



# Fulbourn Primary School

## Archaeological Evaluation Report

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## Fulbourn Primary School

### *Archaeological Evaluation Report*

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## Summary

Between 3.4.17 and 7.4.17 Oxford Archaeology East (OA East) carried out a trenched evaluation at Fulbourn Primary School, School Lane, Fulbourn, Cambridge CB21 5BH (TL 51910 56170). This work was commissioned by Kier Construction on behalf of Cambridgeshire County Council. The evaluation comprised the excavation of 4 trenches targeting the footprints of proposed new buildings. Trenches 1 and 2 revealed that prior development had caused disturbance to the site in the form of truncation and make-up. Trench 3 revealed no disturbance or archaeological deposits. Trench 4 revealed archaeological features, these consisted of one shallow posthole and one substantial ditch. The ditch produced one sherd of undiagnostic pottery and an assemblage of well-preserved charred plant remains.

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The project was managed for Oxford Archaeology by Aileen Connor. The fieldwork was directed and carried out by Simon Birnie. Survey and digitising was carried out by Gareth Rees and Markus Dyleski. Thanks is also extended to the teams of OA staff that processed the environmental remains under the management of Rachel Fosberry, and prepared the archive under the management of Katherine Hamilton.



## 1 INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Scope of work

1.1.1 Oxford Archaeology East was commissioned by Kiers Construction on behalf of Cambridgeshire County Council to undertake a trial trench evaluation at Fulbourn Primary School, School Lane, Fulbourn, Cambridge CB21 5BH (TL 5970 7365; Fig 1).

1.1.2 The work was undertaken in response to a brief set by CCCHET (Thomas 2017) to provide information pertaining to a planning application for new buildings associated with the current school. A written scheme of investigation produced by Oxford Archaeology (Connor and Macaulay 2017) detailed how Oxford Archaeology would implement the requirements of the Brief.

1.1.3 This evaluation provides information to the Local Planning Authority that will allow a decision to be made as to what, if any, further archaeological requirements there may be in advance of development. The scope of any required future work would be the subject of a separate Brief and WSI.

### 1.2 Location, topography and geology

The village of Fulbourn lies about four miles east of the centre of Cambridge. The site itself is located within the historic village core, just south of the High Street and to the south-west of St Vigor's church. The underlying geology comprises of West Melbury Marly Chalk Formation with Totternhoe Stone Member chalk and Zag Chalk Formation to the east and south (BGS Geology of Britain Viewer; <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>, accessed 02/02/15).

1.2.1 The site lies on relatively flat ground within the grounds of the modern Primary School (Connor and Macaulay, 2017)

### 1.3 Archaeological and historical background

1.3.1 A full search of the Historic Environment Records was commissioned and provided as an appendix to the Brief (Thomas 2017). The section below summarises the most relevant records.

#### Prehistoric

1.3.2 Known prehistoric sites within 1km of the subject site are sparse. Remains of this period have mostly been found in the fields surrounding the village. Prehistoric finds were recovered from the adjacent excavation at Stack Yard Court (ECB2716, MCB 17979) however these are thought to be residual and not from primary contexts.

#### Roman

1.3.3 Significant Romano-British remains have been recorded within and around Fulbourn, with Roman remains being known to extend northwards, up to and beyond the railway line. Roman pottery findspots are common along Station Road (CHER 06287) and a Roman mosaic appears to have been located at the Station itself, found in 1940. An archaeological evaluation

undertaken on land off Cox's Drove, 230m to the northwest of the development site recorded a number of boundary ditches dated to the Roman period (Moan 2015).

1.3.4 An excavation at Fulbourn School was undertaken by Joyce Pullinger in 1987 (ECB4452, MCB 20383) and she recorded at least three complete pottery vessels, glass and painted wall plaster. The reference to wall plaster may indicate that these finds were of Roman date but this has not been confirmed and the location of the finds is unknown.

1.3.5 Roman finds were recovered from the adjacent excavation at Stack Yard Court (ECB2716, MCB 17979) however these are thought to have been residual.

## Saxon and Medieval

1.3.6 Fulbourn itself is recorded in a charter of AD 907 and in the Domesday Book. Two churches were within the same churchyard in the village, but with separate parishes. All Saints was demolished in the 18th century, though St Vigor's still stands. Several moated sites are known within Fulbourn parish which may relate to the four main medieval manors. Excavations in 2005 and 2006 at The Chantry (MCB17229) found evidence of medieval smithing and animal butchery along with buildings, fence lines and cobbled surfaces. A number of medieval listed buildings are located within 1km of the development area, including an inn and three houses.

1.3.7 Saxon findspots within Fulbourn are few, but include a small amount of Saxon pottery recovered from features during an evaluation at Cox's Drove (Moan 2015). A late Saxon cross fragment associated with the demolished church of All Saints was found within 200m of the churchyard (CHER 6483a).

