

Fawcett Primary School Cambridge



Archaeological Evaluation Report



August 2013

Client: Kier Construction

OA East Report No: 1512

OASIS No: TL 4505 5527

NGR: oxfordar3-156945

Fawcett Primary School, Cambridge

Archaeological Evaluation

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Report Date: August 2013

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Report Number: 1512
Site Name: Fawcett Primary School
HER Event No: ECB 3984
Date of Works: August 2013
Client Name: Kier Construction
Client Ref: 15227
Planning Ref: -
Grid Ref: TL 4505 5527
Site Code: CAM FPS 13
Finance Code: CAM FPS 13
Receiving Body: CCC Stores
Accession No: -
Prepared by: Tom Phillips
Position: Project Officer
Date: August 2013
Checked by: Richard Mortimer
Position: Project Manager
Date: August 2013
Signed: 

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Summary

On the 5th and 6th of August 2013 Oxford Archaeology East carried out an archaeological evaluation at Fawcett Primary School, Alpha Terrace, south Cambridge. Fawcett Primary School is located in the historic Trumpington area of the City of Cambridge. It is bounded by Clay Farm directly to the east, while Trumpington Road lies 0.5km to the west.

Three trenches, totalling 75m, were excavated with a JCB. Trench 1 was devoid of archaeological features. Trench 2 contained a large V-shaped ditch, most likely Middle Iron Age in date, which correlated with a long running boundary or routeway identified during excavation at Clay Farm in the field to the east. The feature was also identified in a geophysical survey undertaken in the school field prior to evaluation. Trench 3 uncovered part of a cremation cemetery; five seemingly un-urned cremations were clustered together in the eastern end of the trench. At the western end was a large post-medieval quarry pit.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Location and scope of work

- 1.1.1 An archaeological evaluation was conducted at Fawcett Primary School, Alpha Terrace, in the historic Trumpington area of south Cambridge (TL 4505 5527; Fig. 1).
- 1.1.2 This archaeological evaluation was undertaken in accordance with a Brief issued by Andy Thomas of Cambridgeshire County Council (CCC), supplemented by a Specification prepared by OA East.
- 1.1.3 The work was designed to assist in defining the character and extent of any archaeological remains within the proposed redevelopment area, in accordance with the guidelines set out in *National Planning Policy Framework* (Department for Communities and Local Government March 2012). The results will enable decisions to be made by CCC, on behalf of the Local Planning Authority, with regard to the treatment of any archaeological remains found.
- 1.1.4 The site archive is currently held by OA East and will be deposited with the appropriate county stores in due course.

1.2 Geology and topography

- 1.2.1 According to the British Geological Society the development area extends across a band of West Melbury Marly Chalk Formation, with a capping of 2nd River Terrace Deposits to the east and 3rd Terrace Deposits to the west (BGS 2002). In reality the Terrace gravels extended in to the development area and were present in all three trenches.
- 1.2.2 The site is located along the western side of a wide valley, sitting between 15.7m OD at the eastern end of trench 3 and 16.53m OD in the middle of trench 1. In the field to the east of the site the height drops away from c. 15m OD to c. 13m OD. The valley was once the course of the River Cam but is now occupied by the minor stream of Hobson's Brook.

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

- 1.3.1 The site sits in a landscape with extensive evidence for Bronze Age, Iron Age and Roman activity. Excavations covering nearly 20ha at Clay Farm, directly to the east and north, have revealed extensive Middle Bronze Age field systems and settlement, with further occupation throughout the Iron Age and Roman periods. (Phillips and Mortimer 2011). In the field to the north of the development area Middle Bronze Age field systems were discovered. The Bronze Age fields subsequently saw Early Iron Age settlement constructed within them. A Middle Iron Age enclosure system with associated settlement activity was excavated within the field adjacent to the eastern boundary of the Fawcett School. The Middle Iron Age activity was located in the west of the field, on the higher ground, and continued beyond the edge of excavation, in to the Fawcett School playing fields. A south-east to north-west orientated routeway, which originated in the Middle Bronze Age and was re-established in the Iron Age, was also discovered in the field to the east. The geophysical survey clearly shows the routeway continuing into the development area.
- 1.3.2 Further afield, the area to the south of Trumpington village has been subject to archaeological works in connection with the Park and Ride and the current Trumpington Meadows development. The recent investigations identified circular funerary

monuments dating from the Neolithic period, along with areas of dense Iron Age pitting, Romano-British field systems, Saxon settlement and a small Saxon cemetery, which included a high status bed burial (R. Patten pers. comm.; Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record MCB17990). The dense Iron Age pitting continued north into the area now occupied by the Park and Ride (Hinman 2004). Many of the pits contained placed deposits of human and/or animal bones.

