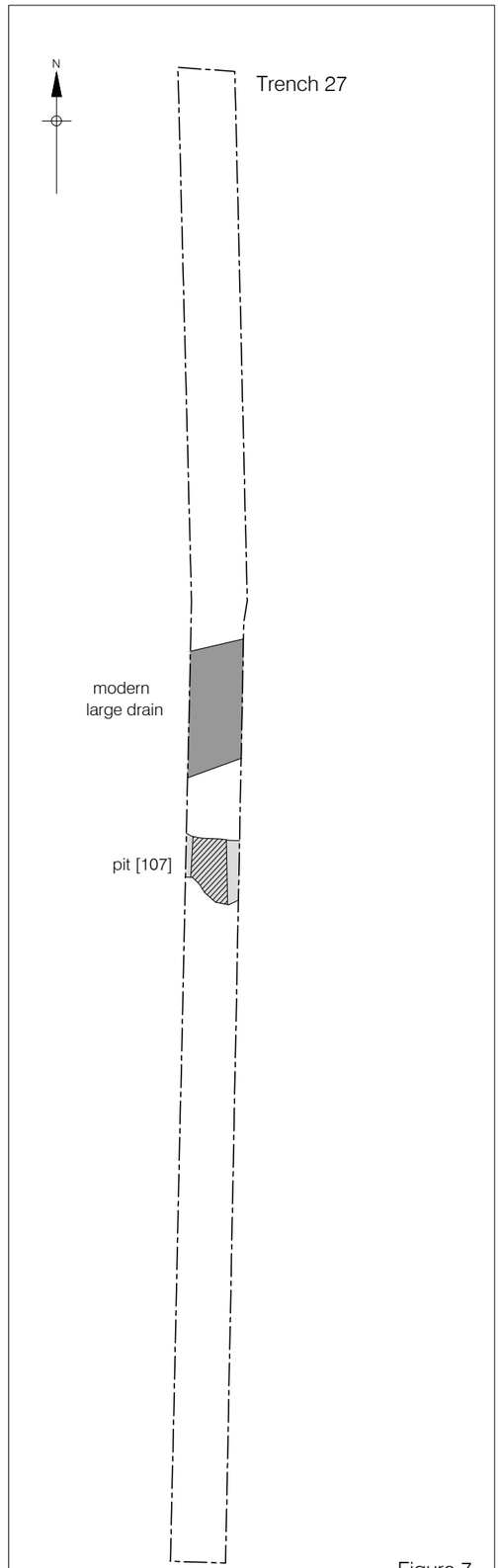
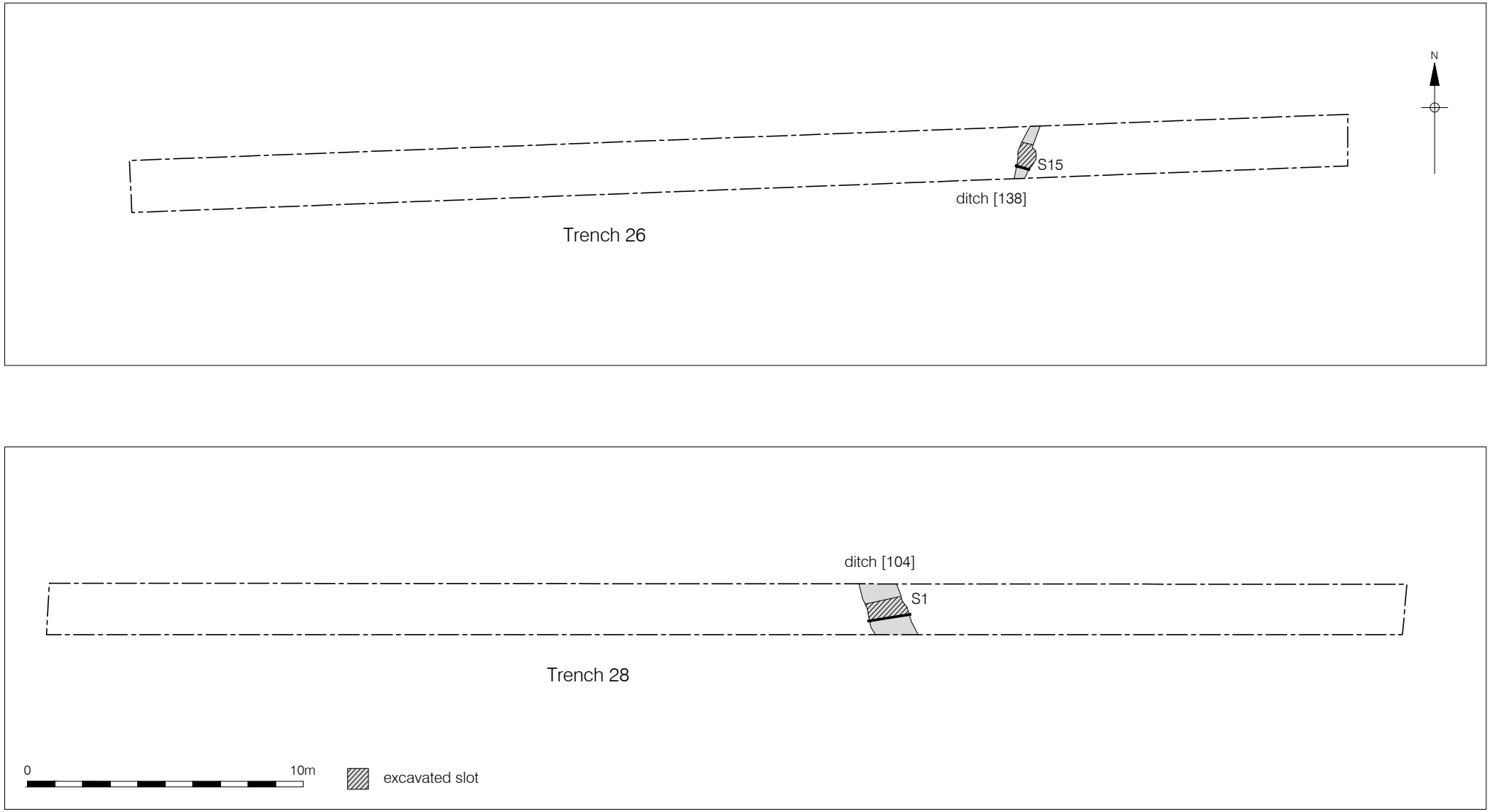


