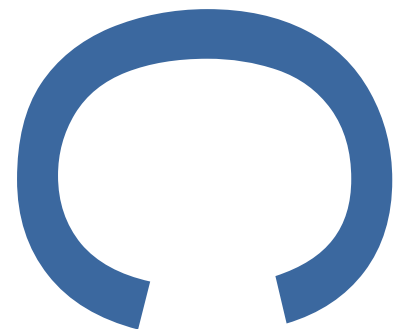


**LAND WEST OF BALSAM ROAD  
FULBOURN, CAMBRIDGESHIRE**



**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**

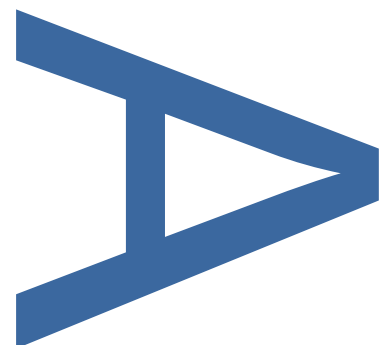
**LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY:  
SOUTH CAMBRIDGESHIRE  
DISTRICT COUNCIL**



**PLANNING APPLICATION REF:  
S/3396/17/FL**

**PCA REPORT NO: R13218**

**PARISH/SITE CODE: ECB5363**



**MAY 2018**

**PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY**

## Land West of Balsham Road, Fulbourn, Cambridgeshire: An Archaeological Evaluation

**Local Planning Authority:** South Cambridgeshire District Council

**Planning Reference:** S/3396/17/FL

**Central National Grid Reference:** NGR TL (5)5227 (2)5536

**Event Number and Site Code:** ECB5363

**Report No.** R13218

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**May 2018**

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ABSTRACT .....	4
1 INTRODUCTION .....	5
2 SITE BACKGROUND .....	6
3 METHODOLOGY .....	9
4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS .....	11
5 THE FINDS.....	13
6 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS.....	15
7 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.....	16
8 BIBLIOGRAPHY .....	17
APPENDIX 1: TRENCH TABLES AND CONTEXT INDEX .....	19
APPENDIX 2: OASIS FORM.....	24
FIGURES .....	27
PLATES .....	33
FIGURE 1: SITE LOCATION .....	28
FIGURE 2: DETAILED SITE LOCATION AND TRENCH LAYOUT .....	29
FIGURE 3: TRENCH PLANS .....	30
FIGURE 4: SECTIONS .....	31
FIGURE 5: ALL FEATURES PLAN OVERLAIN ON 1885 25INCH OS MAP, SHEET XLVIII.9 .....	32
PLATE 1: THE SITE, LOOKING NORTHWEST .....	33
PLATE 2: TRENCH 1, LOOKING NORTHWEST .....	33
PLATE 3: TRENCH 1 DITCH [104], LOOKING NORTHWEST .....	34
PLATE 4: TRENCH 1 DITCH [109], LOOKING SOUTH .....	34
PLATE 5: TRENCH 2, LOOKING WEST .....	35
PLATE 6: TRENCH 2 DICH [207], LOOKING NORTH .....	35
PLATE 7: TRENCH 2 DITCH [203], LOOKING NORTH .....	36
PLATE 8: TRENCH 2 PIT [205], LOOKING SOUTHWEST .....	36
PLATE 9: TRENCH 3 LOOKING SOUTH .....	37
PLATE 10: TRENCH 3 DITCHES [303] AND [307] LOOKING WEST .....	37

PLATE 11: TRENCH 4 LOOKING WEST .....	38
PLATE 12: TRENCH 4 DITCH [404] LOOKING SOUTH .....	38

## **ABSTRACT**

*In March 2018, Pre-Construct Archaeology carried out an archaeological evaluation of a plot of land to the west of Balsham Road, Fulbourn, Cambridgeshire. The evaluation was commissioned by Hill Partnerships Ltd in order to support their submission of a planning application to South Cambridgeshire District Council for the residential development of the land.*

*The evaluation, which consisted of four 35m trenches, revealed a low density of undated ditches and one pit. A small amount of butchered animal bone was retrieved from one ditch.*

*The ditches are not shown on any historic Ordnance Survey maps which suggests that they pre-date the late 19th century when those maps were first produced on a larger scale. However, the dark, humic nature of the feature fills still suggests that the ditches were relatively modern in date and represent post-medieval plot boundary, drainage and/or agri- or horticultural features. Overburden consisted of a dark, humic garden soil which was up to 0.7m thick. The paucity of finds suggests that the site was not located near any settlement or dwellings. Overall the results of the evaluation are of low to negligible significance.*

## **1 INTRODUCTION**

- 1.1 In March 2018, Pre-Construct Archaeology (PCA) carried out an archaeological evaluation of a plot of land to the west of Balsham Road, Fulbourn, Cambridgeshire (site centred on NGR: TL 5227 5536; Fig. 1).
- 1.2 Hill Partnerships Ltd (Hill) have submitted a planning application to South Cambridgeshire District Council (SCDC) for the residential development of the land and commissioned the archaeological work in response to pre-planning advice given by Kasia Gdaniec of Cambridgeshire County Council's Historic Environment Team (CCCHET).
- 1.3 The evaluation was carried out in accordance with a *Written Scheme of Investigation* (WSI) prepared by PCA (PCA 2018) in response to a *Brief for Archaeological Evaluation* issued by Gemma Stewart (CCCHET 2018).
- 1.4 The aim of the evaluation was to determine the location, date, extent, character, condition and quality of any archaeological remains on the site, to assess the significance of any such remains in a local, regional, or national context, as appropriate, and to assess the potential impact of the development proposals on the site's archaeology.
- 1.5 Four 35m trenches (a combined length of 140 linear metres), representing a 5% sample of the proposed development area, were excavated and recorded (Figs 2 and 3).
- 1.6 This report presents the results of the evaluation and aims to assist CCCHET in determining if further archaeological investigation of the site is required. The site archive will be deposited at the Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeological Store.