1.4 Acknowledgements

- 1.4.1 The author would like to thank Kier Construction for funding the archaeological evaluation. Dan McConnell of Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team monitored the fieldwork. The site was excavated by the author, Steve Graham and Toby Knight.

2 AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 Aims

- 2.1.1 The objective of this evaluation was to determine as far as reasonably possible the presence/absence, location, nature, extent, date, quality, condition and significance of any surviving archaeological deposits within the development area.

2.2 Methodology

- 2.2.1 Three trenches were machine excavated, totalling 75m in length. This provided a c. 3% sample of the entire site.
- 2.2.2 Machine excavation was carried out under constant archaeological supervision with a wheeled JCB-type excavator using a 1.5m wide toothless ditching bucket.
- 2.2.3 The site survey was carried out by Stuart Ladd using a Leica GPS 1200 system.
- 2.2.4 Spoil, exposed surfaces and features were scanned with a metal detector. All metal-detected and hand-collected finds were retained for inspection, other than those which were obviously modern.
- 2.2.5 All archaeological features and deposits were recorded using OA East's *pro-forma* sheets. Trench locations, plans and sections were recorded at appropriate scales and colour and monochrome photographs were taken of all relevant features and deposits.
- 2.2.6 One environmental sample was collected to assess the potential for archaeo-botanical remains.
- 2.2.7 Conditions on site were warm and dry. Heavy rain over night affected the visibility of features but all water drained through the gravels. Even at the deepest point (1.6m below ground level at the base of ditch **7005** in Trench 2) there was no indication of being anywhere near the water table.

3 RESULTS

3.1 Introduction

- 3.1.1 The results are described in trench order, and chronologically, starting with the earliest deposit. Further context details can be found in Appendix A.

3.2 Geophysical survey

- 3.2.1 Geophysical survey was undertaken over the entire playing field, between the buildings to the west and Clay Farm Area C to the east (Fig. 2 and 3). The results included an obvious north to south, slightly sinuous, linear feature, close to the eastern boundary. This may represent part of the Middle Iron Age enclosure system or may be part of the earlier, Middle Bronze Age activity. The other main feature identified was the south-east to north-west orientated routeway running through the north of the area, which has already been mentioned.

3.3 Trench 1

- 3.3.1 Trench 1 was located in the north-west of the site (Fig. 3), orientated west-north-west to east-south-east. It measured 20m long. No archaeological features were encountered. Subsoil (7001), a mid yellowish brown silty sand, measured up to 0.2m thick and topsoil (7000), a mid brown silty sand, measured up to 0.4m thick.

3.4 Trench 2

- 3.4.1 Trench 2, in the west of the site, measured 32m long and was orientated north-north-east to south-south-west (Fig. 3 and 4). It contained two ditches, orientated east-south-east to west-north-west, both of which correlated with features identified during geophysical survey. The northern ditch (**7005**) was substantial, measuring 1.68m wide and 1.08m deep with a V-shaped profile (Fig. 4, section 1 and Plate 1). It contained two fills, the upper of which contained all the finds from the feature, comprising 13 sherds (70g) of Middle Iron Age pottery, 455g of animal bone (predominantly cattle) and 3 pieces of struck flint.
- 3.4.2 Ditch **7003** was located 5.5m to the south of ditch **7005**. It measured 2.2m wide and 0.4m deep with a U-shaped profile. Its single fill contained no finds.
- 3.4.3 Subsoil (7001) measured up to 0.3m thick. It was sealed by topsoil (7000) measuring up to 0.3m thick.

3.5 Trench 3

- 3.5.1 Trench 3, in the north-east of the site, measured 22.3m long and was orientated east to west. In the eastern end of the trench was a cluster of five small, seemingly un-urned cremations (**7007**, **7009**, **7011**, **7013** and **7018**). None of the cremations were excavated; in plan each was sub-circular in shape, filled with a dark greyish brown fill with visible small fragments of burnt bone (Plate 2). It is assumed that the bone is human given the form of the features they were within, although it was not possible to identify the burnt bones while still in the ground. The smallest was **7018**, measuring 0.3m wide and the largest was **7009**, measuring 0.5m wide. Single struck flints were retained from the surface of three cremations (**7007**, **7011** and **7018**), one fragment of unworked burnt flint came from **7007** and a very degraded sherd of pottery (1g) was recovered from **7018**; it is uncertain whether this was part of an urn for the cremated remains. The cremations were covered with black plastic bags prior to backfilling.