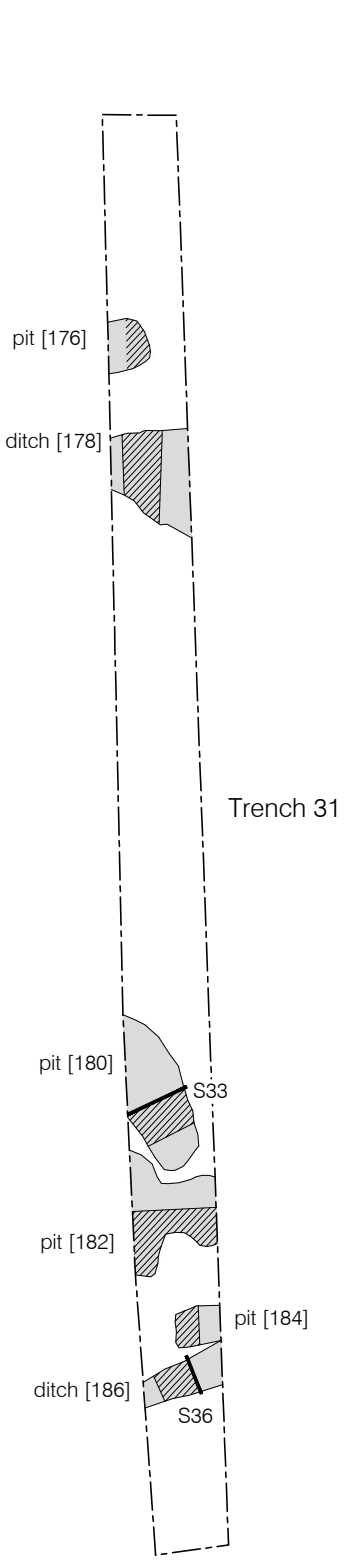
Figure 7
Trenches 24, 25 & 27
1:200 at A3

