

CAM ARC Report Number 981

Bellbird Primary School, Sawston, Cambridgeshire

Archaeological Evaluation

Richard Mortimer

November 2007

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**Bellbird Primary School,
Sawston, Cambridgeshire**

Archaeological Evaluation

Richard Mortimer MIFA

With contributions by Barry Bishop BA MA and
Peter Masters

Site Code: SAW BPS 07

CHER Event Number: ECB 2774

Date of works: 22nd-24th October 2007

Grid Ref: TL 48777 49455

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PROJECT DETAILS				
Project name	Evaluation at Bellbird Primary School, Sawston, Cambs.			
Short description	Six trenches totalling 264 square metres were opened. No archaeological features or significant finds assemblages were recorded.			
Project dates	Start	22/10/07	End	24/10/07
Previous work	none		Future work	unknown
Associated project reference codes	Site code SAW BPS 07, ECB 2774			
Type of project	Geophysics survey, trench evaluation			
Site status	none			
Current land use (list all that apply)	School sports field			
Planned development	New school			
Monument types / period (list all that apply)	none			
Significant finds: Artefact type / period (list all that apply)	none			
PROJECT LOCATION				
County	Cambs	Parish	Sawston	
HER for region	Cambridgeshire			
Site address (including postcode)	Link Road, Sawston, Cambs. CB22 3LB			
Study area (sq.m or ha)	0.50ha			
National grid reference	TL 48777 49455			
Height OD	Min OD	24.00m	Max OD	24.80m
PROJECT ORIGINATORS				
Organisation	CAM ARC			
Project brief originator	Andy Thomas, CAPCA			
Project design originator	Richard Mortimer, CAM ARC			
Director/supervisor	Richard Mortimer, CAM ARC			
Project manager	Toby Gane, CAM ARC			
Sponsor or funding body	Mouchel Parkman for Cambs. County Council			
ARCHIVES				
	Location and accession number		Content (e.g. pottery, animal bone, database, context sheets etc)	
Physical	CAM ARC Office, Bar Hill		Pottery, flint	
Paper	CAM ARC Office, Bar Hill		Context list and sheets, section drawings etc.	
Digital	\\ccc.cambridgeshire.gov.uk\data\ElhAfu\Active Projects\Cambs\Sawston\SAW BPS 07		Location data, plans, geophysical survey, finds data, digital photos etc	
BIBLIOGRAPHY				
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Summary

A geophysical (gradiometer) survey and trench evaluation were carried out at the Bellbird Primary School, Sawston between the 19th and 24th of October 2007 prior to planning application for the construction of a new primary school. The development area lay on the western side of the current school sports field. No archaeological features or significant finds assemblages were recorded or recovered. During the medieval period the area would appear to have been part of the open fields of the village, though no remains of ridge and furrow agriculture were recorded and there were no significant medieval finds within the subsoil. Through the post-medieval and modern periods the area formed part of the back plots to the properties on the east side of the High Street, but at too great a distance from the buildings themselves to have contained associated finds or features. During and after the second world war the area was turned over to allotments, and it became the site of the John Paxton junior School in the late 1960s. Large machine-dug pits, infilled with associated building rubble, remain from this period.

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1 Introduction

This archaeological evaluation was undertaken in accordance with a Brief issued by Andy Thomas of the Cambridgeshire Archaeology, Planning and Countryside Advice team (CAPCA; supplemented by a Specification prepared by CAM ARC, Cambridgeshire County Council (formerly the Archaeological Field Unit).

The work was designed to assist in defining the character and extent of any archaeological remains within the proposed redevelopment area, in accordance with the guidelines set out in *Planning and Policy Guidance 16 - Archaeology and Planning* (Department of the Environment 1990). The results will enable decisions to be made by CAPCA, on behalf of the Local Planning Authority, with regard to the treatment of any archaeological remains found.

The site archive is currently held by CAM ARC and will be deposited with the appropriate county stores in due course.

2 Geology and Topography

The School lies at approximately 24 - 25m OD, between two narrow spurs of land projecting westwards into the Cam valley. The underlying geology of the school and its grounds is Middle Chalk with 1st/2nd Terrace Gravels (British Geological Survey 1985). The ground in the development area falls very gently from southeast to northwest.

3 Archaeological and Historical Background

3.1 Sawston Parish

Sawston Parish is bordered by the Rivers Cam (to the west) and Granta (to the north) with the village in the south-west of the parish on the east bank of the Cam. The parish occupies a central position on the strip of chalk land between the Fens and the high claylands of Essex traversed by Southern England's principal west-east routeways from prehistoric times – the Ickniel Way and Ashwell Street. There would also have been a north-south prehistoric and Romano-British route, passing through Sawston from London to Cambridge along the eastern side of the Cam valley.

3.2 Prehistoric

Several prehistoric finds have been made within the parish. A collection of Neolithic flint tools was found near the vicarage (HER 04113) with further finds to the south at The Spike. A Late Bronze Age

hoard (HER 04110) consisting of a winged axe, two socketed spearheads, two socketed axes and other pieces were found 'within the parish'.

Recent excavations to the north of the village, around the junction of Cambridge Road and Babraham Road, have revealed parts of an extensive Middle Bronze Age ditched field system (Cessford and Mortimer 2004, Mortimer 2006a). Other parts of this system, including a posthole structure and a well or shaft, have recently been excavated at Lynton Way to the northeast by Archaeological Solutions (Gdaniec pers. comm.). There is evidence for the continuation of this field system across the north of the parish in the form of a group of rectangular or D-shaped enclosures which can be seen as a series of crop marks from Borough Hill in the west across to Lynton Way in the east.

