Land South of 41 Mill Lane Sawston

Desk-Based Assessment

July 2013

Client: Campbell Buchanan

OA East Report No: 1476
OASIS No: oxfordar3-152392
NGR: TL 480493
Land South of 41 Mill Lane, Sawston

Desk-Based Assessment

By Taleyna Fletcher BA MIfA

Editor: Chris Thatcher BA
Illustrator: Lucy Offord MA
Report Date: July 2013
Table of Contents

Summary.........................................................................................................................................6

1 Introduction................................................................................................................................7
  1.1 Planning Background...................................................................................................7
  1.2 Location, Geology and Topography ............................................................................7
  1.3 Acknowledgements......................................................................................................7

2 Archaeological and Historical Background and Sources .....................................................8
  2.1 Historical Background..................................................................................................8
  2.2 The Historic Environment Record (HER) and Archaeological Investigations .............9
  2.3 Listed Buildings..........................................................................................................13
  2.4 Cartographic Evidence...............................................................................................13
  2.5 Other Designations....................................................................................................15
  2.6 Aerial Photographic Surveys, Cropmarks and Earthworks........................................15
  2.7 Site Visit (Plates 1-5).................................................................................................15

3 Deposit Mapping .....................................................................................................................16
  3.1 General......................................................................................................................16
  3.2 Prehistoric..................................................................................................................16
  3.3 Iron Age and Roman..................................................................................................16
  3.4 Saxon.........................................................................................................................16
  3.5 Medieval.....................................................................................................................16
  3.6 Post-medieval and modern........................................................................................17

4 Degree of Survival ..................................................................................................................18
  4.1 General......................................................................................................................18
  4.2 Rating.........................................................................................................................18

5 Discussion and Conclusions..................................................................................................19
  5.1 General......................................................................................................................19
  5.2 Impact on Heritage Assets.........................................................................................19

Appendix A. Bibliography .........................................................................................................20

Appendix B. Maps and other Sources Consulted...................................................................20

Appendix C. Table 1: Summary Table of Cambridgeshire HER Search Results...............21
List of Figures

Figure 1  Site location
Figure 2  Map showing proposed development area (red), from data supplied by client
Figure 3  Result of HER search showing distribution of monument records
Figure 4  Result of HER search showing distribution of listed building records
Figure 5  Extract from Sawston Inclosure Map, 1811 (CRO RefP136/26/B), showing location of site (red)
Figure 6  Extract from First Edition Ordnance Survey Map (25" edition), 1886, showing location of site (red)
Figure 7  Extract from Second Edition Ordnance Survey Map (25" edition), 1903, showing location of study site (red)
Figure 8  Sketch map of Sawston in 1947, from “History of Sawston” by T.F.Teversham
Figure 9  Extract from 1950-54 Ordnance Survey Map (25" edition), showing location of study site (red)
Figure 10 Extract from 1981 Ordnance Survey Map (25" edition), showing location of study site (red)

List of Plates

Plate 1  View of Mill Lane, from west
Plate 2  Access track to site
Plate 3  View of site from northern boundary at rear of 41 Mill Lane (created using “Autostitch”)
Plate 4  View of site from Allotments to the west of the site
Plate 5  View of site from Allotments to the west of the site
Summary

In late May 2013 Oxford Archaeology East (OA East) were commissioned by Campbell Buchanan to undertake a desk-based assessment for an area of land south of 41 Mill Lane, Sawston. The aim of this report is to assess the presence, nature and extent of any heritage assets likely to be affected by the proposed site development.

The site comprises an area of former agricultural land containing a small number of storage units set back from the main road. The current proposal is for residential development of the site comprising new homes, access roads and associated services.

Cartographic sources were only available from the early 19th century onwards, which indicate that the site has not been occupied or developed in any way since that time. Although the late 19th century maps depict small boundary changes following enclosure and the addition of a footpath, no significant change in land use or development is in evidence.

A study of Cambridgeshire’s Historic Environment Record, which considers the distribution of known finds, listed buildings and archaeological investigations, indicates that no archaeological interventions have taken place within a 600m radius of the site. Investigations further afield have revealed remains from the Bronze Age, Roman and Saxon periods. The presence of an Iron Age hill fort within the search area is of interest, however this is located almost 1km away.

This assessment of the distribution of CHER records, cartographic evidence and historic background in the vicinity of the site indicates that it has a low potential for the survival of archaeological remains, especially given the site’s position set back from the road. However, the lack of previous investigations in close proximity means that the survival of archaeological remains within the development site cannot be ruled out.
1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Planning Background
1.1.1 Oxford Archaeology East were commissioned by Andy Girvan of Campbell Buchanan to carry out this desk-based assessment prior to the submission of a planning application for a proposed residential development of the site.

1.1.2 The site lies on the western edge of a historic part of Sawston which developed during the Saxon period along the routes of the Roman Road, the Icknield Way (Taylor 1998). As such, the NPPF states that where development includes or has the potential to include heritage assets with archaeological interest, developers should submit a desk-based assessment and where necessary, a field evaluation. The client has therefore requested that this desk-based assessment be submitted along with the planning application for the site.

1.2 Location, Geology and Topography
1.2.1 The proposed development area, hereafter referred to as “the site” or “development area” is located in the western part of Sawston, on the south side of Mill Lane (TL 480493) (Figure 1). The site itself is roughly rectangular in plan, set back from the road and accessed via a track (included in the development area depicted on Figure 2).

1.2.1 The underlying geology comprises Holywell Nodular Chalk Formation. The sedimentary bedrock was formed approximately 89 to 99 million years ago in the Cretaceous period. The overlying soils are Alluvium - clay, silt, sand and gravel.

1.2.2 The superficial deposits were formed up to two million years ago in the Quaternary period when the local environment would have previously been dominated by rivers (www.mapapps.bgs.ac.uk).

1.2.3 The site visit suggests that the development area is relatively flat, lying at around 19-20mOD.

1.3 Acknowledgements
1.3.1 OA East would like to thank Andy Girvan of Campbell Buchanan for commissioning this desk-based assessment. Research, collation of material and photography was undertaken by the author. Thanks to Lucy Offord for creating the figures and plates and to the staff at Cambridgeshire Records Office and Historic Environment Record for their assistance in collecting the data.
2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND AND SOURCES

2.1 Historical Background

Village Development

2.1.1 The early centres of activity in Sawston were centred around the routes of the Icknield Way which crossed the River Cam, running eastward across Cambridgeshire. The main settlement of Sawston appears to have started during the Saxon period as a series of scattered settlements along these routes. Of these, Dernford, Pyratts manor and Huntingdon's manor are recognisable throughout the Medieval period; the Borough around Borough Mill was also recorded (Taylor 1998).

2.1.2 Later in the medieval period, the north-south route through the village from Cambridge to Royston and London became more important than the east-west routes; the village cross marked the junction of this route and Church Lane. Settlements away from this, even those around the church, declined and there was increased linear development along the present High Street.

2.1.3 A much later planned development known as The Spike, took place at the southern end of the village in the late 19th century. This area was built to house the workers of the Old Yard Leather Works. Other accommodation was built to house workers of a paper mill, mineral water factory and printing works (Taylor 1998).

The Mill Lane Area

The following sections provide a brief summary of the history and development of the Mill Lane area of Sawston. This is mostly drawn from “A History of Sawston” by T F Teversham (Teversham 1947).

1580 Survey of Sawston

2.1.4 Mill Lane is mentioned as early as 1580 in the survey of Sawston which was conducted by the Steward John Paxton, under instruction of the lord of the manor, Sir Edmund Huddleston. The entry is as follows “An endware called Myll lane wherein certeign personnes doe inhabitt” Teversham wrote that “the houses were in the neighbourhood of the charity allotments, four houses on the north side of the lane and two on the south side. The charity close, then called “Town Close” (also Fotts Close) was woodland and pasture, 3 acres in extent and occupied the same site as the present “Chestnuts”. On the east side of the close was Barr Lane which extended northwards up to the Baulkes” (see Figure 8). In and around these houses were other closes of arable land, woodland and pasture, so forming a self-contained hamlet half way between the village and Borough Mill. Twenty years later, the parish became legally responsible for the maintenance of its poor inhabitants who were unable to support themselves, and certain houses in the Mill Lane settlement were eventually used as workhouses.

The Parish Ditches

2.1.5 There are a number of ditches within the parish and Teversham has classed these into three main groups, all of which he believes have been in existence since Prehistoric times (Teversham 1947).

2.1.6 There is one ditch of particular relevance for this desk-based study which is located on the southern boundary of the site shown on Teversham's Map as “3” (Figure 8), this part of the ditch is known as “Stinking Ditch”, one of the ditches which ran from Huntingdon's
manor to Town Close. In 1947, Teversham described it as follows: “The Town Close ditch starts from Mill Lane and skirts the western boundary of the recreation ground. This section of the ditch has been significantly called “Stinking Ditch”, a name which it still thoroughly deserves. The ditch turns due west along the length of the Town Closes, past the charity allotments and “Big Tittys” and then runs due north along Stakings as far as “Little Titty's”. Here it turns west and runs across Stakings direct to the outfall at the entrance to Dovehouse Meadow.”

2.1.7 Maintenance of the parish ditches was of up-most importance and at no point during the medieval period is there reference to the inhabitants of Mill Lane ever suffering from flood waters as Teversham recalls happening between 1887 and 1918 (Teversham 1947). He believes that it was “the construction of the LNER Railway embankment in 1845 which was indirectly the cause of these floods, as much of the flood water from Bridgemoor which formerly overflowed into the meadows near Whittlesford Mill, was diverted by the embankment towards the west end of Common Lane and then across Stakings into Mill Lane. The last serious recorded flood occurred in May 1918, when a whole row of partly submerged cottages at the western end of Mill Lane suddenly collapsed”.

**Mill Lane in the 19th Century**

2.1.8 After 1811 the workhouse in Mill Lane was demolished and there were three other houses on Mill Lane to house the aged and disabled poor.

2.1.9 Teversham describes Mill Lane in the late 19th century as follows:

“...Mill Lane was still, as in medieval days, a winding and sheltered avenue with grass verges, shaded by pollard elms and ash trees... in summer children would stroll along the lane, picking dewberries among the dense undergrowth by the laneside, or stroll around the closes to climb old oak trees”.