22/05/15 JS



22/05/15 JS

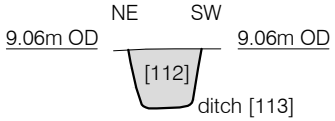
Figure 8
Trenches 26 & 28
1:200 at A4



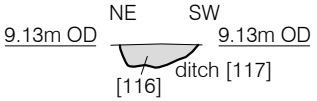
22/05/15 JS

Figure 9
Trenches 30 & 31
1:200 at A3

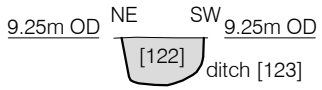
Section 1
Trench 28
North Facing



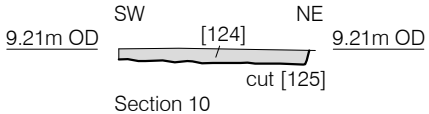
Section 5
Trench 13
Northwest Facing



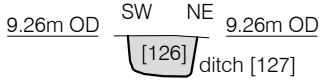
Section 6
Trench 15
Northwest Facing



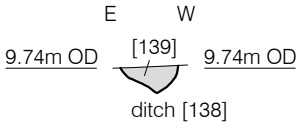
Section 9
Trench 16
Northwest Facing



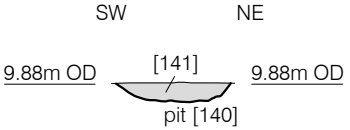
Section 10
Trench 17
Southeast Facing



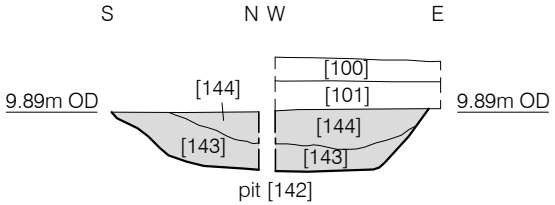
Section 11
Trench 18
Southeast Facing



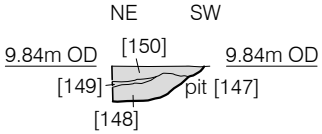
Section 15
Trench 26
North Facing



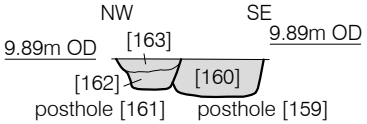
Section 16
Trench 30
Southeast Facing



Section 17
Trench 30
East & South Facing

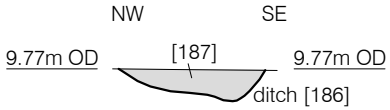


Section 19
Trench 30
Northwest Facing

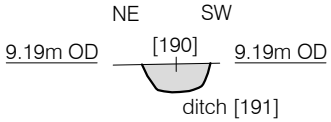


Section 24
Trench 30
Southwest Facing

Section 33
Trench 31
Southeast Facing



Section 36
Trench 31
Southwest Facing



Section 38
Trench 20
Northwest Facing

22/05/15 JS

Figure 10
Sections
1:50 at A4

APPENDIX 1: PLATES

Plate 1: West facing view of Eastern Field

Plate 2: East facing view of Western Field

Plate 3: Trench 29, north-west facing view of Machining

Plate 4: Trench 30, west facing view of pit concentration

Plate 5: Trench 13, north-west facing view of Ditch [113]

Plate 6: Trench 17, north facing view of Feature [125]

Plate 7: Trench 25, north-west facing view of Drain 192

Plate 8: Trench 26, south-west facing view of pig burial in Ditch [138]

Plate 9: Trench 28, south-east facing view of Ditch [104]

Plate 10: Trench 30, west facing view of Pit [142]

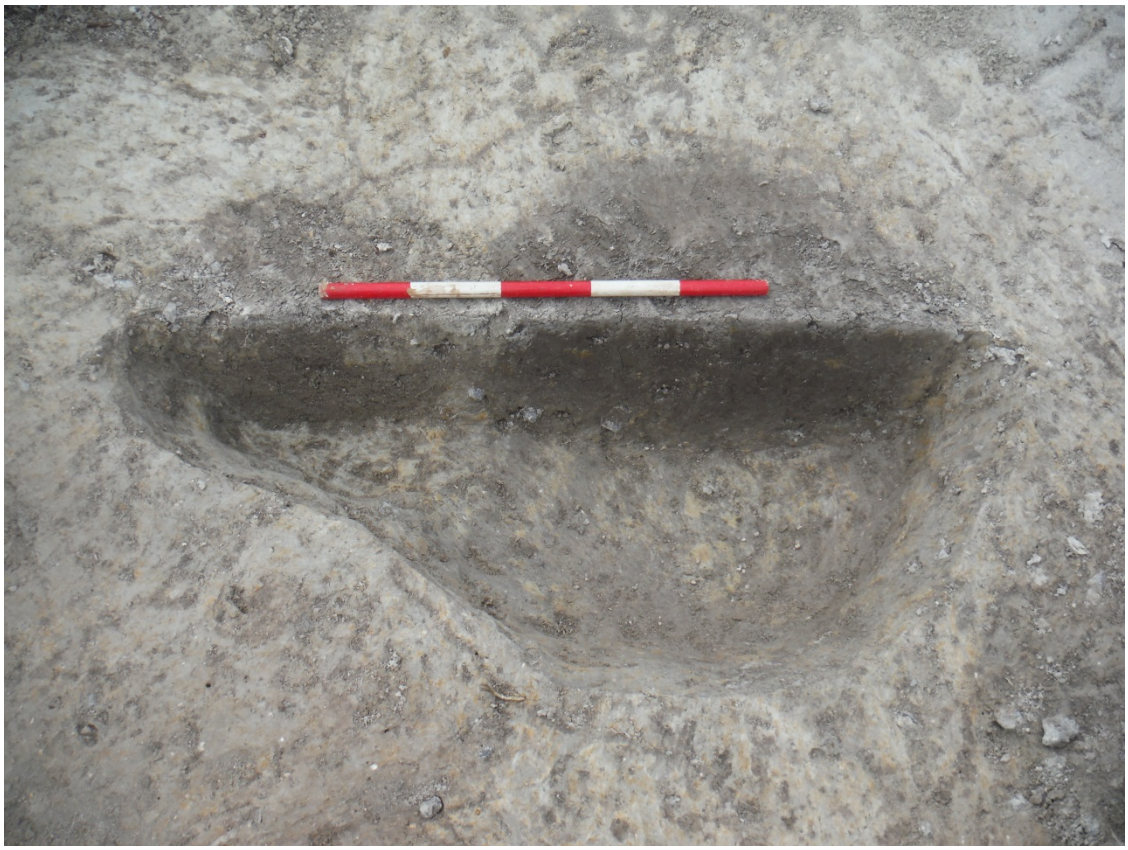


Plate 11: Trench 30, south-west facing view of Postholes [159] and [161]

Plate 12: Trench 31, north-west facing view of Pit [180]

Plate 13: Trench 31, east facing view of Ditch [186] and Pit [184]

