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**SPRING CLOSE, CHURCH LANE, SAWSTON,
CAMBRIDGESHIRE**

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

CHER NO. ECB 3626

Authors: Tom Janes (Field work & report) Andrew Peachey (Desk-based research)	
NGR: TL 4891 4926	Report No. 3865
District: South Cambridgeshire	Site Code: AS1427
Approved: Claire Halpin MIFA	Project No. P4482
Signed:	Date: July 2011

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OASIS SUMMARY SHEET

Project details			
Project name	<i>Spring Close, Church Lane. Sawston, Cambridgeshire</i>		
<p><i>In July 2011 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out an archaeological evaluation at Spring Close, Church Lane, Sawston, Cambridgeshire (NGR TL 4891 4926). The evaluation was commissioned by Mr Kent, and in advance of the construction of a single replacement dwelling. The evaluation was required by Cambridgeshire County Council, as advisers to the local planning authority, as a condition of planning approval (South Cambs Ref. S/0587/11).</i></p> <p><i>The site lies within the historic medieval/post-medieval core of Sawston in the grounds of Sawston Hall, a Grade I listed building (CHER GD1622 and 01267a). The site also lies within a Grade II Registered Park and Garden (CHER 01267b). The potential for the site was the identification of medieval and/or post-medieval activity associated with the village core and grounds of Sawston Hall, as well as evidence of earlier (prehistoric, Roman and Saxon) activity which has been recorded in the vicinity of Sawston hall.</i></p> <p><i>In the event no archaeological features or finds were present.</i></p>			
Project dates (fieldwork)	<i>26th July 2011</i>		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	<i>N</i>	Future work (Y/N/?)	<i>N</i>
P. number	<i>4482</i>	Site code	<i>AS1427</i>
Type of project	<i>Archaeological Evaluation</i>		
Site status	<i>Grade II Registered Park & Garden</i>		
Current land use	<i>Garden</i>		
Planned development	<i>Single dwelling</i>		
Main features (+dates)	<i>-</i>		
Significant finds (+dates)	<i>-</i>		
Project location			
County/ District/ Parish	<i>Cambridgeshire</i>	<i>South Cambridgeshire</i>	<i>Sawston</i>
HER/ SMR for area	<i>Cambridgeshire HER</i>		
Post code (if known)	<i>CB22 3JS</i>		
Area of site	<i>Approximately 3200m²</i>		
NGR	<i>TL 4981 4926</i>		
Height AOD (min/max)	<i>Approximately 23.50m</i>		
Project creators			
Brief issued by	<i>CCC HET</i>		
Project supervisor/s (PO)	<i>Tom Janes</i>		
Funded by	<i>Mr Howard Kent</i>		
Full title	<i>Spring Close, Church Lane. Sawston, Cambridgeshire. An Archaeological Evaluation</i>		
Authors	<i>Janes, T. Peachey, A.</i>		
Report no.	<i>3865</i>		
Date (of report)	<i>July 2011</i>		

SPRING CLOSE, CHURCH LANE, SAWSTON, CAMBRIDGESHIRE

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

SUMMARY

In July 2011 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out an archaeological evaluation at Spring Close, Church Lane, Sawston, Cambridgeshire (NGR TL 4891 4926). The evaluation was commissioned in advance of the construction of a single replacement dwelling. The evaluation was required by Cambridgeshire County Council, as advisers to the local planning authority, as a condition of planning approval (South Cambs Ref. S/0587/11).

The site lies within the historic medieval/post-medieval core of Sawston in the grounds of Sawston Hall, a Grade I listed building (CHER GD1622 and 01267a). The site also lies within a Grade II Registered Park and Garden (CHER 01267b). The potential for the site was the identification of medieval and/or post-medieval activity associated with the village core and grounds of Sawston Hall, as well as evidence of earlier (prehistoric, Roman and Saxon) activity which has been recorded in the vicinity of Sawston hall.

