

Archaeological Field Unit

**A Medieval Ditch and Earlier Features on Land
Adjacent to Hauxton
Road, Trumpington, Cambridge.**

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October 2000

Cambridgeshire County Council

Report No.177

Commissioned by RG Carter Projects Ltd.

**A Medieval Ditch and Earlier Features on Land Adjacent to
Hauxton Road, Trumpington, Cambridge.
TL 4450/5465**

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2000

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Report No177

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Summary

Between the 6th March 2000 and the 29th March 2000 the Archaeological Field Unit (AFU) of Cambridgeshire County Council undertook the excavation of two areas on a parcel of land located at the junction of Hauxton Road/Maris Lane, Trumpington, Cambridge (TL 4450 5465).

The first phase of activity took the form of a series of narrow ditches and postholes on north/south and east/west alignments, which divided the landscape into enclosed areas, and a number of pits. These early fenced enclosures were superseded by larger, more complex, ditched enclosures, which may have been used for the keeping of livestock in phase 2. The paucity of artefactual evidence from the first two phases of the enclosure system does not allow for an accurate date but residual Roman pottery and Niedermendig lava-quern suggests an early or middle Saxon date can be suggested.

The third phase took the form of a large ditch of medieval date, which contained a decorated bone comb handle of the 14th century. The function of the ditch was not readily apparent due to its location at the edge of the site.

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1 INTRODUCTION

Between the 6th March 2000 and the 29th March 2000 the Archaeological Field Unit (AFU) of Cambridgeshire County Council (CCC) undertook the excavation of two areas on a parcel of land located at the junction of Hauxton Road/Maris Lane, Trumpington, Cambridge (TL 4450 / 5465). Area 1 (TL 4450 / 5465) covered c 3750m sq, with Area 2 (TL 4494 / 5475) covering c 1100msq (Fig. 1). The work was commissioned by RG Carter Projects Ltd, prior to the construction of a new Waitrose Supermarket in response to a brief prepared by A Thomas of the Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeology Section (CAO). The excavation was carried out by staff members of the AFU in accordance with a specification prepared by Mark Hinman (AFU Project Officer) dated 21st February 2000.

Evidence recovered from the evaluation (Kenney & Hatton 2000) revealed a series of heavily leached features and demonstrated at least two phases of activity within the development area. This was used as the basis on which to define two areas of excavation as a mitigation strategy or 'preservation by record' before development commenced. The paucity of artefactual remains recovered from the evaluation did not allow an accurate date to be obtained for the features excavated, and therefore this determined one of the principle aims for the excavation which was to allow a large enough sample of the site to be planned and excavated in order to try and recover artefacts or material for dating purposes, as well as defining the character of the features on site.

Results from the evaluation have been incorporated into the main body of the excavation text.

Excavation revealed four phases of activity, the earliest of which consisted of the establishment and development of enclosures utilised for livestock. Lack of dateable artefactual material again proved problematic but has been interpreted as supporting evidence for the early-middle Saxon origins of the system. Later

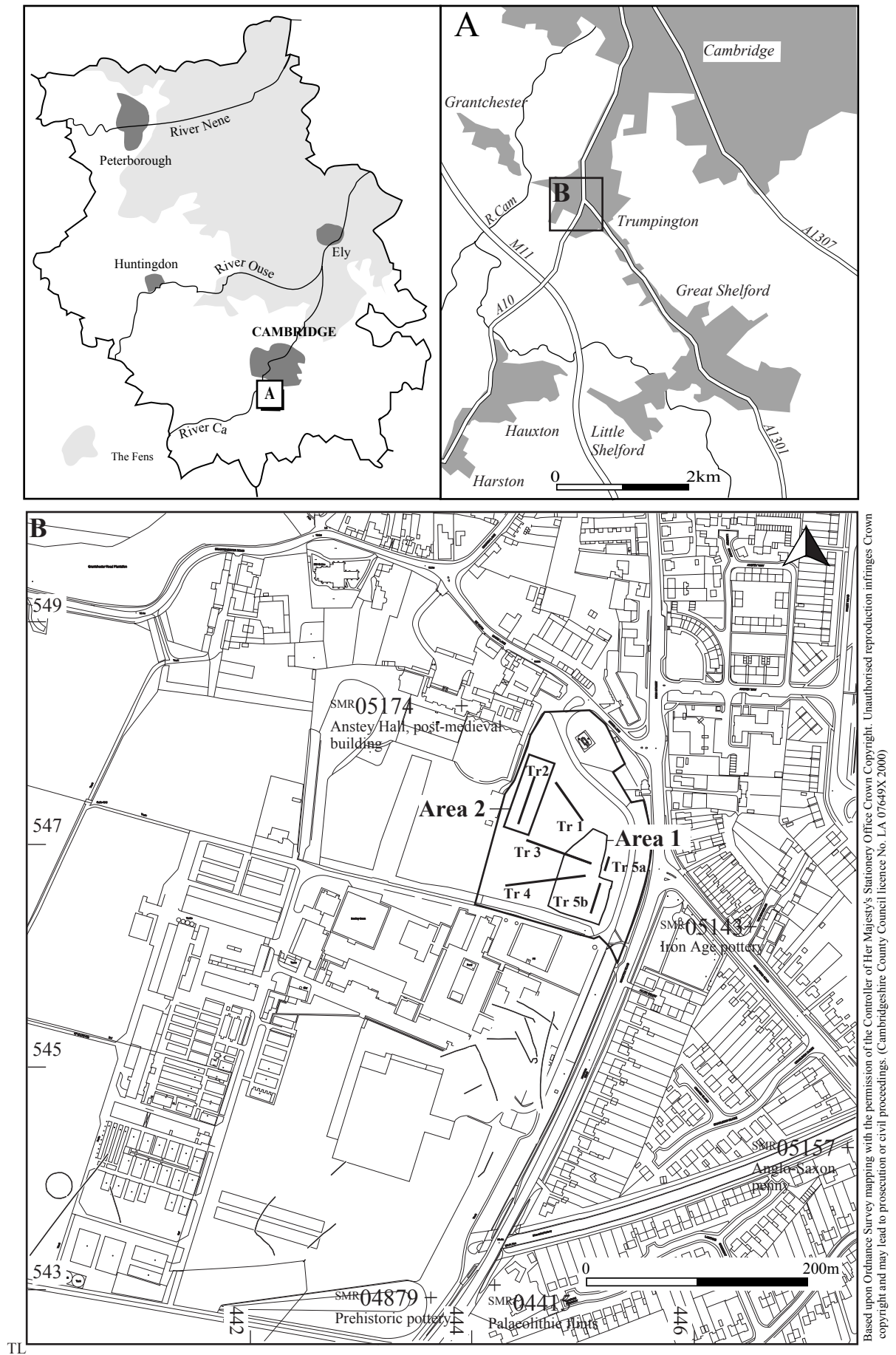


Figure 1 Site location showing position of evaluation trenches, excavation areas and cropmarks in the vicinity

activity consisted of a short length of medieval ditch containing a bone comb handle, with the final phase represented by a series of pits attributed to the military use of the site during and following World War II.

2 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

The site is located c 1km to the east of the present route of the River Cam, on Pleistocene Third Terrace gravels. The subject site was reasonably level at 15m OD contour. Removal of the topsoil (0.30m to 0.40m in depth) revealed silty sandy subsoil (0.28m to 0.48m in depth). Removal of the subsoil showed the geology across the site varied from silty gravels in the southern half of the site; moving north the geology changes to gravel, into which periglacial cracking was clearly evident.

Towards the most northerly point of the site removal of the topsoil and subsoil revealed sand silt that would appear to be the infilled course of a Palaeochannel.

3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Historical Background

Trumpington probably had its origins in the early Iron Age, near to the ford over the River Cam (VCH). The route through the ford, to Grantchester and beyond may have had earlier origins (Fox 1923) and certainly continued in use as a major route way into the medieval times. In 1086 the Domesday Book records that there were 33 peasants and 4 slaves. The church of St. Mary and St. Michael originally dedicated to St. Nicholas was established by 1200. Both Trumpington Hall and Anstey Hall are probably on or very close to the site of the former medieval Manor Houses.

At the time of the 1804 Inclosure Map (Fig.2) the area of land between the "River Grant" and Trumpington Road was called Hauxton Field and with the exception of two small parcels of land belonged to Christopher Anstey of

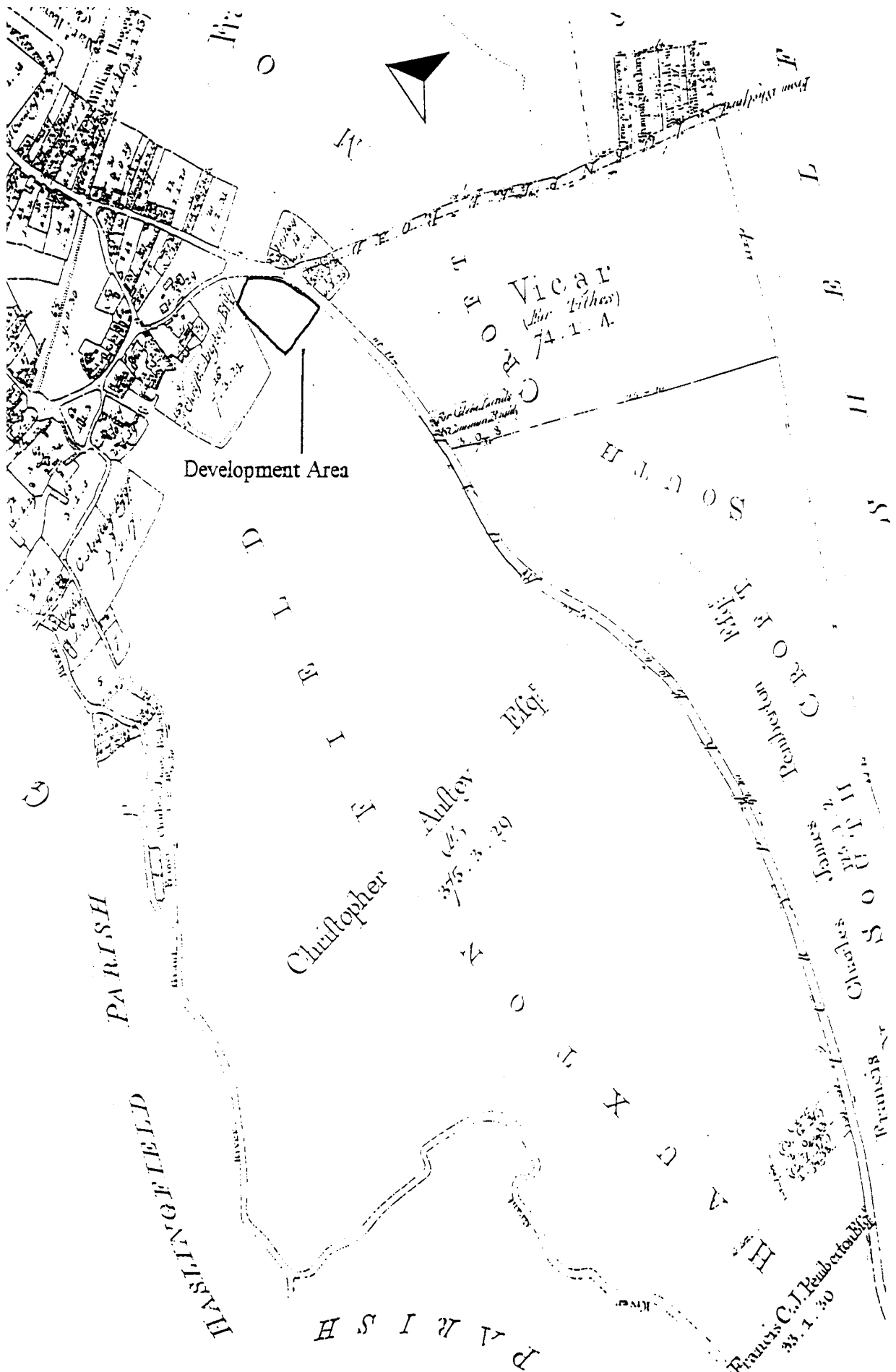


Figure 2 The Development Area as shown on the 1804 Inclosure Map

Anstey Hall (CRO R60/24/2/70 (a)). After enclosure was implemented in 1809, the field boundaries became as they are today. In about 1950 Anstey Hall Farm was acquired by the government as headquarters for the Plant Breeding Research Institute (now Plant Breeding International).