- 3.5.2 Ditch **7015** was located directly to the south of cremation **7013** and was orientated east to west. The two features appeared to clip each other but no relationship was visible; the edges of the ditch were particularly diffuse. The ditch measured 0.3m wide and 0.15m deep with a V-shaped profile. Its single fill contained one sherd (3g) of Early Iron Age pottery.
- 3.5.3 Ditch **7020** was orientated north-east to south-west. It measured 0.8m wide and was very shallow measuring only 0.04m deep. Its single fill contained 13 small abraded sherds of latest Iron Age/ Early Roman pottery (9g) and 4 pieces of struck flint.
- 3.5.4 At the western end of the trench were a series of post-medieval quarry pits (**7016**, **7024** and **7026**). The largest was **7016**, measuring 2.4m wide and 0.94m deep with steep sides and a flat base. The lower fill consisted of a series of redeposited sands and gravels, while the top fill was redeposited topsoil. The upper fill contained 2 sherds (11g) of post-medieval redware pottery (AD 1550 – 1800, although one small sherd from a drinking vessel was more closely datable to AD 1600 – 1700), 3 fragments of clay pipe stem (18g), 4 fragments of post-medieval tile (25g) and 18g of animal bone (a partial sheep tibia).
- 3.5.5 Quarry pits **7024** and **7026** were sub-circular in plan and extended beyond the trench edge. Pit **7024** measured 0.22m deep and pit **7026** measured 0.33m deep. Both contained single undated fills.

3.6 Finds Summary

- 3.6.1 The evaluation produced a small assemblage of finds. Pottery totalled 30 sherds (94g) from five contexts, ranging in date from the Early Iron Age to the post-medieval period. The majority was from the upper fill of ditch **7005** in Trench 2 and was Middle Iron Age in date. Animal bone totalled 473g and was predominantly cattle bone, the majority coming again from the upper fill of ditch **7005**. Struck flint totalled 14 pieces and was recovered from 6 contexts including 4 pieces from the topsoil. Quarry pit **7016** in Trench 3 also contained 3 fragments of clay pipe stem (18g) and 4 fragments of post-medieval tile (25g).

3.7 Environmental Summary

- 1.1.1 A single sample was taken from the basal fill (7027) of ditch **7005** in Trench 2. The flint is comprised mainly of fine sand with occasional pieces of charcoal and a small fragment of charred grain and hazelnut shell. The paucity of charred plant remains recovered from this sample suggests that the feature was not used for the disposal of burnt waste material. The fragments of charred food products are likely to have been wind blown/trample refuse that could easily have become accidentally incorporated in the back fill deposit.

4 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

4.1 A prehistoric routeway

- 4.1.1 Ditches **7003** and **7005** are the continuation of a long running east-south-east to west-north-west boundary, or series of boundaries, discovered during the Clay Farm excavations in the field to the east (Area C; Phillips and Mortimer 2011) and also identified in the geophysical survey of the current site. At Clay Farm there were three versions of the boundary, which was originally constructed in the Middle Bronze Age, as a narrow, shallow ditch (**10478**, see Fig. 3). The boundary was then re-established in the Middle Iron Age through the construction of two parallel ditches (**10042** and **10361**), separated by between 5m and 5.5m. The two Middle Iron Age ditches increased in depth from east to west, reaching just over 1m in depth at the field boundary between Area C and the current site. Ditch **7005** presumably equates to ditch **10042**, which is suggested by the geophysics and by the similarity in dimensions. The geophysics suggest ditch **7003** equates to ditch **10361** and the spacing between it and **7005** is identical to that between the two ditches in Area C. Ditch **7003** was not as deep as its Clay Farm equivalent but this could easily have changed over such a distance.
- 4.1.2 The full length of this feature is unknown but the total length of the Clay Farm and Fawcett School sections is 260m. The orientation closely matches that of Worts Causeway 2km to the east, which in turn leads to the Roman Road Worsted Street. The exact course of the Roman road is unknown at this point but it is believed to extend west to a ford at Grantchester. A north-west to south-east aligned roadway with flanking ditches was discovered along the southern edge of the excavation at the Addenbrooke's Hutchison Site and was interpreted as the course of the Roman Road (Evans *et al.* 2008, 40-42). If this is the case, it would be too far north to match that in Area C at Clay Farm. However, the Clay Farm/Fawcett School set of boundaries could be marking a much older version of the same route.