In the event no archaeological features or finds were present.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In July 2011 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out an archaeological evaluation at Spring Close, Church Lane, Sawston, Cambridgeshire (NGR TL 4891 4926; Figs. 1 & 2). The evaluation was commissioned by Mr Howard Kent, and in advance of the construction of a single replacement dwelling. The evaluation was required by Cambridgeshire County Council, as advisers to the local planning authority, as a condition of planning approval (South Cambs Ref. S/0587/11).

1.2 The evaluation was undertaken in accordance with a brief issued by Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team (CCC HET; dated 12/07/2011) and a written scheme of investigation (specification) prepared by AS (dated 12/07/2011) and approved by CCC HET. The project conformed to the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) *Code of Conduct and Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (revised 2008), as well as the document *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003).

1.3 The evaluation aimed to determine the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains liable to be threatened by the proposed development. In particular the evaluation had the potential to identify medieval and/or post-medieval activity

associated with the village core and grounds of Sawston Hall, and to identify evidence of earlier (prehistoric, Roman and Saxon) activity which has been recorded in the vicinity of Sawston hall.

Planning policy context

1.4 Planning Policy Statement 5 (PPS5; 2010) states that those parts of the historic environment that have significance because of their historic, archaeological, architectural or artistic interest are heritage assets. The Planning Policy Statement aims to deliver sustainable development by ensuring that policies and decisions that concern the historic environment recognise that heritage assets are a non-renewable resource, take account of the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits of heritage conservation, and recognise that intelligently managed change may sometimes be necessary if heritage assets are to be maintained for the long term. It aims to conserve England's heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance. It states that opportunities to capture evidence from the historic environment and to contribute to our knowledge and understanding of our past, and to make this publicly available, should be taken, particularly where a heritage asset is to be lost.

2 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE

2.1 The site is located a short distance to the east of the centre of Sawston, a large village c.10km to the south of the centre of Cambridge and c.15km to the north-east of Royston. Spring Close is situated off the southern side of Church Lane in the former grounds of Sawston Hall (Grade II Registered Park and Gardens/ CHER 01267b) with St. Mary's Church to the west and the vicarage on the opposite side of Church Lane. The site was until recently occupied by a single residential dwelling in the north-western part of the site (now demolished), with two garages in the north-eastern part of the site. Further residential development is present on St. Mary's Road adjacent to the east. The eastern half of the site is densely wooded, while dense trees are also present on the western edge of the site.

3 METHODOLOGY (DESK BASED RESEARCH)

Information was sought from a variety of available sources in order to meet the objectives of the assessment.

3.1 Archaeological databases

The standard collation of all known archaeological sites and find spots within Cambridgeshire comes from the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record (CCC HER). Significant entries within a 500m radius of the site are listed in Appendix 1 and plotted in Fig.3. Where relevant, these sites and finds have been discussed in Section 4.2.

3.2 Historical and cartographic sources

The principal sources for this type of evidence were the Cambridgeshire Archives (CA; Shire Hall, Cambridge). Relevant documents are listed in Appendix 2 and reproduced in Figs. 4-6.

3.3 Secondary sources

The principal sources of secondary material were the Cambridgeshire Archives (CA; Shire Hall, Cambridge), as well as AS's own in-house library. Unpublished sources regarding the assessment area, such as previous field evaluation reports and desk-based assessments, have also been consulted. All sources are listed in the bibliography.

3.4 Geological/geotechnical information

A description of the superficial and solid geology of the local and surrounding area was compiled in order to assess the likely presence and potential condition of any archaeological remains on the site. This information was drawn from appropriate maps published by the Geological Survey of Great Britain (BGS 1978) and the Soil Survey of England and Wales (SSEW 1983).

4 THE EVIDENCE (DESK-BASED RESEARCH)

4.1 Topography, Geology & Soils

4.1.1 The village of Sawston is situated on broadly flat ground at c.20m AOD on the eastern side of the River Cam (Granta). The former grounds, including the site and building of Sawston Hall are located on the southern side of the 'urban' area of Sawston, with an area of woodland extending to the south.