## 2 SITE BACKGROUND

### Site location, topography and geology

- 2.1 The site, which covers an area of 0.49ha, is located on the southeastern edge of Fulbourn, a small village that lies approximately 1.5km to the east of the outer suburbs of Cambridge (Fig. 1). It consists of an irregular block of redundant farmland, bounded by Balsham Road to the northeast, arable farmland to the south and the garden of a residential property fronting on to Balsham Road to the west.
- 2.2 Topographically, the site is situated on relatively flat ground at c. 14m above Ordnance Datum (aOD), with open views in all directions. To the southwest the ground rises gradually towards the Gog Magog Hills, which lie at a distance of c. 1.5km.
- 2.3 The geology within the site consists of Cretaceous rocks of the Zig Zag Chalk Formation, overlain in part by superficial Quaternary deposits of River Terrace sand and gravel that intrude into the site from the northeast (BGS 2018).

### Archaeological and historical background

- 2.4 There are no known designated or undesignated heritage assets within the site, although reference to the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record (CHER) shows that it lies within an area where archaeological remains of prehistoric and later date could be present. Known archaeological sites within the vicinity of the site are summarised below (CHER nos. in parentheses).

#### ***Prehistoric (pre AD 43)***

- 2.5 Approximately 250m to the northwest of the site, a fragment of a Bronze Age socketed axe was found by a metal detectorist (MCB16787). Residual prehistoric and Roman material has been recovered during the excavation of medieval pits on the north side of the village (NCB17229), c. 1km to the north of the site.

#### ***Roman (AD 43 to AD 410)***

- 2.6 A sherd of Roman mortarium was found in a field c. 500m to the south of the site (06563) and sherds of Roman pottery have been found a further 200m to the south (06562), possibly associated with a zig-zag double-ditched cropmark (09057). A Roman silver finger ring set with a small oval cornelian was found by a metal detectorist c. 1km to the east of the site (MCB16763).

2.7 A Late Iron Age enclosure and Romano-British cremations, ditches, pits and a well were identified by an evaluation at Barleyfields, c. 1km to the north of the site (MCB22406).

***Anglo-Saxon (AD 410 to 1066)***

2.8 Fulbourn had a very high population in the late Saxon period, and there were two major estates, one of which belonged to Ely. The evidence for Anglo-Saxon activity in the vicinity of the site is good, with numerous records in the CHER. An Early Anglo-Saxon brooch was found 1km to the northeast (MCB17745) and a cross shaft was found in 1869 under the floor of the nave of St Vigor's Church (06483a). On the head is a band of angular strapwork forming a knot below the boss, and on the shaft the commencement apparently of a regular open six cord plait.

2.9 Excavations at School Lane revealed a Saxo-Norman rural settlement, dated from the mid-11th to the last quarter of the 12th century (MCB17979). The presence of limited quantities of earlier 10th to mid-11th century pottery suggests an earlier antecedent to the settlement. Traces of seven timber structures, refuse pits, enclosures, boundary ditches and two wells were also found.

***Medieval (1066 to 1485)***

2.10 The historic core of Fulbourn village is located approximately 800m to the north of the site, around the Church of St. Vigor's (06483). The church of All Saints fell down in the late 18th century (MCB19412). The village was concentrated around the High Street and Church Lane, which was on a direct route from the Roman road to the fens. Fulbourn consisted of two parishes during the medieval period, based on the two churches of St. Vigor's and All Saints. These churches belonged to the two principal Saxon manors which were later known as Zouches and Manners. The manor that became known as Manners was given to Ely by Brihtnoth in the 10th century, but the abbey lost it in the 12th century and it was held by the Manners family until 1311. Zouches manor was given to Alan, Earl of Brittany, after the Norman Conquest and later belonged to Roger de la Zouche of Ashby de la Zouche.

2.11 The possible site of Colvilles Manor and chapel was revealed during excavations approximately 600m to the northeast of the site (06245). Three phases of a clunch building were identified, the second being the most substantial. Significant finds included a medieval silver penny and a 15th-century book clasp. Excavations 1km to



the northeast of the site have also identified a moated site, thought to be that of Dunmowes Manor (01201). Excavation of the interior showed that the site had been occupied from at least the early 13th century through to the late 17th century. Approximately 600m to the east of the site is Shardlowes Moat, a house that once formed part of a watermill, the industrial part of the building having long-since been demolished; the revetted mill leat still remains (01204).

- 2.12 Medieval activity dating to the 11th to 13th century has been identified at Barleyfields, c. 1km to the north of the site (MCB22407).
- 2.13 Further medieval earthworks are known in the vicinity of the site, including remnants of ridge and furrow ploughing (09982, MCB14722, MCB11842, MCB14719, MCB14720 and MCB13213).