4.2 Cremation cemetery

- 4.2.1 The date of the cremations is not currently known although the one degraded sherd of pot from cremation **7018** looks pre Iron Age in date. The fact that at least five exist within a few metres of each other means that this can confidently be called a cemetery. Further cremations are likely to exist beyond the edges of the trench although it is impossible to determine how many at this stage.
- 4.2.2 The cremations are not the only burials to be found close to the east to west routeway described above. On the western side of Area C at Clay Farm, two urned cremations and an inhumation (all Early Roman in date) were found directly to the south of the Middle Iron Age ditches. One of the cremations was radiocarbon dated to AD 86 – 253 (95% confidence, SUERC 38466; 1830 ± 30 BP). Another Early Roman inhumation was found 55m to the south of the routeway, while a partially articulated skeleton was accompanied by animal bones in a shallow pit or natural hollow 15m to the north of the Middle Iron Age ditches, on a slightly lower contour. The hollow was undated but a Middle Iron Age date seems most likely. To the north of the Fawcett school cremations, a Middle Bronze Age crouched inhumation was discovered in a deep grave, close to the southern baulk of Area A at Clay Farm, 85m to the north of the routeway. The proximity of any or all of these burials to the routeway may be purely coincidental but there does appear to be a concentration within 100m of the long-lived boundaries and the burials themselves cover several periods, from at least the Middle Bronze Age to the Early Roman period.

4.3 Post-medieval quarrying

- 4.3.1 A series of large post-medieval gravel quarry pits were found at the western end of Trench 3. Gravel quarrying of this date is well attested in the local landscape. Large areas of quarrying existed in Areas A, B and D at Clay Farm, to the north, east and south. The fact that it only existed in Trench 3 of the evaluation suggests only a small part of the development area at the Fawcett School is affected by quarrying.

4.4 Significance

- 4.4.1 The evaluation has confirmed the existence of archaeological remains within the development area. These include the boundary ditches in Trench 2, the presence of which had already been identified during geophysical survey, and a group of cremations at the eastern end of Trench 3, which are a significant and previously unknown find. It is possible that further cremations exist beyond the limits of the trench.

4.5 Recommendations

- 4.5.1 Recommendations for any future work based upon this report will be made by the County Archaeology Office.

APPENDIX B. TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS AND CONTEXT INVENTORY

Trench 1						
General description				Orientation		N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a natural of sandy gravel				Avg. depth (m)		0.55
				Width (m)		1.5
				Length (m)		20
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
7000	Layer	-	0.4	Topsoil	1 x flint	-
7001	Layer	-	0.2	Subsoil	-	-

Trench 2						
General description				Orientation		NNE-SSW
Trench 2 contained two linear boundary ditches, both orientated east-south-east to west-north-west. Both are likely to be Middle Iron Age in date.				Avg. depth (m)		0.5
				Width (m)		1.5
				Length (m)		32
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
7000	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	-	-
7001	Layer	-	0.3	Subsoil	-	-
7002	Fill	-	0.4	Fill of ditch 7003	-	-
7003	Cut	2.2	0.4	Cut of ditch	-	-
7004	Fill	-	0.22	Fill of 7005	Pot, bone, flint	-
7005	Cut	1.68	1.08	Cut of ditch	-	Middle Iron Age
7027	Fill	-	0.9	Fill of 7005	-	-

Trench 3						
General description				Orientation		E-W
Trench 3 contained a group of five unurned cremations, two shallow ditches and three post-medieval quarry pits.				Avg. depth (m)		0.4
				Width (m)		1.5
				Length (m)		22.3
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
7000	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	-	-
7001	Layer	-	0.08	Subsoil	-	-
7006	Fill	-	-	Fill of 7007	1 x struck flint, 1 x burnt flint	-
7007	Cut	-	-	Cut of cremation pit (Not ex.)	-	-
7008	Fill	-	-	Fill of 7009	1 x flint	-
7009	Cut	-	-	Cut of cremation pit (Not ex.)	-	-
7010	Fill	-	-	Fill of 7011	1 x flint	-
7011	Cut	-	-	Cut of cremation pit (Not ex.)	-	-
7012	Fill	-	-	Fill of 7013	-	-
7013	Cut	-	-	Cut of cremation pit (Not ex.)	-	-
7014	Fill	-	0.15	Fill of 7015	1 x pottery	-
7015	Cut	0.3	0.15	Cut of ditch	-	-
7016	Cut	2.4	0.94	Cut of quarry pit	-	Post-medieval
7017	Fill	-	-	Fill of 7018	1 x flint, 1 x pottery	-
7018	Cut	-	-	Cut of cremation pit (Not ex.)	-	-
7019	Fill	-	0.04	Fill of 7020	Pot, flint	-
7020	Cut	0.8	0.04	Cut of ditch	-	-
7021	Fill	-	0.39	Fill of 7016	Clay pipe, animal bone, pottery	-
7022	Fill	-	0.94	Fill of 7016	-	-
7023	Fill	-	0.22	Fill of 7024	-	-
7024	Cut	-	0.22	Cut of quarry pit	-	Post-medieval
7025	Fill	-	0.33	Fill of 7026	-	-
7026	Cut	1.14	0.33	Cut of quarry pit	-	Post-medieval

APPENDIX C. FINDS REPORTS

C.1 Pottery

By Tom Phillips

C.1.1 A small assemblage of pottery was recovered from the evaluation (30 sherds, 94g). It was recovered from three ditches, a cremation pit and a quarry pit and the identifiable sherds ranged in date from Early Iron Age to post-medieval (Table 1).