The Archaeological Landscape

The area to the south of modern day Cambridge is rich in archaeological evidence, which includes artefacts and archaeological sites ranging in date from the Mesolithic onwards. Early sites in the area include a causewayed enclosure and a bowl barrow at Little Trees Hill 5km ESE of the subject site (SM 24422, SMR 05056).

Palaeolithic flints were found in a quarry across the Hauxton Road to the SE of the excavation (SMR 04415) (Fig. 1). Flint scatters have been found 2km NW of the subject site (SMR 04738) and also to the SW (SMR 04376, a, b).

At a greater distance to the SE, numerous flint scatters and stray finds, including polished stone axes, have been found below Clark's Hill, to the north of Granham's Farm, Little Trees Hill, Wandlebury and the Gog Magog Golf Course (SMR 04882, 04880, 04893, 04791, 04891, 04892, 05058, 00969, 05059, 05016, 04851, 05012, 05011, 10944, 05088, 05052, 05017).

Of particular interest is the distribution of sites throughout the Iron Age. War ditches (SMR 04963) and Wandlebury (SM 24406, SMR 04636) lie in the east of this landscape, some 4km from the subject site. Westward of these sites is the recently discovered ritual site at Babraham Road, which has its origins in the Neolithic, but persists into the Iron Age (Hinman 1999, forthcoming). Further west settlement sites are known at Rectory Farm (SMR 04503a) and Hauxton Mill (SMR 04978). To the north of these, two further probable settlement sites lie SW of Trumpington itself (SMR 05112, 05130). About 2km to the NW, a cremation cemetery of the Late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age was found on the edge of Grantchester (SMR 04379), and a further settlement site (SMR 04800) lies 2km to the NE of the subject area, beneath the modern "New Addenbrookes" hospital.

There are also extensive crop-marks across a similar swathe of landscape to the north of Hauxton and great Shelford, and south-west of Trumpington, some of which have been positively dated to the Roman period (SAMs 57, 58, 74 and

75), and others that remain undated (SMR 08357, 08339, 08349). The Roman crop-marks differ in their alignments to other undated crop-marks in the same area, which have a similar alignment to the modern field boundaries. The implication of a later origin for these undated crop-marks may be misleading, however, as many of these boundaries betray ancient beginnings in their association with nearby prehistoric monuments and finds scatters (Hinman, pers comm).

It is worth noting that there is a distinct blank on the SMR map for approximately 500m north and north-west of Maris Lane/Grantchester Road. This area is parkland surrounding Trumpington Hall, with wooded areas which have therefore shown nothing on aerial photographs, whilst the lack of development has precluded chance finds being recovered which might be expected from fields under cultivation.

Archaeology in the Immediate Surroundings

Prehistoric

Mesolithic and later axes were found c. 900m SW of the study area, i.e. at the same location as Iron Age pottery and Roman buildings (see below, SMR 05112a).

During 1970 prehistoric pottery was recovered from land c. 700m SW of the study area, within the boundaries of Plant Breeding International, immediately adjacent to Hauxton Road (SMR 04879) (Fig. 1). Also in 1970, pottery and bone were found in a pit 100m SW of the latter (SMR 04414).

Iron Age

At a distance of c. 800m SW of the subject area, an excavation was carried out in 1969 on an Iron Age site seen as a crop-mark in aerial photographs since 1954 (SMR 05130). Iain Davidson of Selwyn College, Cambridge and Godfrey Curtis of the then Plant Breeding Institute jointly conducted the excavation, with the stated aim of assessing '*the economic potential of an area during the Iron Age*' (PCAS, 1973). They targeted the large ring feature seen in aerial photographs, and area excavation subsequently revealed three phases of a ditched enclosure, of which the earliest phase cut a narrow linear ditch on a different alignment. The dating of the earliest phase of the circular enclosure is based on a single undiagnostic sherd of Iron Age pottery, the date of which could not be refined further due to its size. The final phase of the circular

enclosure contained Roman pottery of the first century AD, as well as handmade Iron Age wares.

Iron Age pottery was also found in a gravel pit opposite the modern cemetery in Trumpington in 1907. A brooch of Halstatt II type found at Trumpington is thought to be related to the pottery (SMR 05143) (Fig. 1). At *c* 1.2km to the SW of the subject site, Iron Age pottery was found at SMR 05112b (see also Roman below).

More recently (Kenney, 2000) an archaeological evaluation was undertaken *c* 500m to the south of the Waitrose Site where a large number of features were identified. Quantities of pottery were recovered that have been dated to the Iron Age period, and a number provisionally dated to the Late Bronze Age/Iron Age transition. In addition, a group of postholes and an arc of a gully could indicate the presence of roundhouses.

Roman

Roman remains were found just west of the site (SMR 04878) in the grounds of Anstey Hall. At the same location foundations were found of at least two Roman buildings, a circular building of the second century and a winged building of the fourth century (SMR 05112); this was also the location of the Iron Age finds mentioned above.

Anglo-Saxon

A silver Anglo-Saxon penny of Edward the Confessor was found 300m south-east of the site, just to the south of the railway bridge on Shelford Road (SMR 05157) (Fig. 1). To the north-west of the Waitrose site, within the boundaries of Grantchester Village, earthworks were excavated revealing Anglo-Saxon features (SMR 4922). These features included evidence for a palisade and bank together with remains of dwelling (Grubenhaus).

Medieval

The thirteenth and fourteenth century church of St. Mary and St. Michael, Trumpington, lies 100m northwest of the site. In addition an Edward IV (1461-1483) silver long cross farthing (minted in Waterford, Ireland) was found adjacent to Trench 2 of the archaeological evaluation (Kenney and Hatton, 2000).

Post-Medieval

The Old House on the SE side of Church Lane, which lies 100m north-west of the subject site, has its origins in the sixteenth century (SMR 05091), and Anstey Hall itself dates from the late seventeenth century (SMR 05174) (Fig. 1).

Undated

Undated burials were found in the grounds of Anstey Hall (SMR 04878a).

4 METHODOLOGY

The two areas to be investigated were cleared of topsoil and subsoil by a 360° mechanical excavator using a 2m wide toothless ditching bucket, under the supervision of an archaeologist.

Area 1 covered *c* 3750msq, with Area 2 covering *c* 1100msq (Fig. 1).

The original strategy was to plan directly after machining, moving immediately onto excavation while features were fresh and sharply defined, but was modified to accommodate the requirements of CAO (additional cleaning and no excavation prior to production of a full site plan) and Carter Construction (delays and changes to the machining schedule).

The areas were cleaned by hand to aid feature and deposit recognition. After which a pre-excavation plan was produced. Features excavated (Fig. 3) were recorded using the AFU's standard recording system.

The ceramic assemblage was heavily abraded, consisting of a limited number of small, heavily abraded, non diagnostic sherds of Roman-British pottery. This limited assemblage of non diagnostic, residual sherds, was examined by AFU staff including Dr P Spoerry and M Hinman.

No environmental samples were taken from the various features excavated after consultation with Peter Murphy (English Heritage Regional Scientific Advisor) who considered the deposits to be poor from an environmental point of view.

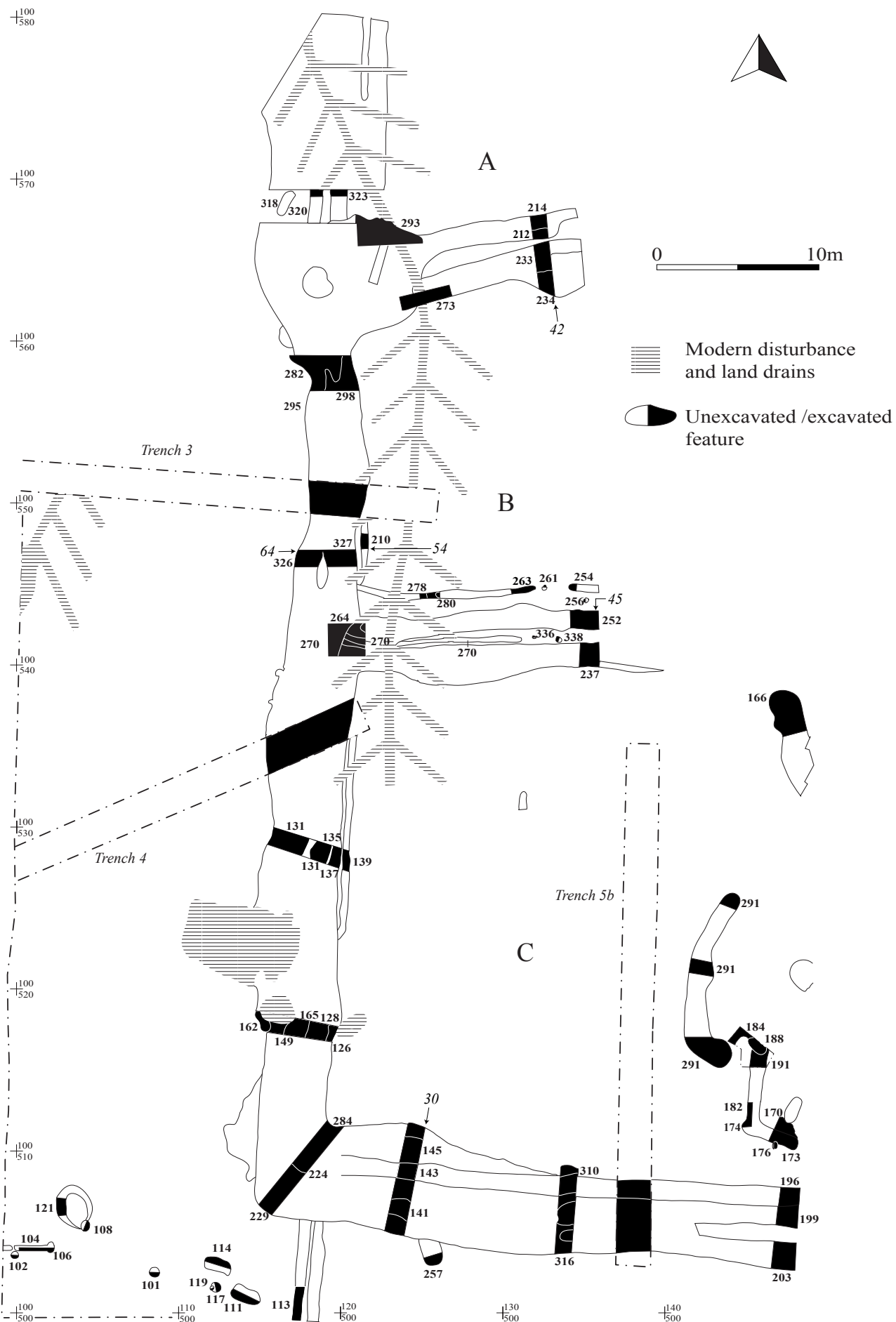


Figure 3 Plan of Area 1 showing excavated features in black. Sections shown in Figure 5 are referenced thus 30→

5 RESULTS

Excavation of Area 1 revealed topsoil depth to vary across the site being 0.40m thick at the southern end of the site, reducing gradually to 0.30m at the northern end. The depth of the subsoil across the site ranged between 0.48m at the southern end of the site reducing to 0.29m at approximately the centre of the area and again slightly increasing to 0.31m in depth at the northern end. Removal of the subsoil revealed four phases of activity (Fig. 3). The earliest phases could be distinguished through direct stratigraphic relationships only, since the ceramics recovered mainly consisted of heavily abraded residual material, unsatisfactory for dating purposes. Despite the paucity of dateable artefactual materials it is highly probable that the phases of activity excavated span at least 1400 years, from the early-middle Saxon period (circa 600 AD), with renewed activity in the medieval period, and finally further use in the Second World War (See Appendix 1 for detailed feature and deposit descriptions).