“But the lane has other less pleasant memories, of disastrous floods which brought discomfort, disease and distress into many cottage homes”.

2.1.10 It was the enclosure of 1802/3 that changed not only the layout of the parish, which had remained unaltered since medieval times, but which had a “paralysing effect” on much of the population. Many who did not own either their land or house were forced to change occupation or to work as farm labourers for the larger farms. Many others became “paupers” who, along with their families, the parish had a responsibility for. The parish therefore often found them work, although for low wages, such as cleaning out ditches, road construction and repair and digging and barrowing in the local quarry pit.

### 2.2 The Historic Environment Record (HER) and Archaeological Investigations

2.2.1 A search of the county's Historic Environment Record (HER) was carried out over a 750m radius of the site.

2.2.2 The HER is a computerised database of all listed and other historic buildings and all known archaeological sites, historic parks and gardens and other historic landscape features in the county, plotted onto linked digital mapping and often supplemented by photographs, drawings and written accounts. The search was carried out by a member of Cambridgeshire's Historic Environment team and all records falling within a 750m radius of the site were provided in descriptive form with corresponding datasets supplied as shapefiles to provide the exact geographic location of each record (Figures 3 and 4).
2.2.3 The results of the search are provided below, by period and also summarised in the tables in Appendix B. There are no HER entries within the site itself. Figure 3 shows the location of all event and monument records and Figure 4 shows all historic building records. The results of the listed building search is presented in Section 2.3 and also supported by a descriptive table in Appendix B.

Prehistoric

2.2.4 There are a small number of records relating to prehistoric activity within the search area, most of which have been generated from archaeological investigations, findspots and non-intrusive investigations.

2.2.5 During an archaeological evaluation and subsequent excavation at Sawston Police Station, Cambridge Road (ECB1464/CB15777 and MCB17152) 660m to the north-east of the development area, ditches were identified which were thought to be part of a larger Bronze Age field or enclosure system. These were sealed by quantities of Middle-Late Bronze Age struck flint and unstruck nodules. A small assemblage of residual Neolithic and Bronze Age worked flint was recovered from later features during excavations at Sawston Hall in 2008, approximately 650m to the south-east (MCB17295), this was in addition to the evaluation in 2006 which recovered a Neolithic/Bronze Age water channel which was believed to have been re-cut during the Roman period (ECB2291). In 2011, a single ditch of probable Bronze Age date was recorded during an evaluation at 28 Cambridge Road (ECB3658/MCB19569).

2.2.6 An aerial photographic survey undertaken during the early 1980s identified what has been interpreted as a late prehistoric enclosure to the south of Borough Hill, approximately 950m to the north-west of the development site (ECB1706). Further non-intrusive investigation has suggested that this is a later prehistoric fort.

2.2.7 Reported find spots include a number of flint cores, flakes and blades found during gardening at Bowers Terrace, 200m north-east of the development site (MCB17619) and a Neolithic flint scraper from an unspecified location (HER 04113).

Iron Age and Roman

2.2.8 There is evidence for Iron Age and Roman activity within the search area, particularly from archaeological investigation and works associates with Borough Hill fort.

2.2.9 The most significant site recorded is that of the Scheduled Monument of Borough Hill Iron Age hill fort approximately 950m to the north-west of the development site (DCB190). The large multivallate hill fort is situated on a low chalk promontory surrounded to the north, south and west by the floodplain of the River Cam. The promontory stands about 2m-3m above the surrounding alluvium, which is sufficient to allow the hill fort to dominate the local landscape, and in particular the course of the river which flows close to the southern edge of the site. The monument is roughly oval in plan, measuring approximately 430m east to west and 300m north to south. The circuit of defences is composed of varying arrangements of banks and ditches enclosing an area of approximately 8ha. The north-west arc of the defences is visible as a broad bank, 30m-40m wide, following the contours of the hill. The bank retains an inner and outer scarp and survives to a height of approximately 0.9m. A geophysical survey of this area conducted in 1992 indicated the below ground survival of a 5m wide ditch, flanked by an outer linear feature thought to be remains of a timber built box rampart. A palisade trench traversing the line of the ditch was noted during the survey. This feature is considered to be part of an elaborate entrance way giving access to the lower-lying floodplain to the west. The box rampart was also identified further to the east along the northern arc of...
the defences, where it was flanked by two 5m wide ditches set 30m apart. The rampart bank is more clearly defined to the north-east of Homewood House where the perimeter of the enclosure passes through a wooded field boundary. At this point the bank measures 6.5m wide and up to 1.1m in height. The counterscarp bank formed by the outer ditch is also visible some 6m from the base of the rampart, surviving to a height of about 1m. A single broad bank, up to 1.4m high and 50m wide, crosses the promontory and marks the eastern perimeter of the enclosure. Aerial photographs show that this section of the defences comprises two ditches with internal banks and a further inner ditch. A geological test pit dug into one of these banks in 1990 revealed a 0.8m deep layer of re-deposited chalk capped by 0.3m of clay. The chalk component of the bank is visible in the plough-soil, whereas the in-filled ditches are marked by slight depressions containing darker soil. A 30m wide gap in the defences in the middle of the eastern field is thought to represent a simple entrance way aligned with the easiest approach to the hill fort along the promontory. The southern defences are largely overlain by a raised causeway which carries the access road to the modern paperworks. However, a short section of the bank has been identified in the western part of the pasture to the south of the road.

2.2.10 Other investigations associated with the hill fort include a watching brief conducted in 1993 (ECB1086) during the construction of a pipe line, which recorded the survival of the hill fort bank and ditch as well as a shallow pit and ditch positioned outside of the fort. A second watching brief comprising seventeen test pits was undertaken during 2001 (ECB1378). A series of layers were noted within the circuit of the fort as well as parts of the banks and ditches themselves.

2.2.11 An archaeological evaluation and subsequent excavation at Sawston Police Station (ECB1464/CB15777 and MCB17152) 660m to the north-east of the development area revealed the remains of two ditched enclosures which may be Roman military camps and a subsequent road junction, both dating to the 1st century. Investigations at Sawston Hall in 2006 and 2008 approximately 650m to the south-east (MCB17295/ECB2291) identified two Roman wells, a ditch and a re-cut prehistoric water channel.

Saxon

2.2.12 Records relating to Saxon activity mostly derive from reported findspots and investigations which have taken place at Sawston Hall.

2.2.13 Excavations at Sawston Hall in 2008 (MCB17810) revealed finds and features of 8th to 13th century date comprising pits, ditches and a large in-filled solution hole as well as a rare Saxon pewter brooch. Finds suggest occupation activity in the vicinity, possible associated with the earlier manorial precursor to Sawston Hall.

2.2.14 Findspots from this period include a plain brooch or buckle (HER04112) and a key with stirrup-shaped handle (HER04111), both from unspecified locations within the parish.

Medieval

2.2.15 There are relatively few records relating to medieval activity within the search area, deriving from a diverse range of sources.

2.2.16 There are just three medieval records relating to archaeological investigations. Investigations at Sawston Hall in 2006 (MCB17317 and ECB2291) identified two 12th-14th century ditches, thought to relate to an earlier hall on the site. Field walking at Borough Hill hill fort in 1992 recovered a single sherd of medieval pottery (ECB1006)
and a medieval headland was recorded as part of the Roman archaeological investigations at the Old Police Station (ECB1464/CB15777 and MCB17152).

2.2.17 A number of buildings survive within the search area that are believed to have medieval origins. These include Sawson Hall (HER01267a), the Manor and Farmhouse at Huntingdon's Farm (HER01268), Saint Mary's Church (HER04123 / DCB4775) and The Queens Head Inn (HER04140 / DCB6226).

2.2.18 At Huntingdon Farm, 400m to the south-east of the development area (HER01268), there is also a known moated site. Evidence for this has come mostly from earthworks which have revealed the remains of a rectangular moat on the west side of the current farmhouse. The site measures approximately 67m long with a moat 9m wide, shallow, and only slightly wet. On the outer side is a slight bank, a lesser ditch, and then another small blank. The northern part of the original enclosure has been partly separated by a ditch coming from the west and has been raised in level by 0.6m. This is the site of Huntingdon's Manor.

2.2.19 There is also a record of the site of the former 16th century market cross on the junction of High Street and Church Lane (HER04167/DCB5481).

Post-medieval

2.2.20 The majority of records relating to post-medieval activity within the search area have been generated from buildings, some of which have Listed Building status. Buildings include elements of Sawston Hall (HER01267a/DCB6278), an 18th century dovecote in Orchard Lane (HER1049/DCB6098), a 17th century dovecote in Mill Lane (HER10450/DCB5180), the tannery and drying shed which was part of the Hutchinson and Hardy Tannery (MCB16577/DCB6744), the 19th century Congregational Church (MCB17207) and Sawston Free Church (CB14956). A full list of the listed buildings can be found in Appendix B as well as in Section 2.3.

2.2.21 Other records include an undated milestone on the verge of the High Street, (MCB18351) and extensive post-medieval earthworks at Sawston Hall (HER01267) which include a landscaped parkland, moat, pond, bank and fishpond.

Modern

2.2.22 With the exception of buildings, there are only four modern records, three of which relate to existing and destroyed structures associated with the Second World War. These comprise records of military headquarters (CB15098) and a range of brick-build buildings constructed during the war (MCB17319), both at Sawston Hall, and the site of a destroyed Pillbox located between the river Cam and Whittlesford (MCB16383).

2.2.23 An archaeological evaluation at the Bellbird Primary School, approximately 650m to the north-east of the development site in 2007 recorded a modern boundary ditch and a large modern pit (MCB19830/ECB2774). Finds recovered from this site included an undated dog skeleton and three struck flints recovered from the sub-soil.

Undated

2.2.24 There are a small number of records within the search area which remain undated but indicate the presence of archaeological remains within the vicinity.

2.2.25 Earthworks have been recorded spanning five fields to the west of Huntingdon Farm, approximately 400m to the south of the development site (HER10005). Although not fully identified, these are possibly the result of gravel extraction or quarrying. Earthworks have also revealed undated fishponds and a ditch within the grounds of Sawston Hall.
(HER11254) and a number of ditched and banked features were identified during aerial photographic surveys at Borough Hill in 2000 (ECB2185). A Geophysical survey also carried out at Borough Hill in 2001 identified the presence of a triple ditched enclosure with internal features typical of intensive occupation within (ECB2184).