1.3.8 In 2007 an archaeological excavation was carried out to the northeast of the Fulbourn Primary School at Stack Yard Court, Hall Farm (ECB2716, MCB1779). This investigation uncovered the remains of at least seven timber framed buildings, refuse pits, ditched enclosures and two wells. The settlement was dated to the Saxo-Norman period from the 11th to 12th centuries and represents a significant and important discovery. Saxo-Norman settlements are not often uncovered, despite the early medieval origins of most Cambridgeshire villages.

## Post-medieval

1.3.9 A deer park (MCB17543) with a boundary bank was adjacent to the south-east of Fulbourn Manor. Other post-medieval remains relate to buildings of the 17th century and later, with evidence showing that the village had extended mainly to the west along Apthorpe Street, Cow Lane and Pierce Lane (Connor and Macaulay, 2017).

## Recent Archaeological Investigations

1.3.10 In June 2008 an excavation was carried out at Stackyard Court, Hall Farm, School Lane, Fulbourn (FUHF07, TL 51975 56138, ECB2672 and ECB2716). This investigation revealed a Saxo-Norman rural settlement dating from the mid-11th century to the last quarter of the 12th century, this included traces of eight timber structures (Bradley-Lovekin, 2008). This excavation is particularly relevant to the current investigations as a number of the features appeared to be heading in the direction of the school grounds.

1.3.11 In 2014 OA East carried out an archaeological watching brief (ECB4222; Moan 2014) on development work on a new car park for Fulbourn Primary School adjacent to St Vigor's Road. No archaeological features or artefacts were recovered.

## 2 EVALUATION AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

### 2.1 Aims

2.1.1 The main aim of the evaluation was to establish the character, date, state of preservation of archaeological remains within the proposed development area. The specific project aims and objectives were as follows:

- *establish the presence or absence of archaeological remains on the site, characterise where they are found (location, depth and extent), and establish the quality of preservation of any archaeology and environmental remains*
- *provide sufficient coverage to evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking deposits*
- *provide - in the event that archaeological remains are found - sufficient information to construct an archaeological mitigation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables, and orders of cost.*

### 2.2 General Methodology

2.2.1 The proposed archaeological evaluation and reporting was conducted in accordance with current best archaeological practice and the appropriate national and regional standards and guidelines. A full methodology is outlined in the Written Scheme of Investigation (Connor and Macaulay 2017).

2.2.2 All work was conducted in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct* and *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations*.

2.2.3 Service plans were checked before the work commenced on site. Before trenching, the footprint of each trench was scanned by a qualified and experienced operator using a CAT and Genny with a valid calibration certificate.

2.2.4 All machine excavation took place under the supervision of a suitably qualified and experienced archaeologist.

2.2.5 Trial trenches were excavated by a mechanical excavator to the depth of geological horizons, or to the upper interface of archaeological features or deposits, whichever was encountered first. A toothless ditching bucket with a width of 1.8m was used to excavate all trenches. Overburden was excavated in spits not greater than 0.1m thick. It was necessary to use a concrete cutting saw in trenches 1 and 2 to remove the playground surface.

2.2.6 Spoil was stored alongside trenches. Topsoil, subsoil, and archaeological deposits were kept separate during excavation, this allowed for sequential backfilling of excavations. Trenches were not backfilled until the approval the CHET was granted.

2.2.7 The top of the first archaeological deposit was cleared by machine, then cleaned off by hand. Exposed surfaces were cleaned by trowel and hoe, this enabled the clarification of all located features and deposits.

2.2.8 All excavation of archaeological deposits was done by hand. Sufficient excavation was undertaken to give clear evidence for the period, depth, and nature of all archaeological

deposits. An investigation slot through the ditch in Trench 4 was 1m in width. The posthole observed in Trench 4 was half-sectioned.

2.2.9 Bucket sampling was undertaken for each trench where topsoil and subsoil deposits survived (i.e Trenches 3 and 4). For each trench a 90 litre sample was collected by the machine bucket and hand sorted for artefacts. In Trenches 1 and 2 topsoil and subsoil was not present and therefore no suitable deposits were available to sample.

2.2.10 An environmental sample was taken from a charcoal rich layer in the ditch in Trench 4. No other deposits had the potential for recovery of archeobotanica or other environmental remains. The sample (totalling 17L) was processed by flotation at OA's environmental processing facility at Bourn.

2.2.11 Spoil, exposed surfaces and features were scanned with a metal detector and by eye to aid recovery of finds.

2.2.12 Surveying of the trenches and archaeological features was undertaken using a survey-grade differential GPS (Leica CS10/GS08) fitted with "Smartnet" technology with an accuracy of 5mm horizontal and 10mm vertical.

2.2.13 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 photographs were taken of all relevant features and deposits.

2.2.14 Site conditions were dry and mostly very bright, this compromised the quality of the photographic record in Trench 2 in particular.

## 3 RESULTS

### 3.1 Introduction and presentation of results

3.1.1 The results of the evaluation are presented below, the full details of all trenches with dimensions and depths of all deposits can be found in Appendix A. Finds data is tabulated in Appendix B and environmental information can be found in Appendix C.