Borough Hill, an Iron Age contour fort, is one of the largest in Cambridgeshire and occupies a spur of land overlooking the Cam 1500m to the west of the village at the site of Spicer's paper factory. Although little is now evident above ground, the sub-surface remains are extensive and in a good state of preservation (Mortimer 2001).

3.3 Romano-British

Two possible Roman roads have recently been recorded in Sawston (ECB1464), during excavations prior to the construction of the new Police Station at the north end of the village (Cessford and Mortimer 2004), and a scatter of Roman pottery was found to the southeast (HER 04115). Recent evaluations to the south, in the grounds of Sawston Hall, have revealed evidence for short-lived, but fairly intensive, occupation at the time of the Roman conquest.

3.4 Medieval & post-medieval

The village of Sawston is almost certainly Anglo-Saxon in origin and is first mentioned in the 10th century as *Salsingetune*, either 'farm of *Salse*' or 'of *Salses* people', and later in Domesday (1086) as *Salsiton(e)* (Reaney 1943). An early Anglo-Saxon burial was found on Huckeridge Hill, on the Cambridge road to the north of the village (HER 04537). The richly furnished burial was uncovered during road widening early in the 19th century and it is likely that others are, or were, present. It is unclear whether this burial relates to settlement at Sawston itself, to an Anglo-Saxon settlement at Dernford Farm to the north-west, where there are a series of earthworks and cropmarks (HER 10958) or to Early Saxon occupation of the Iron Age Hillfort. An Anglo-Saxon brooch (HER 04112) and Saxon/Viking key (HER 04111) were found in the parish although their locations are not certain. Early, Middle and Late Saxon remains have recently been recorded in

evaluation and excavation within the grounds of Sawston Hall to the south (Mortimer 2006b).

The main estate in Sawston at Domesday was known as Pyratts or Sawston Manor. It was held by the Pirot family until the late 14th century. According to Teversham the manor, built by 1279, stood near the church on a moated site close to the present hall (1942–47). Sutherland (1995) interpreted a flooded earthwork to the south of the site as representing part of the earlier moat (HER 01267). However a survey commissioned by the hall in the 15th century makes no mention of a moat associated with the building, suggesting that Pirot's Manor, the precursor to Sawston Hall, was unmoated (Gdaniec 1991).

The Hall is located within c. 22 hectares of formal and informal gardens. Evidence from the OS map 1885 suggests that the gardens were mainly laid out during the 19th century but have been simplified in the 20th century.

Another important manor known as Huntingdon's or Somery's Manor recorded in 1279 was located to the west of the village (HER 01268) and stood on a moated site just west of the present farmhouse, Huntingdon's Farm. The moat is rectangular and surrounds the garden of Huntingdon's Farm with the west side of the moat fairly complete.

There is further evidence of medieval activity in the immediate vicinity with St Mary's church, dated from the 11th or 12th century (HER 04123); the Queen's Head Inn, a 15th-century timber-framed building (HER 04140) and the medieval or post-medieval cross that stands at the junction of High Street and Church Lane.

Sawston was enclosed by an act of parliament in 1802, its general extent indicated later on the Inclosure map of 1811.

Sawston experienced considerable industrial growth in the 19th century with the presence of the leather and parchment works and also the paper-mill. This led to a great expansion of the working population which in turn led to the building of considerable numbers of workmen's cottages, some on land bought by the leather works owner in South Terrace and along the main road to the west of Sawston Hall (Wight 1978).

Sawston Hall was requisitioned by the military during the Second World War and used as headquarters of the 66th Fighter Wing of the 3rd Air Division of the American Eighth Airforce. There is clear evidence for this occupation in the grounds with an air-raid shelter, outbuildings, paths and platforms of wartime concrete. There are also relics of the period – graffiti drawings - in the Hall itself.

3.5 Previous archaeological work

The most recent, and relevant, archaeological work in the area was conducted by CAM ARC in the grounds of Sawston Hall in 2006 (Mortimer 2006b). A trench evaluation in May was followed in December by the first of a series of small excavations.

The evaluation took place on land to be affected by development to refurbish Sawston Hall as a Hotel, an alteration also requiring development within the Hall grounds. Four trenches were excavated in the area to the west and south of the Hall. The archaeological remains found within the trenches represent four main periods: Neolithic/Bronze Age, Late Iron Age/Early Roman, earlier medieval and late medieval/post-medieval. Upstanding remains from the 1940's wartime occupation of the Hall were also recorded.

The prehistoric archaeology in the area was finds-related, comprising a relatively large worked and burnt flint assemblage recovered residually within later features, principally in the southernmost trench. The very Late Iron Age and Early Roman material, found in the same trench, dates that occupation to a very limited period in the middle of the 1st century AD, perhaps no more than a generation after the conquest.

The principal prehistoric and Early Roman feature recorded was a wide channel, possibly draining from a well or spring. There was a cut at the base of the channel, presumably 'canalising' a natural feature. The channel would appear to have been open throughout the Neolithic and Bronze Age, perhaps being re-cut in the Early Roman period. In the area of this channel were two contemporary wells or shafts, a ditch and a posthole.