4.1.2 The underlying geology of the area comprises Upper Cretaceous white chalk, overlain by impermeable clay.

4.2 Archaeological & Historical Background (Fig.3)

4.2.1 Archaeological investigations c.250m to the south-west of the site (CHER MCB17295) recorded residual Neolithic and Bronze Age struck flint and a wide channel, possibly a canalised spring or water channel, which was a focal point for prehistoric and Roman activity. Further prehistoric flint tools have also been recorded in the grounds of the vicarage on the opposite side of Church Lane (CHER 04113).

4.2.2 In addition to the water channel (CHER MCB17295) recorded within the grounds of Sawston Hall, a series of ditches recorded c.200m to the south-west of the site included one ditch containing Roman pottery (CHER MCB17318) supporting the theory that there was a focal point of Roman activity close to the site. Further sherds of Roman pottery have also been recorded c.400m to the north-east (CHER 04151).

4.2.3 Archaeological investigations c.200m to the south-west of the site have suggested that Saxon and earlier medieval occupation may have been present around the site subsequently occupied by the medieval manor of Sawston Hall (CHER MCB17810). Evidence for this occupation includes pits, ditches and an infilled solution hollow that contained pottery of 8th to 13th century date and a rare Late Saxon pewter brooch of continental origin.

4.2.4 By the 13th century the medieval nucleus of Sawston had developed with the establishment of St. Mary's Church to the west (CHER 04123), and a possible moated enclosure or ditch-system c.180m to the south-west of the site (CHER MCB17317). The latter system probably enclosed Pirot's manor, which pre-dated Sawston Hall. The medieval village developed to the west of the site and the manor along the High Street several 15th and 16th century structures remaining extant, notably public houses (i.e. CHER 53083 and 53075).

4.2.5 The history of the site and surrounding land is dominated by the construction of Sawston Hall in the mid 16th century around a court yard (CHER 01267a), with a probable moat constructed at the same time and further earthworks added in the 18th century (CHER 01267). The late medieval manor was reputedly burnt down in 1553 by the Duke of Northumberland as a reprisal for the hospitality of the Huddleston family to Queen Mary. Sawston Hall was subsequently built using clunch, not brick. The hall continued to be owned by the Huddleston family until 1975. The grounds of the medieval hall, including the site comprised woodland and landscaped gardens, whose extent remains preserved within the Grade II Registered Park and Garden. Modern aerial photography has detected parchmarks within the gardens that may be indicative of formal Elizabethan gardens (CHER 01267b). Despite the proximity of the medieval and post-medieval manors, and the potential for garden features, an evaluation c.50m to the south-west of the site did not reveal any archaeological features (CHER ECB1376). The post-medieval village of Sawston continued to be focused along the High Street to the west and numerous buildings of mid 16th to 19th century date remain extant (Appendix 1).

4.2.6 During the Second World War Sawston Hall became the operational headquarters for the 66th Fighter Wing of the United States Air Force (CHER MCB17319), and archaeological investigations c.180m to the south-west of the site have recorded brick-built structures from this period (CHER MCB15098). In 1975 the Huddleston family sold Sawston Hall to the Cambridge Centre for Languages.

4.3 Cartographic Sources

Ordnance Survey Map, Cambridgeshire Sheet LIV.11, 1886 (Fig.4)

4.3.1 The 1886 Ordnance Survey map depicts the site as undeveloped land to the north-east of Sawston Hall, with St. Mary's Church to the west and the Vicarage to the north. Significant portion of the eastern and northern areas of the site are covered by woodland. The development of the village of Sawston has had little impact on the vicinity of the site, with residential development confined to the area to the north of St. Mary's Church.

Ordnance Survey Map, Cambridgeshire Sheet LIV.11, 1954 (Fig.5)

4.3.2 The 1954 Ordnance Survey map depicts the site as retaining the woodland depicted on the 1886 map, but with two structures (later known to be garages) built in the north-eastern corner. The grounds of Sawston Hall in the vicinity of the site remain largely undeveloped, but the residential development of the village of Sawston has spread extensively along land to the north of Church Lane.