***Post-medieval and modern (1485 to present)***

- 2.14 Later settlement in Fulbourn was principally clustered around the roads just to the north of the church, on the west side of Broad Green, and along the roads to Balsham and Cambridge. In the mid-19th century, Fulbourn Hospital opened and Fulbourn railway station was built to the north of the village.
- 2.15 In the 16th century there were 52 households in Fulbourn, rising to 91 in the 17th century (Taylor 1998). Fulbourn continued to expand through the 19th century, to 1807 in 1881. By 1950 it had reached a population of 1440 and by 1996 it was 4920.
- 2.16 The majority of the HER records for this period relate to listed buildings that mainly date to the 17th-18th centuries (DCB4718, DCB5501, DCB5067, DCB5068, DCB5768, DCB5319 and DCB5769), with the exception of human bones which were found in test pits dug at Kirklee House (10481). The bones are thought to represent pre-1746 burials in the former church of All Saints, now the site of the house.

### 3 METHODOLOGY

#### **General**

- 3.1 The archaeological evaluation comprised four 1.8m x 35m trial trenches, totalling 140m (Fig. 2). These were distributed evenly across the site in order to provide a representative sample of the development area.

#### **Excavation methodology**

- 3.2 Trenches were excavated using a 14 ton 360° tracked mechanical excavator. Topsoil and other overburden of low archaeological value was removed in spits down to the level of the undisturbed geological deposits where potential archaeological features could be observed and recorded.
- 3.3 Exposed surfaces were cleaned by trowel and hoe as appropriate and all further excavation was undertaken manually using hand tools.

#### **Recording and Finds Recovery**

- 3.4 The limits of excavations, heights above Ordnance Datum (m OD) and the locations of the trenches were recorded using a Leica 1200 GPS rover unit with RTK differential correction, giving three-dimensional accuracy of 20mm or better. In addition, plans of the trenches were hand drawn at a scale of 1:50 and sections at a scale of 1:10.
- 3.5 Deposits or the removal of deposits judged by the excavating archaeologist to constitute individual events were each assigned a unique record number (often referred to within British archaeology as 'context numbers') and recorded on individual pre-printed forms (Taylor and Brown 2009). Archaeological processes recognised by the deposition of material are signified in this report by round brackets (thus), while events constituting the removal of deposits are referred to here as 'cuts' and signified by square brackets [thus]. Where more than one slot was excavated through an individual feature, each intervention was assigned additional numbers for the cutting event and for the deposits it contained (these deposits within cut features being referred to here as 'fills'). The record numbers assigned to cuts, deposits and groups are entirely arbitrary and in no way reflect the chronological order in which events took place. All features and deposits excavated during the evaluation and excavation are listed in Appendix 1. Artefacts recovered during excavation were assigned to the record number of the deposit from which they were retrieved.

- 3.6 Metal-detecting was carried out during the topsoil and subsoil stripping and throughout the excavation process. Archaeological features and spoil heaps were scanned by metal-detector periodically. No metal objects were detected.
- 3.7 Artefact characterisation of the topsoil and subsoil was undertaken by hand-sorting a c. 90 litre bucket sample at the end of each trench. This revealed several fragments of pottery (see Section 5.1).
- 3.8 High-resolution digital photographs were taken of all relevant features and deposits and were used to keep a record of the excavation process. In addition, monochrome photographs were taken of significant features.

### **Sampling Strategy**

- 3.9 Discrete features were half-sectioned, linear features were investigated by means of regularly-spaced 1m wide slots. All interventions were photographed and record by a cross-section scaled drawing at an appropriate scale (either 1:10 or 1:20).

## **4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS**

4.1 The evaluation revealed several ditches and one pit (Fig. 3). None of the archaeological features contained any dateable finds, therefore the features remain undated. The features are described by trench below.

### **Overburden and geological deposits**

4.2 Geological deposits comprised a mid-orange gravelly silty sand with large patches of white chalk (102, 202, 302, 402).

4.3 Overburden on the site consisted of a fine, sterile, dark humic topsoil and subsoil, which could be termed a "garden soil" (100, 101, 200, 201, 300, 301, 400, 401). The combined depth of the overburden ranged from 0.5m - 0.7m across the site. There was no real differentiation between topsoil and subsoil, but the soil gradually became lighter in colour with increasing depth, due to increased mixing through worm action with the underlying geological deposits and mineralisation.

### **Undated pits and ditches**

4.4 Trench 1 contained one ditch on a WNW-ESE alignment, excavated in segments [104] and [111](Fig. 3; Plate 2). The ditch was 0.86m wide and up to 0.17m deep with a dark, humic fill (103) and (110) (Fig. 4, Section 106; Plate 3). The ditch truncated a dark patch of rooting [107].

4.5 An earlier ditch was just visible in the western edge of the trench on a perpendicular alignment to ditch [104]=[111]. It was excavated in a narrow segment [109] and could be related to ditch [104] but its function and date remain unclear (Plate 4).

4.6 Trench 2 contained a ditch [207] at its western end and a narrow ditch [203] and pit [205] towards its eastern end (Fig. 3; Plate 5). The ditches (Fig. 4, Section 103; Plates 6 and 7) are most likely drainage and/or boundary features. The function of the pit is unclear (Fig. 4, Section 104; Plate 8). Ditch [203] contained a small amount of animal bone which were part of a single equid pelvis (see Section 5.2).

4.7 Trench 3 contained two parallel, intercutting, shallow ditches, [303] and [307] (Fig. 3, Plate 9). It is possible that the ditches had the same function and one replaced the other in quick succession (Fig. 4, Section 102; Plate 10). It is likely that they represent garden features, for example bedding trenches.

4.8 Trench 4 contained one ditch [404] towards the eastern end of the trench, which could be a drainage or boundary feature (Fig. 3; Fig. 4, section 101; Plates 11 and 12). A

large patch of rooting, represented by two irregular, humic, dark layers (406) and (407), was recorded in the western end of the trench.