The investigation of Area 2 revealed no archaeological activity despite the fact that a number of possible ditches had been identified and excavated within this area during evaluation. Re-examination within the open area excavation clearly identified fall of these features as being of geological origin with no archaeological significance.

The results of the evaluation have been incorporated into the body of the excavation text.

PHASE 1

Enclosure, Pits, Postholes and Miscellaneous features.

Stratigraphically the earliest phase of activity on the site consisted of at least two shallow ditched enclosures and a number of pits (Fig. 4), all of which had been truncated in antiquity by the excavation of a multi-phased larger ditched enclosure (see Phase 2).

The ditches of the enclosures were oriented both north/south and east/west, with two of the ditches on the north/south alignment, **139** and **113** creating the western boundary of the enclosure system. Nine segments, **24**, **16** (identified in Trenches 4 and 3 during the evaluation phase) (Fig. 7) **113**, **139**, **210**, **254**, **263**, **270**, **278**, were excavated along the linear enclosure ditches (Figs. 4, 6 and 7, see Sections 19, 46). Excavation of the ditches revealed the width measurement to range between 0.38m and 0.60m and the depth measurement to range between 0.06m and 0.42m. There was evidence for re-cutting of one of the enclosure ditches where it was found that **280** cut the fill of **278** (Fig. 4). No artefacts were recovered from the excavation of the enclosure ditches.

Two of the ditches on the east/west alignment, **270** and **278**, were 1.5m apart running parallel to each other before turning in a northerly direction.

Ditch alignment **263**, although interrupted, continued eastwards, into the limit of excavation as **254**. The space between the two ditch-terminals was interpreted as an entranceway between two enclosed areas.

Although major truncation of the ditches had taken place (see Phase 2), it was still possible to determine that the ditches of Phase 1 conformed to a regular layout of rectilinear enclosures anticipating the alignment and layout of the more substantial Phase 2 enclosures (Fig. 3).

Pits

Pits **234**, (circular in plan, width of 2.4m x depth of 1.4m) and **257** (oval in plan width 1.25m x depth 0.40m) located near the north/east corner and adjacent to the southern boundary of the site respectively, have both been truncated by the later enclosure (Figs. 4 and 6, see Section 42).

Pit **234** contained occasional animal bone, from cattle and sheep. Although the pit could not be dated, it was stratigraphically earlier than enclosure ditch **233** (Phase 2, below), (Figs. 4 and 6, see Section 42). Similarly, ditch/pit **257** was earlier than enclosure ditch **141** (Phase 2, below). No indication of function could be gathered for either **234** or **257**

Miscellaneous Features

A number of features identified within the area of excavation are included

within Phase 1 although lack of datable evidence / stratigraphic relationships was problematic. The similarity of these feature fills compared with those of the Phase 1 enclosures provides the main basis for inclusion here.

These features were defined spatially into related groups and consisted of a number of discrete and inter-cutting features. The first group located in the south-west corner of the excavation area, consisted of one posthole **119** (circular in plan, width 0.23m, depth 0.08m) and, a small circular ditch, **121** (width 0.20m, depth 0.14m), circular pits, **101 102, 106, 108** and **117**, (which were found on excavation to have width measurements ranging between 0.50m and 0.60m and depth measurements ranging between 0.03m and 0.18m), and oval pits **111** (0.85m wide x 0.25m in depth).and **114** (0.80m wide x depth 0.16m) (Fig. 4).

The second group of features were identified in the vicinity of ditches **254, 263** and **270**, and included postholes **207, 256, 261, 336**, and **338**, which were found on excavation to have a width measurement ranging between 0.30m and 0.50m and the depth measurement ranged between 0.06m and 0.20m). These postholes were aligned on ditches **270** and **263**, suggesting that they may have housed uprights possibly indicating the presence of gate-posts (Fig. 4).

Posthole **207** (Figs. 4 and 6, see Section 54) contained fragments of heavily abraded residual Romano-British pottery. Although stratigraphically later than ditch **210** (Phase 1) (Figs. 3 and 6, see Section 54) it is possible that **207** is associated with postholes **261 et al**, and it is suggested, albeit tentatively, that fencing was used to define the first phase of enclosure on the site.

Phase 1 Summary

During this phase a series of enclosures were defined by narrow ditches, and postholes. It is suggested these represent the remains of fenced enclosures. The layout of these fenced enclosures would seem to inform the layout of the Phase 2 ditched system.

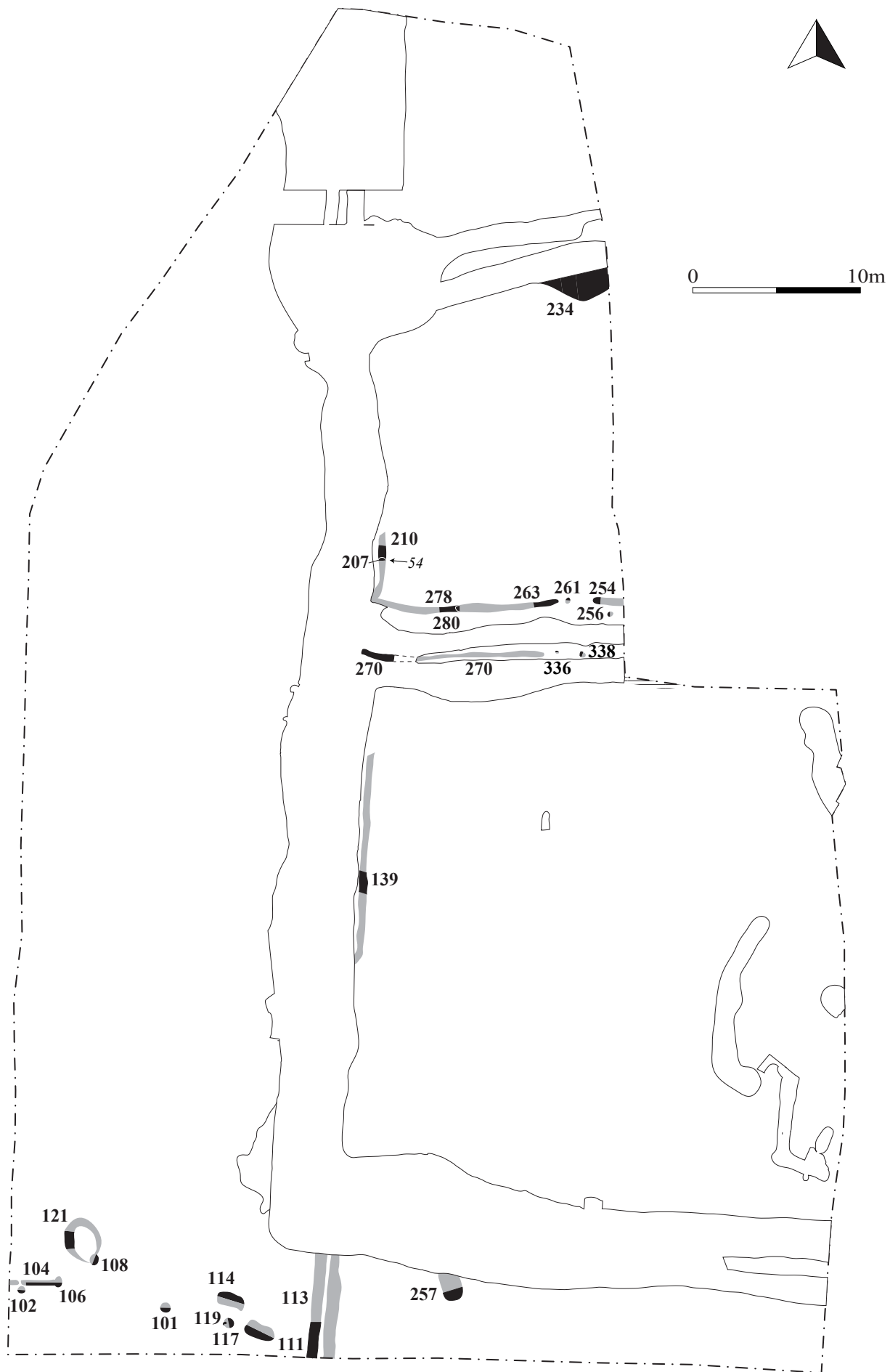


Figure 4 Phase I features shown in black (excavated) and tone (unexcavated).

PHASE 2

Enclosure and Internal Features

Phase 2 was characterised by the presence of a large enclosure system (Fig 5), elements of which had been re-cut on up to four separate occasions. Three enclosed areas (A, B and C) were defined by ditch cutting which had heavily truncated the earlier Phase 1 system, which observed the same layout.

To the north of Area C the geology gradually from sandy gravels to gravel. The change to a more stable geology is reflected in the reduced number of ditches present (Figs. 3 and 6, see Sections 45 and 64).

The finds associated with the ditched enclosures consisted of animal bone fragments (*Appendix 1*) and occasional sherds of very abraded pottery, together with fragments of *Niedermendig* lava quern stone imported from the Rhine valley, Germany (Welch 1992). Although the animal bone assemblage is rather small, it is significant. It indicates the presence of domestic animals consisting of pig, sheep/goat and horse. The distribution of the animal bone, within these large enclosures may suggest that the latter were used for the keeping of domestic livestock.

Stratigraphically the earliest surviving evidence for the enclosure system consisted of ditch cuts **128** (linear in plan, approximately 1.4m wide, 0.38m in depth), **145** (linear in plan, 0.70m in depth. Truncation prevents an accurate width measurement to be given), **284** (linear in plan, approximately 2.8m wide, 0.70m in depth) present within the south-west corner of enclosure C (Figs. 5 and 6, see Section 30). The northernmost extent of ditch **128** was difficult to define, due to the homogenous nature of the sandy fills within the re-cut enclosure sequence. Consequently the full extent of the initial stage of ditched enclosure is unknown.