An Aerial View of Sawston Hall, 21st July 1963 (Fig.6)

4.3.3 A 1963 aerial photo depicts the site within an area of allotments or market gardens and woodland to the north-east of Sawston Hall. The site is clearly within a cultivated plot with areas of lawn to the west and south. The structures in the north-eastern corner of the site are not visible as they are obscured by the woodland.

5 METHODOLOGY (TRIAL TRENCHING)

5.1 One trench was excavated using a mechanical 180° excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket (DP 1, Fig. 2). The trench location was approved by CCC HET and was located to cover the centre of the footprint of the proposed replacement dwelling.

5.2 Topsoil and subsoil were mechanically excavated under close archaeological supervision. Exposed surfaces were cleaned by hand and examined for archaeological features. Deposits were recorded using *pro forma* recording sheets, drawn to scale, and photographed as appropriate. Excavated spoil was searched for finds and the trenches were scanned by a metal detector.

6 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS

Trench 1 (Fig. 2, DP 2 & 3)

<i>Sample section: 1m from SW end, SE facing</i> <i>0.00 = 23.50m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.20m	L1000	Topsoil. Mid-brown compact sandy silt with moderate small angular and sub-angular flint.
0.20 – 0.30m	L1001	Subsoil. Mid-orange-brown compact sandy silt with moderate small and medium angular and sub-angular chalk and flint stones.
0.30m +	L1002	Natural Geology. White compact chalk with frequent pockets of light brown-orange silty sand.

Description: No archaeological features or finds were present.

7 CONFIDENCE RATING

7.1 It is not felt that any factors inhibited the recognition of archaeological features or finds.

8 DEPOSIT MODEL

8.1 Topsoil L1000 was a mid-brown, compact, sandy silt with moderate small angular and sub-angular flint stones (c.0.25m thick). Below L1000, Subsoil L1001 was a mid-orange-brown, compact, sandy silt with moderate small and medium angular and sub-angular chalk and flint stones (c.0.15 thick).

8.2 Below L1001, The natural geology, L1002, was a white compact chalk with frequent pockets of light brown-orange silty sand. It was encountered at an average depth of 0.40m below existing ground level.

9 DISCUSSION

9.1 The site had a potential for archaeological remains, in particular for medieval and/or post-medieval activity associated with the village core and grounds of Sawston Hall, and for evidence of earlier (prehistoric, Roman and Saxon) activity which has been recorded in the vicinity of Sawston hall.

9.2 In the event no archaeological features or finds were present. No indication of any previous development of the site was identified within the trench. Little evidence of previous truncation appeared to have taken place. No residual finds were recovered.

10 DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE

10.1 Archive records, with an inventory, will be deposited at the County Archaeology Store. The archive will be quantified, ordered, indexed, cross-referenced and checked for internal consistency.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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APPENDIX 1 HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD DATA (HER)

The following sites are those that lie within a 500m radius of the assessment site. The table has been compiled from data held by the Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Record (CCC HER).

HER	NGR SP	Description
Prehistoric		
04113	TL 489 493	Flint tools, Sawston. Flint tools (by vicarage) - cores, blades, scrapers.
MCB17295	TL 4876 4903	Prehistoric and Roman channel, Sawston Hall. 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, with a further two ditches to the north. This feature is interpreted as a canalised spring or water channel, which was a focus for activity in prehistory, and again in the late Iron Age/early Roman period during which time it may have been recut. The line of the water channel can be traced as a narrow depression running SE to an open pond. A small assemblage of residual Neolithic and Bronze Age worked flint was recovered from later features during excavations on the site of the new car park. Small quantities of abraded Roman pottery were also encountered as residual finds in later contexts.
Roman		
04151	TL 493 495	Roman pottery, Sawston. Found while building houses.
MCB17318	TL 4875 4910	Roman and medieval ditches, Sawston Hall. An evaluation within the grounds of Sawston Hall found remains dating from prehistoric to post-medieval periods. 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 a different alignment to the current post-medieval building.
Saxon and Medieval		