## 5 THE FINDS

### 5.1 Pottery

*by Chris Jarret*

- 5.1.1 All pottery was retrieved during bucket sampling of the overburden of each trench. The pottery is therefore unstratified. The finds are described and tabulated in Table 1 below.
- 5.1.2 The Roman pottery, which does not show evidence of abrasion, was recovered from a subsoil layer (401) and was probably deposited soon after breakage. The three post-medieval sherds of pottery show evidence of lamination (chipping of the glaze) and indicates that this material was probably deposited under tertiary conditions and was subjected to agricultural/horticultural activity.
- 5.1.3 There are no recommendations for further work on the material and as it has been fully recorded the pottery can be discarded.

*Table 1: Quantification of pottery by context*

Context	Trench	No. sherds	Weight (g)	Comments	Spot date
100	1	1	0	A small surface sherd of a vessel with a ?mid 19 <sup>th</sup> -century blue transfer design. The sherd was too small to weigh.	1780–1900 Post-medieval
300	3	1	5	Tureen. Upright, simple rim with an internal lid-seating and the Willow pattern border. Chipped/laminated surfaces	1780–1900 Post-medieval
300	3	1	0.5	Simple rim with an internal floral border and diagonal line shading. External slight laminating of the surface	1780–1900 Post-medieval
401	4	1	39	Splayed pedestal base, rounded lower wall. Very fine sandy fabric with very sparse dull red grog. Powdery oxidised dull orange surfaces and a grey core. ?late Roman	50–400 Roman
401	4	1	9	Body sherd, external grits prominent on the surface (probably resultant from finishing the pot. Fine sandy ware with sparse ?iron ore inclusions, pale grey brown surfaces and a pale grey core. Possibly medieval in date (needs further identification. Externally sooted.	50–400 Roman

## 5.2 Animal Bone

*by Kevin Rielly*

- 5.2.1 A small group of bones was retrieved from fill (204) of ditch [203] located in Trench 2. These are part of a single equid pelvis. The pelvis is clearly from a small adult equid, possibly a small pony. Notably, this bone has been extensively butchered with knife cuts at the junction of the ilial blade and shaft and also to the ischial blade, all on or adjacent to the dorsal/lateral surface. It can be proposed from the instrument used and the position of these marks that they may have been made as a consequence of skinning this animal.
- 5.2.2 The equid represented here would have been too small for riding purposes, unless intended for a child, and certainly unsuitable for most types of heavy farmwork. However, such small ponies could be used for various other farming duties as carrying or pulling a light carriage. Conversely, there is the possibility that it is in fact a donkey, however, no clearer identification is possible from a pelvis. Very few definite donkeys have been identified from archaeological sites, which is in part related to the difficulty of separating the various equid types, although it is also known that donkeys never became that popular in Britain, with the exception of Ireland (Baxter 1998, 5 and Hall and Clutton-Brock 1995, 252).
- 5.2.3 However it was used or whatever type of equid it represents, the butchery observed on this bone strongly suggests this animal was flayed. In an urban setting this would have been carried out at the knacker's yard but presumably, in the rural areas, skinning would have been undertaken by a farmhand or else perhaps by an itinerant butcher specialising in the procurement and supply of such skins for the tanning industry. This would have been associated, at this time, with the pet food industry. Again referring to the urban centres, and to late 19<sup>th</sup>-century London in particular, some thousands of horses were slaughtered each year. After being stripped down to their component parts, the meat was boiled for several hours in huge vats, ready for distribution to dealers in cat and dog meat (Bailey 2005, 42).
- 5.2.4 With such a small quantity of bones from these few trenches and an absence of dateable finds it can be assumed that there is a very low potential for any meaningful results following any further excavation.

## **6 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS**

- 6.1 The evaluation revealed a low density of ditches and one pit across the site, which contained no dateable finds. The results are of low to negligible significance.
- 6.2 Two fragments of Roman pottery were retrieved from the subsoil and are most likely evidence of a general presence of Roman activity in the vicinity and could be similar to pottery fragments (HER ref 06562) found 200m to the south and possibly associated with a zig-zag double-ditched cropmark (HER ref 09057). Animal bone from butchery waste was retrieved from undated ditch [204].
- 6.3 The ditches are not shown on any of the available historic Ordnance Survey maps and it is therefore possible that the features pre-date the late 19th century when those maps were first surveyed and produced on a larger scale showing details of field boundaries and landscape features (Fig. 5).
- 6.4 The dark, humic fill of most of the features still suggests that they are relatively modern. The ditches may therefore represent boundary, drainage and agri- or horticultural features dating to the post-medieval period. The features were covered by a thick, dark, humic topsoil and subsoil which is reminiscent of a 'garden soil'. The paucity of finds suggests that the site was not located near any settlement or dwellings.



## **7 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

- 7.1 PCA would like to thank Hill Partnership Ltd for commissioning and funding the work and Gemma Stewart of Cambridgeshire County Council for monitoring the work on behalf of the Local Planning Authority. The project was managed for PCA by Simon Carlyle and the fieldwork was undertaken by Christiane Meckseper and Alistair Chi. The report was written by Christiane Meckseper, with contributions on finds from Chris Jarret and Kevin Reilly, and the illustrations were prepared by PCA's drawing office.