2.3 **Listed Buildings**

There are 46 Listed Buildings within the search radius of the site (Figure 4). A summary of all of the buildings in the search area is included in Appendix B.

2.3.1 In the immediate area surrounding the site there are very few Listed Buildings. On Mill Lane, approximately 185m to the north-west of the site, is a Grade II Listed 17th century timber-framed plastered building with some 19th century extensions (DCB5181). Also on Mill Lane is a 17th century dovecote (DCB5180) currently used by the school for storage and a Grade II Listed 18th/19th century house called The Orchards, which is timber-framed with a steeply pitched roof and plastered plinth (DCB4754).

2.3.2 The majority of the listed buildings are located within the historic core of the village, along the High Street (Figure 4), the earliest of which include the 12th century church of St Mary (DCB4775), the late 15th century Queens Head Inn (DCB6226) and Sunnyside and Vine Cottage, originally one single medieval open hall (DCB4759).

2.4 **Cartographic Evidence**

2.4.1 Historic maps showing the current site and spanning the period 1811 to 1981 were examined at Cambridgeshire Records Office (CRO). Each map is described below:

**Sawston Inclosure Map, 1811 (Figure 5)**

2.4.2 The earliest map viewed at Cambridgeshire Records Office was the 1811 Inclosure Map. This map shows that the current development site lies within three separate fields numbered 127, 128 and 129 – these fields form different boundaries within the site than those which currently exist (Figure 2).

2.4.3 The accompanying Inclosure Award states that these parcels of land, amongst many others in the parish, were owned by Richard Huddleston Esq. It is likely that Richard Huddleston rented out these and other pockets of land within the parish. Unfortunately the Inclosure Award does not provide any information regarding land use or the name of tenant/occupier.

2.4.4 There is what appears to be a rectangular building/range of buildings within the northern part of plot 129. These are not included within the current development area, although they may have represented a house/houses for those renting or working on this or associated plots.

2.4.5 The land was most likely rented and farmed and there is no suggestion of buildings or any other activity occurring within the development area.

**First Edition Ordnance Survey Map (25” edition), 1886 (Figure 6)**

2.4.6 The introduction of the Ordnance Survey mapping provided reliable, scaled maps which show unbiased accurate detail of the landscape, depicting buildings, roads, footpaths and relevant boundaries.

2.4.7 The First Edition Map of Sawston depicts a removal of the boundaries which formed the three separate plots on the previous Inclosure Map of 1811. The three plots appear to have been amalgamated into one, although north to south tree lines may represent a
remnant of the former boundaries. The presence of the trees within the site on this map, as well as those flanking the boundaries, may indicate that it was common or wasteland; it certainly does not appear to be in any form of agricultural or occupational usage.

2.4.8 A footpath, denoted by the letters “F.P.” runs diagonally from north-west to south-east in the north-eastern corner of the development area; this further supports the suggestion that the land was not in agricultural use by the late 19th century. The footpath links up with a number of paths shown within this part of Sawston, possibly indicating public access across the fields within this part of the parish.

Second Edition Ordnance Survey Map (25” edition), 1903 (Figure 7)

2.4.9 There appears to have been no significant change or development within the site between the time of the First Edition map of 1886 and the Second Edition of 1903. The trees shown on the previous map are not depicted on the Second Edition Maps, although that is not to say they have been removed as they are only used to depict areas of dense woodland or orchard by this time.

2.4.10 Mill Lane is now labelled and the small development in the north-western corner of the field (not included in the development area) has a “W” at the end of the building range denoting a well. The footpath is still depicted on this map.

2.4.11 The adjacent western field is labelled “Allotments” which are still present and in use today.

Sketch map of Sawston in 1947, from “History of Sawston” by T.F. Teversham (Figure 8)

2.4.12 This sketch map has been included in this study as it depicts the drain which runs along the southern edge of the proposed development area. This ditch is numbered “9” on the accompanying key and is called “Stinking Ditch”.

2.4.13 The proposed site falls within an area labelled “31” which, according to the corresponding key, is an area called “Town Close” bounded on the eastern and southern sides by a ditch; other field boundaries are not depicted at this scale.

1950-54 Ordnance Survey Map (25” edition) (Figure 9)

2.4.14 The next available map which depicts the site in detail is the 1950-54 Ordnance Survey Map. The land which lies within the development area does not appear to have been developed or impacted upon since the last map of 1903. The footpath is still present and there is nothing on this map to suggest any change in land use.

2.4.15 There are a few more small buildings in the north-western corner of the field (outside of the development area) and the most obvious change within close proximity is the addition of houses in the field to the immediate east called Town Close and also what appears to be significant residential development along the north side of Mill Lane.

1981 Ordnance Survey Map (25” edition) (Figure 10)

2.4.16 During the 30 years between the time of the last map of 1950-54 and the next available map of 1981 there appears to have been an explosion of residential housing developments, particularly in the area between the northern side of Mill Lane and New Road.

2.4.17 Within the proposed development area a small range of buildings are depicted by the 1950s whose layout is identical to those still present within the site at the time of the site
visit in early June 2013. On this map these buildings are accessed from a track leading directly from Mill Lane, as is still the current site layout of the proposed development area today.

2.4.18 What was previously one field in the three maps dating back to 1903, now appears to be three separate areas: the plot which forms part of the current development area occupying the southern part of the field and two new areas of housing including a fire station fronting onto Mill Lane on either side of the access track.

2.4.19 The public footpaths previously depicted across the site as well as in other nearby parts of Sawston appear to have been removed/built upon. The allotment is still shown to the immediate west and the field to the immediate south includes a breakers yard.

2.4.20 Other than the erection of these few storage (?) buildings within the development area, there is nothing to suggest that any other development or significant change in land use occurred between the 1950s and 1980s.

2.5 Other Designations

2.5.1 There are no designated sites such as Scheduled Monuments, Ancient Woodland or Listed Buildings within the development area. Those sites returned during a search of the area within a 750m radius of the site are listed and described in Section 2.2 and presented in full in Appendix B.

2.6 Aerial Photographic Surveys, Cropmarks and Earthworks

2.6.1 No new aerial photographic assessments or geophysical surveys were carried out for this desk-based assessment, however, CHER records of nearby earthworks indicate the presence of an earlier fort at Borough Hill (ECB1706), post-medieval landscape features at Sawston Hall (HER01267) and a medieval moated site at Huntingdon Farm (HER01268). The earthworks located closest to the development site lie approximately 400m to the south-east.

2.7 Site Visit (Plates 1-5)

2.7.1 A site visit was undertaken on 4th June 2013 with the aim of assessing the development area within the context of its topography, current land-use and relationship with known and previously unidentified heritage assets.

2.7.2 Access to the site is on the south side of Mill Lane (Plate 1) via an unsurfaced track (Plate 2). At the bottom of the track the roughly rectangular parcel of land which makes up the site was mostly visible, with a fence running around the perimeter. From this position, the site appeared to be relatively flat, although it was fairly overgrown with meadow grasses and small shrubs and trees (Plate 3). Although not accessed, two large buildings were visible – both modern and thought to be those first represented on the 1981 Edition Ordnance Survey Map (Figure 10).

2.7.3 The site was also viewed from the western side where access was possible via the parish allotments. Again, the site was fenced off and only viewed from the boundary. This side of the site/development area varied very little from the northern side: comprising long meadow grasses and overgrown shrubs and trees (Plates 4 and 5).
3 DEPOSIT MAPPING

3.1 General
3.1.1 This section aims to broadly predict the existence of archaeological remains within the development area based on the mapping of the distribution of all known historic assets outlined in the previous sections.

3.2 Prehistoric
3.2.1 There is very little evidence of prehistoric activity close to the site. Archaeological investigations have recorded evidence of Bronze Age activity on sites at Cambridge Road and at Sawston Hall, however both sites are more than 600m away. Reported finds have not been precisely mapped/located and although there is greater potential for remains around the Borough Hill hill fort, this site is almost 1km away.

3.2.2 The “Stinking Ditch” running along the southern boundary of the development area is thought to have prehistoric origins (Teversham 1947), however, there is nothing to suggest that this or any of the several other surviving ditches were anything more than drainage or boundary ditches as opposed to any significant settlement or enclosure boundaries.

3.2.3 There is therefore a low probability of encountering Prehistoric remains within the development site other than perhaps stray finds, however, as there have been no archaeological investigations within close proximity, this cannot be entirely ruled out.

3.3 Iron Age and Roman
3.3.1 The most reliable evidence for Iron Age activity derives mostly from the presence of, and investigations around, the hill fort at Borough Hill almost 1km from the site. Investigations at Sawston Police Station and at Sawston Hall, both more than 600m away have recorded surviving evidence of Roman activity, associated with the military and the Roman Road.

3.3.2 There is therefore a low probability of encountering Iron Age or Roman remains within the development site. However, as there have been no archaeological investigations within close proximity, this cannot be entirely ruled out.

3.4 Saxon
3.4.1 Records relating to Saxon activity mostly derive from reported findspots and investigations which have taken place at Sawston Hall where significant evidence for occupation has been discovered.

3.4.2 As a result there is a low probability of encountering Saxon remains within the development site. However, as there have been no archaeological investigations within close proximity, this cannot be entirely ruled out.

3.5 Medieval
3.5.1 Other than surviving buildings of medieval origin, a stray pottery sherd from Borough Hill and the site of the former market cross, there is surprisingly limited archaeological evidence of medieval activity within the search area.

3.5.2 Investigations at Sawston Hall in 2006 identified two 12th-14th century ditches, thought to relate to an earlier hall on the site. A medieval headland was recorded as part of the
primarily Roman archaeological investigations at the Old Police Station. A known moated site lies 400m to the south-east of the development area at Huntingdon Farm, and there is mention of houses in "Myll lane" in the 1580 survey.

3.5.3 There is a low-moderate probability of encountering medieval remains within the development site based upon its close proximity to Huntingdon’s Farm and the historical development of Mill Lane, which has origins in at least the Saxon or medieval period; during this time there were known to be buildings present (Teversham 1947), although these are most likely to have been situated on the street-frontage.