HER	NGR SP	Description
MCB17810	TL 4875 4913	Saxon and medieval remains, Sawston Hall. A first stage of excavation during the redevelopment of Sawston Hall revealed finds and features of 8th to 13th century date, comprising pits, ditches and a large infilled solution hollow, as well as a rare Late Saxon pewter brooch of continental origin. The finds from the site strongly suggest the presence of occupation activity dating from at least the 7th to 13 th centuries in the vicinity, probably associated with the earlier manorial precursor to Sawston Hall.
04123/ 53055	TL 487 492	Saint Mary's Church, Sawston. Parish Church of St Mary. Pebble and stone rubble. Plain Norman doorway, not in situ, leads into the chancel. Near it a blocked early C13 lancet window. The E window is C19. A N chancel chapel has gone. Only a perpendicular arch remains. The chancel arch also is Perpendicular (post Reformation?). Inside, one gets back to the beginning. C12. Monumental brasses: c.1420 - man in civil dress with feet missing; c.1480 - man, in armour (head missing ;) c.1500- Robert Lockton and wife in shrouds and 5 daughters; 1527, Wm Richardson, rector, in mass vestments. The tower at the W end was built in the C14. The chancel was almost rebuilt at the beginning of the C13 and in the C14 the N aisle was almost entirely reconstructed. See photocopy in Parish File. Is of rubble with ashlar dressings and has a chancel with a N. chapel an aisled and clerestoried nave of five bays with a N. porch, and a W. tower with S. vestry. Earliest parts are of C12 reset in chancel. Parts of both the N. and S. arcades survive from the C12. The chancel was rebuilt in C13, the tower and the two aisles are of the C14. The N. chapel and chancel-arch are C15. The vestry was added, against the tower, in 1899. Most of the old fittings were removed in 1870. The church was restored in 1890, 1892 and 1900. Eight bells, six prior to 1885.
MCB17317	TL 4883 4907	Medieval moat and ditch, Sawston Hall. 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, suggested to be 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 including possible Tudor bricks. It is noted that a survey of 15th century date makes no mention of the moat, and that the infilling of the moat may date to an earlier remodelling of the hall and its associated grounds. A small ditch running parallel to the moat, but which appears to have predated it, was also recorded.

HER	NGR SP	Description
04140/ 53083	TL 4863 4917	Queen's Head Inn, Sawston. 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.
53075	TL 48551 49582	The Greyhound Public House. Late C15 or early C16. 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.
04167	TL 4866 4923	Site of market cross, Sawston. 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 now occupies this site. It does not seem to incorporate any remains of a Medieval cross.
53076	TL 48582 49497	26 High Street. House. Early C16 with early C18, C19 and C20 alterations. Exposed timber-frame with plaster infill, underbuilt jetty with roughcast render. Painted brick gable walls. Square planned 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 overmantel with side pilasters; early C18 staircase. Original wall painting exposed on wall of closed truss.

HER	NGR SP	Description
53080	TL 48623 49276	<p>The Woolpack Public House. House with first floor hall, now a public house. 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.</p>
Post-medieval		

HER	NGR SP	Description
01267	TL 489 490	<p>Moat and earthworks, Sawston Hall. 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.</p> <p>1. In the opinion of the present occupier, the one straight length of moat, which is all that can be seen, is a late garden feature. It could have been dug out to level up the garden on its N side which is 0,75m above the garden to its S. This operation would match two other landscape operations to achieve a level area over the whole garden. e.g. the heaping of soil into a bank at the SE end of the "moat" and the excavation leaving banks at the NE corner. I support this theory. An archaeological evaluation was undertaken in advance of the creation of two tennis courts in the orchard at Sawston Hall. Two trenches were laid out, both 1,5m wide, one 36m and the second 16,4m long. No archaeological remains were revealed as evidence for the existence of a moat. A survey commissioned in the C15 to record Pirot's Manor, which predated Sawston Hall, apparently makes no mention of a moat, although the fish ponds to the S of the present 'moat' are referred to. This suggests that Pirot's Manor was not moated. It seems likely that the earthwork banks to the N and E may be garden features of the ?C18, while the 'moat' ditch (marked as a 'pond' on the present OS map) may have been constructed at the same time as the Hall in the mid C16.</p>