### 3.2 General soils and ground conditions

3.2.1 The soil and make-up sequences between all trenches varied and each trench is described below.

3.2.2 In Trench 1 (Plate 1) the natural ground level had been lowered and the chalk was severely truncated. It was immediately overlain by a modern deposit of hogging material, this in turn was overlain by tarmac for the school playground.

3.2.3 In Trench 2 (Plate 2 and Fig. 4) the natural geology changed from chalk to a mix of sand and chalk. The sand is likely to be filling a periglacial feature. The surface of the natural geology sloped downwards markedly from east to west, following the natural terrain. Overlying this at the west end of the trench was a recently buried topsoil, it was not present at the east end, possibly due to recent truncation. A mixed mid greyish-brown silty sand formed a (probably imported) levelling layer over the whole trench and was in turn overlain by hogging and tarmac forming the surface of the playground.

3.2.4 In Trench 3 (Plate 3) the natural geology of chalk was overlain by a subsoil which consisted of a mid-brown fairly loose silty sand with occasional small stone inclusions, this in turn was overlain by a topsoil consisting of a mid to dark brown fairly loose silty sand.

3.2.5 In Trench 4 (Plate 4, Plate 5, Fig. 3) the natural geology of chalk was overlain by a subsoil which consisted of a mid-brown fairly loose silty sand with occasional small stone inclusions and occasional chalk flecks. This in turn was overlain by a modern make up of very mixed loose material consisting of silty sand, chalk marl, chalk pieces and modern brick rubble, this was overlain by a top soil consisting of a mid to dark brown fairly loose silty sand.

3.2.6 Ground conditions throughout the evaluation were generally good, and the trenches remained dry throughout. Archaeological features, where present, were easy to identify against the underlying natural geology.

### 3.3 General distribution of archaeological deposits

3.3.1 Archaeological features were present in one of the four trenches (Trench 4). The three trenches containing no archaeology are not described further.

### 3.4 Description of Archaeological Features

3.4.1 Only Trench 4 (Fig. 2, Plate 4) contained evidence for past activity in the form of a single large ditch (6) (Fig. 3, Plate 5) and a single posthole (7).

3.4.1 Ditch 6 was aligned south-east to north-west, it crossed the trench at an oblique angle, a one metre wide excavation slot was cut across it revealing it to be 3.3m wide and 0.5m deep with evidence for a possible bank on its southern side. The ditch may have originally been constructed as a shallower feature with relatively gradually sloping sides on its northern edge,

truncated by a re-cut (6) to the south. The earliest fills were a very light whitish grey fairly firm silty, clayey chalk (11) and a mid to light greyish brown fairly firm silty clay (13). These were probably the result of natural silting and produced no finds. The later re-cut (6) had fairly steep to a sharply concave base. Its earliest fill (12) was a light grey silty clay with some chalk content and animal bones including pig. Overlying it was a light to mid grey fairly loose silty clay (9) with some chalk content and a lens of charcoal and burnt seeds at the base. The lens of burnt material produced a very well preserved assemblage of weed seeds and charred grain. A single sherd of undiagnostic abraded fine oxidised ware pottery was recovered from the same layer. Overlying fill 9 was a layer of redeposited chalk (5), this deposit possibly originated from a bank on the southern side of the ditch and may have been deliberately pushed into the ditch to level it. A light to mid greyish brown compacted silt containing occasional small chalk fragments and charcoal flecks (10) formed the final fill of the ditch

3.4.2 Posthole 7 was located towards the northern extent of Trench 4, it was shallow in form with steep sides to a flat base and contained a single fill (8). No dating evidence was recovered from this feature.

### 3.5 Summary of Artefacts and Ecofacts

3.5.1 One small abraded sherd of fine oxidised sandy ware pottery was recovered from a ditch fill (9). This pottery is undiagnostic and can only be dated as Roman or later (Fletcher, *pers. com.*).

3.5.2 A very small assemblage of animal bone was recovered from ditch deposit 12. This consisted of 11 fragments, these bones were in moderate condition, however, only one fragment was identifiable to species, this was the mandible of a pig aged 21-23 months of age at death.

3.5.3 One deposit (9) in Ditch 6 was identified as having potential for the recovery of plant remains and other environmental indicators. The charcoal rich lens at the base of the deposit was sampled and produced approximately 100 charred cereal grains. These cereals probably represent a dump of burnt culinary waste and were in a moderate to good state of preservation.



## 4 DISCUSSION

### 4.1 Reliability of field investigation

4.1.1 The archaeological features were clearly visible within Trench 4. The natural geological horizon beneath the subsoil overburden into which the features were cut was also clearly identifiable.

### 4.2 Evaluation objectives and results

*Establish the presence or absence of archaeological remains on site, characterise where they are found (location, depth and extent), and establish the quality of preservation of any archaeology and environmental remains.*

4.2.1 This objective has been achieved, one trench (Trench 4) has provided evidence for archaeological remains which could possibly be associated with an early phase of medieval activity found on the adjacent Hall Farm site to the east. Only a single sherd of pottery was recovered and this is not closely datable, however, the combination of plant remains found tentatively indicates a medieval to post-medieval date for deposition. Faunal remains were present, although only in small quantities and only a small proportion were identifiable to species. The presence of a possible medicinal garden plant (Lesser meadow-rue) may indicate that the assemblage derived from a domestic context.