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## APPENDIX 1: TRENCH TABLES AND CONTEXT INDEX

<b>TRENCH 1</b>		
Figures	2, 3	
Plates	2, 3, 4	
Trench Alignment:	NW-SE	
Length:	35m	
Width	1.8m	
	<b>NW End</b>	<b>SE End</b>
Max Depth	0.7m	0.6m
<b>Level of Natural (m OD):</b>	13.36m	13.35m

Context	Cut	Type	Category	L (m)	W (m)	D/T (m)	Description
100	-	Layer	Topsoil	-	-	0.4	Dark brown, Sandy silt, firm, Occasional medium to large stones, Extent is across entire site. Machined in sunny and dry conditions, Diffuse lower boundary.
101	-	Layer	Subsoil	-	-	0.3	Dark brown, Sandy silt, firm, Occasional small to medium stones, Extent is across entire site. Machined in sunny and dry conditions, Very diffuse interface with (100) above; very gradual change due to worm sorting.
102	-	Layer	Natural	-	-	-	Light yellow, Sandy silt with gravel and chalk patterns, firm (Chalk is compacted).
103	104	Fill	Ditch	15	0.86	0.16	Dark brown, Sandy silt, Friable, Frequent fine roots. Very homogenous and sterile.
104	104	Cut	Ditch	15	0.86	0.16	Linear feature, Steep side, Gradual break of slope, Flattish base, Orientation is E-W. , in trench for a length of 15m.
105	107	Fill	Ditch/rooting	1	0.86	0.05	Blackish brown, Sandy silt, Soft to friable, Moderate fine roots.
106	107	Fill	Ditch/rooting	1	0.75	0.06	Mid-grey brown, Sandy clay, Firm, Occasional small stones.

107	107	Cut	Ditch/rooting	1	0.86	0.15	Curvilinear feature, Gradual and irregular sides, Gradual break of slope, Concave base. Only a very small part of the feature is visible against the trench edge, continues beyond LoE.
108	109	Fill	Ditch	0.7	0.42	0.2	Dark brown, Sandy silt, Friable, Frequent fine roots and occasional small stones. Clear lower boundary.
109	109	Cut	Ditch	0.7	0.42	0.2	Linear feature, Steep sides, Gradual break of slope, Flat base, Orientation is NE-SW, U-shaped Profile. Only a small part is visible within trench, difficult to characterise.
110	111	Fill	Ditch	1	0.25	0.15	Same as (103).
111	111	Cut	Ditch	1	0.25	0.15	Linear, gradual concave sides, concave to flattish base. Only edge of feature excavated to ascertain relationship with rooting adjacent/below. Same as [104].

TRENCH 2							
Figures		2, 3					
Plates		5, 6, 7, 8					
Trench Alignment:		WNW-ESE					
Length:		35m					
Width		1.8m					
		<b>WNW End</b>		<b>ESE End</b>			
Max Depth		0.7m		0.65m			
Level of Natural (m OD):		13.51m		13.31m			
Context No	Cut	Type	Category	L (m)	W (m)	D/T (m)	Description
200	-	Layer	Topsoil	0	0	0.3-0.35	See (100).
201	-	Layer	Subsoil	0	0	0.35	See (101).
202	-	Layer	Natural	0	0		See (102).
203	203	Cut	Ditch	1	0.5	0.2	Linear feature, Moderate sides, Sharp break of slope, Flat base, Orientation is N-S. Clear lower boundary.
204	203	Fill	Ditch	1	0.45	0.15	Dark reddish brown, Sandy clay, Friable, Occasional snail shell. Clear lower boundary.
205	205	Cut	Pit	0.95	0.7	0.2	Linear feature with a rounded end, Moderate sides, Gentle break of slope, Concave base, Orientation is N-S. Feature extends into trench wall and continues beyond LOE.
206	205	Fill	Pit	0.95	0.7	0.2	Dark brown, Sandy Clay, Friable, Occasional snail shell and medium-to-large stones., Extends into trench wall outside of LOE.
207	207	Cut	Ditch	1	1	0.2	Linear feature, Gentle sides, Moderate break of slope, Flat base, Orientation is NE-W.
208	207	Fill	Ditch	1	1	0.2	Dark reddish brown, Sandy clay, Friable, Moderate stones and occasional yellow clay patches and frequent dark rooting with occasional snail-shell.
209	203	Fill	Ditch	1	0.5	0.05	Mid reddish brown, Sandy silt, Loose, No inclusions.

<b>TRENCH 3</b>							
Figures		2, 3					
Plates		9, 10					
Trench Alignment:		N-S					
Length:		35m					
Width		1.8m					
		<b>N End</b>			<b>S End</b>		
Max Depth		0.6m			0.65m		
<b>Level of Natural (m OD):</b>		13.42m			13.61m		
Context No	Cut	Type	Category	L (m)	W (m)	D/T (m)	Description
300	-	Layer	Topsoil	0	0	0.35	See (100)
301	-	Layer	Subsoil	0	0	0.35	See (101)
302	-	Layer	Natural	0	0		See (102)
303	303	Cut	Ditch	1	0.75	0.15	Linear feature, Moderate sides, Sharp break of slope, Flat base, Orientation is E-W.
304	303	Fill	Ditch	1	0.75	0.1	Mid-grey, Silty Clay, Firm, Moderate stones and yellow clay patches.
305	303	Fill	Ditch	1	1.1	0.1	Mid-light orange, Clayey silt, Friable, Moderate small stones.
306	307	Fill	Ditch	1	0.75	0.15	Mid-brown, Clayey silt, Friable, Moderate small stones and chalk patches.
307	307	Cut	Ditch	1	0.75	0.15	Linear feature, Moderate sides, Sharp break of slope, flat base, Orientation is E-W.