Subsequently the enclosure appeared to have been re-cut at least three times as identified in the south-east corner of the site through ditches **38** (identified in Trench 5B during the evaluation phase) (Fig. 5 and 7), **196**, **199**, **203**, **310**, **341** and **316**, (linear in plan width measurements ranged between 2.14m and 3.8m and the depth ranging between 0.60m and 0.80m). Within the south-west corner of the site the number of ditch re-cuts increased to five and included: **141**, **143**, **145** (see above), **152**, **154**, **224**, **229**, **230**, **231**, **284** (linear in plan, width

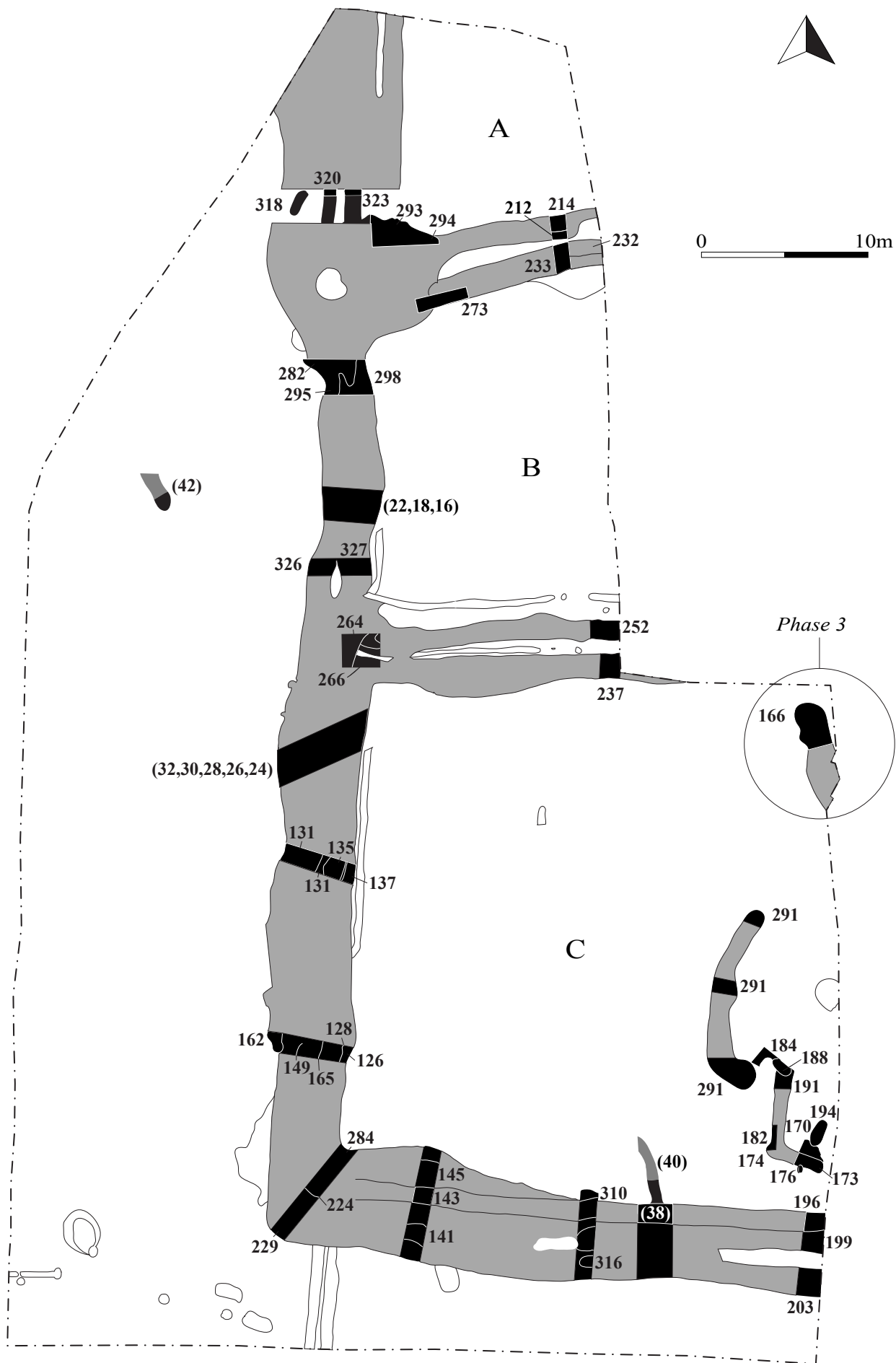


Figure 5 Phase 2 and 3 features shown in black (excavated) and tone (unexcavated). Features recorded in evaluation trenches are shown thus (40)

measurements ranged between 1.1m and 3.1m and the depth ranging between 0.50m and 0.88m). The occasional more targeted refurbishment of the ditch was indicated by the presence of **156** (1m wide and 0.44m in depth) and, **342** which could not be accurately measured due to truncation by **156** (Figs. 5 and 6, see Section 30).

Approximately 40m north of the south-west corner of the enclosure the number of ditch re-cuts remains at five and included **126, 128, 149, 162, 165, 129, 131, 133, 135, 137** (linear in plan width measurements ranged between 0.90m and 2.14m and the depth ranging between 0.18m and 0.75m) (Fig. 5).

Further north see the number of re-cuts reduced to four. These features were identified and excavated within Trench 4 of the evaluation phase (Fig. 5). These included **26, 28, 30, 32** (linear in plan, width measurements ranged between 0.80 and 1.8m and the depth ranging between 0.30m and 0.72m) (Fig. 7). To the north of Trench 4 the enclosure ditch system is further reduced to two and included **264** and **270, 326** and **327, 18** and **22** (identified in Trench 3 of the evaluation phase), **295** and **298, 320** and **323** (linear in plan width measurements ranged between 0.80 and 1.40m and the depth ranging between 0.50m and 0.74m) (Figs. 5 and 7).

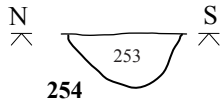
Ditch **318**, (linear in plan, 1.5m wide and 0.52m in depth) may represent localised maintenance of the **320 / 323** ditch line. Due to the homogeneous nature of the ditch fills the stratigraphic relationship between **318** and **320** could not be identified.

Ditches **237** (linear in plan, 1.74m wide and 0.72m in depth) and **252** (linear in plan, 1.36m wide and 0.60m in depth) ran parallel to **145** and were perpendicular to **284/128**. They represented the west/east boundary between enclosed spaces B and C. Due to disturbance caused by modern drainage channels, it was not possible to ascertain whether the two ditches were contemporary and as a result, whether they may have been associated chronologically with the primary enclosure ditch **145** or represented later additions to the enclosure system (Fig. 5).

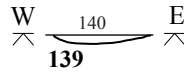
Towards the north-eastern corner of the excavation two ditches, **214** (linear in plan, 1m wide and 0.52m in depth) and, **233** (linear in plan, 1m wide and 0.90m in depth) on an west/east alignment, represented the boundary between Areas A and B (Figs. 5 and 6, see Section 42).

Phase 1

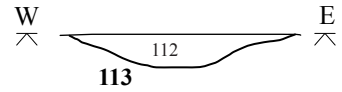
Section 46



Section 29

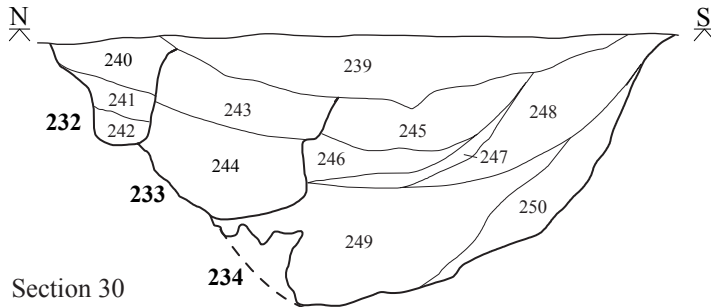


Section 19

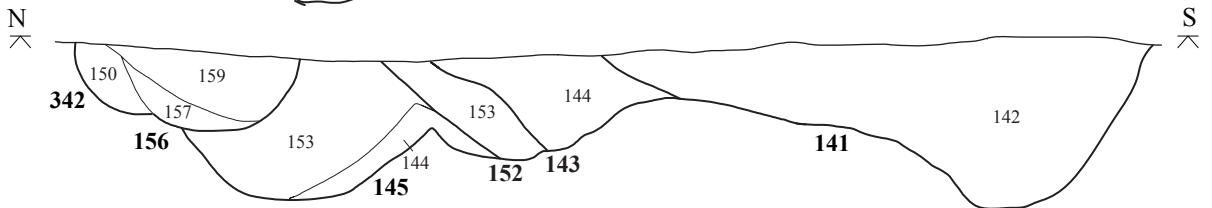


Phase 2

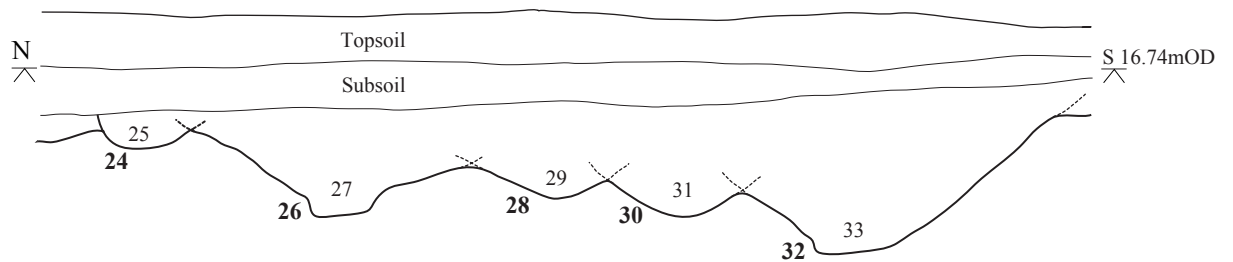
Section 42



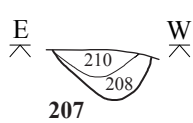
Section 30



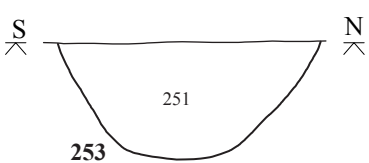
(Trench 4)



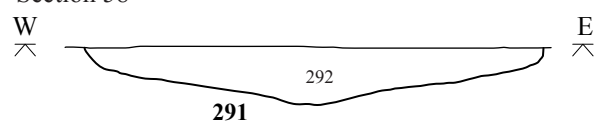
Section 54



Section 45



Section 58



Section 64

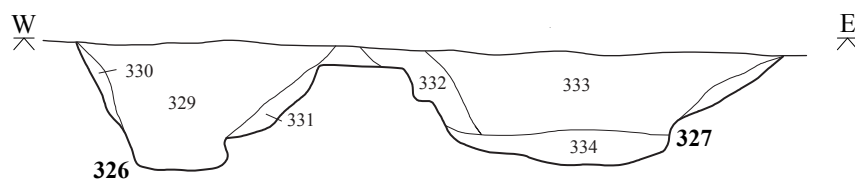


Figure 6 Sections (The section from evaluation Trench 4 is included here for comparison)

A small ditch **232** (linear in plan, 0.66m wide and 0.54m in depth) was stratigraphically later than enclosure ditch **233** indicating the final episode of re-cutting associated with the enclosure ditch system of Phase 2 (Fig. 5).

A small ditch **212** (linear in plan, 0.46m wide and 0.10m in depth), was identified running parallel to ditch **214**. Due to the absence of surviving stratigraphic evidence, it was not possible to establish the relationship between the two features (Fig. 5).

Despite surface cleaning and subsequent excavation of feature **293** (circular in plan, 10m wide and 1.32m in depth)(Fig. 5), located at the northern end of the site it was not possible to define the stratigraphic relationship between **293** and the Phase 2 enclosure system. The position of **293** effectively obscured the stratigraphic link between the north/south aligned enclosure ditches **326, 327, 295, 298, 320, 323** and the enclosure ditches **273** (linear in plan, 0.60m wide and 0.48m in depth) and **294** (linear in plan, 0.38m in depth), aligned east/west (Figs. 5 and 6, see Section 64).

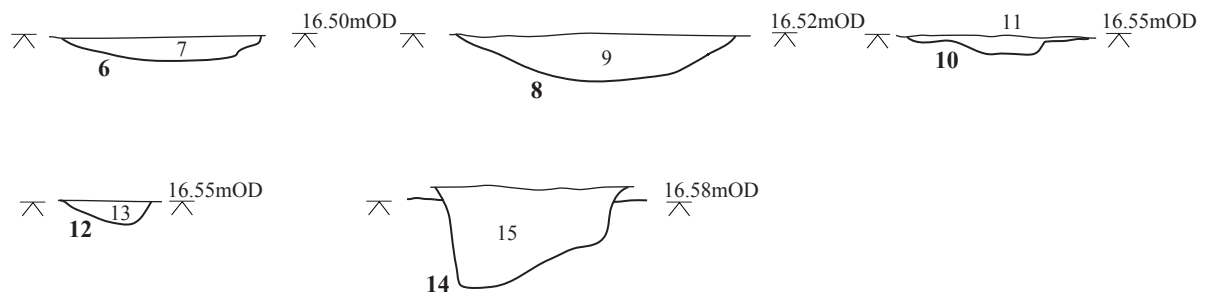
Upon excavation pit **293** was found to contain layers of naturally sorted gravel deposits but no artefactual evidence (Fig. 10). The positioning of **293** at the junction of the east-west/north-south enclosure ditches suggests it may have been cut for either water storage or an aid to drainage within the enclosure system, perhaps acting as a sump on the north west corner of Enclosure B.