4.2.2 It is probable that the ditch (6) represents a boundary, most likely associated with settlement. Whilst no clear dating evidence was recovered from it, its alignments and orientation suggest that it could be associated with early medieval activity investigated on adjacent Hall Farm to the east of this site. The posthole may be part of the same boundary as the ditch in the form of a fence line or could be part of another structure, perhaps an out-building.

*Provide sufficient coverage to evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking deposits.*

4.2.3 The evaluation trenches have provided sufficient coverage of the area of development and deposits were tested to assess whether they masked any underlying archaeology. Parts of the site have clearly been truncated, as demonstrated by Trench 1. Whilst other areas have been subject to both truncation and have been built up, as demonstrated in Trench 2. Both of these trenches were located in areas of the school that have previously been built on (i.e.) in the school yards. Trenches 3 and 4 were located in the playing field and have been subject to only minimal disturbance. No evidence for archaeological deposits was found in Trench 3 and it is with a fairly high degree of confidence that this is an accurate reflection of the preservation here. It is likely that the archaeology found in Trench 4 is a true reflection of the distribution of surviving archaeological deposits on the site.

*Provide - in the event that archaeological remains are found - sufficient information to construct an archaeological mitigation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables, and orders of cost.*

4.2.4 Those archaeological remains that have been found have been fully recorded and there is sufficient information to construct an archaeological mitigation strategy should it be required.



### 4.3 Interpretation

4.3.1 The evaluation has shown archaeology is present in the area of Trench 4 in the form of a ditch and a posthole, however no dating evidence was recovered from either of these features and it is likely that the recovery of material remains such as pottery will be limited. The recovery of charred grain and weed seeds recovered from the environmental sample taken from Ditch 6, has established there is a good potential for the preservation of plant remains in this area of site, although the potential for animal remains is limited.

### 4.4 Significance

4.4.1 The evaluation has identified some evidence for features associated with settlement (a boundary) possibly related to settlement identified at Hall Farm to the east. Associated with these features there is limited potential for artefactual remains such as pottery, good potential for plant remains and limited potential for animal remains

## APPENDIX A TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS AND CONTEXT INVENTORY

Trench 1						
<b>General description</b>					<b>Orientation</b>	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consisted of tarmac and hogging overlying natural geology of chalk.					<b>Length (m)</b>	5
					<b>Width (m)</b>	4
					<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>	0.6
<b>Context No.</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Width (m)</b>	<b>Depth (m)</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Finds</b>	<b>Date</b>
	Layer		0.20	Tarmac		Modern
	Layer		0.30	Hogging		Modern
3	Layer			Natural		

Trench 2						
<b>General description</b>					<b>Orientation</b>	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consisted of tarmac and hogging overlying natural geology of chalk and sand.					<b>Length (m)</b>	5
					<b>Width (m)</b>	4
					<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>	0.9
<b>Context No.</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Width (m)</b>	<b>Depth (m)</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Finds</b>	<b>Date</b>
	Layer		0.20	Tarmac		Modern
	Layer		0.10	Hogging		Modern
	Layer		0.35	Made-up ground		Modern
	Layer		0.25	Buried topsoil?		
3	Layer			Natural		

Trench 3											
<b>General description</b>					<b>Orientation</b>						
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of chalk					E-W						
					<b>Length (m)</b>	10					
					<b>Width (m)</b>	1.8					
					<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>	0.65					
					<b>Context No.</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Width (m)</b>	<b>Depth (m)</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Finds</b>	<b>Date</b>
					1	Layer		0.20	Topsoil	None	
2	Layer		0.10	Subsoil	None						
3	Layer		0.35	Natural							

Trench 4											
<b>General description</b>					<b>Orientation</b>						
Trench 4 consisted of topsoil, a modern make-up layer and subsoil overlying natural geology of chalk. It contained one posthole and a SE-NW aligned ditch which had been sealed by a consolidation layer of chalk.					E-W						
					<b>Length (m)</b>	10					
					<b>Width (m)</b>	1.8					
					<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>	0.85					
					<b>Context No.</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Width (m)</b>	<b>Depth (m)</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Finds</b>	<b>Date</b>

Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	Layer		0.20	Topsoil	None	
2	Layer		0.10	Subsoil	None	
3	Layer		0.35	Natural		
4	Deposit		0.38	A make-up layer of mixed loose materials consisting of chalk pieces, chalk marl and modern brick rubble.	None	Modern
5	Deposit	3.20	0.37	A very compacted yellowish white chalk with some silt. A consolidation deposit in an attempt to stop the slumping of Ditch 6.	None	Uncertain
6	Cut	3.30	0.50	Cut for a SE-NW aligned ditch with fairly steep sides and a concaved base, containing deposits 9, 11, 12 and 13.		Uncertain
7	Cut	0.48 N-S	0.14	Cut for a posthole with steep sides and a flat base, containing sole fill 8.		Uncertain
8	Deposit	0.48 N-S	0.14	Sole fill contained by posthole 7. A light to mid greyish brown firm silty sand containing very occasional charcoal flecks.	None	Uncertain
9	Deposit	2.10	0.20	Upper fill contained by Ditch 6. A light to mid grey fairly loose silty clay with some chalk content, charcoal evident at the base of the deposit. A sample taken from this deposit revealed approximately 100 charred cereal grains in a moderate to good state of preservation, these probably represented a dump of burnt culinary waste. A single sherd of undiagnostic fine oxidized sandy ware pottery was recovered from this deposit.	None	Uncertain
10	Deposit	2.60	0.32	A tertiary deposit, naturally formed above the slumping of chalk consolidation deposit 5. A light to mid greyish brown compacted silt containing occasional small chalk fragments and charcoal flecks.	None	Uncertain
11	Deposit	1.65	0.21	A slumped deposit on the northern side of Ditch 6. A	None	Uncertain

				very light whitish grey fairly firm silty, clayey chalk.		
12	Deposit	1.08	0.31	A silting deposit at the base of Ditch 6. A light grey loose silty clay with some chalk content.	Animal bones	Uncertain
13	Deposit	1.10	0.19	A slumped deposit on the northern side of Ditch 6. A mid to light greyish brown fairly firm silty clay with a small volume of chalk.	None	Uncertain

## APPENDIX B      FINDS REPORTS

### B.1 Pottery

*By Carole Fletcher*

- B.1.1 One small abraded undiagnostic fine oxidised sandy ware pottery sherd was recovered from context 9, Ditch 6 in Trench 4.

## APPENDIX C ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTS

### C.1 Environmental Samples

*By Rachel Fosberry*

#### *Introduction*

C.1.1 A single bulk sample was taken from a visible burnt deposit in the base of the upper fill (9) of undated ditch 6 (Trench 4) at Fulbourn Primary School, Cambridgeshire in order to assess the quality of preservation of plant remains and their potential to provide useful data as part of further archaeological investigations.

#### *Methodology*

C.1.2 The total volume (17L) of the sample was processed by tank flotation using modified Siraff-type equipment for the recovery of preserved plant remains, dating evidence and any other artefactual evidence that might be present. The floating component (flot) was collected in a 0.3mm nylon mesh and the residue was washed through 10mm, 5mm, 2mm and a 0.5mm sieve.

C.1.3 The dried flot was scanned using a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x 60. Identification of plant remains is with reference to the Digital Seed Atlas of the Netherlands (Cappers et al. 2006) and the authors' own reference collection. Nomenclature is according to Zohary and Hopf (2000) for cereals and Stace (1997) for other plants. Plant remains have been identified to species where possible. The identification of cereals has been based on the characteristic morphology of the grains and chaff as described by Jacomet (2006).

#### *Results*

Preservation of plant remains is by carbonisation and is moderate to good. Charred cereal grains (approximately 100 grains) predominate and include free-threshing wheat (*Triticum aestivum* s.l.), barley (*Hordeum vulgare*) with smaller quantities of rye (*Secale cereale*) and oats (*Avena* sp.). Charred weed seeds are present with frequent well-preserved seeds of lesser meadow-rue (*Thalictrum minus*) and occasional seeds of plants that are likely to have been weeds of the cereal crops such as stinking mayweed, black-bindweed (*Fallopia convolvulus*), dock (*Rumex* sp.) and cornflower/knapweed (*Centaurea* sp.).

#### *Discussion*

The recovery of charred grain and weed seeds indicates that there is good potential for the preservation of plant remains in this area of the site. The cereals are mixed and represent a dump of burnt culinary waste that is likely to have been deliberately discarded into the ditch. The feature is undated but the combination of the cereal types recovered suggests a medieval to post-medieval date although this is tentative. Lesser meadow-rue is a native plant that favours calcareous soils (Stace 2010, 121) and is not a plant that would normally be associated with cereal crops. It has medicinal value for the treatment of sores and fevers and may have been a garden plant.

## *Introduction*

C.1.4 Text

## **C.2 Animal Bone**

*By Hayley Foster*

### *Introduction*

This animal bone assemblage contained only 11 fragments. Only 1 fragment was identifiable to species, which was a pig mandible that aged to 21-23 months of age at death based on tooth wear. The cervical vertebra fragment had an unfused centrum indicating the medium sized animal was likely less than 48-60 months of age at death. The animal bone was in a moderate condition, though there were signs of root etching on most fragments. There were no signs of butchery, burning or gnawing present.