Context	Cut	Trench	Feature	Sherd count	Weight (g)	Date
7004	7005	2	Ditch	13	70	Middle Iron Age
7014	7015	3	Ditch	1	3	Early Iron Age
7017	7018	3	Cremation	1	1	?
7019	7020	3	Ditch	13	9	Latest Iron Age/ Early Roman
7021	7016	3	Quarry pit	2	11	Post-medieval

Table 1: Summary of pottery from the evaluation

- C.1.2 The majority of the pottery was recovered from (7004), the upper fill of boundary ditch **7005** in Trench 2 (13 sherds, 70g). The sherds were all hand made and had quartz sand as the principal inclusion, although four sherds contained a mixture of sand and vegetable matter, while at least two sherds had inclusions of flint and sand. Most were body sherds although one sherd of rim was recovered. Overall the assemblage can be dated to the Middle Iron Age.
- C.1.3 Ditch **7015** in Trench 3 contained a single small sherd of moderately abraded Early Iron Age pottery in a flint and quartz sand fabric.
- C.1.4 Shallow ditch **7020** in Trench 3 produced 13 small sherds of latest Iron Age/ Early Roman pottery (9g), dating to the 1st century AD. The assemblage was highly abraded; eleven sherds were sandy grey wares while the remaining two were reduced wares (S. Wadeson pers. comm.).
- C.1.5 Upper fill (7021) of quarry pit **7016** in Trench 3 contained two sherds of post-medieval redware AD 1550 – 1800. One sherd was from the base of a jar with internal glaze, while the other was from a small drinking vessel, more closely datable to AD 1600 – 1700 (C. Fletcher pers. comm.).

C.2 Struck Flint

By Anthony Haskins

Introduction and methodology

C.2.1 A small assemblage of 14 struck flints was recovered from the evaluation and has been quickly assessed for typological and chronological indicators. This report covers these findings.

Methodology

C.2.2 For the purposes of this report individual artefacts were scanned and then assigned to a category within a simple lithic classification system (Table 2). Unmodified flakes were assigned to an arbitrary size scale in order to identify the range of debitage present within the assemblage. Edge retouched and utilised pieces were also characterised. Beyond this no detailed metrical or technological recording was undertaken during the preliminary analysis. The results of this report are therefore based on a rapid assessment of the assemblage and could change if further work is undertaken.

Context no.			7000	7019	7017	7006	7004	7010	Totals
Type	Sub Type	Classification							
core technology	core	fragment	2						2
flakes (>25mm <50mm)	secondary		1	3	1		2	1	8
	secondary			1					1
flakes (>10mm <25mm)	tertiary		1				1		2
retouched tools		scraper				1			1
Totals			4	4	1	1	3	1	14

Table 2: Struck flint quantification

Discussion and conclusion

C.2.3 The raw material was a good quality dark brownish black opaque flint with occasional small inclusions of grey material. The surviving cortex was of reasonable thickness, suggesting it was recovered from a primary source, and a mid to light yellowish-brown.

C.2.4 The core working technology can be ascertained from the two core fragments, with prepared platforms and systematic working and narrow flake scars. The debitage present also supports the systematic working with an emphasis on producing narrow flakes. The pieces are indicative of Neolithic flint working. The single fragment of scraper was undiagnostic. In conclusion the small assemblage is likely to be of Neolithic date.

APPENDIX D. ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTS

D.1 Faunal Remains

By Chris Faine

- D.1.1 A total of 473g of animal bone was recovered from the evaluation. The assemblage consisted of 23 fragments with 10 fragments identifiable to species (12.5%). Identifiable remains were recovered from 2 contexts.
- D.1.2 The largest number of identifiable fragments were recovered from upper fill (7004) in ditch **7005**. Aside from a partial horse 1st phalanx, all other remains were identified as cattle. These consisted of a partial mandible, carpal, inominate and portion of proximal tibia. Upper fill (7021) in quarry pit **7016** contained a partial sheep tibia.