The earlier medieval archaeology consists of ditches recorded in all four trenches. These could represent field ditches, although this close to the known location of a medieval manor house, they are more likely to be part of the manor grounds. Their alignments are of interest, suggesting a different alignment for the earlier Hall building and its attendant moats and grounds. The principal medieval feature recorded was a large moat ditch aligned north-northwest to south-southeast within the walled garden immediately behind the Hall. This may be part of the original 12th/13th century moat, backfilled in the late medieval period.

Little later or post-medieval archaeology was recorded, other than the upper infilling of the moat and of a ditch in Trench 3.

Following on from this evaluation a small area excavation took place in the area of the northernmost of the trial trenches – the closest area to Church Lane and the modern High Street. This area produced evidence of Early, Middle and Late Saxon occupation in the form of pits (Early and Middle) and ditches (Late). The Late Saxon occupation

extended into the early medieval period. Two important finds were made, over and above finding evidence for continuous occupation from the 6th/7th centuries on: a very large pit/well or sinkhole was partially excavated to a depth of 1.80m, the base was not reached and Late Saxon pottery was retrieved from all fill levels; an elaborately-decorated pewter cross-shaped brooch was recovered from a ditch that dates to the 9th or 10th centuries and may represent the first of its kind to be recovered in this country.

Cambridge Archaeological Unit (CAU) carried out an evaluation at Sawston Hall in 1991 prior to the development of a tennis court in the orchard to the north-east of the Hall. Two trenches were excavated and no archaeological remains were found.

Within the parish of Sawston further work has been carried out at Borough Hill Iron Age hillfort in 1993 and 2001 by the Archaeological Field Unit (Bray 1994) and the CAU (Mortimer 2001) (respectively HER ECB1086 and ECB1378). Further large-scale trenching was carried out in 2001 by John Samuels Archaeological Consultants (Samuels 2001). An evaluation and watching brief were conducted by the CAU at Sawston Police Station (HER ECB1464). This revealed the remains of two ditched enclosures originally thought to be possible Roman military camps but now, following subsequent excavation to the north, seen as part of an extensive Middle Bronze Age ditched field system. The Bronze Age ditches appear to have been used as a focus for a subsequent Roman road junction, probably dating to the 1st century AD (Cessford and Mortimer 2004). An evaluation at The Spike (HER 11720) revealed a series of undated ditches (Sutherland 1995).

Further recent work at an extension to the Police Station site (Mortimer 2006a) revealed further elements of the Bronze Age field system, along with what appear to be extensive 'closing' deposits of later Bronze Age worked flint.

4 Methodology

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

The Brief required that a minimum of 5% of the affected area be subjected to trial trenching following on from a geophysical survey.

Machine excavation was carried out under constant archaeological supervision with a tracked 9 tonne 360° excavator using a 1.50m wide toothless ditching bucket.

The area currently available for evaluation, the school playing field, was 0.50ha. Six trenches were excavated totalling 176m in length, 264 sq m in area, a 5.3% sample of the site.

Spoil, exposed surfaces and features were scanned with a metal detector. All metal-detected and hand-collected finds were demonstrably modern.

All archaeological features and deposits were recorded using CAM ARC's *pro-forma* sheets. Trench locations, plans and sections were recorded at appropriate scales and colour and monochrome photographs were taken of all trenches and deposits.

No environmental samples were taken as no archaeological deposits other than topsoil and subsoil were found.

Site conditions were fine and dry throughout.

5 Results

5.1 Soil deposits

Four relatively distinct deposits were recorded across the site. They were recorded in all trenches and their depths are listed below under 'Trench dimensions'.

Context 1: Topsoil

A fairly loose, dark greyish brown, slightly sandy silt with very occasional small stones and pea grit. Modern plough soil/ allotment soil.

Context 2: Subsoil

A relatively compact, mid grey-brown, sandy clay silt with occasional small flint stones and chalk fragments, representing lower plough soil.

Context 3: Subsoil/natural mix

A compact, light reddish brown, clay sand with occasional chalk fragments and flint nodules. Upper level of natural geology intermixed with subsoil.

Context 4: Natural bedrock

Weathered and glacially damaged upper chalk with fissures of sandy clay. Natural geology.

5.2 Trench dimensions

Six trenches were excavated, aligned with the school boundaries either north-northwest / south-southeast or perpendicular to this (see Figs 2 and 3). These have been shortened to north/south in the table below.

Tr. No.	Length	Alignment	Depth in cm.			Features
			topsoil (1)	subsoil (2)	trench	
1	27	W-E	32-54	24-36	80-110	No
2	22	N-S	46-48	20-34	86-110	No
3	14	N-S	50	22	74-90	Modern
4	24	W-E / N-S	34-40	16-24	72-82	Ditch
5	35	N-S / W-E	30-38	18-20	64-72	Modern
6	54	N-S / W-E	28-36	16-24	62-82	No
Total	176		Avg. 40	Avg. 23	Avg. 82	

5.3 Features recorded

No pre-modern archaeological features were recorded in any of the trenches. 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 (1960s/70s) was recorded in Trenches 3 and 5.

Trench 3

This trench was placed in order to investigate a large, slightly hollow, disturbed area, visible both at the field surface and on the geophysical survey (Fig 3). A second similar feature, with a pronounced hollow at its centre, was situated at the southeast of the playing field, beyond the investigation area (Figs 3, 6, 7).

Excavation began at the southern end of the trench, at the centre of the large feature/geophysical anomaly. It was seen to be a large machine-excavated pit, cutting through the lower topsoil and subsoil, and containing modern rubble – paving slabs, iron railings etc. It occupied the southern 2.40m of the trench base and no further excavation of the pit was undertaken.