Plate 14: Trench 3, south-west facing view of blank trench

APPENDIX 2: CONTEXT INDEX

Context	Cut	Type	Category	Interpretation	Trench
100	-	Layer	Topsoil	Topsoil	2-31
101	-	Layer	Subsoil	Subsoil	2-31
102	-	Layer	Natural	Natural Geological Horizon	2-31
103	104	Fill	Ditch	Fill of Ditch [103]	28
104	104	Cut	Ditch	Cut of Ditch	28
105	107	Fill	Pit	Fill of Pit [107]	27
106	107	Fill	Pit	Fill of Pit [107]	27
107	107	Cut	Pit	Cut of Pit	27
108	109	Fill	Ditch	Fill of Ditch [109]	14
109	109	Cut	Ditch	Cut of Ditch	14
110	111	Fill	Ditch	Fill of Ditch [111]	14
111	111	Cut	Ditch	Cut of Ditch	14
112	113	Fill	Ditch	Fill of Ditch [113]	13
113	113	Cut	Ditch	Cut of Ditch	13
114	115	Fill	Ditch	Fill of Ditch [115]	13
115	115	Cut	Ditch	Cut of Ditch	13
116	117	Fill	Ditch	Fill of Ditch [117]	15
117	117	Cut	Ditch	Cut of Ditch	15
118	119	Fill	Ditch	Fill of Ditch [119]	15
119	119	Cut	Ditch	Cut of Ditch	15
120	121	Fill	Ditch	Fill of Ditch [121]	16
121	121	Cut	Ditch	Cut of Ditch	16
122	123	Fill	Ditch	Fill of Ditch [123]	16
123	123	Cut	Ditch	Cut of Ditch	16
124	125	Fill	-	Fill of Feature [125]	17
125	125	Cut	-	Cut of Feature	17
126	127	Fill	Ditch	Fill of Ditch [127]	18
127	127	Cut	Ditch	Cut of Ditch	18
128	129	Fill	Geological	Fill of Geological Feature [129]	15
129	129	Cut	Geological	Cut of Geological Feature	15
130	131	Fill	Pit	Fill of Pit [131]	24
131	131	Cut	Pit	Cut of Pit	24
132	133	Fill	Ditch	Fill of Ditch [133]	14
133	133	Cut	Ditch	Cut of Ditch	14
134	-	Layer	-	Redeposited Natural	14
135	136	Fill	Ditch	Fill of Ditch [136]	14
136	136	Cut	Ditch	Cut of Ditch	14

137	-	Structure	Field Drain	Chalk Lined Drain	24
138	138	Cut	Ditch	Cut of Ditch	26
139	138	Fill	Ditch	Fill of Ditch [138]	26
140	140	Cut	Pit	Cut of Pit	30
141	140	Fill	Pit	Fill of Pit [140]	30
142	142	Cut	Pit	Cut of Pit	30
143	142	Fill	Pit	Fill of Pit [142]	30
144	142	Fill	Pit	Fill of Pit [142]	30
145	145	Cut	Pit	Cut of Pit	30
146	145	Fill	Pit	Fill of Pit [145]	30
147	147	Cut	Pit	Cut of Pit	30
148	147	Fill	Pit	Fill of Pit [147]	30
149	147	Fill	Pit	Fill of Pit [147]	30
150	147	Fill	Pit	Fill of Pit [147]	30
151	151	Cut	Pit	Cut of Pit	30
152	151	Fill	Pit	Fill of Pit [151]	30
153	153	Cut	Ditch/Pit	Cut of Ditch/Pit	30
154	153	Fill	Ditch/Pit	Fill of Ditch/Pit [153]	30
155	155	Cut	Pit	Cut of Pit	30
156	155	Fill	Pit	Fill of Pit [156]	30
157	157	Fill	Pit/Tree Bole	Fill of Pit/Tree Bole [182]	30
158	157	Cut	Pit/Tree Bole	Cut of Pit/Tree Bole	30
159	159	Cut	Posthole	Cut of Posthole	30
160	159	Fill	Posthole	Fill of Posthole [159]	30
161	161	Cut	Posthole	Cut of Posthole	30
162	161	Fill	Posthole	Fill of Posthole [161]	30
163	161	Fill	Posthole	Fill of Posthole [161]	30
164	165	Fill	Pit	Fill of Pit [165]	23
165	165	Cut	Pit	Cut of Pit	23
166	167	Fill	Ditch	Fill of Ditch [167]	23
167	167	Cut	Ditch	Cut of Ditch	23
168	169	Fill	Geological	Fill of Geological Feature [169]	22
169	169	Cut	Geological	Cut of Geological Feature	22
170	171	Fill	Ditch	Fill of Ditch [171]	22
171	171	Cut	Ditch	Cut of Ditch	22
172	173	Fill	Ditch	Fill of Ditch [173]	22
173	173	Cut	Ditch	Cut of Ditch	22
174	174	Cut	Pit	Cut of Pit	24

175	174	Fill	Pit	Fill of Pit [174]	24
176	176	Cut	Pit	Cut of Pit	31
177	176	Fill	Pit	Fill of Pit [176]	31
178	178	Cut	Ditch	Cut of Ditch	31
179	178	Fill	Ditch	Fill of Ditch [178]	31
180	180	Cut	Pit	Cut of Pit	31
181	180	Fill	Pit	Fill of Pit [180]	31
182	182	Cut	Pit	Cut of Pit	31
183	182	Fill	Pit/Tree Bole	Fill of Pit/Tree Bole [182]	31
184	184	Cut	Pit/Tree Bole	Cut of Pit/Tree Bole	31
185	184	Fill	Pit	Fill of Pit [184]	31
186	186	Cut	Ditch	Cut of Ditch	31
187	186	Fill	Ditch	Fill of Ditch [186]	31
188	189	Fill	Geological	Geological Feature	21
189	189	Cut	Geological	Geological Feature	21
190	191	Fill	Ditch	Fill of Ditch [191]	20
191	191	Cut	Ditch	Cut of Ditch	20
192	-	Structure	Field Drain	Chalk Lined Drain	24
193	194	Fill	Ditch	Fill of Ditch [194]	14-15
194	194	Cut	Ditch	Cut of Ditch	14-15
195	196	Fill	Ditch	Fill of Ditch [196]	13
196	196	Cut	Ditch	Cut of Ditch	13