3.6 Post-medieval and modern

3.6.1 Records relating to post-medieval activity comprised the largest number of all records in the 1km radius search of the site, most of which relate to buildings. Other records include an undated milestone on the verge of the High Street and extensive post-medieval earthworks at Sawston Hall. Archaeological investigations at the Bellbird Primary School, approximately 650m to the north-east of the development site in 2007, recorded a modern boundary ditch and a large modern pit and records surrounding WWII activity relate to either destroyed structures or extant buildings at Sawston Hall.

3.6.2 Cartographic evidence shows that there have been very few boundary changes within the last two centuries and no obvious development or use other than agricultural or pasture/common land. Historic background research has revealed that the surrounding fields and perhaps those in which the development area is situated were subjected to episodes of flooding following the construction of the railway embankments in the mid 19th century. This may be another reason why the site was not developed in the recent past and there may be evidence for these flood deposits currently surviving within the land.

3.6.3 There is therefore a low-moderate probability of encountering post-medieval remains within the development site. Where present these are most likely to be boundary ditches, as depicted on the 1811 map (Figure 5). there may also be a small amount of disturbance associated with the present mid 20th century buildings.
4 DEGREE OF SURVIVAL

4.1 General

4.1.1 This section broadly assesses the degree of likely survival of any archaeological remains within the site. It has not been possible to provide a detailed predictive deposit model as there have been (on present knowledge) no site investigation reports and there are no recorded finds from the site, therefore the following is intended as a guide only.

4.1.2 The site’s prior use, as primarily agricultural/pasture land, indicates that the depth of deposits should not be greater than average. Based on historic mapping, no buildings are known to have existed within the site from the mid 19th century until the mid 20th century. It is also unlikely that there were many buildings present within the development area during the medieval period, given its location outside the medieval core of the village. Whilst the historical sources do indicate a small number of outlying structures, these would most likely be positioned on the street-frontage and it is unlikely that any associated plots would extend as far back as the development area.

4.2 Rating

4.2.1 Based on the distribution of known finds and other heritage assets and their likely degree of survival within the site, a broad rating for each period can be summarised as follows.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Distribution</th>
<th>Survival</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Prehistoric</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>Good/Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iron Age/Roman</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>Good/Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saxon</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>Good/Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medieval</td>
<td>Low-moderate</td>
<td>Good/Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Post-medieval</td>
<td>Low-moderate</td>
<td>Good/Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Modern</td>
<td>Low-moderate</td>
<td>Good/Unknown</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
5  DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

5.1  General

5.1.1 The objective of this desk-based assessment was to assess the archaeological potential of the development site by drawing together all known documentary, cartographic and archaeological evidence from the surrounding area.

5.1.2 Preservation of archaeological deposits on the site is dependent on any ploughing or farming techniques used on the site in the past, however as the land appears to have been un-farmed for at least the last 130 years, it is unlikely to have been disturbed by destructive farming machinery prior to this.

5.1.3 On cartographic information it seems likely that there has been little impact on the development area in the last 200 years. The construction of the buildings present on the site during the mid-late 20th century appears to be the only recognisable development.

5.1.4 There is a low probability of encountering prehistoric deposits. If they are present they are most likely to be finds scatters.

5.1.5 There is a low probability of encountering Late Iron Age remains given the proximity of the site to known settlement at the hill fort almost 1km away. The closest evidence for Roman archaeology is recorded over 600m away.

5.1.6 The likelihood of encountering Saxon remains is low and known occupation from this period appears to be centred around Sawston Hall and the core of the village along the High Street.

5.1.7 The most likely features to be encountered are medieval and post-medieval field boundaries.

5.1.8 Modern building debris and levelling layers associated with the construction of the current buildings on the site may be encountered and may also have impacted on any earlier deposits. However these occupy such a small part of the development area that their impact on any archaeological remains is expected to be minimal.

5.2  Impact on Heritage Assets

5.2.1 Any below ground works necessary as part of the redevelopment of the site are likely to affect any archaeological features which may be present within the site. The greatest impact is likely to be from site preparation/landscaping and construction of new building foundations, service trenches, access roads, garage footings etc.
APPENDIX A. BIBLIOGRAPHY

Taylor, A. 1998 Archaeology of Cambridgeshire, Vol 2: South East Cambridgeshire and the Fen Edge

Teversham, T.F. 1947 History of Sawston


Websites Consulted
www.mapapps.bgs.ac.uk
www.landis.org.uk/soilscapes
www.old-maps.co.uk

APPENDIX B. MAPS AND OTHER SOURCES CONSULTED

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Bedfordshire Archive reference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sawston Inclosure Map</td>
<td>1811</td>
<td>P136/26/1B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>First Edition Ordnance Survey Map 25&quot; Edition</td>
<td>1886</td>
<td>Cambridgeshire LIV.7 and LIV.11</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## APPENDIX C. TABLE 1: SUMMARY TABLE OF CAMBRIDGESHIRE HER SEARCH RESULTS

### Events (see Figure 3 for plot)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HER No.</th>
<th>Site Name</th>
<th>NGR (TL)</th>
<th>Summary/Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ECB1706</td>
<td>RCHME earthwork survey, Sawston, 1993</td>
<td>TL 47216 49496</td>
<td>The enclosure, which almost certainly is of late prehistoric date, is situated on the eastern edge of the River Cam in the parish of Sawston. It is badly plough damaged and was first recognised from aerial photographs in 1980. Subsequently RCHME were asked by the County Archaeologist to make a detailed analytical survey of the site for management assessment purposes. On the evidence of its form and ground plan, the enclosure appears to be a fort of broadly later prehistoric date. As such it is one of only seven forts known in the county at present. Only excavation can now reveal further information about the precise structural details and chronology of the fort at The Borough, Sawston.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ECB1376</td>
<td>Evaluation at Sawston Hall Tennis Court Development, 1991</td>
<td>TL 48868 49194</td>
<td>An archaeological evaluation was undertaken prior to the proposed development of two tennis courts. No archaeological remains were revealed within the evaluation trenches.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ECB1006</td>
<td>Fieldwalking at Borough Hill, Sawston, 1992</td>
<td>TL 47126 49609</td>
<td>During phase one of the evaluation, a field was fieldwalked in transects. With the exception of one medieval sherd, no archaeological finds were recovered.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ECB1086</td>
<td>Watching brief at Borough Hill Iron Age hillfort, Sawston, 1993</td>
<td>TL 47203 49580</td>
<td>In December 1993, the Archaeological Field Unit completed a watching brief during the construction of a pipeline for computer ducting. Part of the route of the pipeline crossed the site of an Iron Age hillfort. The work demonstrated the survival of the bank and ditch of the hillfort. Outside the fort a shallow ditch and a square cut pit or ditch was recorded.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ECB1377</td>
<td>Evaluation at the Spike, High Street, Sawston, 1995</td>
<td>TL 48909 48765</td>
<td>Seven trenches were excavated in a small area set aside for the first stage of the housing development, after which a Fluxgate magnetometer survey was carried out across the remainder of the large field. Several linear features were recorded in the trenches, which appear to be the remains of boundary or drainage ditches. No dating evidence was recovered from any of the features on the site, which is significant as the surface of the field was littered with an abundance of C19th and C20th pottery and glass. These artefacts are therefore limited to the ploughsoil. The geophysical survey located a large linear anomaly, which runs along the same alignment as a track marked on the 1885 OS map, and a series of anomalies which have been interpreted as pits and small linear features in the east of the site. A further stage of evaluation was carried out over these anomalies, and they were found to be comparable to those features discovered in the initial phases, in that their fills were very similar, and they contained no datable evidence. At least one substantial ditch was discovered which did not show up on the geophysical survey. These findings emphasise the past rural nature of the site.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ECB2243</td>
<td>Geophysical survey at the Spike, Sawston, 1995</td>
<td>TL 488 488</td>
<td>A magnetometer survey was undertaken to locate any archaeological remains within an area of proposed residential development. Several anomalies of archaeological potential were recorded, including a cluster of pit features and linear responses, and an area of increased magnetic activity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ECB2185</td>
<td>AP assessment, Spicer Estate,</td>
<td>TL 47150 49550</td>
<td>An AP assessment was carried out to map the defences of Borough Hill hillfort, using photographs taken over a 50 year</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Sawston, 2000

### ECB2184 Geophysical survey at Borough Hill, Sawston, 2000

**Location:** TL 47139 49541

A fluxgate gradiometer survey was carried out in advance of evaluation. The survey showed a triple-ditched elliptical enclosure, c. 400m long at its longest axis, containing a high density of anomalies typical of intensive occupation within the hillfort. The survey provided evidence for function zones within the enclosure, together with concentrations of pit type anomalies. A number of enclosures and linear anomalies were detected outside the multi-vallate enclosure, one of which was cut by the enclosure ditch.

### ECB1378 Watching brief at Borough Hill, Sawston, 2001

**Location:** TL 47160 49429

Seventeen test pits were excavated through the backfill of a water main which crosses Borough Hill Iron Age hillfort. A watching brief with recording and limited excavation has revealed a number of archaeological features within the circuit of the fort, as well as parts of the banks and ditches themselves. The principal archaeological periods represented are Prehistoric, Iron Age, and Romano-British.

### ECB1464 Evaluation and watching brief at Sawston Police Station, 2003

**Location:** TL 48540 49853

An evaluation and watching brief at Sawston Police station revealed the remains of two ditched enclosures, which may be Roman military camps, and a subsequent road junction, both probably dating to the 1st century AD. Additional evidence of Neolithic and Later Bronze Age activity was also identified.

### ECB1972 Evaluation at 16-20 High Street, Sawston, 2005

**Location:** TL 48551 49916

Six evaluation trenches were excavated in advance of housing development. The site contained a series of Late Neolithic or Early Bronze Age field systems, interpreted as being Roman. The ditched enclosures contained large quantities of struck flint and unstruck flint nodules in their upper fills, possibly derived from knapping sites or nearby clearance cairns. The upper fills also contained a small but varied faunal assemblage.

### ECB2291 Evaluation at Dale Way, Sawston, 2006

**Location:** TL 48885 49765

A desk-based assessment noted a high potential for remains associated with Iron Age or Roman rural settlement in the vicinity. However, no archaeological features were encountered in the thirteen evaluation trenches excavated.