Trench 4

At the extreme southern end of the trench a shallow ditch was recorded, aligned west-southwest/east-northeast, cutting through subsoil and lower topsoil. The ditch was not deep enough to impact upon the chalk bedrock and its upper part had been backfilled with redeposited natural chalk. The ditch is visible as a broadly east-west linear anomaly on the geophysical survey plot but could not be identified in Trench 6 further to the east.

Trench 5

The eastern end of the large pit seen in Trench 3 was recorded at the northernmost end of Trench 4. It occupied approximately 2.50m of the trench, was cut through the subsoil and lower topsoil and backfilled with redeposited chalk.

In the southern arm of the trench a modern dog burial was uncovered during machining within the topsoil and while excavated and context-recorded, was not recorded in plan.

5.4 Finds recorded

Three sherds of pottery were recovered from the fill (context 10) of the dog burial in Trench 5; two small, abraded, undecorated glazed Whitewares (late 19th/early 20th century) and a single sherd of Early Medieval Essex Micaceous ware (12th/13th century). A single fragment of clay pipe stem was also recovered. The dog skeleton was not retained.

Three struck flint flakes were recovered from the subsoil (context 2), one from Trench 1 and two from Trench 5 and are briefly discussed in Appendix 2. None of the pieces were datable to other than the very broad Mesolithic to Bronze Age period.

6 Discussion

Despite the extensive Bronze Age activity to the north, east and south of the site (see section 3.5) no evidence for the prehistoric occupation or use of the area was recorded. Just three struck flints, none distinctive enough to be datable to a specific period, were recovered from the site. Similarly, despite the known Roman activity to both north and south, and the known and presumed Saxon and medieval settlement to the south and west, no evidence for activity during these periods was recorded. There was no evidence for medieval or post-medieval ridge and furrow agriculture, either physical or finds-related (pottery etc. from manuring scatters).

The late 19th/early 20th century OS maps show the land as separated into three long back plots coming off the High Street to the west, these possibly based on the earlier medieval tofts. These back plots represent a region between the more finds-rich areas of immediate domestic occupation at the west and the manured open fields to the east. They would have perhaps been used as small enclosed pastures, orchards, vegetable plots etc., and as such have remained 'unoccupied' until the 20th century.

The only feature recorded of any archaeological significance was the shallow ditch at the southern end of Trench 4. This feature shows well on the geophysical survey (Figs 3 & 6) and is also shown on the 1st Edition OS map (Fig 5) as one of the east/west toft divisions. The lack of any depth to the feature, and its non-appearance in Trench 6, suggests that it was not designed or constructed as a major barrier in itself, but perhaps functioned alongside a more permanent fenced or hedged boundary. The relatively modern, ground-levelling infill

indicates that the ditch probably remained open until the construction of the school at the end of the 1960s.

The principal features recorded on the site (and by geophysics to the east of the area) were the large machine-dug holes left by the builders of the school. A local resident pointed out that 'a lot of nasty rubbish' had been buried in these pits during building and that the school had subsequently been forced to return to these pits to remove the larger, more dangerous elements.

7 Conclusions

No significant archaeological features were recorded at the site, and, despite close scrutiny, little or no cultural material dating to before the late 19th century was found within either the topsoil or subsoil.

It appears that the area of the school playing fields at the Bellbird School has seen no observable occupation or use until the late 19th and 20th centuries.

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

Acknowledgements The author would like to thank Stephen Wyard of Mouchel Parkman who commissioned and funded the archaeological work, and Linda Corral and Kim Morris, the head teacher and caretaker of the Bellbird School, for their help with gaining access to the school and its grounds. The project was managed by Toby Gane and the site staff were the author and Steve Graham. Louise Bush conducted the EDM trench survey and Séverine Bézie produced the illustrations. Alasdair Brooks and Carole Fletcher identified the pottery. The brief for archaeological works was written by Andy Thomas, who visited the site and monitored the evaluation.

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Appendix 1: Geophysical Survey

By Peter Masters, Cranfield Forensic Institute

Summary

A fluxgate gradiometer survey was undertaken on 1 hectare of land at Bellbird Primary School, Sawston, Cambridgeshire.

The survey identified a wide range of magnetic variation, the strongest of which reflects known features (boundaries, paths and pipes). And probable deposits of ferrous/ceramic material.

A series of diffuse and ill-defined curvilinear and linear anomalies were detected, which could reflect the presence of buried ditches, although the quality of the data obtained has been reduced due to the effects from modern ferrous disturbance from the last war and the 1960's.

1 Introduction

CAM ARC commissioned Cranfield University Centre of Archaeological and Forensic Analysis to undertake a fluxgate gradiometer survey. This work was carried out in advance of proposed development of a new school building to the southwest on the playing field.

The survey methodology described in this report was based upon guidelines set out in the English Heritage document *Geophysical Survey in Archaeological Field Evaluation* (David 1995).

The area of investigation is currently the school playing field and is flat. The geology of the area is comprised of middle chalk with 1st/2nd Terrace Gravels (British Geological Survey 1995). The responses to this type of geology are generally good (Clark 1990).

2 Methodology

Gradiometry is a non-intrusive scientific prospecting technique used to determine the presence/absence of some classes of sub-surface archaeological features (e.g. pits, ditches, kilns, and occasionally stone walls). By scanning the soil surface, geophysicists identify areas of varying magnetic susceptibility and can interpret such variation by presenting data in various graphical formats and identifying images that share morphological affinities with diagnostic archaeological remains.