APPENDIX 3: TRENCH TABLES

TRENCH 2	**Figure 2**	
Trench Alignment: ENE-WSW	Length: 43m	Level of Natural (m OD): 9.38-9.45m

Deposit	**Context No.**	**Average Depth (m)**	
		W End	**E End**
Topsoil (Thickness)	(100)	0.3m	0.23m
Subsoil (Thickness)	(101)	-	0.12m
Natural (Depth)	(102)	0.3m+	0.35m+

Summary

Trench 2 was located on the western side of the western field.

Trench 2 contained no archaeological deposits or features.

TRENCH 3	**Figure 2**	**Plate 14**
Trench Alignment: NE-SW	Length: 44.7m	Level of Natural (m OD): 9.35-9.39m

Deposit	**Context No.**	**Average Depth (m)**	
		SW End	**NE End**
Topsoil	(100)	0.35m	0.3m
Subsoil	(101)	0.25m	0.2m
Natural	(102)	0.6m+	0.5+

Summary

Trench 3 was located in the south-western corner of the western field.

Trench 3 contained no archaeological deposits or features.

TRENCH 4	**Figure 2**	
Trench Alignment: N-S	Length: 46.97m	Level of Natural (m OD): 9.31-9.66m

Deposit	**Context No.**	**Average Depth (m)**	
		S End	**N End**
Topsoil	(100)	0.24m	0.26m
Subsoil	(101)	-	0.05m
Natural	(102)	0.24m+	0.34m+

Summary

Trench 4 was located towards the south-western corner of the western field.

Trench 4 contained no archaeological deposits or features.

TRENCH 5	**Figure 2**		
Trench Alignment: NE-SW	Length: 43.8m	Level of Natural (m OD): 9.17-9.74m	

Deposit	**Context No.**	**Average Depth (m)**	
		SW End	**NE End**
Topsoil	(100)	0.3m	0.36m
Subsoil	(101)	0.22m	-
Natural	(102)	0.52m+	0.36m+

Summary

Trench 5 was located towards the centre of the southern limit of the western field.

Trench 5 contained no archaeological deposits or features.

TRENCH 6	**Figure 2**		
Trench Alignment: E-W	Length: 48.71m	Level of Natural (m OD): 9.19-9.58m	

Deposit	**Context No.**	**Average Depth (m)**	
		NW End	**SE End**
Topsoil	(100)	0.33m	0.31m
Subsoil	(101)	0.1m	-
Natural	(102)	0.43m+	0.31m+

Summary

Trench 6 was located towards the centre of the southern limit of the western field.

Trench 6 contained no archaeological deposits or features.

TRENCH 7	**Figure 2**		
Trench Alignment: N-S	Length: 36.64m	Level of Natural (m OD):9.20-9.30m	

Deposit	**Context No.**	**Average Depth (m)**	
		S End	**N End**
Topsoil	(100)	0.3m	0.33m
Subsoil	(101)	0.15m	-
Natural	(102)	0.45m+	0.33m+

Summary

Trench 7 was located towards the centre of the northern limit of the western field.

Trench 7 contained no archaeological deposits or features.

TRENCH 8	**Figure 2**		
Trench Alignment: NE-SW	Length: 47.27m	Level of Natural (m OD): 9.22-9.38m	
Deposit	**Context No.**	**Average Depth (m)**	
		SW End	**NE End**
Topsoil	(100)	0.3m	0.33m
Subsoil	(101)	0.1m	-
Natural	(102)	0.4m+	0.33m+

Summary

Trench 8 was located towards the north -western corner of the western field.

Trench 8 contained no archaeological deposits or features.

TRENCH 9	**Figure 2**		
Trench Alignment: NE-SW	Length: 52.2m	Level of Natural (m OD): 9.14-9.26m	
Deposit	**Context No.**	**Average Depth (m)**	
		SW End	**NE End**
Topsoil	(100)	0.2m	0.3m
Subsoil	(101)	0.12m	-
Natural	(102)	0.32m+	0.3m

Summary

Trench 9 was located towards the centre of the northern limit of the western field.

Trench 9 contained no archaeological deposits or features.

TRENCH 10	**Figure 2**		
Trench Alignment: NE-SW	Length: 49.6m	Level of Natural (m OD): 9.03-9.20m	
Deposit	**Context No.**	**Average Depth (m)**	
		SW End	**NE End**
Topsoil	(100)	0.27m	0.2m

Subsoil	(101)	-	-
Natural	(102)	0.2m+	0.2m+

Summary

Trench 10 was located towards the north-eastern corner of the western field.

Trench 10 contained no archaeological deposits or features.

TRENCH 11	**Figure 2**		
Trench Alignment: N-S	Length: 42.83m	Level of Natural (m OD): 8.86-9.03m	
Deposit	**Context No.**	**Average Depth (m)**	
		S End	**N End**
Topsoil	(100)	0.2m	0.12m
Subsoil	(101)	0.17m	-
Natural	(102)	0.37m+	0.38m+

Summary

Trench 11 was located towards the north-eastern corner of the western field.