D.2 Environmental samples

By Rachel Fosberry

Introduction and Methods

- D.2.1 A single sample was taken from the basal fill (7027) of ditch **7005** in Trench 2 in order to assess the quality of preservation of plant remains and their potential to provide useful data as part of further archaeological investigations.
- D.2.2 The sixteen litre sample was processed by water flotation (using a modified Siraff three-tank system) for the recovery of charred plant remains, dating evidence and any other artefactual evidence that might be present. The flot was collected in a 0.3mm nylon mesh and the residue was washed through a 0.5mm sieve. Both flot and residue were allowed to air dry. The dried residue was passed through 5mm and 2mm sieves and a magnet was dragged through each resulting fraction prior to sorting for artefacts. Any artefacts present were noted and reintegrated with the hand-excavated finds. The flot was examined under a binocular microscope at x16 magnification.

Results

- D.2.3 The flot is comprised mainly of fine sand with occasional pieces of charcoal and a small fragment of charred grain and hazelnut shell. The charcoal has a vitrified appearance likely to have been caused by high temperature and/or repeated burning. The charred grain fragment is too small for identification and is only recognisable by the characteristic honeycomb internal structure.
- D.2.4 A few small flakes of possible flint debitage were retrieved from the sample residue.

Discussion

- D.2.5 The paucity of charred plant remains recovered from this sample suggests that the feature was not used for the disposal of burnt waste material. The fragments of charred food products are likely to have been wind blown/trample refuse that could easily have become accidentally incorporated in the back fill deposit.

APPENDIX E. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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APPENDIX F. OASIS REPORT FORM

All fields are required unless they are not applicable.

Project Details

OASIS Number	oxfordar3-156945		
Project Name	Evaluation at Fawcett Primary School, Trumpington, Cambridge		
Project Dates (fieldwork) Start	05-08-2013	Finish	06-08-2013
Previous Work (by OA East)	No	Future Work	Yes

Project Reference Codes

Site Code	CAMFPS13	Planning App. No.	n/a
HER No.	ECB 3984	Related HER/OASIS No.	n/a

Type of Project/Techniques Used

Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPS 5
Development Type	Other

Please select all techniques used:

<input type="checkbox"/> Aerial Photography - interpretation	<input type="checkbox"/> Grab-Sampling	<input type="checkbox"/> Remote Operated Vehicle Survey
<input type="checkbox"/> Aerial Photography - new	<input type="checkbox"/> Gravity-Core	<input type="checkbox"/> Sample Trenches
<input type="checkbox"/> Annotated Sketch	<input type="checkbox"/> Laser Scanning	<input type="checkbox"/> Survey/Recording Of Fabric/Structure
<input type="checkbox"/> Augering	<input type="checkbox"/> Measured Survey	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Targeted Trenches
<input type="checkbox"/> Dendrochronological Survey	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Metal Detectors	<input type="checkbox"/> Test Pits
<input type="checkbox"/> Documentary Search	<input type="checkbox"/> Phosphate Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Topographic Survey
<input type="checkbox"/> Environmental Sampling	<input type="checkbox"/> Photogrammetric Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Vibro-core
<input type="checkbox"/> Fieldwalking	<input type="checkbox"/> Photographic Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Visual Inspection (Initial Site Visit)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Geophysical Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Rectified Photography	

Monument Types/Significant Finds & Their Periods

List feature types using the [NMR Monument Type Thesaurus](#) and significant finds using the [MDA Object type Thesaurus](#) together with their respective periods. If no features/finds were found, please state "none".

Monument	Period	Object	Period
Ditch	Iron Age -800 to 43	Pottery	Iron Age -800 to 43
Cremations	Late Prehistoric -4k to 43	Animal bone	Iron Age -800 to 43
Quarry Pit	Post Medieval 1540 to 1901	Struck flint	Late Prehistoric -4k to 43

Project Location

County	Cambridgeshire	Site Address (including postcode if possible)	
District	Cambridge City	Fawcett Primary School, Alpha Terrace, Trumpington, Cambridge, CB2 9FS	
Parish	Cambridge City		
HER	Cambridgeshire		
Study Area	3000 - 3500 sq. m	National Grid Reference	TL 4505 5527

Project Originators

Organisation	OA EAST
Project Brief Originator	Andy Thomas
Project Design Originator	Tom Phillips and Richard Mortimer
Project Manager	Richard Mortimer
Supervisor	Tom Phillips