The use of gradiometry is used to establish the presence/absence of

buried magnetic anomalies, which may reflect sub-surface archaeological features.

The area survey was conducted using a Bartington Grad – 01 – 1000 dual fluxgate gradiometer with DL601 data logger set to take 8 readings per metre (a sample interval of 0.125m). The zigzag traverse method of survey was used, with 1m wide traverses across 30m x 30m grids. The sensitivity of the machine was set to detect magnetic variation in the order of 0.1 nanoTesla.

The data was processed using *Archeosurveyor v.1.2.6.0*. It was clipped to reduce the distorting effect of extremely high or low readings caused by discrete pieces of ferrous metal on the site. The results are plotted as greyscale images (Fig. 6).

4 Results (Figs. 6 & 7)

A gradiometer survey was carried out to the south of the present school buildings on the school playing field, covering an area of c.1.2ha. The survey area on the western side was restricted due to trees and an activity play area. The south-eastern corner of the site contained an electricity sub-station.

A rectilinear anomaly (pink line) denotes the effects from the surrounding chain-link fence forming the southern and eastern boundaries of the area. The majority of the area is littered with modern ferrous remains possibly relating to second world war activity on this site. Two rectangular shaped anomalies (Fig. 7, pink) appear as high magnetic traces indicating possible bunker/air raid shelter type features or very large pits. These features appear on the ground as slightly sunken earthworks denoting below ground foundations.

In the centre of the area surveyed, an ephemeral linear shaped anomaly was recorded (Fig. 7, green line) denotes the all weather cricket pitch.

A dipolar linear anomaly (Fig. 7, blue line) running from east to west denotes the presence of a modern service.

A number of ephemeral curvilinear and short linear anomalies were detected (Fig. 7, red lines) possibly ditch-like features of unknown origin. It is feasible that it could reflect the remains of modern disturbances from the construction of the present school buildings in the 1960s.

5 Conclusions

The survey has identified only limited evidence of possible archaeological anomalies; most of the definitive magnetic variation appears to reflect relatively modern features such as modern ferrous remains associated with the construction of the present school buildings during the 1960's and the surrounding perimeter fence.

The survey may have identified ephemeral traces of curvilinear and short linear features, such as ditches of unknown origin but is likely to be related to the modern activity that has taken place on the site.

Based on the survey results, it is concluded that the site possesses limited archaeological potential even though it is in close proximity to known archaeological remains in the surrounding vicinity.

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Appendix 2: Lithic Assessment

By Barry Bishop

The archaeological evaluation at the above site resulted in the recovery of three struck flint flakes, one from subsoil in Trench 1 and two from subsoil in Trench 5. All three pieces were manufactured from a translucent light grey flint. Two of the pieces retained a thin and rough but weathered cortex and one of these also exhibited pre-flaking thermal fracture scars. The raw materials would have been available in local glacio-fluvial deposits.

None of the flakes were chronologically diagnostic and can only be broadly dated to the Mesolithic to Bronze Age periods. The flakes exhibited a range of technological attributes. One of the flakes from Trench 5 was thin with an edge-trimmed striking platform and may belong to an earlier part of the suggested date range. The other two flakes were thicker and had unmodified striking platforms, typical of those from Neolithic or Bronze Age industries.

All indicative of prehistoric activity at the site, the small size of the assemblage and the lack of diagnostic artefacts means that little further light can be shed on the precise chronology or the nature of the activities represented by the flintwork.