Internal Features Within the Phase 2 Enclosure System

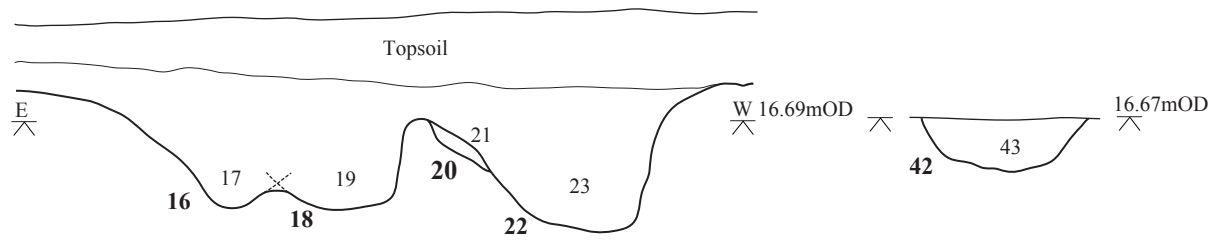
The only enclosed space to contain contemporary internal features was Area C (Fig. 5). Inclusion within the phase is due to similarity of feature fills with those of the Phase 2 enclosure system including the presence of occasional faunal remains and sherds of heavily abraded Romano-British pottery.

The features present consisted of a curvilinear ditch of unknown function, **291**, through which three segments were excavated (Figs. 5 and 6, see Section 58). The excavated segments revealed the width measurement to range between 2.38m and 1.6m and a depth measurement ranging between 0.43m and 0.35m. Contained within the ditch deposits were faunal remains including horse, pig and cattle teeth (*Appendix 1*).

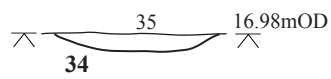
Trench 2



Trench 3



Trench 4



Trench 5b

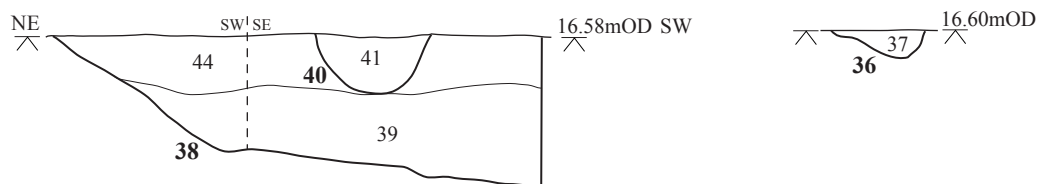


Figure 7 Sections from evaluation trenches

Located immediately to the east of **291** were a series of inter-cutting features consisting of pits **170** (1.2m wide and 0.36m in depth), **184** (2.7m wide and 0.28m in depth), postholes **176** (0.40m wide and 0.16m in depth) and ditches, **191** (same as **182, 174, 173**) (Fig. 5). On excavation only pit **188** (Fig. 5) produced finds in the form of animal bones (*Appendix 1*). Although a relative stratigraphic sequence could be determined for this cluster of inter-cutting features, it was not possible to ascribe an interpretative usage to any of them.

Phase 2 Summary

Re-cutting of the initial enclosure ditch **145/284/128** took place on at least four separate occasions, each time marginally increasing the internal extent of Area C. The main reason for the continual re-cutting has to be attributed to the nature of the underlying geology at the southern end of Area 1. The presence of natural silty sand at this location would have been subject to more rapid erosion, demanding a greater degree of maintenance than those ditches situated on the gravel towards the northern limit of excavation.

The duration of use of the enclosure system is unknown, however similarities in the layout of the Phase 1 and Phase 2 features suggests continuity of development from fenced enclosures to a more substantial ditched system. A change in use may have provided the impetus for the change in the nature of enclosure although the lack of sufficient artefactual materials precludes any further examination of this possibility.

PHASE 3

Medieval Ditch

Ditch **166** (Fig. 5) (curvilinear in plan, 1.6m wide and 0.40m in depth), extending into the eastern edge of the excavated area, contained fills 167 and 168 which were markedly darker in colour than any other deposits within the excavation area and contained significant artefactual assemblages. Fill 168 contained a large quantity and variety of animal bone (*Appendix 1*) and a bone comb handle dated to the 14th century (Fig. 7). The artefactual assemblage supports the excavator's view that the (none-leached) dark organic fill indicated that **166** was one of the latest features on-site. The function of ditch **166** is not

readily apparent being located next to and under the eastern baulk.

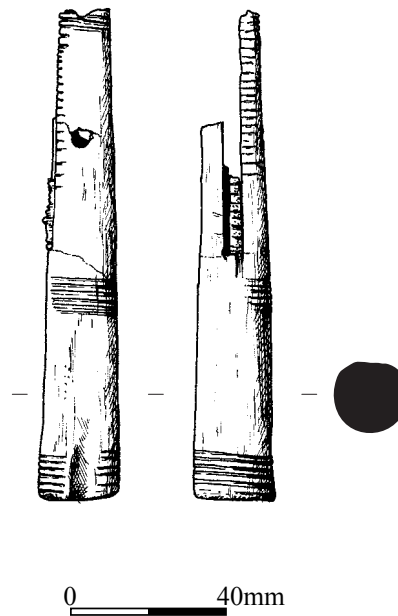


Figure 8 Fourteenth Century Bone comb

PHASE 4

Post Medieval

A number of modern features were also identified on-site (Fig. 3). These features included three irregularly shaped pits containing unidentifiable fragments of ironwork (not retained) which were located towards the southern end of Area 1. These pits were possibly associated with the army camp, which according to local knowledge was known to have existed on the site both during and after World War II. The field drains across the northern portion of the site were associated with the later usage of the site by the Plant Breeding Institute.

7 CONCLUSION

Features on the site indicate four phases of activity. The first phase of activity took the form of a series of narrow ditches on north/south and east/west alignments, which divided the landscape into enclosed areas. Postholes following the alignment of these enclosures, combined with the shallow and often ephemeral nature of the ditches has been taken as an indicator that initially, land was enclosed by fencing. Associated features included pits and additional postholes whose function was not readily apparent, and the absence of artefactual evidence did not allow a definite date to be assigned. The early enclosure was superseded by a larger ditched enclosure system that was re-cut on several occasions, each time increasing the size of the interior of one of the three enclosed areas.

The date for the construction of the enclosure systems appears elusive due to the paucity of datable material recovered through excavation. These enclosures could reasonably be attributed to almost any period from the later Iron Age to the post medieval as the layout is not diagnostic of any particular period. The ceramic materials recovered from the Phase 2 enclosure are certainly residual and consist entirely of heavily abraded Romano-British pottery. This material was found in association with a range of faunal remains indicative of the exploitation of a range of farmyard species including cattle, sheep, pigs and horses (Baxter, Appendix 1). Additional artefactual material recovered included a significant number of lava quern fragments, which although abraded, did not appear to have been subjected to the same degree of exposure as the more heavily worn ceramics. When the assemblage is considered as a whole we are clearly looking at a date for deposition during the later Roman period at the earliest. The general paucity of all types of artefactual material is not normally indicative of field systems associated with farmsteads of the Romano-British period. The poor condition of the pottery, and the significant presence of relatively well preserved lava quern fragments, combined with direct faunal evidence for farmstead related activity, are more commonly associated with activity during the early, and perhaps middle Saxon periods. Broadly comparable assemblages have been recovered from enclosure ditches on past excavations within the county (e.g Manor Farm, Harston. Malim, 1993, Hillside Meadows, Fordham. C Mould 1998) where sunken featured buildings and other settlement related features were found in association with morphologically similar enclosure ditches.

Additional excavation, particularly beyond the eastern limit of excavation adjacent to enclosure C, would have been highly desirable but unfortunately was not possible on this occasion.

The subject site would have been an attractive location for settlement given its proximity to a major east-west routeway and crossing point of the River Cam. This is highlighted by the proximity of the site to the village core of Trumpington. The location of the site in relation to this ancient routeway is reminiscent of the positioning of the Defensive earthwork excavated by John Alexander at Grantchester (Alexander and Trump 1972). These may be seen, albeit tentatively, as elements of settlement nuclei which have subsequently developed into the present villages of Trumpington and Grantchester (T Malim *Pers Comm.*). The recent excavations have served to highlight once again the difficulties inherent in the identification of the predominantly aceramic settlements of the earliest Anglo Saxon inhabitants. Traditionally this situation has been compounded by difficulties in distinguishing Iron Age and early Anglo-Saxon ceramics (where present) although the results from an increasing number of excavations attributable to these periods in recent years is beginning to address this issue. The Waitrose site forms a useful addition to the growing corpus of data on the potential characteristics of Anglo Saxon settlement on the local and perhaps regional level (Fig. 9).

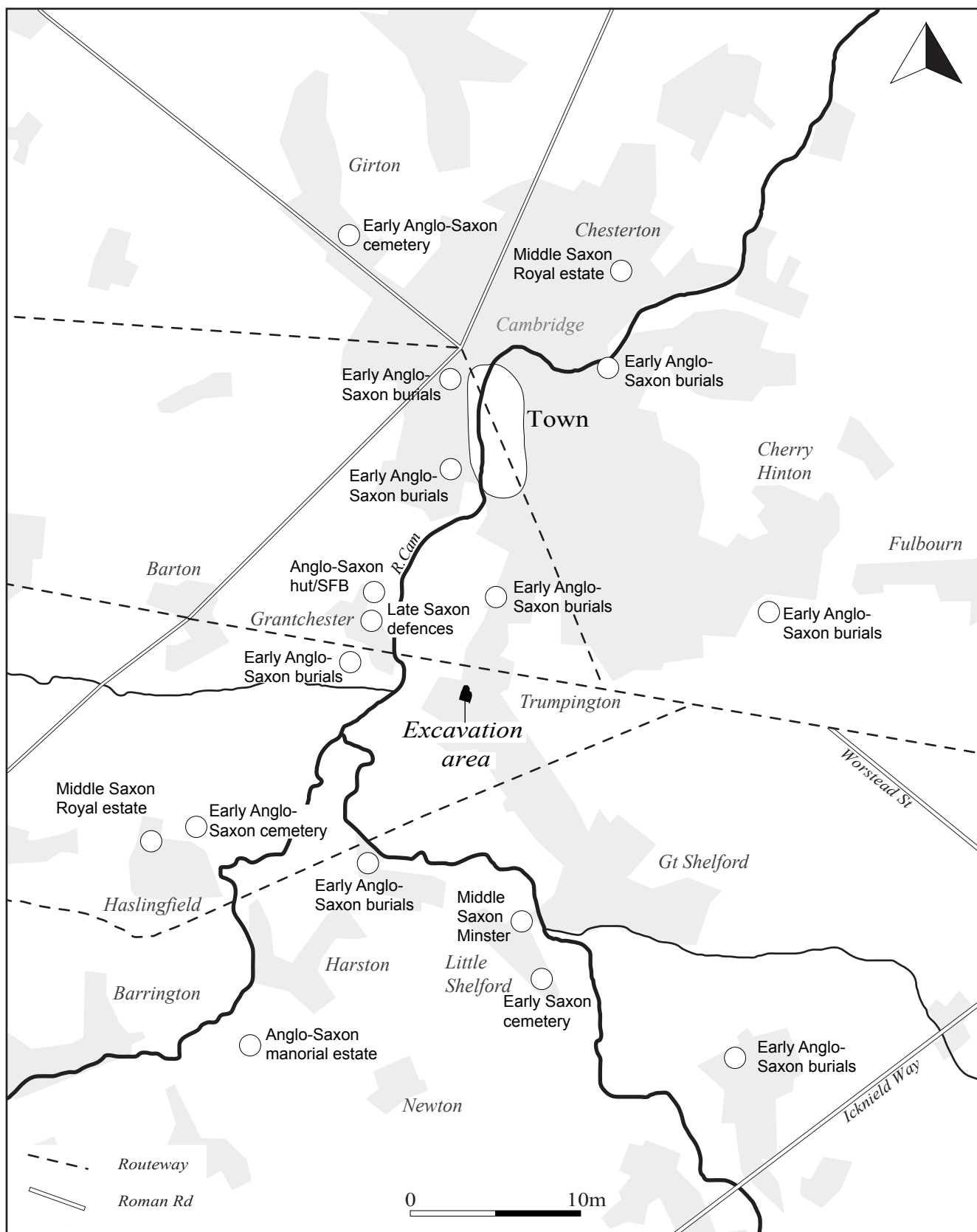


Figure 9 Map showing evidence from the Saxon period



Plate I General view of excavation (from the Northeast)