Project Archives

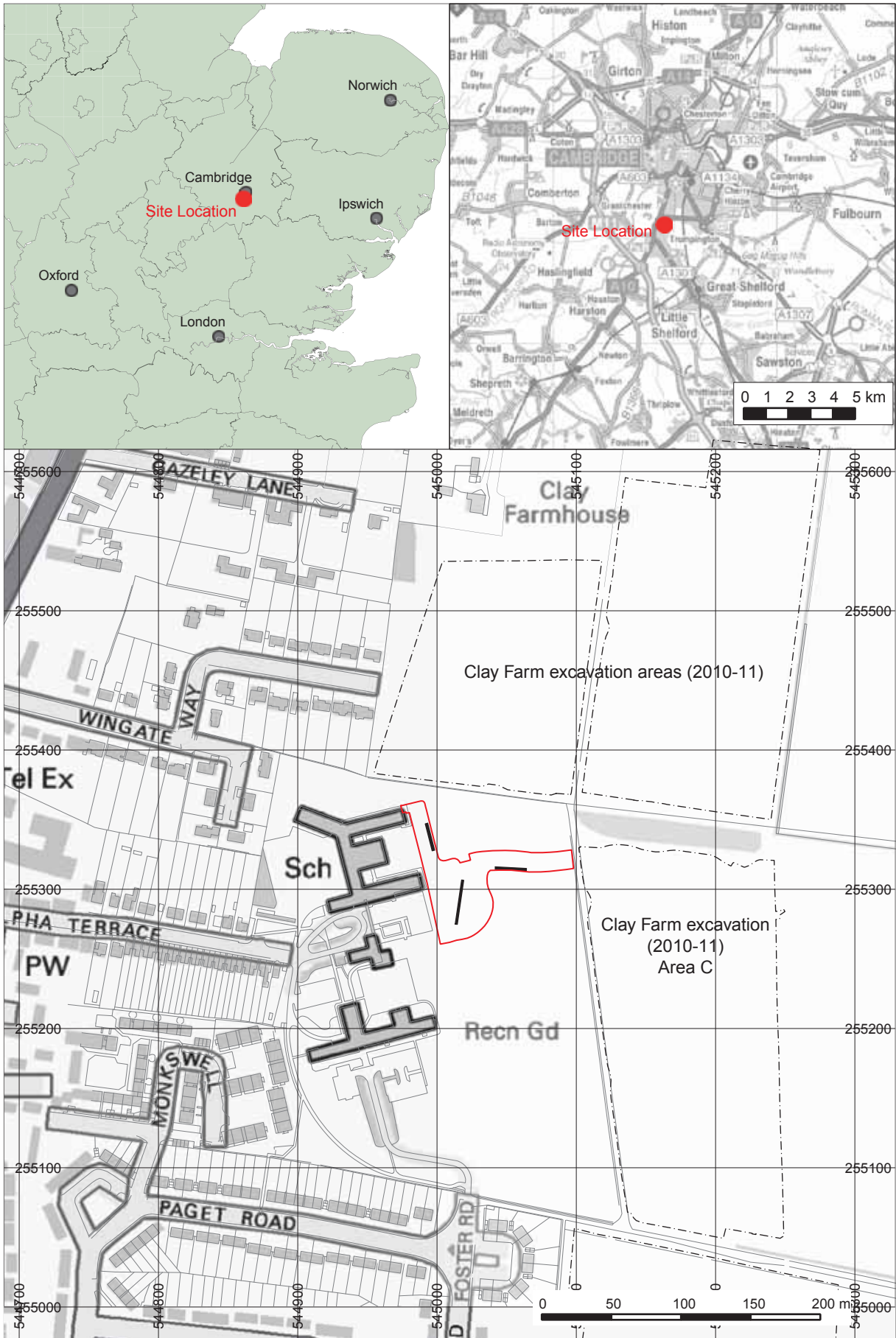
Physical Archive	Digital Archive	Paper Archive
CCC County Stores (Deepstore)	OA East	CCC County Stores (Deepstore)
CAMFPS 13	CAMFPS 13	CAMFPS 13

Archive Contents/Media

	Physical Contents	Digital Contents	Paper Contents
Animal Bones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ceramics	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Environmental	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Glass	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Human Bones	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Industrial	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Leather	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Metal	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Stratigraphic		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Survey		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Textiles	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Wood	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Worked Bone	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Worked Stone/Lithic	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
None	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Digital Media	Paper Media
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Database	<input type="checkbox"/> Aerial Photos
<input type="checkbox"/> GIS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Context Sheet
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Geophysics	<input type="checkbox"/> Correspondence
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Images	<input type="checkbox"/> Diary
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Illustrations	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Drawing
<input type="checkbox"/> Moving Image	<input type="checkbox"/> Manuscript
<input type="checkbox"/> Spreadsheets	<input type="checkbox"/> Map
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Matrices
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Text	<input type="checkbox"/> Microfilm
<input type="checkbox"/> Virtual Reality	<input type="checkbox"/> Misc.
	<input type="checkbox"/> Research/Notes
	<input type="checkbox"/> Photos
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Plans
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Report
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sections
	<input type="checkbox"/> Survey