Trench 11 contained no archaeological deposits or features.

TRENCH 12	**Figure 2**		
Trench Alignment: NNE-SSW	Length: 38.77m	Level of Natural (m OD): 9.14-9.42m	
Deposit	**Context No.**	**Average Depth (m)**	
		S End	**N End**
Topsoil	(100)	0.44m	0.3m
Subsoil	(101)	-	-
Natural	(102)	0.44m+	0.3m

Summary

Trench 12 was located towards the south-eastern corner of the western field.

Trench 12 contained no archaeological deposits or features.

TRENCH 13	**Figures 2 & 13**		
Trench Alignment: NNE-SSW	Length: 35.92m	Level of Natural (m OD): 9.14-9.20m	
Deposit	**Context No.**	**Average Depth (m)**	

		S End	N End
Topsoil	(100)	0.1m	0.34m
Subsoil	(101)	0.46m	-
Natural	(102)	0.56m+	0.34m+

Summary

Trench 13 was located towards the north-west corner of the eastern field.

Trench 13 contained three archaeological features: A north-west to south-east and a north-east to south-west aligned drainage ditch. Trench 13 also contained an east to west and a north-west to south-east aligned land drain.

TRENCH 14	**Figures 2 & 13**	
Trench Alignment: E-W	Length: 46.35m	Level of Natural (m OD): 9.17-9.39m

Deposit	**Context No.**	**Average Depth (m)**	
		W End	**E End**
Topsoil	(100)	0.29m	0.24m
Subsoil	(101)	0.11m	0.16m
Natural	(102)	0.4m+	0.4m+

Summary

Trench 14 was located towards the north-west corner of the eastern field.

Trench 14 contained three archaeological features: A north-east to south-west and two north-west to south-east aligned drainage ditch. Trench 14 also contained what appeared to be the remains of a geological feature and two north-west to south-east aligned land drain.

TRENCH 15	**Figures 2 & 13**	
Trench Alignment: NE-SW	Length: 48.57m	Level of Natural (m OD): 9.18-9.40m

Deposit	**Context No.**	**Average Depth (m)**	
		SW End	**NE End**
Topsoil	(100)	0.29m	0.3m
Subsoil	(101)	0.06m	0.01m
Natural	(102)	0.35m+	0.31m+

Summary

Trench 15 was located towards the north-west corner of the eastern field.

Trench 15 contained three archeological features: Two north-west to south-east aligned Ditches and geological feature [129]. Trench 15 also contained two east to west aligned and two north-west to southeast aligned land drains.

TRENCH 16	**Figures 2 & 4**		
Trench Alignment: E-W	Length: 49.87m	Level of Natural (m OD): 9.12-9.23m	

Deposit	**Context No.**	**Average Depth (m)**	
		W End	**E End**
Topsoil	(100)	0.36m	0.26m
Subsoil	(101)	-	0.11m
Natural	(102)	0.36m+	0.37m+

Summary

Trench 16 was located towards the western side of the eastern field.

Trench 16 contained two archaeological features: Two north-west to south-east aligned ditches.

TRENCH 17	**Figures 2 & 4**		
Trench Alignment: N-S	Length: 39.30m	Level of Natural (m OD): 9.13-9.25m	

Deposit	**Context No.**	**Average Depth (m)**	
		S End	**N End**
Topsoil	(100)	0.4m	0.35m
Subsoil	(101)	-	0.1m
Natural	(102)	0.4m+	0.45m+

Summary

Trench 17 was located towards the south-west corner of the eastern field.

Trench 17 contained three archaeological features: A shallow feature filled with possible redeposited topsoil and two unexcavated ditches. Trench 17 also contained one north-east to south-west aligned and one north-west to south-east aligned land drains.

TRENCH 18	**Figures 2 & 4**	
Trench Alignment: NE-SW	Length: 48.33m	Level of Natural (m OD):9.29-9.34m

Deposit	**Context No.**	**Average Depth (m)**

		SW End	**NE End**
Topsoil	(100)	0.32m	0.41m
Subsoil	(101)	-	-
Natural	(102)	0.32m+	0.41m+

Summary

Trench 18 was located towards south-west corner of the eastern field.

Trench 18 contained three archeological features: the north-west to south-east aligned Ditch [127] and two similarly aligned unexcavated ditches. Trench 18 also contained two east to west aligned and three north-west to south-east aligned land drains.

TRENCH 19	**Figure 2**	
Trench Alignment: E-W	Length: 49.19m	Level of Natural (m OD):9.40-9.53m

Deposit	**Context No.**	**Average Depth (m)**	
		W End	**E End**
Topsoil	(100)	0.36m	0.36m
Subsoil	(101)	-	-
Natural	(102)	0.36m+	0.36m+

Summary

Trench 19 was located towards the south-western corner of the eastern field.

Trench 19 no archaeological features or deposits.

TRENCH 20	**Figures 2 & 5**	
Trench Alignment: N-S	Length: 48.84m	Level of Natural (m OD): 9.29-9.47m

Deposit	**Context No.**	**Average Depth (m)**	
		S End	**N End**
Topsoil	(100)	0.36m	0.3m
Subsoil	(101)	0.14m	0.1m
Natural	(102)	0.5m+	0.4m+

Summary

Trench 20 was located towards the centre of the eastern field.