Plate IIIa West facing section across Phase 2 boundary ditch system (ditch 145 and 143)



Plate IV Archaeologist explaining the site (ditch 310 from the South)



Plate II North facing section through large pit 293 showing different phases of deposition



Plate IIIb East facing section across phase 2 boundary ditch system (ditch 143 and 145)



Plate V Site tour being given by an archaeologist (from East Northeast)

Figure 10 Photographs of the excavations

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The author would like to thank RG Carter Projects Ltd for commissioning the work, in particular Peter Golding, and for the kind use of their on-site accommodation during the excavation. Thanks are also due to site staff: Tony Baker, Rebecca Casa-Hatton, Alison Cameron, Phil Church, Graeme Clarke, James Pixley and Sally Dicks all of whom worked extremely hard. Mark Hinman edited the report and Jon Cane produced the illustrations. This project was carried out in response to a brief drawn up by Andy Thomas of Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeology Office.

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APPENDIX 1

Report on the Animal Bones from Hauxton Road, Trumpington, Cambridgeshire
(CAM HR 00)

22.05.2000

Ian L. Baxter BA (Hons) MIFA

Introduction

A total of 93 identifiable fragments of animal bone with a weight of 3Kg were recovered from the site. This is a tiny assemblage, which precludes detailed analysis. However, the assemblages from the main Boundary Ditch and Curvilinear Ditch [166], comprising 33% and 26% respectively of the site total, are tabulated for comparative purposes in Tables 1 and 2, and a catalogue by context of all identified animal bones is appended to this report. The state of preservation of the animal bone was in general fairly good and ranged from poor to good. Dating is problematic, consisting of a few abraded sherds of Romano-British pottery from the Boundary Ditch and a bone artefact from Curvilinear Ditch [166]. At present the Boundary Ditch is thought to be Roman/Saxon and Curvilinear Ditch [166] around C11th-12th AD (Mark Hinman and Bob Hatton pers. comms.).

Methods

Bone was compared with reference material in the collection of the author and published descriptions.

All identifiable bone was recorded. Vertebrae, rib fragments and long bone shaft fragments were recorded as Large Mammal, Medium Mammal, Medium/Small Mammal and Small Mammal. Pathological and non-pathological traits have been noted along with mandible wear stages (MWS) *sensu* Grant (1982). Measurements of bones and teeth have only been taken where these can indicate the taxonomy, size or age of an animal. These measurements are based on von den Driesch (1976) and Levine (1982). Juvenile ovicaprid teeth and mandibles have been identified to species using the criteria of Payne (1985), and adult postcrania using those of Boessneck (1969).

Notes on the Species

Cattle

Cattle fragments are the most numerous species in both the Boundary Ditch and Curvilinear Ditch [166]. Cattle and Large Mammal fragments also comprise the most numerous elements in Quarry Pit [234]. Unfortunately few cattle bones are measurable and little impression can be gained of the size or age profile. A cattle mandible fragment from Curvilinear Ditch [166] (168) has P₃ in full wear but P₂ and

P₄ absent. These seem to have been lost during the animal's life rather than congenitally absent, as there is extensive new bone formation on the sites of the former alveoli and a depression on the outer surface of the mandible in the region of P₄ suggestive of the site of an old abscess.

Sheep/Goat

The remains of sheep/goat are second only to those of cattle in the Boundary Ditch and Curvilinear ditch [166]. Of the elements that can be identified to species only sheep are present. Mandibles with deciduous dentition are three times as frequent as those of older animals (3:1). A calcaneum and an astragalus from Quarry Pit [234] (246) came from sheep approximately 58cm and 59cm high at the withers based on the multiplication factors of Teichert (1975). Both of these bones are burnt but appear unaffected by shrinkage. Metallic calculus deposits were noted on the teeth of a sheep mandible from Boundary Ditch [128] (127). This is prevalent on sheep/goat teeth, and to a lesser extent cattle teeth, in Cambridgeshire at all periods. While the exact causes are unknown diet and heredity are certainly involved and the condition has strong regional bias (Keith Dobney pers comm.).

Pig

Pig remains are generally less frequent than those of cattle and sheep/goat. They consist exclusively of gnathic and cranial elements with a high proportion of loose teeth. Young animals are in a majority, as would be expected of a species exclusively reared for its meat. A lower I₂ from Boundary Ditch [252] (251) has abnormal wear on its inner surface caused by crowding with the adjacent I₁.

Horse

All the equid remains seen belong to horses or ponies (*Equus caballus*). An M³ found on the surface at grid reference 130/500 came from an animal approximately 6 years old by comparison with modern New Forest ponies of known age (Levine 1982). A full set of upper incisors, probably originating from a fragmented premaxilla, found in Curvilinear Ditch [291] (292) came from a horse aged between 4 and 5 years (Barone 1980).

Canids

A left Mc.IV from the fore paw of a dog approximately 51cm high at the shoulder, based on the multiplication factors of Clark (1995), was found in Boundary Ditch [229] (230). An innominate fragment from a similarly sized dog was recovered from Curvilinear Ditch [166] (168). A distal tibia fragment belonging to a somewhat smaller dog or fox (*Vulpes vulpes*) was found in Boundary Ditch [327] (333). This is fox sized but could belong to either taxon.

Goose

Two goose bones were recovered: a sternum fragment from Curvilinear Ditch [166] (168) and a furcula fragment from Boundary Ditch [218] (219). These are similar in size to the wild greylag (*Anser anser*) and probably originate from domestic birds.

Discussion and Conclusion

There is insufficient material to draw more than general conclusions about the site, but it would seem to be part of a farmstead raising and exploiting the usual range of farmyard animals, cattle, sheep, pigs, horses, dogs and also geese. No incontrovertible evidence of wild species was recovered. There are no significant differences between the assemblages recovered from the possibly Romano-British/Saxon Boundary Ditch and the putative 11th-12th century Curvilinear Ditch [166].

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Table 1. Boundary Ditch: Number of Identifiable fragments of bones of each Species (NISP)

Taxon	Total
Cattle (<i>Bos</i> f. domestic)	9
Sheep/Goat (<i>Ovis/Capra</i> f. domestic)	6
Sheep (<i>Ovis</i> f. domestic)	(3)
Pig (<i>Sus</i> f. domestic)	2
Horse (<i>Equus caballus</i>)	1
Dog (<i>Canis familiaris</i>)	1
Dog/Fox (<i>Canis/Vulpes</i>)	1
Goose (cf. <i>Anser</i> sp.)	1
Large Mammal	7
Medium Mammal	2
Small/Medium Mammal	1
Total	31

Table 2. Curvilinear Ditch [166]: NISP

Taxon	Total
Cattle (<i>Bos</i> f. domestic)	5
Sheep/Goat (<i>Ovis/Capra</i> f. domestic)	3
Sheep (<i>Ovis</i> f. domestic)	(1)
Pig (<i>Sus</i> f. domestic)	2
Horse (<i>Equus caballus</i>)	2
Dog (<i>Canis familiaris</i>)	1
Goose (cf. <i>Anser</i> sp.)	1
Large Mammal	4
Medium Mammal	5
Small Mammal	1
Total	24

“Sheep/Goat” also includes the specimens identified to species. Numbers in parentheses are not included in the total.

CAM HR 00 Hauxton Road, Trumpington, Cambridgeshire

Catalogue of animal bones by context

Surface Finds 110/500

Cattle rt. Innominate frag.

Pig 2x lower dI1

Pig lower dI2

Surface Finds 130/500

Horse lt. Upper M3 - crown height 773

Cattle 2x MT shaft frag.

Large Mammal vertebra arch frag.

(23) Trench 3

Cattle prox. MC frag.

Sheep/Goat dist. Tibia UM

(37) Trench 5B

Cattle lt. Astragalus

(127) [128] Boundary Ditch

Sheep lt. Mandible frag. MWS [j]f- *metallic calculus*

(130) [129] Boundary Ditch

Cattle dist. Lt. Tibia frag. F

(136) [135] Boundary Ditch

Cattle frontal frag.

(142) [141] Boundary Ditch

Sheep/Goat prox. Lt radius frag.

(164) [165] Boundary Ditch

Large Mammal femur shaft frag.

(167) [166] Curvilinear Ditch

Large Mammal rib frag.

(168) [166] Curvilinear Ditch

Goose sternum frag.

Dog rt. Innominate frag.

Horse dist. Lt. Tibia frag. F

Horse prox. Mt.II frag.

Cattle rt. Maxilla frag. dP3

Cattle upper M1 H/W

Cattle upper M2 S/W

Cattle lt. Mandible frag. P3

Cattle tibia shaft frag.

Pig upper rt. I1 germ

Pig lower I1

Sheep rt. Mandible frag. dP2-M2 MWS [g]fV

Sheep/Goat axis - post. Epiph. Unfused

Sheep/Goat lt. Radius shaft frag.

Large Mammal vertebra centrum frag. Epiph. Unf.

Large Mammal 2x long bone shaft frags

Medium Mammal lumbar vertebra - epiphs unf.

Medium Mammal 2x long bone shaft frags

Medium Mammal 2x rib frags

Small Mammal thoracic vertebra arch and spine frag.

(189) [188] Posthole

Medium Mammal long bone shaft frag.

(201) [199] Boundary Ditch

Large Mammal vertebra frag.

(217) [214] Boundary Ditch

Large Mammal rib frag.

Medium Mammal rib frag.

(219) [218] Boundary Ditch

Goose furcula frag.

Cattle lt. Innominate frag. F

Cattle tibia shaft frag.

Sheep lt. Mandible frag. dP4-M2 MWS [m]ge-

(230) [229] Boundary Ditch

Cattle prox. MC frag.

Dog lt. Mc.IV F GL) 636

Small/Medium Mammal rib frag.

(235) [237] Boundary Ditch

Horse dist. Rt. Femur frag. F

Sheep rt. Frontal frag. + horncore base

Large Mammal 2x vertebra centra frags

Large Mammal long bone shaft frag.

(245) [234] Quarry Pit

Cattle tibia shaft frag.

Sheep/Goat MT shaft frag.

(246) [234] Quarry Pit

Cattle prox. Rt. Radius + ulna frag.

Cattle prox. Tibia frag.

Cattle prox. MT frag.

Cattle sacrum frag.

Sheep rt. Calcaneum F GL) 510 *burnt*

Sheep lt. Astragalus GLI) 262 *burnt*

Sheep/Goat lt. Calcaneum frag. F

Sheep/Goat tibia shaft frag.