<b>TRENCH 4</b>							
Figures				2, 3			
Plates				11, 12			
Trench Alignment:				NW-SE			
Length:				35m			
Width				1.8m			
				<b>NW End</b>		<b>SE End</b>	
Max Depth				0.8m		0.6m	
<b>Level of Natural (m AOD):</b>				13.88m		13.77m	
Context No	Cut	Type	Category	L (m)	W (m)	D (m)	Description
400	-	Layer	Topsoil	0	0	0.25-0.40	See (100)
401	-	Layer	Subsoil	0	0	0.20-0.40	See (101)
402	-	Layer	Natural	0	0		See (102)
403	404	Fill	Ditch	1	0.8	0.2	Mid-yellowish brown, Sandy silt, Friable, Occasional small stones, 1m (in slot) by 0.8m by 0.2.
404	404	Cut	Ditch	1	0.8	0.2	Linear feature, Moderate sides, Gentle break of slope, Concave base, Orientation is N-S.



## APPENDIX 2: OASIS FORM

OASIS ID: preconst1-313503

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### Project details

Project name Land West of Balsham Road, Fulbourn

Short description of the project Trial trench evaluation comprising 4 trenches. Trenches revealed a small number of undated ditches and one pit. The dark humic fills of the features suggests they are relatively modern in date and may represent post-medieval century drainage, boundary and horticultural features. None of the features are shown on available historic maps so it is possible that the features pre-date the late 19th century. Finds comprised a small number of butchered equid bones from a small ditch and modern pottery from the topsoil and subsoil. Two ceramic sherds dating to the Roman period were retrieved from the subsoil.

Project dates Start: 18-03-2018 End: 19-03-2018

Previous/future work No / Not known

Any associated project reference codes ECB5363 - HER event no.

Type of project Field evaluation

Monument type DITCH Post Medieval

Monument type DITCH Uncertain

Monument type PIT Uncertain

Significant Finds POTTERY Modern

Significant Finds POTTERY Roman

Significant Finds ANIMAL BONE Post Medieval

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### Project location

Country England

Site location	CAMBRIDGESHIRE SOUTH CAMBRIDGESHIRE FULBOURN Land at Balsham Road, Fulbourn
Study area	0.49 Hectares
Site coordinates	TL 5227 5536 52.17502044584 0.227094503791 52 10 30 N 000 13 37 E Point

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#### Project creators

Name of Organisation Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited

Project brief originator Gemma Stewart

Project design originator Pre-Construct Archaeology

Project director/manager Simon Carlyle

Project supervisor Christiane Meckseper

Type of sponsor/funding body Client

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#### Project archives

Physical Archive recipient Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeology Store

Physical Contents "Animal Bones"

Digital Archive recipient Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeology Store

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

Paper Archive recipient Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeology Store

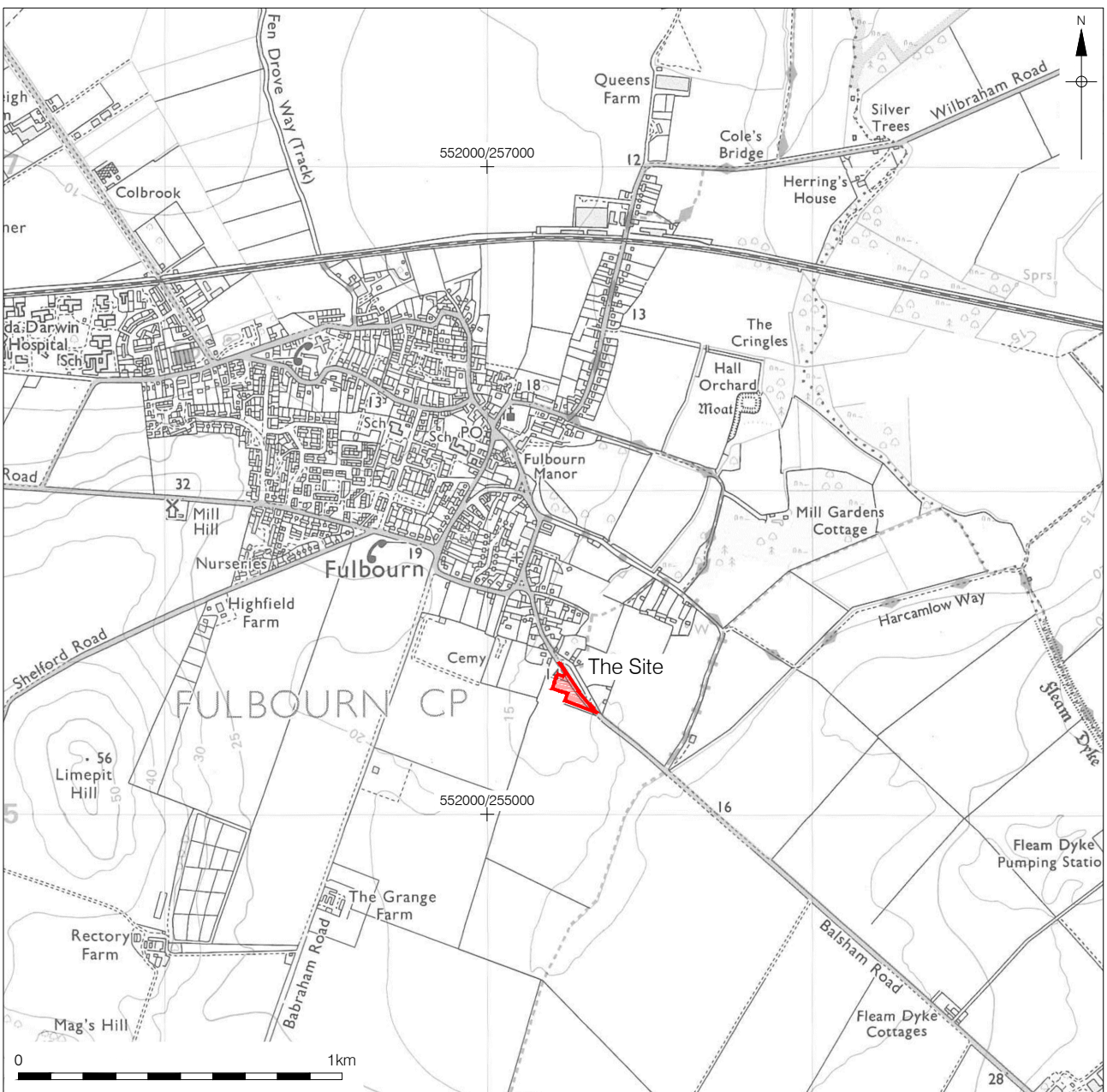
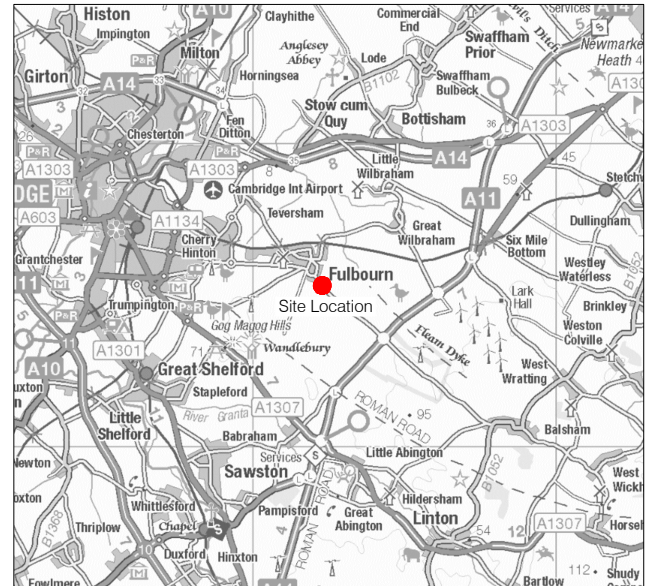
Paper Media available "Context sheet","Drawing","Plan","Report","Section","Unpublished Text"