Trench 20 contained two archaeological features: A north-west to south-east aligned ditch and the unexcavated continuation of geological feature [189] to the north-west in Trench

21. Trench 20 also contained one east to west, on north-west to south-east aligned

TRENCH 21	**Figures 2 & 5**		
Trench Alignment: N-S	Length: 48.9m	Level of Natural (m OD): 9.34-9.35m	
Deposit	**Context No.**	**Average Depth (m)**	
		S End	**N End**
Topsoil	(100)	0.24m	0.35m
Subsoil	(101)	0.12m	0.2m
Natural	(102)	0.36m+	0.55m+

Summary

Trench 21 was located towards the centre of the eastern field.

Trench 21 contained two archaeological features: The unexcavated aligned continuation of Ditch [191] to the south-west in Trench 20 and north-west to south-east aligned geological feature [189]. Trench 21 also contained an east to west aligned and a north-east to south-west aligned land drain.

TRENCH 22	**Figures 2 & 6**		
Trench Alignment: E-W	Length: 46.91m	Level of Natural (m OD): 9.58-9.92m	
Deposit	**Context No.**	**Average Depth (m)**	
		W End	**E End**
Topsoil	(100)	0.3m	0.3m
Subsoil	(101)	0.05m	0.05m
Natural	(102)	0.35m+	0.35m+

Summary

Trench 22 was located towards the centre of the site.

Trench 22 contained two archeological features: One north-west to south-east aligned ditch [171] and one north-east to south-west ditch. Trench 22 also contained a north to south aligned geological feature and a north-east to south-west aligned land drain.

TRENCH 23	**Figures 2 & 6**		
Trench Alignment: NE-SW	Length: 48.23m	Level of Natural (m OD): 9.56-9.62m	
Deposit	**Context No.**	**Average Depth (m)**	
		NW End	**SE End**

Topsoil	(100)	0.4m	0.35m
Subsoil	(101)	0.05m	-
Natural	(102)	0.45m+	0.35m+

Summary

Trench 23 was located towards the centre of the eastern field.

Trench 24 contained two archaeological features: A shallow possible north-east to south-west aligned ditch terminus and a shallow pit.

TRENCH 24	**Figures 2 & 7**		
Trench Alignment: E-W	Length: 49.01m	Level of Natural (m OD): 9.41-9.59m	
Deposit	**Context No.**	**Average Depth (m)**	
		W End	**E End**
Topsoil	(100)	0.32m	0.3m
Subsoil	(101)	0.18m	0.08m
Natural	(102)	0.5m+	0.38m+

Summary

Trench 24 was located towards the centre of the eastern field.

Trench 24 contained three archeological features: Two shallow pits and a chalk lined drain. Trench 24 also contained a north-east to south-west and a north-west to south-east aligned land drain.

TRENCH 25	**Figures 2 & 7**		
Trench Alignment: NE-SW	Length: 48.91m	Level of Natural (m OD): 9.41-9.75m	
Deposit	**Context No.**	**Average Depth (m)**	
		SW End	**NE End**
Topsoil	(100)	0.38m	0.2m
Subsoil	(101)	0.04m	0.2m
Natural	(102)	0.42m+	0.4m+

Summary

Trench 25 was located towards the centre of the eastern field.

Trench 25 contained one archaeological feature: a chalk lined drain. Trench 25 also contained the broadly east to west aligned modern boundary or drainage ditch.

TRENCH 26	**Figures 2 & 8**		
Trench Alignment: E-W	Length: 44.19m	Level of Natural (m OD): 9.58m-9.65m	

Deposit	**Context No.**	**Average Depth (m)**	
		W End	**E End**
Topsoil	(100)	0.28m	0.3m
Subsoil	(101)	-	0.1m
Natural	(102)	0.5m+	0.4m+

Summary

Trench 26 was located towards the centre of southern limit of the eastern field

Trench 26 contained one archaeological feature: A north-east to south-west aligned ditch.

TRENCH 27	**Figures 2 & 7**		
Trench Alignment: N-S	Length: 49.28m	Level of Natural (m OD): 9.86-9.90m	

Deposit	**Context No.**	**Average Depth (m)**	
		S End	**N End**
Topsoil	(100)	0.3m	0.25m
Subsoil	(101)	0.05m	0.05m
Natural	(102)	0.35m+	0.3m+

Summary

Trench 27 was located towards the eastern side of the eastern field.

Trench 27 contained one archaeological feature: a single pit. Trench 27 also contained the broadly east to west aligned modern boundary or drainage ditch.

TRENCH 28	**Figures 2 & 8**		
Trench Alignment: E-W	Length: 49.2m	Level of Natural (m OD): 9.78-9.98m	

Deposit	**Context No.**	**Average Depth (m)**	
		W End	**E End**
Topsoil	(100)	0.28m	0.29m
Subsoil	(101)	0.02m	0.11m
Natural	(102)	0.4m+	0.4m+

Summary

Trench 28 was located towards the south-east corner of the eastern field.

Trench 28 contained one archaeological feature: A north-west to south-east aligned boundary ditch.

TRENCH 29	**Figure 2**	**Plate 3**
Trench Alignment: NW-SE	Length: 49.18m	Level of Natural (m OD): 9.76m-9.85m

Deposit	**Context No.**	**Average Depth (m)**	
		NW End	**SE End**
Topsoil	(100)	0.15m	0.21m
Subsoil	(101)	0.30m	0.28m
Natural	(102)	0.7m+	0.51m+

Summary

Trench 29 was located towards at the south-eastern corner of the eastern field.