Sheep/Goat prox. MT frag.

Large Mammal lumbar vertebra epiphs unf.

Large Mammal 2x vertebra arch frags

(251) [252] Boundary Ditch

Cattle scapula frag.

Pig rt. Frontal frag.

Pig lower I2 with abnormal wear on inner surface due to crowding with I1

Sheep/Goat lt. Mandible frag. P2-M3 MWS (g)ggf

Sheep/Goat MT shaft frag. - split

Large Mammal long bone shaft frag.

(265) [264] Ditch

Cattle prox. Rt. Radius UM
Large Mammal rib frag.

(292) [291] Curvilinear Ditch

Horse lt. & rt. Upper I1-3
Cattle rt. Upper M2 H/W
Pig lower lt. I2 germ
Pig lower C frag. *Female*
Pig lt. Mandible frag. dP4 MWS [m]--C
Large Mammal rib frag.
Medium Mammal 3x long bone shaft frags

(329) [326] Boundary Ditch

Cattle lt. Ulna frag.
Cattle rt. Centrotarsale
Large Mammal rib frag.

(333) [327] Boundary Ditch

Dog/Fox dist. Lt. Tibia frag. F Bd) 153
Cattle prox. Lt. Radius frag.

(168) [166] Curvilinear Ditch

Goose sternum frag.
Dog rt. Innominate frag.
Horse dist. Lt. Tibia frag. F
Horse prox. Mt.II frag.
Cattle rt. Maxilla frag. dP3
Cattle upper M1 H/W
Cattle upper M2 S/W
Cattle lt. Mandible frag. P3
Cattle tibia shaft frag.
Pig upper rt. I1 germ
Pig lower I1
Sheep rt. Mandible frag. dP2-M2 MWS [g]fV
Sheep/Goat axis - post. Epiph. Unfused
Sheep/Goat lt. Radius shaft frag.
Large Mammal vertebra centrum frag. Epiph. Unf.
Large Mammal 2x long bone shaft frags
Medium Mammal lumbar vertebra - epiphs unf.
Medium Mammal 2x long bone shaft frags
Medium Mammal 2x rib frags
Small Mammal thoracic vertebra arch and spine frag.

(189) [188] Posthole

Medium Mammal long bone shaft frag.

(201) [199] Boundary Ditch

Large Mammal vertebra frag.

(217) [214] Boundary Ditch

Large Mammal rib frag.
Medium Mammal rib frag.

(219) [218] Boundary Ditch

Goose furcula frag.
Cattle lt. Innominate frag. F
Cattle tibia shaft frag.
Sheep lt. Mandible frag. dP4-M2 MWS [m]ge-

(230) [229] Boundary Ditch

Cattle prox. MC frag.
Dog lt. Mc.IV F GL) 636
Small/Medium Mammal rib frag.

(235) [237] Boundary Ditch

Horse dist. Rt. Femur frag. F
Sheep rt. Frontal frag. + horncore base
Large Mammal 2x vertebra centra frags
Large Mammal long bone shaft frag.

(245) [234] Quarry Pit

Cattle tibia shaft frag.
Sheep/Goat MT shaft frag.

APPENDIX 2

Context List

Context	Cut	Catagory	Type	Function	Description
100	101	Fill	Posthole		Brown , sandy silt
101	101	Cut	Posthole		Circular, Dia. 0.48m
102	102	Cut	Pit		Circular, Dia. 0.54m
103	102	Fill	Pit		Dark yellowish brown, silt
104	104	Cut	Ditch		Linear, E-W, Dia 0.35m x D 2.5m
105	104	Fill	Ditch		Dark yellowish brown, silt
106	106	Cut	Pit		Circular, Dia 0.5m x D 0.18m
107	106	Fill	Pit		Dark yellowish brown, silt
108	108	Cut	Posthole		Oval, Dia 0.6m x D 0.19m
109	108	Fill	Posthole		Yellowish brown, sity sand
110	111	Fill	Pit		Brown, silty sand
111	111	Cut	Pit		Oval, Dia 0.85m x D 0.25m
112	113	Fill	Gully		Brown, silty sand
113	113	Cut	Gully		Linear, N-S, Dia 0.65m x D 0.1m
114	114	Cut	Pit		Oval, Dia 0.80m x D 0.16m
115	114	Fill	Pit		Mid grey brown, sandy silt
116	114	Fill	Pit		Mid red brown, sandy silt
117	117	Cut	Pit		Circular, Dia 0.54m x D 0.1m
118	117	Fill	Pit		Mid grey brown, silty sand
119	119	Cut	Pit		Circular, Dia 0.23m x D 0.08m
120	119	Fill	Pit		Mid grey brown, silty sand
121	121	Cut	ditch		Curvilinear, Dia 0.2m x D 0.14m
122	121	Fill	ditch		Curvilinear, Dia 0.2m x D 0.14m
123	124	Fill	Pit		Brown, silty sand
124	124	Cut	Pit		Sub-oval, Dia 1.5m x D 0.18m
125	126	Fill	Ditch		Brown, silty sand
126	126	Cut	Ditch		Linear, N-S, Dia 0.5m x D 0.1m
127	128	Fill	Ditch		Yellowish brown, silty sand
128	128	Cut	Ditch	Boundary	Linear, N-S, Dia1.4m x D 0.38m
129	129	Cut	Ditch	Boundary	Rectilinear, N-S, Dia 1.02m x D 0.46m
130	129	Fill	Ditch		Dark yellowish brown, silt
131	131	Cut	Ditch	Boundary	Rectilinear, N-S, Dia 0.78m x D 0.31m
132	131	Fill	Ditch		Dark yellowish brown, silt
133	133	Cut	Ditch		Rectilinear, N-S, Dia 0.20m x D 0.08m
134	133	Fill	Ditch		Dark yellowish brown, silt
135	135	Cut	Ditch	Boundary	Rectilinear, N-S, Dia 0.1m x D 0.25m
136	135	Fill	Ditch		Dark yellowish brown, silt
137	137	Cut	Ditch	Boundary	Rectilinear, N-S, Dia 0.93m x D 0.16m
138	137	Fill	Ditch		Dark yellowish brown, silt
139	139	Cut	Gully		Rectilinear,N-S, Dia 0.50m x D 0.06m
140	139	Fill	Gully		Dark yellowish brown, silt
141	141	Cut	Ditch	Boundary	Linear, E-W, Dia 3.1m x D 0.88m
142	141	Fill	Ditch		Dark yellowish brown, sand
143	143	Cut	Ditch	Boundary	Rectilinear, E-W, Dia 1.3m x D 0.50m

144	143	Fill	Ditch		Light olive brown, sand
145	145	Cut	Ditch	Boundary	Linear, E-W, Dia 1.15 x D 0.30m
146	145	Fill	Ditch		Yellowish brown, sand
147	128	Fill	Ditch		Brownish yellow, sandy silt
148	149	Fill	Ditch		dark yellowish brown, silty sand
149	149	Cut	Ditch	Boundary	Linear, N-S, Dia 0.80m x D 0.20m
150	151	Fill	Pit		Dark yellowish brown, silty sand
151	151	Cut	Pit		Circular, Dia 2.14m x D 0.74m
152	152	Cut	Ditch		Linear, E-W, Dia 0.85m x D 0.50m
153	152	Fill	Ditch		Brownish yellow, sand
154	154	Cut	Ditch	Boundary	Linear, E-W, Dia 1.6m x D 0.80m
155	154	Fill	Ditch		Light olive brown, sand
156	156	Cut	Ditch		Linear, E-W, Dia 0.70m x D 0.40m
157	156	Fill	Ditch		Light olive brown, sand
158	158	Cut	Ditch		Linear, E-W, Dia 1m x D 0.40m
159	158	Fill	Ditch		Light olive brown, sand
160	154	Fill	Ditch		Light olive brown, sand
161	162	Fill	Ditch		Dark yellowish brown, silty sand
162	162	Cut	Pit		Oval, Dia 0.46m x D 0.30m
163	151	Fill	Pit		Dark yellowish brown, silty sand
164	165	Fill	Ditch		Dark yellowish brown, silty sand
165	165	Cut	Ditch	Boundary	Linear, N-S, Dia 1.26m x D 0.32m
166	166	Cut	Ditch		Curvilinear, Dia 1.60m x D 0.40m
167	166	Fill	Ditch		Mid orange brown, silty sand
168	166	Fill	Ditch		Mid brown, silty sand
169	166	Fill	Ditch		Mid/dark brown, sandy silt
170	170	Cut	Pit		Complex, Dia 1.2m x D 0.36m
171	170	Fill	Pit		Mid grey brown, sandy silt
172	170	Fill	Pit		Mid red brown, sandy silt
173	173	Cut	Ditch		Curvilinear, Dia 0.80m x D 0.20m
174	173	Fill	Ditch		Greyish brown, sandy silt
175	173	Fill	Ditch		Reddish brown, sandy silt
176	176	Cut	Posthole		Oval, Dia 0.40m x D 0.16m
177	176	Fill	Posthole		Orange brown, sandy silt
178	176	Fill	Posthole		Light greyish brown, sandy silt
179	179	Cut	Pit		Curvilinear, Dia 0.82m x D 0.20m
180	179	Fill	Pit		Mid grey brown, sandy silt
181	179	Fill	Pit		Light yellow grey brown, sandy silt
182	182	Cut	Ditch		Linear, N-S, Dia 1.12m x D 0.12m
183	182	Fill	Ditch		Mid orange brown, sandy silt
184	184	Cut	Pit		Complex, Dia 2.70m x D 0.28m
185	184	Fill	Pit		Light orange grey, sandy silt
186	186	Cut	Pit		Complex, Dia 2.70m x D 0.28m
187	186	Fill	Pit		Light orange grey, sandy silt
188	188	Cut	Posthole		Oval, Dia 1.10m x D 0.48m
189	188	Fill	Posthole		Greyish brown, sandy silt
190	188	Fill	Posthole		Reddish brown, sandy silt
191	191	Cut	Ditch		Linear, N-S, Dia 1.12m x D 0.12m
192	191	Fill	Ditch		Mid orange brown, sandy silt
193			Layer		Olive brown, silty sand
194	194	Cut	Modern		N/A