### ECB2427 Area 1 excavation at Sawston Hall, 2006

**Location:** TL 48751 49129

A first stage of excavation was undertaken on the site of the new car park, as part of the conversion of Sawston Hall into use as a hotel. The excavation revealed finds and features of 8th to 13th century date, comprising pits, ditches, and a large in-filled solution hollow, as well as a Late Saxon pewter brooch of continental origin. Residual Neolithic and Bronze Age flint work was recovered from later features. Subsurface remains associated with the NAAFI buildings constructed during the WVR airfield occupation of the site were also identified.

### ECB2600 Geophysical survey at Sawston Hall, 2006

**Location:** TL 48832 49129

A magnetometer and resistivity survey was undertaken on the grounds of Sawston Hall to locate evidence of features associated with the previous hall, and to find evidence of the conjectured northern side of the moat. The surveys revealed a series of metal detector finds, and an anomaly which may indicate the north-western part of the medieval moat. A weak rectilinear feature was also identified on the front lawn, which may have been part of the original 12th/13th century manor, which was backfilled in the late medieval period.
A fluxgate gradiometer survey was undertaken on 1ha of land on the site of a new primary school. The survey identified a wide range of magnetic variation, including a series of diffuse and ill-defined curvilinear and linear anomalies, which could reflect the presence of buried ditches. The presence of modern ferrous disturbance was also noted.

Six trenches totalling 264 square metres were opened in advance of the construction of a new primary school. No archaeological features or significant finds assemblages were recorded. Three undiagnostic flint flakes were recovered, suggesting some level of prehistoric activity at the site.

An archaeological evaluation was carried out at 11 Babraham Road, Sawston prior to residential development. No significant archaeological finds or features were recovered despite known archaeological remains in the vicinity. Two possible ditches of an unknown date were excavated. One sherd of probable Roman pottery and one struck flint where recovered and kept. Modern pottery and glass was discarded.

One trial trench was excavated in advance of a small development on the site revealing no archaeological finds or features, despite the high potential for remains associated with Sawston Hall.

A two trench evaluation revealed a single ditch of probable middle Bronze Age date which contained two fragments of struck flint.

Monuments (see Figure 3 for plot)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HER Number</th>
<th>Site Name</th>
<th>Record type</th>
<th>NGR (TL)</th>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Summary/Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01267</td>
<td>Moat and Earthworks, Sawston Hall</td>
<td>Monument</td>
<td>TL 489 490</td>
<td>Post-Medieval</td>
<td>At Sawston Hall: this house, the ancient home of the Huddleston family, has fragmentary traces of a moat of rectangular plan. Only the S side, some 480ft, long is now traceable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>01267a / DCB6278</td>
<td>Sawston Hall</td>
<td>Building</td>
<td>TL 4883 4912</td>
<td>15th-17th century</td>
<td>A C16 mansion with some pre 1553 work, built round a rectangular courtyard (the S half about 1557, the N half about 1584). Refitted in the C19 and in about 1861 the structure restored. Has important associations with Mary Tudor. The only Elizabethan Mansion in the country which is built of clunch and not brick and is the only surviving courtyard house. According to a contemporary document it possessed a closed-in forecourt as well but this has now completely gone. In the S range a number of minor details survive which seem to go back to a C15 or early C16 house (which was burnt by a mob after Queen Mary spent a night there in 1553). A tablet in the courtyard bears the dates 1557 and 1584 with the initials of John Huddleston and his son Edmund. The house contains one of the most convincing priest-holes in the country.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>01268</td>
<td>Moated site at Huntington Farm, Sawston</td>
<td>Monument</td>
<td>TL 484 490</td>
<td>Medieval-19th century</td>
<td>Moat at Huntington's (sic) Farm. On the W of the farm house there are the remains of a rectangular moat round the garden. The W side alone is fairly complete. This is about 220ft long with a moat 30ft wide, shallow, and only slightly wet. On the outer side is a slight bank, a lesser ditch, and then another small blank. The N part of the original enclosure has been partly separated by a cross ditch coming from the W and has been raised in level by 2ft. This is the site of Huntington's Manor.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**04111 Saxon/Viking Iron key**
Find Spot: Not given

A Saxon iron key with stirrup-shaped handle, unornamented but probably of the Viking period, found at Sawston.

**04112 Saxon Brooch**
Find Spot: TL 48 49

An AS iron key with stirrup-shaped handle, unornamented but probably of the Viking period, found at Sawston.

**04113 Flint Tools**
Find Spot: TL 489 493

Flint tools (by vicarage) - cores, blades, scrapers.

**04123 DCB4775 Saint Mary's Church Building**
Find Spot: TL 487 492

13th century - modern

Pebble and stone rubble, Plain Norman doorway, not in situ, leads into the chancel. Near it a blocked early C14 lancet window. The E window is C13, A N chancel arch has gone. Only a perpendicular arch remains. The chancel arch also is a Perpendicular. Inside, one gets back to the beginning. C12. Monumental brasses: c.1420 - man in civil dress with feet missing; c1480 - man, in armour (head missing); c.1500 - Robert Lockton and wife in shrouds and 5 daughters (no head); c.1527 - Wm Richardson, rector, in mass attire; c.1550 - Robert Lockton and wife, and 6 children and 4 grandchildren. A tower in mortar built by the Locktons in 1608. The N. chapels and chancel-arch end. The E window was rebuilt in the C13, the tower and the two sides of the old fittings were removed in 1870. The church was restored in 1890, 1892 and 1900. Eight bells, six prior to 1885.

**04140 DCB6226 Queens Head Inn Building**
Find Spot: TL 4863 4917

15th-19th century

Queen's Head Inn, Grade 2*, Late C15 origin, timber framed, pargetted, with old tile roofs. It has two storeys, the first floor over sailing on the street front on exposed brackets. There is a Mod one storey addition to the SW. O2, Queens Head Inn (name confirmed) is as described.

**04167 DCB5481 Site of Market Cross Monument**
Find Spot: TL 4866 4923

15th century - modern

In the C16 the cross was a tiled building like a market cross, although no market is recorded at Sawston. The building was sold in 1815 so that only the stump of a cross remained; its top was renewed in the 1880's and in 1919 it was further modified to become the village war memorial. A War Memorial Wall now occupies the site. It does not seem to incorporate any remains of a Medieval cross.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CB14956</td>
<td>Sawston Free Church Building</td>
<td>Modern</td>
<td>19th century to modern</td>
<td>Built as a Congregational church in 1879 between the High Street and the old Congregational Church. The fabric is off red brick with stone dressings, in the early Gothic style; designed by J. Sulman. The old chapel was converted into a lecture hall and later a reading room. The chapel has since become multi-denominational.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CB15098</td>
<td>Sawston Hall (US Fighter Wing HQ)</td>
<td>Monument</td>
<td>TL 48855</td>
<td>World War II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CB15777</td>
<td>An evaluation and watching brief at Sawston Police station</td>
<td>Monument</td>
<td>TL 48611</td>
<td>1st century AD - 1 AD to 100 AD, Medieval AD to Medieval AD to 1539 AD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MCB16383</td>
<td>Destroyed pillbox, Whittlesford</td>
<td>Monument</td>
<td>TL 476497</td>
<td>World War II - World War II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MCB17152</td>
<td>Bronze Age enclosures, 16-20 Cambridge Road</td>
<td>Monument</td>
<td>TL 486669</td>
<td>Middle Bronze Age to Late Bronze Age - 1600 BC to 701 BC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MCB17207</td>
<td>Congregational Church Building</td>
<td>Monument</td>
<td>TL 486490</td>
<td>19th century to 1939 AD</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Modern room. There were 216 church members in 1899, 147 in 1916, 70 in 1945, and 56 in 1967-8. Built of red-brick, with stone dressings, in an early Gothic style, designed by J. Sulman.

Prehistoric and Roman channel, Sawston Hall Monument TL 4876 4903

An evaluation within the grounds of Sawston Hall found remains dating from prehistoric to post-medieval periods. In the SW part of the site a wide channel was recorded, which contained a quantity of struck and burnt flint of mostly Neolithic date, mixed with Late Iron Age and 1st century AD Romano-British pottery, in addition to some ceramic building material and animal bone. To the west of the channel two possible Roman wells and a small posthole were recorded, which are a focus for activity in prehistory. A small assemblage of residual Neolithic and Bronze Age quantities of abraded Roman pottery were also encountered as residual finds in later contexts.

Medieval moat and ditch, Sawston Hall Monument TL 4883 4907

An evaluation within the grounds of Sawston Hall found remains dating from prehistoric to post-medieval periods. In the area to the S of the hall, a large backfilled ditch was found, aligned approximately NNW to SSE, and possibly part of the original medieval moated system. The dating of the backfilling of the moat was not conclusive, the only finds being a few sherds of 13th-14th century pottery and quantities of ceramic building material, which are interpreted as the remains of a medieval building to the north of the moat, and that the ditch dates to an earlier remodelling of the hall and its associated moat. Small quantities of abraded Roman pottery were also encountered as residual finds in later contexts.

Roman and medieval ditches, Sawston Hall Monument TL 4875 4910

A series of ditches were recorded across the site, which do not follow the same alignment as the post-medieval lay out of the site. One of the ditches produced Roman pottery, whilst another two date to the 12th-14th century, and another two are undated. Together these ditches may suggest that an earlier version of the hall may have been laid out on a different alignment to the current post-medieval building.

 WWII building, Sawston Hall Monument TL 4874 4903

A range of brick-built Second World War buildings which were due for demolition were recorded during the evaluation of the Sawston Hall grounds. The range is single storey, with 5 main rooms, with 4 east-west partitions.