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Entered by Christiane Meckseper (cmeckseper@pre-construct.com)

Entered on 5 April 2018

## **FIGURES**



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 03/04/18 MS

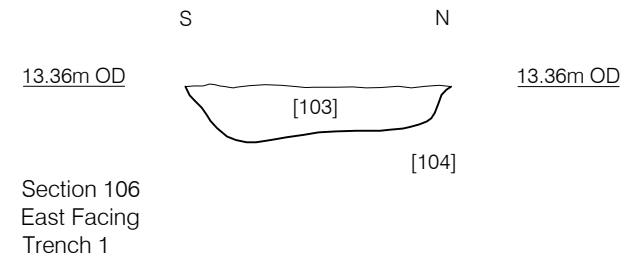
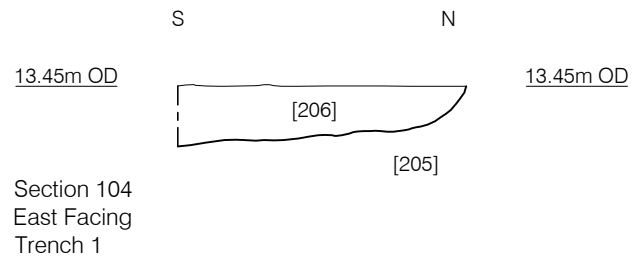
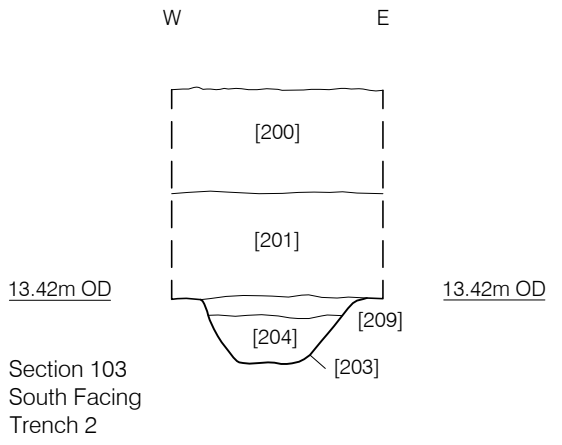
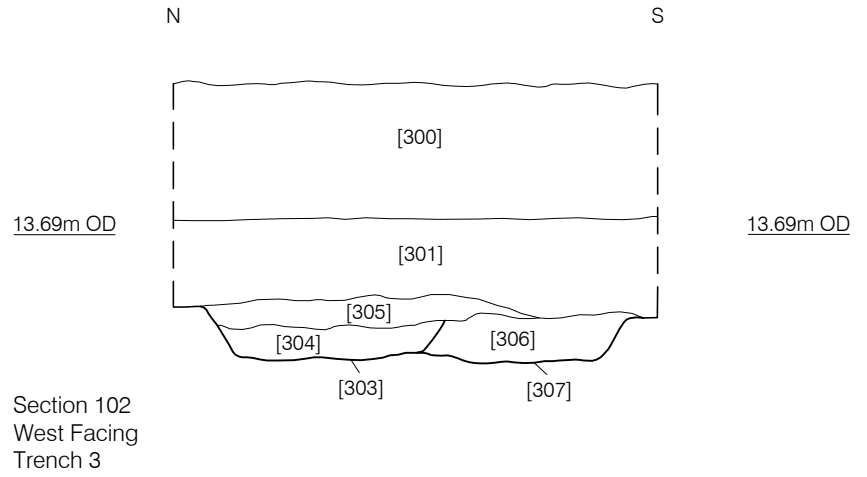
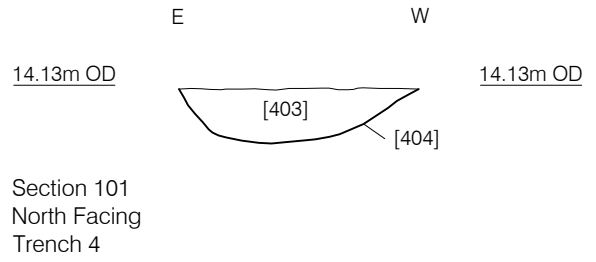
Figure 1  
 Site Location  
 1:2,000,000, 1:250,000 & 1:20,000 at A4