Species	Element	Number of fragments
Pig	Mandible	1
Large sized mammal	Pelvis	2
Medium sized mammal	Cervical vertebrae	1
Medium sized mammal	Thoracic vertebrae	1
Large/Medium mammal	Unidentifiable long bone fragments	6

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## APPENDIX D      BIBLIOGRAPHY

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## APPENDIX E OASIS REPORT FORM

### Project Details

OASIS Number	Oxfordar3-283344		
Project Name	Fulbourn Primary School		
Start of Fieldwork	3.4.17	End of Fieldwork	7.4.17
Previous Work		Future Work	

### Project Reference Codes

Site Code	FULPRS17	Planning App. No.	
HER Number	ECB 5084	Related Numbers	

Prompt	Planning Condition
Development Type	Public Building
Place in Planning Process	Not known/Not recorded

### Techniques used (tick all that apply)

- |  |   |   |
|--|---|---|
| <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 checked="" 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 type="checkbox"/> Targeted Trenches                      |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Dendrochronological Survey          | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Metal Detectors | <input type="checkbox"/> Test Pits                              |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Documentary Search       | <input type="checkbox"/> Phosphate Survey           | <input type="checkbox"/> Topographic Survey                     |
| <input checked="" 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 type="checkbox"/> Geophysical Survey                  | <input type="checkbox"/> Rectified Photography      |   |

Monument	Period
Ditch	Uncertain
Posthole	Uncertain
	Choose an item.

Object	Period
Pottery	Uncertain
Bone	Uncertain
	Choose an item.

Insert more lines as appropriate.

### Project Location

County	Cambridgeshire	Address (including Postcode) Fulbourn Primary School, School Lane, Fulbourn, Cambridgeshire. CB21 5BH
District	South Cambridgeshire	
Parish	Fulbourn	
HER office	Cambridge	
Size of Study Area	C35m	
National Grid Ref	TL 51910 56170	

### Project Originators

Organisation	OA East
Project Brief Originator	Andy Thomas
Project Design Originator	Stephen Macaulay/Aileen Connor

Project Manager	Aileen Connor
Project Supervisor	Simon Birnie

## Project Archives

	Location	ID
Physical Archive (Finds)	CCC Stores	ECB 5084
Digital Archive	OA East	ECB 5084
Paper Archive	CCC Stores	ECB 5084

Physical Contents	Present?	Digital files associated with Finds	Paperwork associated with Finds
Animal Bones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Ceramics	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Environmental	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Glass	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Human Remains	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Industrial	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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Metal	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Stratigraphic		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Survey		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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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 type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

### Digital Media

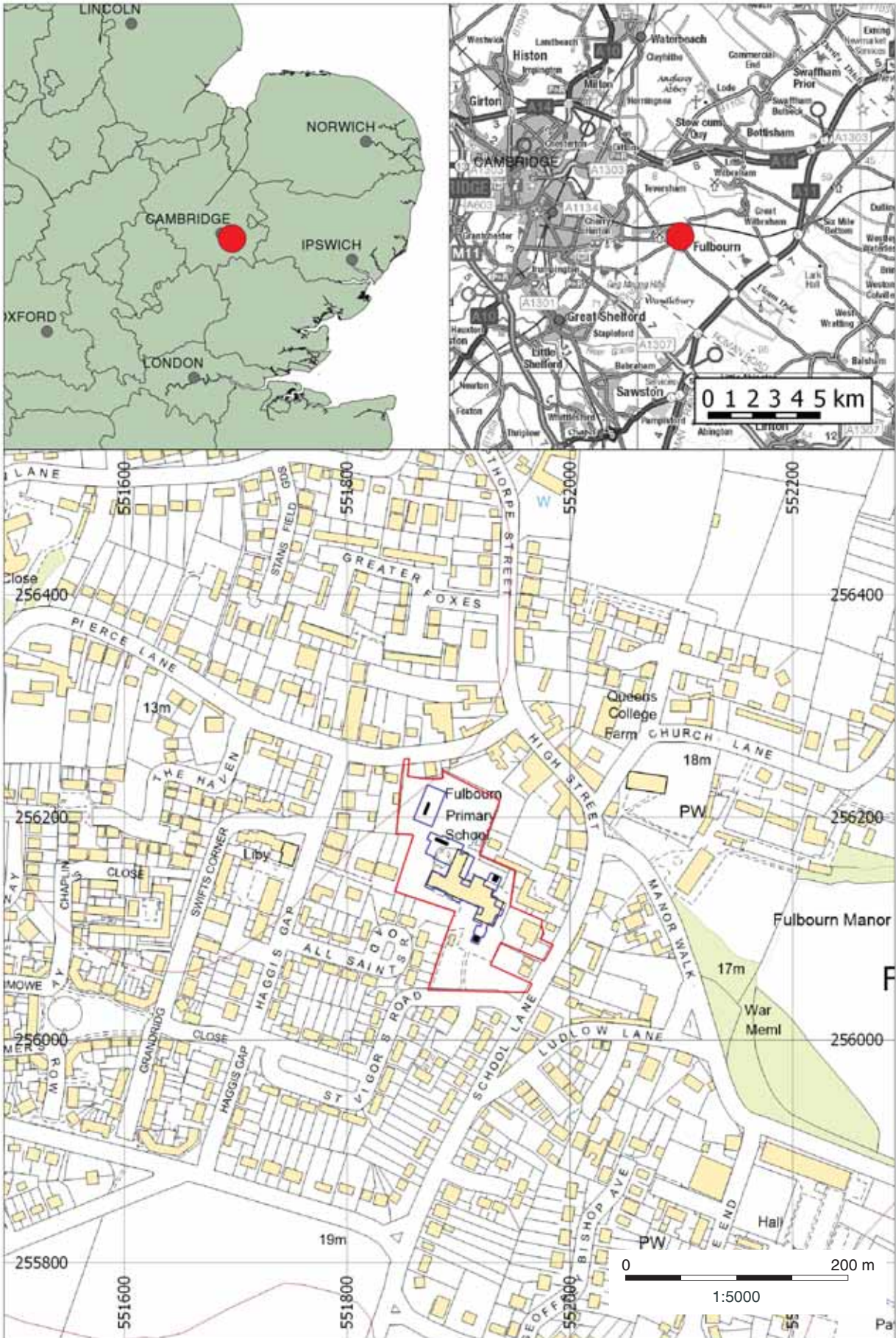
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Geophysics	<input type="checkbox"/>
Images (Digital photos)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Illustrations (Figures/Plates)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Moving Image	<input type="checkbox"/>
Spreadsheets	<input type="checkbox"/>
Survey	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Text	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Virtual Reality	<input type="checkbox"/>