Flint scatter, 3 Bowers Terrace Find Spot TL 4836 4941

A collection of ten flint cores and 31 flint flakes and blades were recovered from topsoil and subsoil during gardening activities. No untouched pieces were identified, but includes blades and blade cores of Mesolithic or early Neolithic date. The material was collected from the edge of a low terrace along the river Cam. It is likely that the scatter extends along the edge of the terrace, which would have been a favourable spot for prehistoric activity.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Monument</th>
<th>Grid</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Findings</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MCB19569</td>
<td>Ditch at 28 Cambridge Road</td>
<td></td>
<td>TL4852 4998</td>
<td>Bronze Age - 2500 BC to 701 BC</td>
<td>A two trench evaluation revealed a single ditch of probable middle Bronze Age date which contained two fragments of struck flint.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MCB19830</td>
<td>Pottery and flint from pit features, Bellbird Primary School</td>
<td></td>
<td>TL4874 4943</td>
<td>Modern</td>
<td>The earliest recorded feature was a dog burial in trench 5, and the only other archaeological feature was a shallow modern boundary ditch in Trench 4. A large modern pit was recorded in Trenches 3 and 5. Three sherds of pottery were recovered from the fill of the dog burial in trench 5; two small; abraded, undecorated glazed Whitlewares and a single sherd of Early Medieval Essex Micaceous ware. A single fragment of clay pipe stem was also recovered. The dog skeleton was not retained. Three struck flint flake were recovered from the subsoil, one from Trench 1 and two from trench 5. They were not datable other than the very broad Mesolithic to Bronze Age period.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DCB190</td>
<td>Borough Hill: a large multivallate hillfort</td>
<td>Scheduled Monument</td>
<td>TL472493</td>
<td>Iron Age</td>
<td>The large multivallate hillfort at Borough Hill is situated on a low chalk promontory surrounded to the north, south and west by the floodplain of the River Cam. The promontory stands about 2m-3m above the surrounding alluvium, which is sufficient to allow the hillfort to dominate the local landscape, and in particular the course of the river which flows close to the southern edge of the site. The monument is roughly oval in plan, measuring approximately 430m east to west and 300m north to south. The circuit of defences is composed of varying arrangements of banks and ditches enclosing an area of approximately 8ha. The north west arc of the defences is visible as a broad bank, 30m-40m wide, following the contours of the hill. The bank retains an inner and outer scarp and survives to a height of approximately 0.9m. A geophysical survey of this area conducted in 1992 indicated the below ground survival of a 5m wide ditch, flanked by an outer linear feature thought to be remains of a timber built box rampart. A palisade trench traversing the line of the ditch was noted during the survey. This feature is considered to be part of an elaborate entrance way giving access to the lower-lying floodplain to the west. The box rampart was also identified further to the east along the northern arc of the defences, where it was flanked by two 5m wide ditches set 30m apart. The rampart bank is more clearly defined to the north east of Homewood House where the perimeter of the enclosure passes through a wooded field boundary. At this point the bank measures 6.5m wide and up to 1.1m in height. The counterscarp bank formed by the outer ditch is also visible some 6m from the base of the rampart, surviving to a height of about 1m. A single broad bank, up to 1.4m high and 50m wide, crosses the promontory and marks the eastern perimeter of the enclosure. Aerial photographs show that this section of the defences comprises two ditches with internal banks and a further inner ditch. A geological test pit dug into one of these banks in 1990 revealed a 0.8m deep layer of re-deposited chalk capped by 0.3m of clay. The chalk component of the bank is visible in the ploughsoil, whereas the in-filled ditches are marked by slight depressions containing darker soil. A 30m wide gap in the defences in the middle of the eastern field is thought to represent a simple entrance way aligned with the easiest approach to the hillfort along the promontory. The southern defences are largely overlain by a raised causeway which carries the access road to the modern paperworks. However, a short section of the bank has been identified in the western part of the pasture to the south of the road. Further to the west, the earthworks have been destroyed by the construction of factory buildings and water management features associated with an earlier mill. The outer edge of the western defences has been largely over lain by modern farm buildings, although a distinct break in slope marks the edge of the perimeter within the farm yard. The pasture to the east of the farm contains a bifurcating scarp indicating the positions of two inner banks which enclose an area of minor earthworks indicating the presence of internal features related to the occupation of the hillfort. The interior of the hillfort has been disturbed to varying degrees by ploughing.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
localised building, garden landscaping and the construction of roads. However, it is known that between 0.3m and 0.7m of topsoil cover the site, and this is thought to have afforded a measure of protection to prehistoric features, many of which, as has been demonstrated by the range of pits and linear features identified by the geophysical survey, are cut into the underlying chalk. The following items are excluded from the scheduling: all existing buildings, all fences and garden walls, the made surfaces of paths, roads, car parks, yards, and the tennis court to the south east of Homewood House, although the ground beneath these features is included.

Listed Buildings (See Figure 4 for plot)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Design UID</th>
<th>Building Name / Address</th>
<th>Associated Monument Number</th>
<th>NGR (TL)</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Grade</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DCB6744</td>
<td>Great Eastern Drying Shed and Large Tannery Building at Hutchings and Hardings Limited</td>
<td>1127985 48866</td>
<td>Mid C19th</td>
<td>Also known as the Great Eastern Drying Shed, HIGH STREET Skin drying shed. Mid C.19. Timber-framed and weather boarded above brick ground storey, below hipped slate roof. Twenty six bays by four bays. The arcaded brick ground floor would formerly have housed steeping tanks. The three upper storeys with adjustable louvered ventilators and unencumbered floor space was for skin drying. Now largely out of use.</td>
<td>II*</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DCB4757</td>
<td>Tombstones to East of South Aisle of St Mary's Church</td>
<td>1128024 49235</td>
<td>C17th and C18th</td>
<td>Tombstones to east of south aisle of St Mary's Church GV II Tombstones, group of five a-f C17 and C18. Situated c.3m from east wall of south aisle identified from south-north. a. limestone slab, deeply carved scroll surrounding raised plaque with black painted inscription to Martha wife of John Harris d.1729 'She had 14 children' with skull and angel heads. b. Limestone slab with olive branches, central angel head and swag surrounding raised plaque with black painted inscription to - Harris son of John and Martha Harris d.1706. c. Limestone slab with scroll and acanthus surround to raised oval plaque inscribed to John Harris son of John and Martha d.1719. d. Small limestone slab with shaped head dated 1639 and inscription written in capitals and painted black 'Here lyeth the Body of John Swan that was minister at Sawston 39 years, and died on the 23rd day of November Anno Domini. e. Limestone slab, plain decoration with shaped head and inscribed to Susanna Jaggar – d.1777.</td>
<td>II</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DCB4758</td>
<td>Gate Piers to Sawston Hall</td>
<td>1128025 49236</td>
<td>Mid C18th</td>
<td>Ashlar limestone. Square planned with plinth and deep moulded cornice to cap terminating with ball finials. Lattice patterned shields on each north face, low wall and terminating pier to east and pedestal gateway to west with wall at right angles and terminating piers. C19 wrought iron gates. The gate piers and informal gardens replace the original north entrance and courtyard described in the survey of 1580.</td>
<td>II</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DCB6746</td>
<td>Garden Ornament in Courtyard of Sawston</td>
<td>1128026 49123</td>
<td>C18th</td>
<td>Celestial globe supported by figure of Atlas on plinth with enriched cornice. C18. Bronze globe with zodiac inscriptions, lead figure after Algardi, possibly by John Nost on limestone</td>
<td>II</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DCB4759</td>
<td>Sunnyside and Vine Cottage</td>
<td>1128027</td>
<td>TL 48570 49494</td>
<td>Medieval</td>
<td>Two houses, formerly one original building with open hall. Medieval, late C17, and C19 and C20 alterations. Timber-framed with roughcast render. C20 plain tiled roof with three C19 gault brick stacks. No. 1 to east two storeys with boarded door to right hand in closed porched entrance and one six-paneled hung sash window; two smaller first floor six-paneled hung sash windows and fire insurance plaque. No. 2 lower range, two storeys. C20 porched bay to left hand with glazed-panelled door. One ground floor window and three first floor six-paneled hung sash windows. Interior: Some exposed timber-frame.</td>
<td>II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DCB6435</td>
<td>No. 61 (formerly listed as No 69) High Street</td>
<td>1128028</td>
<td>TL 48660 49022 20</td>
<td>House and shop, possibly the Town House mentioned in the Manorial Survey of 1580 by John Paxton steward to the Lord of the Manor. C16 with C19 and C20 alterations and additions. Timber-framed and plastered with painted brick casing. C20 plain tiled roof; end stack; to right hand and ridge stack of late C19 yellow brick. Two storeys with rear outshut, with slated roof. Street façade of five 'bays' with parapet removed from south three 'bays'. Modern shop to right hand with recessed half glazed entrance door to house, two four-paneled hung sash windows to left hand with four similar smaller first floor windows. Interior: Exposed ceiling beams, some carved.</td>
<td>II</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DCB6096</td>
<td>Ward's House, High Street</td>
<td>1128029</td>
<td>TL 48659 49182</td>
<td>Early C16th</td>
<td>Early C16 with later C16 addition, restored in 1885 (date on gable). Timber-framed with plaster infill, brick and stone plinth. Plain tiled roofs. Rear stack and ridge stack with diagonal shaft both rebuilt. Two storeys, C16 two bay cross wing and two bay hall range jettied to street; lower single storey extension to cross wing, plastered with brick plinth and chimney wall. Street elevation; some replacement timbers and applied timbers. Boarded door to left hand; two ground floor and two first floor horizontal sliding sash windows. Interior: Crown-post roofs to both ranges; crown-posts with plain chamfers and mitre stops</td>
<td>II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DCB4760</td>
<td>Blake House, High Street</td>
<td>1128030</td>
<td>TL 48613 49131</td>
<td>Possibly C17 altered early C19.</td>
<td>Timber-framed and rendered. Pantiled roof and red brick stack behind ridge. Two storeys. Shop to right hand with fixed-light window with glazing bars and six-paneled door with two glazed-panels. House door similar flanked by casement window to left hand with glazing bars, and sixteen-paneled hung sash window to right hand. Two first floor horizontal sliding sash windows. Included for group value.</td>
<td>II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DCB4761</td>
<td>Manor Cottage, High Street</td>
<td>1128031</td>
<td>TL 48600 49092</td>
<td>C17 with mid to late C19 east addition.</td>
<td>Timber-framed and plastered with plain tiled roof and painted brick with pantiled roof and gault brick ridge stack and stack to right hand. Two storeys and one storey and attic, gable to street. C19 six-paneled door and one recessed twelve-paneled hung sash window to left hand. Two first floor horizontal sliding sash windows.</td>
<td>II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DCB6097</td>
<td>The Greyhound Public House, High Street</td>
<td>1128032</td>
<td>TL 48551 49582</td>
<td>Late C15 or early C16.</td>
<td>Timber-framed with plaster infill and weather-boarded underbuilt timber-frame. Plastered plinth. Plain tiled roofs hipped to right hand. Gault brick stack to left hand and ridge stack to right hand. Two storeys originally jettied on three sides, three equal timber-framed bays with close studding and braces from posts to studs. Three ground floor top hung windows with glazing bars and glazed door to right of centre. Three first floor casement windows. Interior: Double ogee moulded cross beam to two-bay room to south. Crown post truss, with square sectioned crown post and four braces.</td>
<td>II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DCB6436</td>
<td>Ivy Cottage, High Street 1128033 TL 48595 49472</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DCB6472</td>
<td>Late C18 or early C19. Timber-framed with roughcast render. Plain tiled roof. Exterior brick and stacks partly painted. Two ground floor and three first floor flush framed twelve-paned hung sash windows. Two doors with upper and lower raised and fielded panels and beaded frames. South cross wings with four ground floor and four first floor twelve-paned hung sash windows. Internal: Exposed stop-chamfered ceiling beams. A house traditionally used as a shop.</td>
<td>II</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| DCB6574 | No name given 1128034 TL 48597 49225 |
| DCB6747 | c.1700, with early C19 alterations. Timber-framed and cased in painted brick. Half hipped plain tiled roof. Tall red brick rectangular planned ridge stack to left of centre. Two storeys, three 'bays' with side passage to north. Ground floor: four panelled door with architrave and fanlight, cornice and hood. Doorcase with rusticated jambs and fanned key block with pulvinated frieze. First floor: two twelve-paned flush framed casement windows. Interior: Plaster ceiling. The house is in a mid 19C cottage garden. | II |