Trench 29 contained no archaeological deposits or features although did contain the broadly east to west aligned modern boundary or drainage ditch.

TRENCH 30	**Figures 2 & 9**	**Plate 3**
Trench Alignment: E-W	Length: 48.69m	Level of Natural (m OD): 9.80-9.88m

Deposit	**Context No.**	**Average Depth (m)**	
		W End	**E End**
Topsoil	(100)	0.38m	0.28m
Subsoil	(101)	0.1m	0.12m
Natural	(102)	0.48m+	0.4m+

Summary

Trench 30 was located towards the north-eastern corner of the eastern field

Trench 30 contained ten archaeological features: Two postholes, seven pits and either a ditch or elongated pit.

TRENCH 31	**Figures 2 & 9**	
Trench Alignment: N-S	Length: 37.84m	Level of Natural (m OD): 9.92-10.14m

Deposit	**Context No.**	**Average Depth (m)**	
		S End	**N End**
Topsoil	(100)	0.4m	0.36m

Subsoil	(101)	0.14m	0.14m
Natural	(102)	0.54m+	5m+

Summary

Trench 31 was located towards the northern side of the site.

Trench 31 contained six archeological features: two ditches and four pits.

APPENDIX 4: ENVIROMENTAL TABLE

Sample No.	100
Context No.	105
Feature No.	107
Feature type	Pit
Plant macrofossils	
Cereal indet. (grain)	x
Fabaceae indet.	xcf
Lamium sp.	xw
Sambucus nigra L.	xw
Charcoal <2mm	x
Charcoal >2mm	x
Wood<10mm	xw
Other remains	
Black porous 'cokey' material	x
Bone	x
Brick/tile	xpmc
Burnt/fired clay	x
Small coal frags.	x
Small mammal/amphibian bones	x
Vitreous material	x
Mollusc shells	
Shade loving species	
Trichia striolata	xx
Open country species	
Pupilla muscorum	x
Vallonia costata	x
Catholic species	
Cochlicopa sp.	x
Nesovitrea hammonis	x
Trichia hispida group	x
Marsh/freshwater slum species	
Anisus leucostoma	xx
Lymnaea sp.	xx
L. glabra	xcf
L. palustris	x
L. truncatula	x
Succinea sp.	xx
Zonitoides nitidus	xcf

Freshwater obligate species	
Armiger crista	x
Bathyomphalus contortus	x
Bithynia sp.	xx
(operculi)	x
B. tentaculata	x
Gyraulus albus	xxx
Pisidium sp.	xxxx
Planorbis sp.	x
P. carinatus	x
P. planorbis	xx
Theodoxus fluviatilis	x
Valvata cristata	x
V. piscinalis	x
Sample volume (litres)	20ss
Volume of flot (litres)	<0.1
% flot sorted	100%

Table 2: Plant Macrofossils Catalogue

Key to Table

x = 1 – 10 specimens xx = 11 = 50 specimens xxx = 51 – 100 specimens xxxx = 100+ specimens

cf = compare w = waterlogged/de-watered pmc = possible modern contaminant ss = sub-sample

APPENDIX 5: OASIS FORM

OASIS ID: preconst1-211708

Project details	
Project name	Land at Teversham Road, Fulbourn, Cambridgeshire: An Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation
Short description of the project	30 trench c.1400m evaluation in the Cambridgeshire village of Fulbourn
Project dates	Start: 27-04-2014 End: 07-05-2015
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Monument type	DITCH Post Medieval
Monument type	PIT Post Medieval
Monument type	DITCH Modern
Monument type	PIT Modern
Significant Finds	ANIMAL BONE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	ANIMAL BONE Modern
Significant Finds	POTTERY Modern
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Housing estate
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	Pre-application
Project location	
Country	England
Site location	CAMBRIDGESHIRE SOUTH CAMBRIDGESHIRE FULBOURN Land at Teversham Road, Fulbourn, Cambridgeshire
Postcode	CB21 5EB

Study area	6.38 Hectares
Site coordinates	TL 51330 56600 52.1864208626 0.213910654163 52 11 11 N 000 12 50 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 8.00m Max: 11.00m

Project creators	
Name of Organisation	CGMS Consulting
Project brief originator	Cambridgeshire County Council
Project design originator	Duncan Hawkins
Project director/manager	Mark Hinman
Project supervisor	Matthew Lees
Type of sponsor/funding body	Private Developer

Project archives	
Physical Archive recipient	CCC County Archaeology Store
Physical Archive ID	CTRF15
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics"
Digital Archive recipient	CCC County Archaeology Store
Digital Archive ID	CTRF15
Digital Contents	"Survey"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	CCC County Archaeology Store
Paper Archive ID	CTRF15
Paper Contents	"none"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Plan","Section","Survey "

Project bibliography 1	
	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Publication type	
Title	Land at Teversham Road, Fulbourn, Cambridgeshire: An Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Lees, M
Other bibliographic details	R12108
Date	2015
Issuer or publisher	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd
Place of issue or publication	Pampisford
Description	PCA Grey Literature evaluation report
Entered by	Matthew Lees (MLees@pre-construct.com)
Entered on	21 May 2015

P C A

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

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

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

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

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