Notes:



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Figure 1: Site location showing archaeological trenches (black) in development area (red)



Figure 2: Geophysical survey results



Figure 2: re ch locations showing archaeological features geophysical survey and excavation at Clay Farm

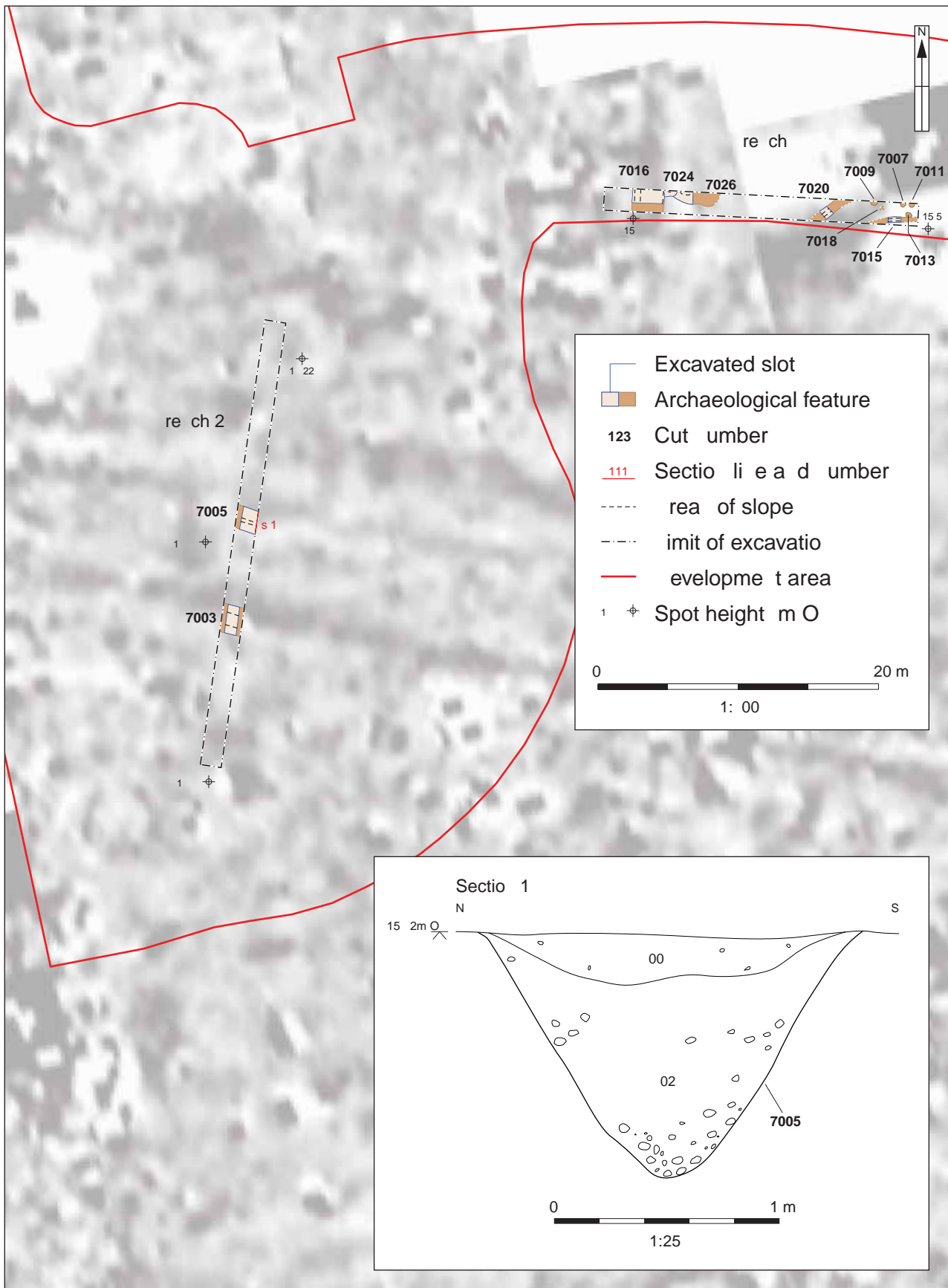


Figure : Plan of trenches 2 and 1 and Section 1



Plate 1: Trench 7005 in trench 2 looking east 1m scale



Plate 2: Cremations 7007, 7011 and 7013 at the east end of trench 2 looking west 1m scale



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