### Paper Media

Aerial Photos	<input type="checkbox"/>
Context Sheets	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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Diary	<input type="checkbox"/>
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Microfiche	<input type="checkbox"/>
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Plans	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Report	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Sections	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Survey	<input type="checkbox"/>

## Further Comments





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

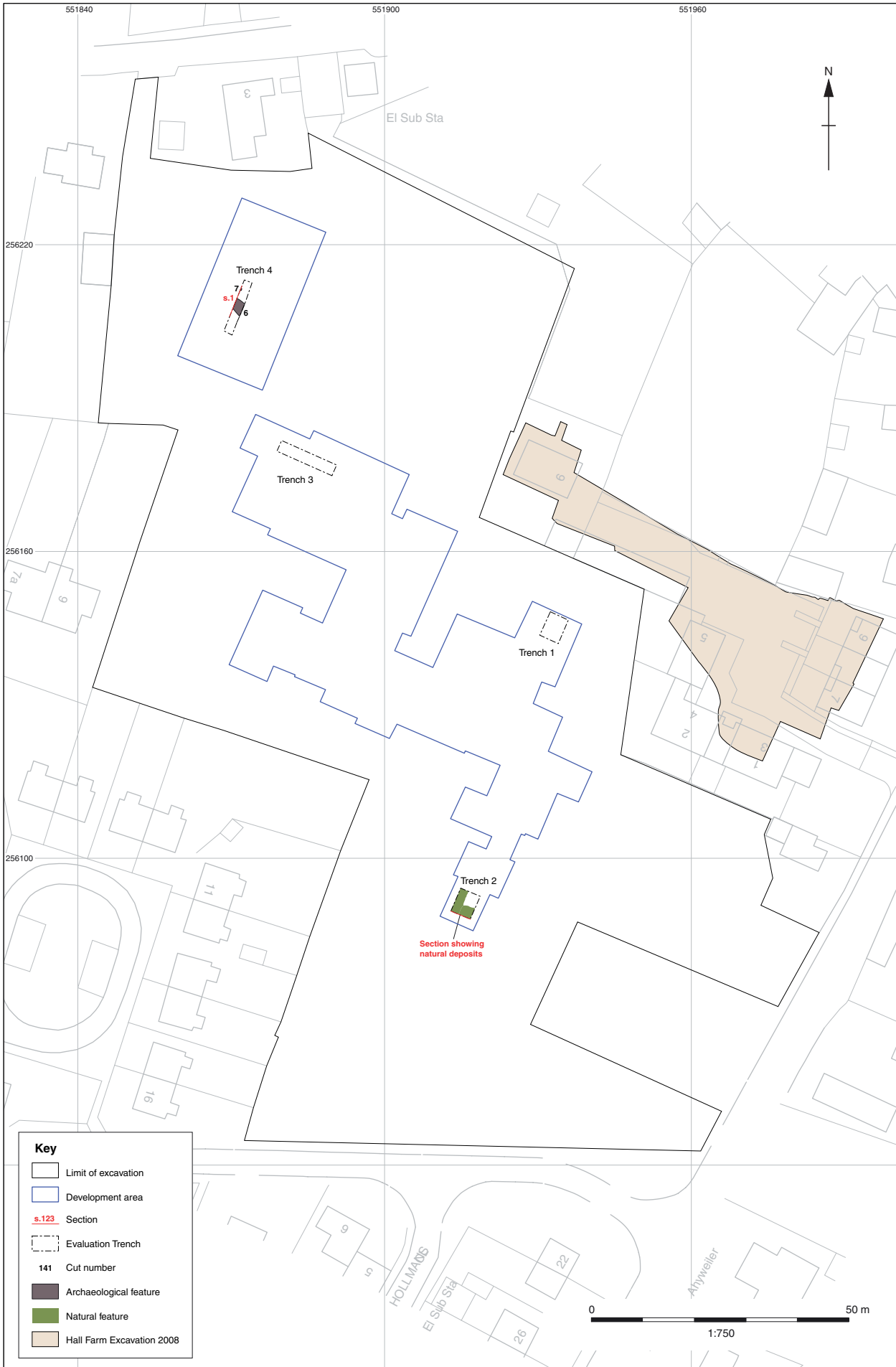


Figure 2: Trench Location Plan

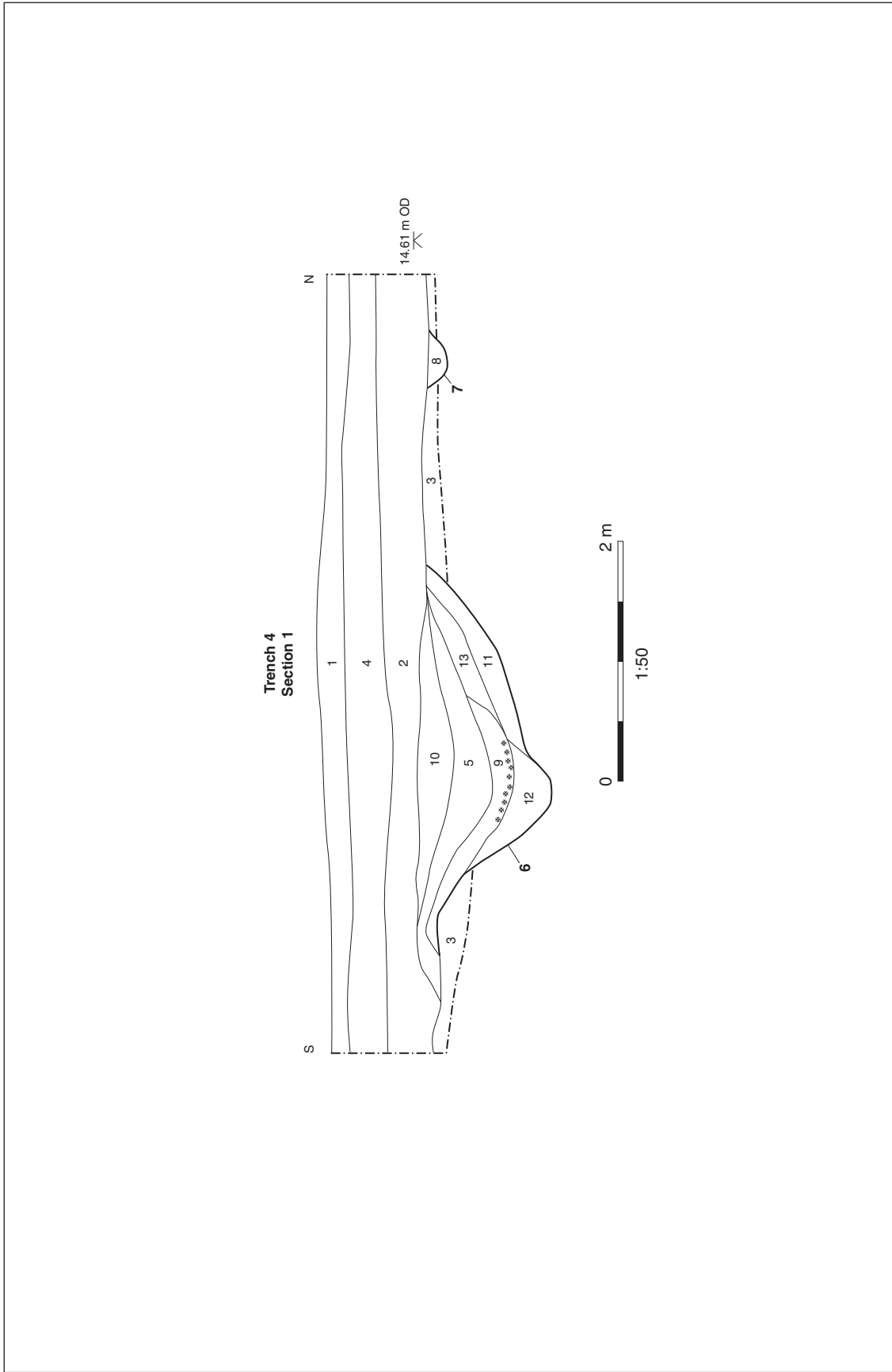


Figure 3: East facing Section Number 1 showing Ditch 6 in Trench 4





Figure 4: North facing Photogrammetry Section showing natural deposits in Trench 2





Plate 1: View of Trench 1 from the north



Plate 2: View of Trench 2 from the north-east



Plate 3: View of Trench 3 from the north



Plate 4: View of Trench 4 from the north. Shows Ditch 6





Plate 5: East facing Section of ditch in Trench 4



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