| DCB4762 | White Lion Inn 1128035 TL 48594 49131 |
| DCB4763 | Early C17 altered in C18 and later with early C19 additions. Timber-framed and plastered. Brick plinth. Slated roofs. Two storey central block with one ground floor and attic cross wing to left hand and two storey additions to right hand with main entrance reduced. East elevation: main entrance with plastered doorcase. Four ground floor and four first floor twelve-paned hung sash windows. Interior: Exposed stop-chamfered ceiling beams. The existing house is situated in an open courtyard and is a typical rural inn. | II |

| DCB4764 | Huntingdon Farmhouse 1128036 TL 48516 49347 |
| DCB4765 | Late C16 or early C17 with C19 and C20 alterations. Timber-framed and plastered; brick plinth. Steeply pitched plain tiled roof with end stacks, red pantiled roofs to gable extensions. Two storeys. Open porch entrance to left hand with four ground floor casement and horizontal sliding sash windows. | II |

| DCB5775 | Sawston Village College 1128038 TL 48225 49766 |
| DCB5776 | 1930. Architect H.H. Dunn from design by Henry Morris, Chief Education Officer for Cambridge. The first college of its kind to be built. Neo-Georgian style. Yellow bricks with darker plum brick plinth, and chimney stacks, red pantiled gable and hipped roofs. Symmetrical plan enclosing an open courtyard at left and a range to right. North range, twelve 'bays' with forty-eight paned hung sash windows with gauged brick arches and exaggerated key blocks. South range, twelve 'bays' arcaded grouped in threes leading to public library pedimented and terminating the range. Interior: Details plain and functional with walnut plywood panelling and some original furniture. | II |

| DCB6448 | College House to West of Village College 1128039 TL 48429 49742 |
| DCB5777 | Fountain in Centre of Courtyard to East of Sawston Village College | 1128040 | TL 48244 49787 | 1930 | Moulded concrete or stone, square head with central bowl and water jets from centre and at each angle. Standing in shallow trough. Part of the original design for the courtyard by H. Morris. |
| DCB6098 | 1, 3 and 5, Orchard Lane | 1128041 | TL 48728 49360 | C17 or C18 altered in C19 | Timber-framed and plastered. Plain tiled saddle back roof. Two storeys, two C19 doors to left and right hand; two ground floor and three first floor horizontal sliding sash windows. Ridge chimney stack. The dovehouse may occupy the site of a former dovehouse at Monkes Ortyarde. |
| DCB6208 | Goslings Farmhouse | 1165242 | TL 48582 48926 | Late C18 | Red brick. Plain tiled roof. Two storeys and attics, three 'bays'. External gable end stack to right hand and end stack to left hand. Moulded string and dentil eaves cornice. Gauged brick arches to ground floor and three first floor recessed twelve-pane hung sash windows. Central doorway with hood and half-glazed door. Two casement dormer windows with hipped roofs. Interior: Central staircase with turned balusters and close string; exposed ceiling beams. The farmhouse was possibly built for John Gosling a wealthy farmer and tanner who purchased the estate in 1750. The farm was sold in 1913. |
| DCB6209 | 26 High Street | 1165287 | TL 48582 49497 | Early C16 with early C18, C19 and C20 alterations. | Exposed timber-frame with plaster infill, underbuilt jettty with roughcast render. Painted brick gable walls. Square planed red brick ridge stack to left hand, rebuilt upper courses of gault brick; rear stack with reduced diagonal shafts. Two storeys. C20 porch to left hand entrance. Two first floor and ground floor transomed casement windows. Interior: Finely carved cross beam and floor joists. Early C18 details to room to north with wooden cornice, bolection moulded chimney piece and panelled overmantle over-mantel with side plasters; early C18 staircase. Original wall painting exposed on wall of closed truss. |
| DCB5177 | The Woolpack Public House, High Street | 1165299 | TL 48623 49276 | Early C16 with later alterations and extensions refronted c.1937. Timber-frame cased in painted gault brick. C20 plain tiled roof, old plain tile and slated rear roofs. Gault brick ridge stack and side stack to left hand with lower courses of C18 brick. Painted brick plinth. Two storeys and cellar. Main range with lower cross wings with first floor hall in main range. Entrance to left of centre with four-panelled glazed door, bay window to right hand with similar details to two ground floor and three first floor transomed casement windows. Interior: Substantial timber-frame with moulded cross beams to central room of two bays, upper hall with cranked braces from post to raised tie beam. Crown post roofs to cross wings with surviving crown post in north cross wing square sectioned with roll mouldings to base and cap and braces to collar purlins and collar. The upper hall may have been used for storage or as a trading hall. |
| DCB5180 | Dovecot John Faulker Primary School, Mill Lane | 1165362 | TL 48526 49453 | C17 | Timber-framed and plastered, timber-framed plinth with C20 brick nogging. Plain tiled saddle-back roof. Square plan, boarded door to entrance and loft door. Nesting boxes have been removed. |
| DCB5181 | 82 Mill Lane | 1165370 | TL 48026 49457 | C17 | Timber-framed and plastered with corrugated iron roof covering. Tall red brick ridge stack. One storey and attic. Central lobby entry C19 door flanked by two horizontal sliding sash windows. One small dormer window. Modern shop to right hand an addition to main range. |
| DCB5882 | Library to Sawston Village College | 1165392 | TL 48200 49827 | 1930 | Architect H.H. Dunn. Dark plum brick with red pantiled hipped roofs. Single storeyed; symmetrical plan with central block of five "bays" flanked by lower wings. Three central windows shaped to round arches with interlacing glazing bars and twenty-five paneled hung sash windows, apron panels below; entrances to left and right hand with deep moulded cornices to architraves and recessed half-glazed doors. Lower wings each with three hung sash windows, central windows of three lights. |
| DCB5182 | Garden Ornament to Centre of Open Court East of Library of Sawston Village College | 1165403 | TL 48234 49634 | 1930 | Garden ornament to centre of open court east of Library of Sawston Village College GV. Garden ornament. 1930. Stone, replica of Venetian style well head. Carved block round to square head with carved scrolls at each corner, standing on stone slab. Part of the original design for the courtyard by H. Morris. |
| DCB6212 | The Crust Warehouse at Hutchings and Hardings Limited | 1165831 | TL 48596 48831 | Mid C.19th | Tannery building. Mid C.19. Rint and brick with timber framed upper storey, hipped slate roof and cast-iron windows. Arcaded ground floor now in-filled originally for steeping tanks. The first floor with generous 6 x 6 pair windows for workshops and an oversailing loft with adjustable louvred shutters for skin drying. Included for group value. |
Sawston Hall

DCB6222
Former Engine House
Hutchings and Hardings Limited
TL 48643
1264942
48882
LC17 with alterations.

Early C19, altered in C19 with additions.
Timber-framed and plastered with some old plastered panels; painted brick, plastered plinth. Painted brick, pointed arch, half hipped roof. Plain gable end and eaves. One storey and attic main range, two storey north cross wing. Three entrance with C19 panelled and glazed doors, each with hoods supported on brackets. Two canted hung sash bay windows, one horizontal sliding sash window. Similar first floor window and two gabled casement dormer windows. Iron bracket for inn sign possibly C18.

Queen's Head Inn

DCB6226

No.108 and the Grove, High Street

TL 48653
48178

Late C19, much altered
Timber-framed and plastered with some original C18 pargetted panels; painted brick, plastered plinth. Painted brick, pointed arch, half hipped roof. Plain gable end and eaves. One storey and attic main range, two storey north cross wing, C18 two storey rear extension and south gable end single storeyed extension. Three entrances with C19 panelled and glazed doors, each with hoods supported on brackets. Two canted hung sash bay windows, one horizontal sliding sash window. Similar first floor window and two gabled casement dormer windows. Iron bracket for inn sign possibly C18.

© Oxford Archaeology Page 33 of 38
49135 late C18 and C20 alterations. courses rebuilt. Two storeys and attics, three unit lobby entry plan. Moulded wooden eaves cornice. Canted hung sash bay window to right hand of C20 panelled door with twelve-paned hung sash window to left hand. Three C20 first floor casement windows.

DCB5953 Chest Tomb beside East Churchyard Boundary Wall and to the East of the Parish Church of St Mary 1330962 TL 48782 49233 Late C17

Chest tomb. Late C17 with enriched pilasters, emblems of mortality and cartouche of arms of three leopards.