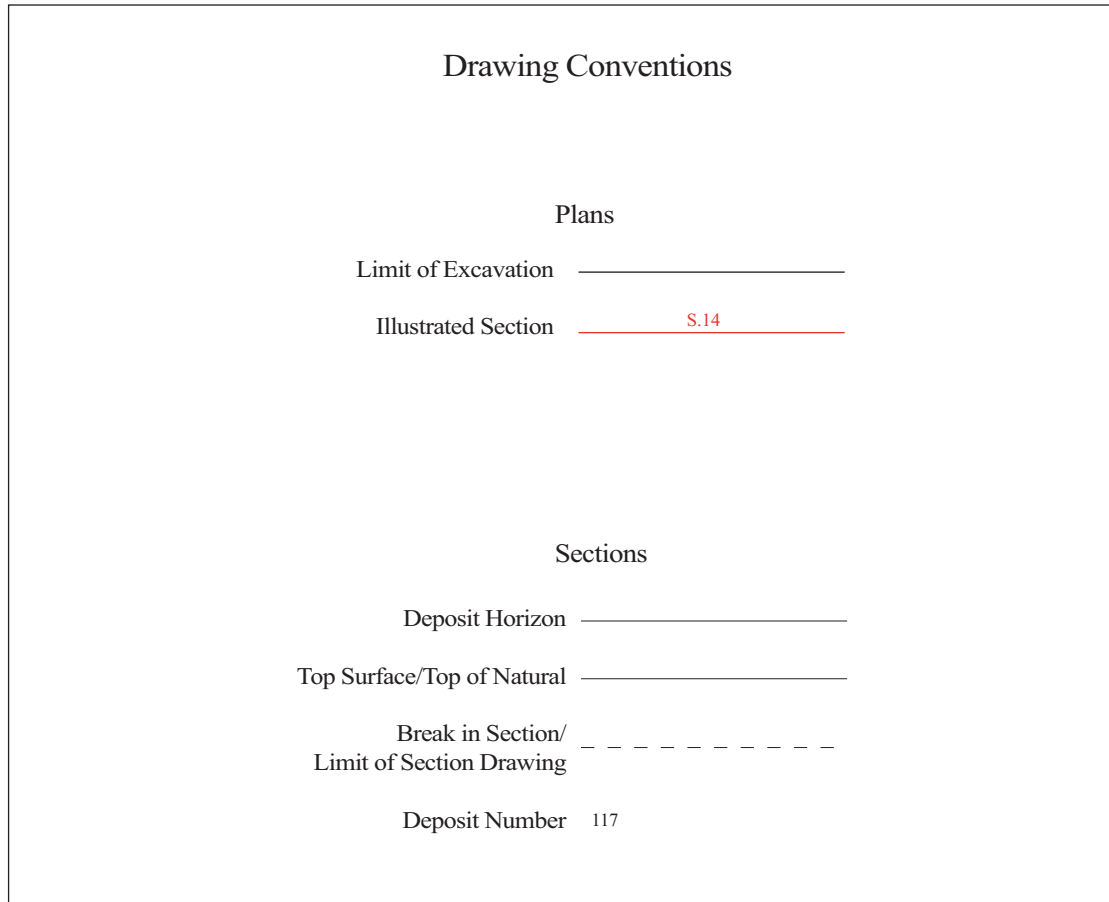
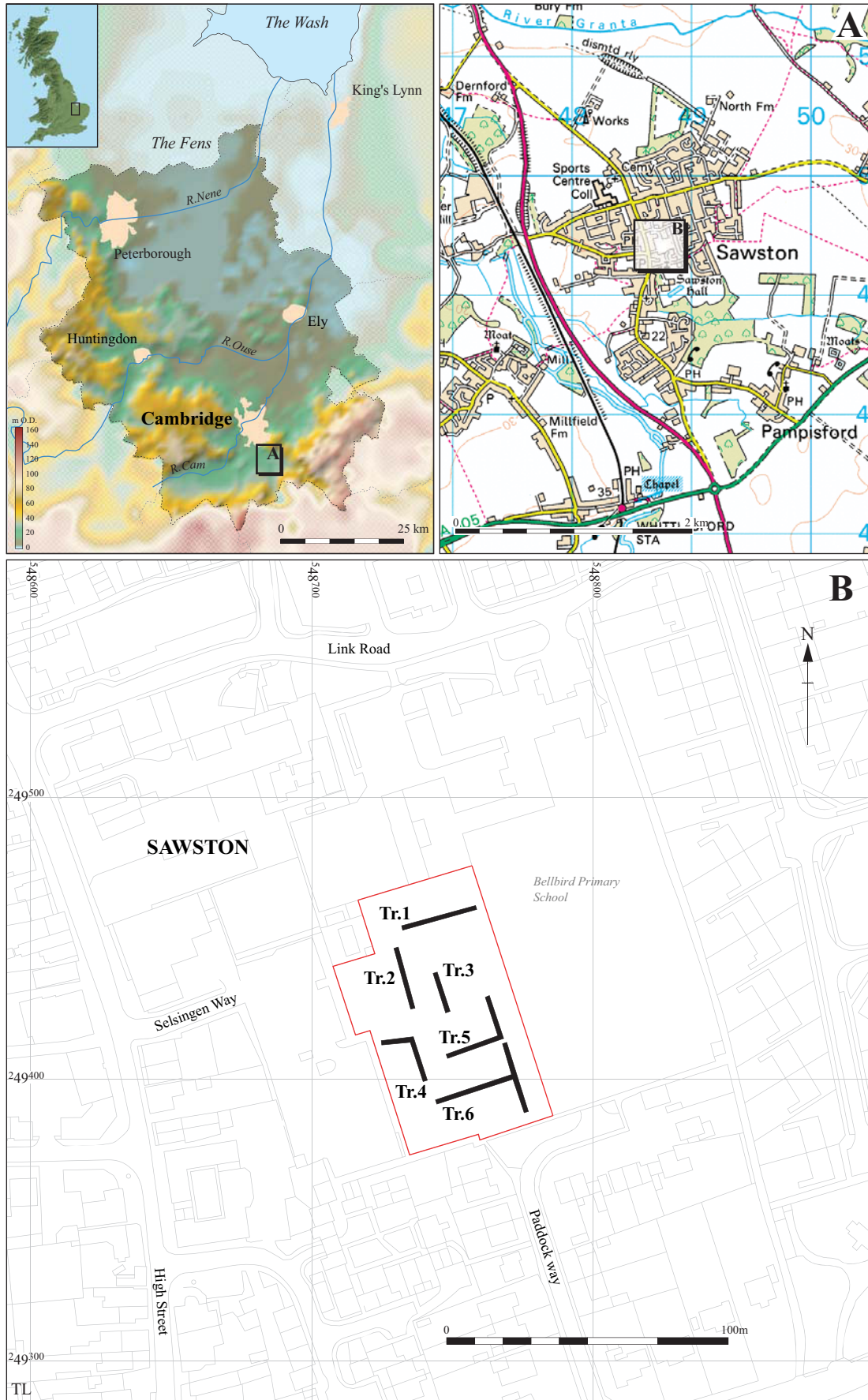


Figure 1: Convention key



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Figure 2: Location of trenches (black) with the development area outlined (red)