			disturb'		
195	194	Fill	Ditch		N/A
196	196	Cut	Ditch	Boundary	Linear, E-W, Dia 2m x D 1.02m
197	196	Fill	Ditch		Mid grey brown, sandy silt
198	196	Fill	Ditch		Light grey, silt
199	196	Fill	Ditch	Boundary	Linear, E-W, Dia 2.30m x D 0.86m
200	199	Fill	Ditch		Light grey, sandy silt
201	199	Fill	Ditch		Dark grey brown, sandy silt
202	199	Fill	Ditch		Mid orange grey, sandy silt
203	203	Cut	Ditch	Boundary	Linear, E-W, Dia 2.14m x D 0.60m
204	203	Fill	Ditch		Dark greyish brown, silty sand
205	203	Fill	Ditch		Light orange grey, Sandy silt
206	203	Fill	Ditch		Mid orange brown, Silty sand
207	207	Cut	Posthole		Circular ?, Dia 0.50m x D 0.25m
208	207	Fill	Posthole		Mid brown, silty sand
209	207	Fill	Posthole		Mid orange, silty sand
210	210	Cut	Ditch		Linear, N-S, Dia 0.42m x D 0.15m
211	210	Fill	Ditch		Mid brown, silty sand
212	212	Cut	Gully		Linear, E-W, Dia 0.46 x D 0.10m
213	212	Fill	Gully		Mid orange, sandy gravel
214	214	Cut	Ditch	Boundary	Linear, E-W, Dia 1m x D 0.52m
215	214	Fill	Ditch		Mid brown, silty sand
216	214	Fill	Ditch		Orange, sand
217	214	Fill	Ditch		Mid brown, sandy silt
218	218	Cut	Ditch	Boundary	Linear, N-S, Dia 2.2m x D 0.74m
219	218	Fill	Ditch		Dark yellowish brown, silty sand
220	220	Cut	Pit		Unclear, Dia 0.76m x D 0.44m
221	220	Fill	Pit		Dark yellowish brown, silty sand
222	222	Cut	Ditch	Boundary	Linear, N-S, Dia 1.04m x D 0.30m
223	222	Fill	Ditch		Yellowish brown, silty sand
224	224	Cut	Ditch	Boundary	Linear, E-W, Dia 1.60m x D 0.50m
225	224	Fill	Ditch		Brownish orange, sand
226	224	Fill	Ditch		Reddish brown, silt
227	224	Fill	Ditch		Greyish brown, silty sand
228	224	Fill	Ditch		Reddish brown, sandy silt
229	229	Cut	Ditch	Boundary	Linear, E-W, Dia 2.40m x D 0.70m
230	229	Fill	Ditch		Greyish brown, sandy silt
231	229	Fill	Ditch		Root fill
232	232	Cut	Ditch		Linear, E-W, Dia 0.66m x D 0.54m
233	233	Cut	Ditch	Boundary	Linear, E-W, Dia 1m x D 0.90m
234	234	Cut	Pit	Quarry	Circular, Dia 2.40m x D 1.40m
235	237	Fill	Ditch		Mid yellowish brown, sandy silt
236	237	Fill	Ditch		Yellowish brown, silty sand
237	237	Cut	Ditch	Boundary	Linear, E-W, Dia 1.74m x D 0.72m
238	238	Cut	Pit		E-W, Dia 2.40m x D 0.40m
239	238	Fill	Pit		Dark grey brown, silty sand
240	232	Fill	Ditch		Dark grey brown, silty sand
241	232	Fill	Ditch		Dark grey brown, silty sand
242	232	Fill	Ditch		Mid grey brown, silty sand
243	233	Fill	Ditch		Mid grey, sandy silt
244	233	Fill	Ditch		Dark grey brown, silty sand

245	234	Fill	Pit	Quarry	Mid/dark brown, silty sand
246	234	Fill	Pit	Quarry	Dark brown grey, silty sand
247	234	Fill	Pit	Quarry	Mid orange grey, sandy silt
248	234	Fill	Pit	Quarry	Mid grey brown, silty sand
249	234	Fill	Pit	Quarry	Dark grey brown, silty sand
250	234	Fill	Pit	Quarry	Mid orange brown, sandy silt
251	252	Fill	Ditch		Mid brown, sandy silt
252	252	Cut	Ditch	Boundary	Linear, E-W, Dia 1.36m x D 0.60m
253	254	Fill	Ditch		Mid brown, sandy silt
254	254	Cut	Ditch		Linear, E-W, Dia).58m x D 0.28m
255	256	Fill	Posthole		Mid grey brown, Sandy silt
256	256	Cut	Posthole		Circular, Dia 0.42m x D 0.10m
257	257	Cut	Ditch		Linear, N-S, Dia 1.25m x D 0.40m
258	257	Fill	Ditch		Mid orange brown, sandy silt
259	257	Fill	Ditch		Mid brown, sandy silt
260	261	Fill	Posthole		Mid reddish brown, sandy silt
261	261	Cut	Posthole		Circular, Dia 0.30m x D 0.06m
262	263	Fill	Ditch		Light reddish brown, sandy silt
263	263	Cut	Ditch		Linear, E-W, Dia 0.43m x D 0.13m
264	264	Cut	Ditch		Linear, N-S, Dia 1.90m x D 0.66m
265	264	Fill	Ditch		Reddish brown, sandy silt
266	266	Cut	Ditch		Linear, N-S, Dia 0.70m x D 0.48m
267	266	Fill	Ditch		Greyish brown, sandy silt
268	268	Cut	Ditch		Linear, E-W, Dia 0.54m x 0.49m
269	268	Fill	Ditch		Reddish brown, sandy silt
270	270	Cut	Ditch		Linear, E-W, Dia 0.44m x D 0.42m
271	270	Fill	Ditch		Mid brown, sandy silt
272	270	Fill	Ditch		Reddish brown, silty sand
273	273	Cut	Ditch	Boundary	Linear, E-W, Dia 0.60m x D 0.48m
274	273	Fill	Ditch		Dark grey brown, silty sand
275	273	Fill	Ditch		Dark grey brown, silt
276	273	Fill	Ditch		Mid orange, sandy silt
277	273	Fill	Ditch		Mid orange, gravel
278	278	Cut	Ditch		Linear, E-W, Dia 0.38m x D 0.45m
279	278	Fill	Ditch		Mid brown, silty sand
280	280	Cut	Ditch		Linear, E-W, Dia 0.51m x D 0.25m
281	280	Fill	Ditch		Mid brown, silty sand
282	282	Cut	Ditch		Oval, Dia 3.54m x D 1.3m
283	282	Fill	Ditch		Mid grey brown, sandy silt
284	284	Cut	Ditch	Boundary	Linear, E-W, Dia 2.80m x D 0.70m
285	284	Fill	Ditch		Reddish brown, silt
286	282	Fill	Ditch		Brown, sandy silt
287	282	Fill	Ditch		Brownish grey, sandy silt
288	282	Fill	Ditch		Yellowish brown, silty sand
289	282	Fill	Ditch		Mid grey brown, sandy silt
290	282	Fill	Ditch		Mid brown, sandy silt
291	291	Cut	Ditch		Curvilinear, Dia 2.36m x D 0.36m
292	291	Fill	Ditch		Grey brown, sandy silt
293	293	Cut	Pit	Quarry	Oval, Dia 2.76m x D 1.32m
294	294	Cut	Ditch		Linear
295	295	Cut	Ditch		Linear, N-S, 1.30m x D 0.74m

296	295	Fill	Ditch		Brown, sandy silt
297	295	Fill	Ditch		Mid grey brown, sandy silt
298	298	Cut	Pit		Oval, Dia 0.80m
299	299	Cut	Ditch		Linear, N-S, Dia 1.30m x D 0.30m
300	299	Fill	Ditch		Brown, sandy silt
301	294	Fill	Ditch		Mid brown, sandy silt
302	293	Fill	Ditch	Quarry	Mid grey brown, sandy silt
303	293	Fill	Ditch	Quarry	Mid grey brown, clayey sandy silt
304	293	Fill	Ditch	Quarry	Light creamy yellow, gravelly sand
305	293	Fill	Ditch	Quarry	Mid orange brown, silty sand
306	293	Fill	Ditch	Quarry	Light creamy yellow, gravelly sand
307	293	Fill	Ditch	Quarry	Mid brown, sandy silt
308	293	Fill	Ditch	Quarry	Light creamy yellow, gravelly sand
309	293	Fill	Ditch	Quarry	Mid brown, sandy silt
310	310	Cut	Ditch	Boundary	Linear, E-W, Dia 2.60m x D 0.80m
311	310	Fill	Ditch		Dark olive grey brown, silt
312	310	Fill	Ditch		Orange brown, sandy silt
313	310	Fill	Ditch		Grey brown, silt
314	310	Fill	Ditch		Orange brown, silt
315	310	Fill	Ditch		Olive brown, silt
316	316	Cut	Ditch	Boundary	Linear, E-W, Dia 3.80m x D 0.80m
317	316	Fill	Ditch		Reddish brown, silt
318	318	Cut	Pit	Boundary	Linear, N-S, Dia 1.5m x D 0.52
319	318	Fill	Pit		Brown, sandy silt
320	320	Cut	Ditch		Linear, N-S, Dia 1m x D 0.54m
321	320	Fill	Ditch	Boundary	reddish brown, silty sand
322	320	Fill	Ditch		Mid brown, sandy silt
323	323	Cut	Ditch	Boundary	Linear, N-S, Dia 1.40m x D 0.74m
324	323	Fill	Ditch		Reddish brown, silty sand
325	323	Fill	Ditch		Mid brown, sandy silt
326	326	Cut	Ditch	Boundary	Linear, N-S, Dia 1.74m x D 0.70m
327	327	Cut	Ditch	Boundary	Linear, N-S, Dia 2.28m x D 0.60m
328	316	Fill	Ditch		Reddish brown, sandy silt
329	326	Fill	Ditch		Dark grey brown, silty sand
330	326	Fill	Ditch		Mid orange, silt
331	326	Fill	Ditch		Mid orange, silt
332	327	Fill	Ditch		Mid orange, silt
333	327	Fill	Ditch		Dark grey brown, silty sand
334	327	Fill	Ditch		Dark grey brown, silty sand
335	327	Fill	Ditch		Mid orange, silt
336	336	Cut	Posthole		Circular, Dia 0.22m x D 0.08m
337	336	Fill	Posthole		Grey brown, silt
338	338	Cut	Posthole		Circular, Dia 0.66m x D 0.06m
339	338	Fill	Posthole		Grey brown, silt
340		Spread			Grey brown, sandy silt
341	341	Cut	Ditch	Boundary	Linear, E-W, Dia 2.50m x D 0.74m
342		Cut	Ditch	Boundary	Linear, E-W, Dia 0.30m x D 0.38m

APPENDIX 3

Ceramic and Lithic Quantification

Context	Material	Artifact cat	Comment	Weight	Count
35	Lithic	Flint		2	1
41	Lithic	Flint		4	1
127	Ceramic	Pottery		3	4
127	Lithic	Quern stone		1	1
127	Lithic	Flint		4	4
136	ceramic	Pottery		8	1
138	Ceramic	Pottery		14	2
144	Lithic	Flint		1	1
146	Ceramic	Pottery		8	1
147	Ceramic	Pottery		12	1
148	Lithic	Quern stone		634	4
164	Ceramic	Pottery		1	1
168	Ceramic	Pottery		7	3
168	Ceramic	Daub		104	0
168	Ceramic	Brick or tile		82	1
168	Lithic	Quern stone		851	15
168	Lithic	Flint		14	8
171	Ceramic	Daub		4	0
174	Ceramic	Pottery		5	1
181	Lithic	Flint		3	1
185	Ceramic	Pottery		14	3
185	Ceramic	Daub		7	0
189	Lithic	Flint		2	2
189	Ceramic	Pottery		10	3
189	Ceramic	Daub		190	0
189	Ceramic	Brick or tile		305	1
190	Ceramic	Daub		1	0
193	Ceramic	Pottery		6	1
193	Ceramic	Daub		14	0
201	Ceramic	Pottery		18	3
201	Ceramic	Daub		4	0
213	Ceramic	Pottery		6	1
217	Lithic	Flint		3	1
223	Lithic	Flint		2	1
227	Lithic	Flint		1	1
227	Ceramic	Pottery		4	2
230	Lithic	Flint		1	1
233	Ceramic	Pottery		3	1
235	Lithic	Flint		3	1
235	Ceramic	Pottery		1	1
244	Lithic	Flint		2	1
246	Ceramic	Brick or tile		254	1
246	Lithic	Quern stone		149	9
252	Ceramic	Daub		81	0
265	Lithic	Quern stone		1164	1
267	Ceramic	Brick or tile		5	1

281	Ceramic	Pottery		8	5
283	Ceramic	Pottery		8	1
292	Lithic	Flint		11	3
292	Ceramic	Pottery		50	11
303	Ceramic	Pottery		2	4
304	Lithic	Quern stone		787	4
315	Ceramic	Pottery		4	1
317	Lithic	Flint		13	2
324	Lithic	Worked		18	1
555	Ceramic	Pottery		0	0
999	Lithic	Flint		4	2
999	Ceramic	Pottery		37	5
999	Ceramic	Fired clay		101	1
999	Ceramic	Brick or tile		177	1
999	Lithic	Quern stone		1789	17



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