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Figure 2  
 Detailed Site Location and Trench Layout  
 1:1,250 at A4





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Figure 4  
Sections  
1:25 at A4



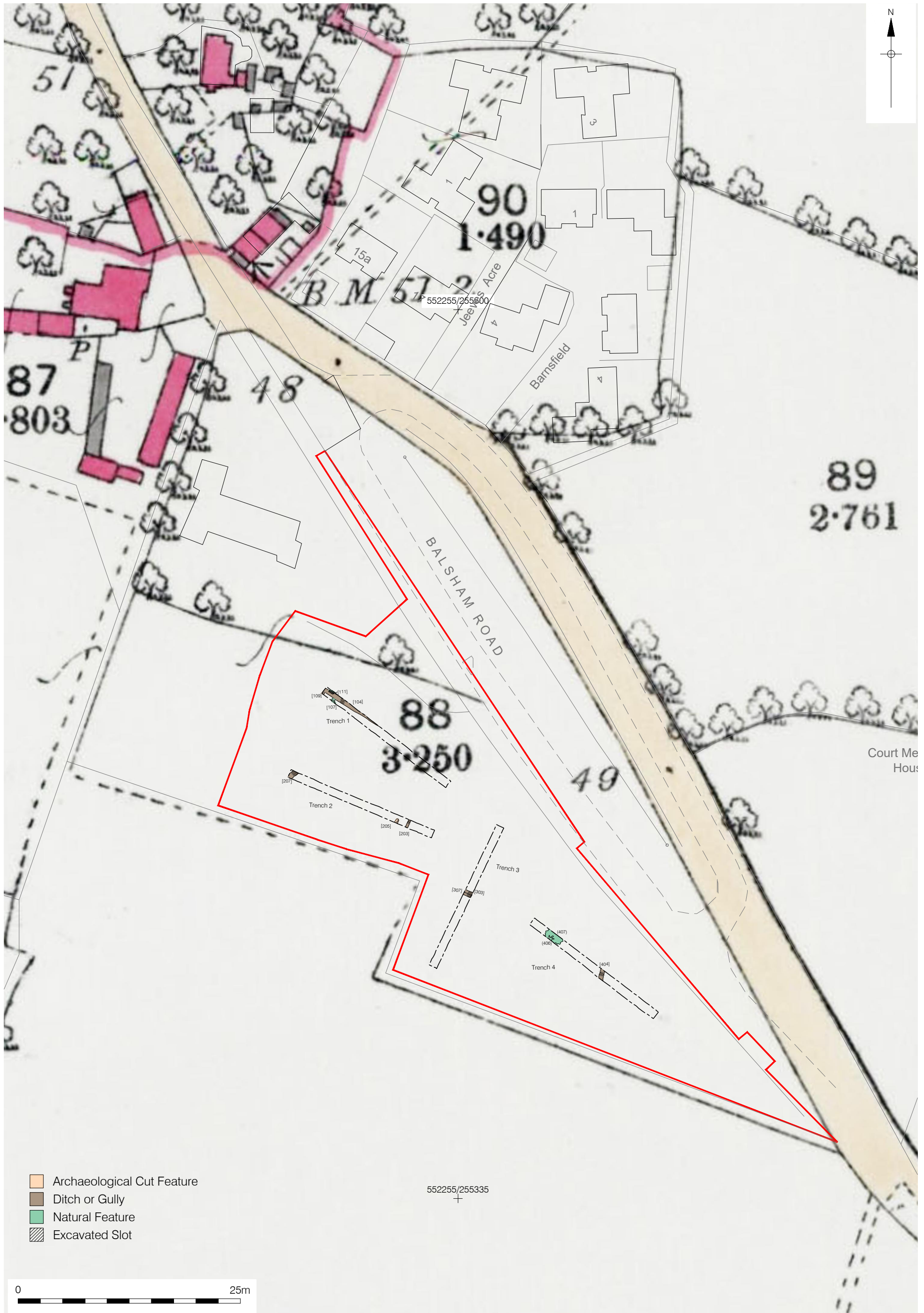




Plate 9: Trench 3 looking south



Plate 10: Trench 3 Ditches [303] and [307] looking west

## PLATES



Plate 1: The site, looking northwest



Plate 2: Trench 1, looking northwest



Plate 3: Trench 1 Ditch [104], looking northwest



Plate 4: Trench 1 Ditch [109], looking south



Plate 5: Trench 2, looking west



Plate 6: Trench 2 Dich [207], looking north



Plate 7: Trench 2 Ditch [203], looking north



Plate 8: Trench 2 pit [205], looking southwest



Plate 11: Trench 4 looking west



Plate 12: Trench 4 Ditch [404] looking south

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