Figure 3: Trench plan in relation to geophysical plot

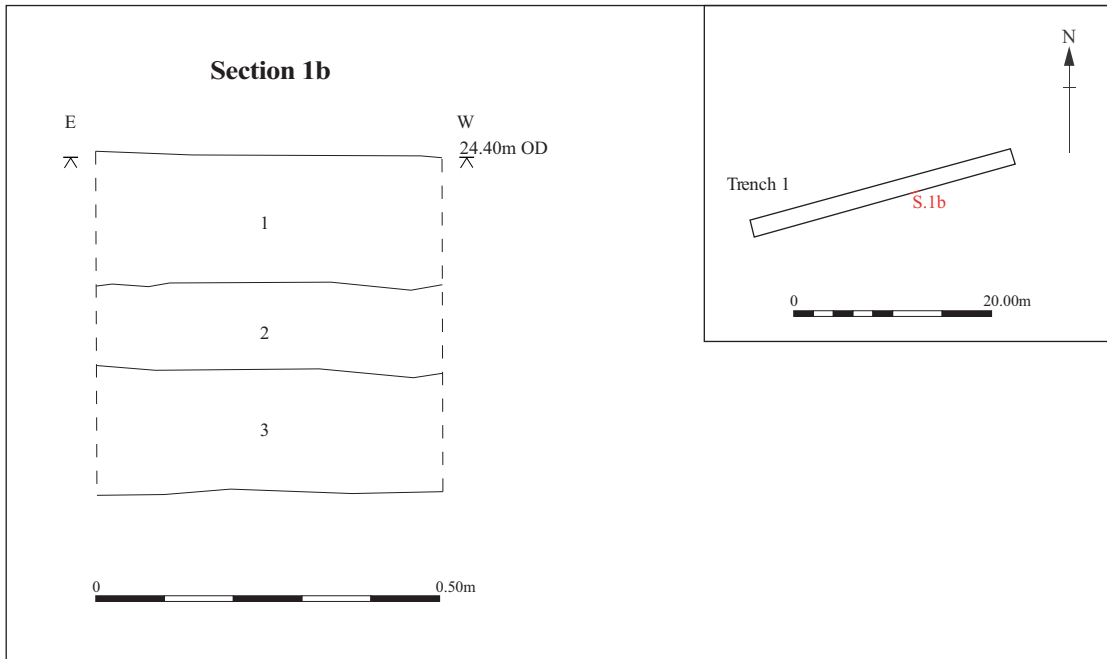


Figure 4: Section drawing



Figure 5: Historic map (1886, 1st edition) overlaid by trenches

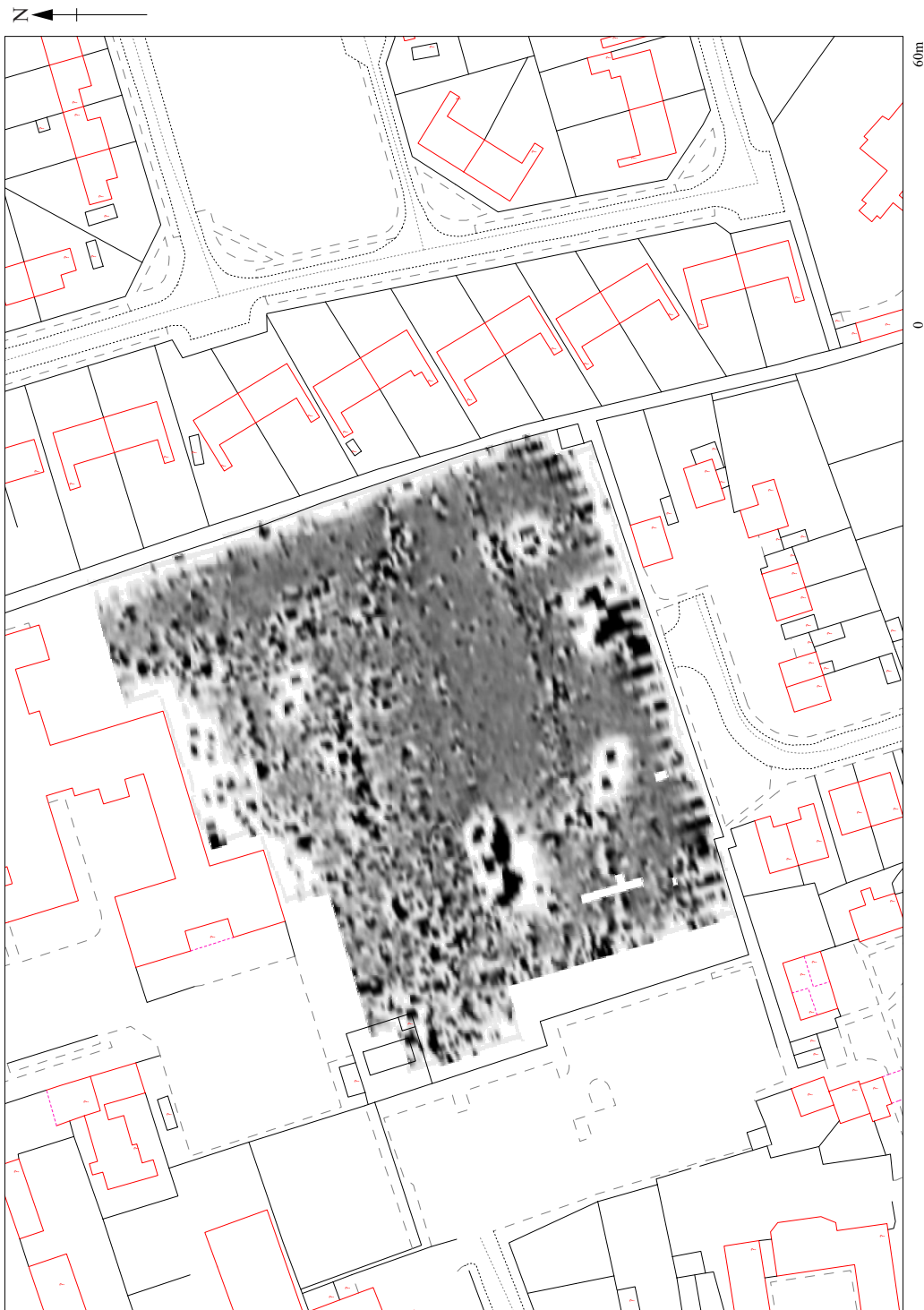