DCB6278 Sawston Hall 1330979 TL 48840 49112 Late medieval manor house

Late medieval manor house reputedly burnt in 1553 by the Duke of Northumberland as a reprisal for the Huddleston family's hospitality to Mary on July 6 1553. Rebuilt by Sir John Huddleston (d.1557) and his son Sir Edmund Huddleston (d.1606), 'IH 1557' and 'EH 1584' (dated stones in courtyard), using stone from Cambridge castle, a gift of Queen Mary. Alterations, rebuilding and extensions in early C18, and C19; restoration 1850-61. Limestone, ironstone and clunch rubble with Barnack limestone; C19 limestone dressings and some brick and tile repair. Plain tiled roofs with leaded valleys and flats. Two storeys with attics. Courtyard plan, original medieval hall range on north side with two storeyed porched entrance, and oriel linked by completed wings (1584) to south range (1553-7) with gallery and pentagonal stair turret; a priest's hole in this turret built by Nicholas Owen, and three other holes are exceptional in their design. A private chapel in the south range was registered for public worship in 1791. North elevation: Main hall range of four 'bays' with original medieval chequered masonry up to attic floor. Flanking wings each of two 'bays' with gabled parapets; moulded band between ground and first floors and capping to plinth continuous across projecting gabled porch and oriel. C19 Jacobean revival archway to entrance porch replacing C18 archway, restored windows with hollow-chamfered and chamfered mullions and transoms, of multiple-panes at ground and first floors with moulded cornices; dormer and attic windows of two and three-lights. Side stacks rebuilt or party rebuilt with red brick octagonal shafts. (C18 print). Interior: Late C15 painted plank and muntin partition rebuilt as internal porch in south range. Late C16 panelling, much resited, in great hall and chambers of north range (with C16 tapestries temporarily removed R.C.H.M. report) and long gallery with original fireplaces; of note the late C16 fireplace to the hall with Ionic pilasters flanking four-centred moulded stone arch with three bay over-mantel frieze and panels divided by short Ionic pilasters and consoles with acanthus decoration. Late C16 stair turret with solid oak steps and central newel; in attic of stair turret and within the north wall of the south range a priest's hole; (three other priest holes in south and east ranges). Staircase in east range late Cl rebuilt in C19 Jacobean style. C16 kitchen in west wing with two hearths; one with a baking oven. Late C17 or early C18 bolection moulded panelling of two heights in north-east room; door frames in staircase hall and C18 vaulted cellar. Early to mid C18 panelling, doors and chimney piece to north west chamber. Chapel with late C18 internal head-stopped drip moulds, floor, and marble altar, C19 plaster imitation linen-fold panelling and stained glass including one to John Digby recently sanctified; balustered gallery to priest's room in east range at mezzanine level with guardrobe and priest's hole above. Some C18 doors and architraves; mid C19 doors and fittings, internal partitions, rear passage and service rooms to north range. The hall remained in the ownership of the Huddleston family till c.1975 when it
| DCB5957 | Pump in Courtyard of Sawston Hall | 1330980 | TL 48845 49120 | C18 | Pump in courtyard of Sawston Hall GV II Long case pump. C18. Lead cistern and pipe without original wooden casing. Cistern with decorated front panel, and spout. Sited against wall of late C16 stair turret. II |
| DCB5480 | Kings Head Public House | 1330981 | TL 48599 49839 | Late C17 with C19 alterations and additions. | Timber-framed and plastered with painted brick casing and plastered plinth. Plain tiled roof; gable end stacks both reduced and capped, red brick stack behind ridge to right of centre. Two storeys three unit plan. Boarded door, three wide eight-paned hung sash windows recessed in segmental brick arches, first floor horizontal sliding sash windows. The Kings Head is recorded open in 1847. II |
| DCB5481 | War Memorial (At Junction with Church Lane) | 1330982 | TL 48659 49230 | Medieval cross repaired 1880 and altered in 1919 | War Memorial. Medieval cross repaired 1880 and altered in 1919 to become the village war memorial. Barnack limestone chamfered and mitred shaft on weathered octagonal to square base. C19 head, and granite plinth with names of war dead of 1914-18 war, 1939-45 war and Korean war 1950-3. The cross is sited in its original position at the market-cross II |
| DCB5482 | The Firs, 115 High Street | 1330983 | TL 48611 49100 | Late C17 with C19 and C20 alterations. | Timber-framed and plastered; C2U pantiled roof and end stack to left hand. Large C17 rectangular planned red brick ridge stack to right of centre. Slated rear wing. Two storeys; three unit plan originally with lobby entry. C20 entrance in closed porch to right hand. Three ground floor twelve-paned hung sash windows and small casement window. Four horizontal sliding sash first floor windows. Interior: Cased ceiling beams. II |
| DCB5483 | Brooklands, 163 High Street | 1330984 | TL 48596 48831 | Early C19 incorporating an C18 house. | Painted gault brick with some stone dressings. Slated roofs. Two storeys with attics, main range with large wing to east extending to factory building and shorter projecting wing to north. Main entrance recessed with central sixpanelled door and Tuscan portico; two ground floor and two first floor twelve-paned hung sash windows. East wing with one round headed staircase window and west wing with one ground floor twelve-paned hung sash window. The south front has an original half domed conservatory and wide shallow bay to east wing with two full height ground and first floor shuttered hung sash windows. Interior: Early C19 and later details. The house and factory site were owned by Thomas Evans (d.1850) who bought the tanyard in 1844. II |
| DCB5484 | Nos. 58 and 60 High Street | 1330985 | TL 48630 49319 | Late C18 with C19 and C20 alterations. | Timber-framed and roughcast rendered. C20 plain tiled roof with coved eaves comice. Original ridge stack red brick to left hand and inserted gault brick stack to right hand. Two storeys and attics with an additional parallel range giving double pile plan. Three shop windows and two doors. Three first floor, horizontal sliding sash windows, and three dormer windows two with hipped and one with flat roof and similar windows. II |
| DCB5958 | 84 High Street | 1330986 | TL 48637 49213 | C17 with early C19 alteration | House and shop. Timber-framed and plastered with brick plinth and C19 gault brick end stacks. Plain tiled roof to front elevation, and pantiled to rear. Two storeys, with parallel additional range to rear forming double pile plan. Central entrance with panelled door and II |
| DCB6617 | The Brook, 137 High Street | TL 48502 48862 | Early C17 with C19 alterations and additions. | Timber-framed and plastered, front elevation cased in brick and painted. Two end stacks with some early brick. Plain tiled roofs. Two storeys and attic. Long east-west range with staircase projection, C19 gable end and rear additions. Entrance to right of centre with rectangular fanlight above panelled door and portico with slender columns and pilasters c.1810. Three ground floor recessed twelve-paned hung sash windows and five first floor horizontal sliding sash windows. Interior: Exposed ceiling beams, fireplace relined with brick. Staircase with flat shaped balusters to first floor with oak boards around central newel to attic floor. | II |
APPENDIX D. OASIS REPORT FORM
All fields are required unless they are not applicable.

**Project Details**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>OASIS Number</td>
<td>oxfordar3-152392</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project Name</td>
<td>Land south of 41 Mill Lane, Sawston</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project Dates (fieldwork) Start Finish</td>
<td>05-06-2013 07-06-2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Previous Work (by OA East)</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Future Work</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project Reference Codes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site Code</td>
<td>SAWMIL13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Planning App. No.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HER No.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Related HER/OASIS No.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type of Project/Techniques Used</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prompt</td>
<td>Research</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Development Type</td>
<td>Urban Residential</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Please select all techniques used:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DBA</td>
<td>Aerial Photography - interpretation, Documentary Search, Visual Inspection (Site Visit)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Monument Types & Period**
List feature types using the NMR Monument Type Thesaurus together with their respective periods. If no features were found, please state “none”.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Monument</th>
<th>Period</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>none</td>
<td>Select period...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Select period...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Select period...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Select period...</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Project Location**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>County</td>
<td>Cambridgeshire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>District</td>
<td>South Cambridgeshire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parish</td>
<td>Sawston</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HER</td>
<td>Cambridgeshire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Study Area</td>
<td>1.48 ha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site Address (including postcode if possible)</td>
<td>Land south of 41 Mill Lane Sawston Cambridgeshire CB22 3HY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Grid Reference</td>
<td>TL 480493</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Project Originators

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organisation</th>
<th>OA EAST</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Project Brief Originator</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project Design Originator</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project Manager</td>
<td>Dr Paul Spoerry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supervisor</td>
<td>Taleyna Fletcher</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Project Archives

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Physical Archive</th>
<th>Digital Archive</th>
<th>Paper Archive</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cambs County Stores</td>
<td>OA East Offices, Bar Hill</td>
<td>Cambs County Stores</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SAWML13</td>
<td>SAWML13</td>
<td>SAWML13</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Archive Contents/Media

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Physical Contents</th>
<th>Digital Contents</th>
<th>Paper Contents</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Animal Bones</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ceramics</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Environmental Glass</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glass</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Human Bones</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industrial Leather</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metal</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stratigraphic Survey</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Textiles</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wood</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Worked Bone</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Worked Stone/Lithic</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>None</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Digital Media

- Database
- GIS
- Geophysics
- Images
- Illustrations
- Moving Images
- Spreadsheets
- Survey
- Text
- Virtual Reality

### Paper Media

- Aerial Photos
- Context Sheet
- Correspondence
- Diary
- Drawing
- Manuscript
- Map
- Matrices
- Microfilm
- Research/Notes
- Photos
- Plans
- Report
- Sections
- Survey

### Notes:

© Oxford Archaeology East  
Page 38 of 38  
Report Number 1476
Figure 1: Site location
Figure 2: Map showing proposed development area (red)
Figure 3: Result of HER search showing distribution of monument records.
Figure 4: Result of HER search showing distribution of listed building records
Figure 5: Extract from Sawston Inclosure Map, 1811 (CRO Ref PI3626B), showing location of site (red)
Figure 6: Extract from First Edition Ordnance Survey Map (25" edition), 1886, showing location of site (red)
Figure 7: Extract from Second Edition Ordnance Survey Map (25" edition), 1903, showing location of study site (red)
Figure 9: Extract from 1950-54 Ordnance Survey Map (25" edition), showing location of study site (red)
Figure 10: Extract from 1981 Ordnance Survey Map (25" edition), showing location of study site (red)
Plate 1: View of Mill Lane, from West

Plate 2: Access track to site
Plate 4: View of Site from Allotments to the west of the site

Plate 5: View of Site from Allotments to the west of the site