Figure 6: Geophysical survey data, Masters (2007)

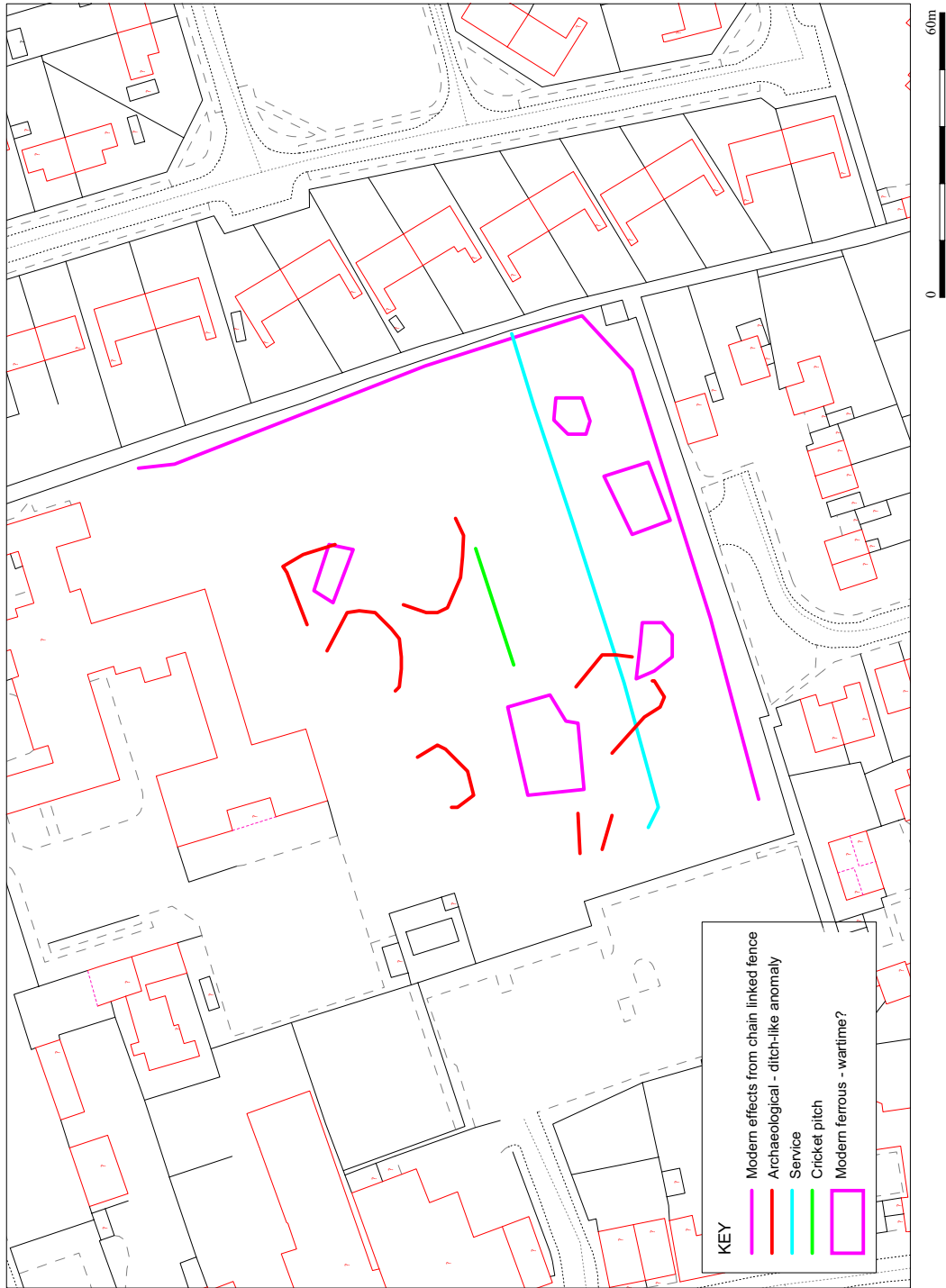
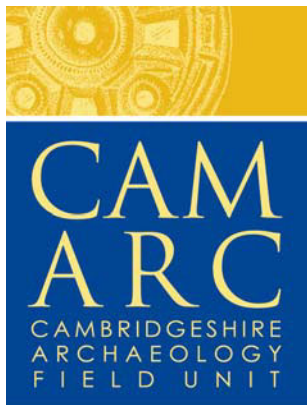


Figure 7: Geophysical survey interpretation, Masters (2007)



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