HER	NGR SP	Description
01267a/ 53058	TL 4883 4912	<p>Sawston Hall. 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. 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.</p> <p>3. 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. Queen Mary granted to the Huddleston family some of the materials from Cambridge Castle for the purpose of the construction of the Hall. For further details see photocopy in the Parish File. 8. A desk-based assessment was carried out in advance of plans to convert the hall into a hotel. An earlier manor house occupied the site until its destruction in 1553, although it is possible some earlier features were incorporated into the new hall building, which is thought to have been built between 1557 and 1584. The hall remained in the ownership of the Huddleston family till c.1975 when it was sold to The Cambridge Centre for Languages; during the second world war it was the operational headquarters of the 66th Fighter Wing of the 2nd and 8th Air Force. Sawston Hall (name confirmed) is outstanding, and generally as described above. The C16 date tablets are still visible in the courtyard. No trace of the courtyard to the S survives. Published survey (25in) correct.</p>

HER	NGR SP	Description
01267b	TL 490 490	Sawston Hall gardens. Registered grade II landscaped grounds around Sawston Hall. A mid C16 courtyard house originally set in grounds and woodlands which were landscaped in the late C19. Sawston Hall - gardens and moats, earthworks. Moats are tree-obscured. Gardens. Site contains a moat on the north and east side of the hall, that on the east being dry; a brick retaining wall carries balustrade planted with creepers; clipped yew-hedged enclosures with topiary shapes; rose garden; lawns below east front enclosed by moat backed by yew hedges; lawns to the north of house on site of moat flanked by trees including beech; terraces. The grounds are screened by trees on the south, west and east. A meadow known as the Lord's Close or Hall Moor is referred to in a Sawston Court Roll of 1398. Now open to the public with 50 acres of woodland walk. Re-examination of the site by Oosthuizen using aerial photography concluded that there are traces of a large garden surrounded by a flat bank, with parch marks, indicating parterres, beds and box hedging, probably of Elizabethan origins.
11254	TL 489 490	Fishponds, Sawston Hall. Fishponds in grounds of Sawston Hall with series of ditches around and between them. 2 of 3 ponds still have water.
53066	TL 48659 49182	95 High Street (Ward's 22.11.67 House) (formerly listed as No 73). 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 braced to collar purlin and tie beam in cross wing and to collar purlin in main range.

HER	NGR SP	Description
53064	TL 48660 49302	61 High Street (formerly listed as No 69) 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 facade 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-paned hung sash windows to left hand with four similar smaller first floor windows. Interior: Exposed ceiling beams, some carved.
53085	TL 48574 49095	The Black Bull Inn. Late C16 or early C17 with C18 alterations and additions. Timber-framed and plastered with some original C18 pargetted panels; painted brick, plastered plinth. Plain tiled roofs half hipped to south of main range. Gault brick ridge stack, side stack to north and end stack to south. One storey and attic main range with 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 and one six-paned hung sash window. Similar first floor window and two gabled casement dormer windows. Iron bracket for inn sign possibly C18. Interior: - altered open fireplace, chamfered ceiling beams. The Black Bull was open in 1607.
53084	TL 48594 49131	White Lion Inn. 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 storey and attic cross wing to left hand and two storey additions to right hand with hipped roof. Four chimney stacks and one end stack to right hand of main range reduced. East elevation; main entrance with pilastered wooden doorcase, high canopy on shaped brackets and halfglazed door. Four ground floor twelve-paned hung sash windows and four similar first floor and one attic window. Interior: Exposed stop-chamfered ceiling beams. White Lion Inn open by 1757.
53087	TL 48574 49061	No.108 and the Grove. House. C17 with C19 alterations. Timberframed and plastered with painted brick plinth. Plain tiled roof. Gault brick ridge stack to right of centre. Two C20 boarded doors. Two horizontal sliding sash windows and two fixed light windows; three first floor horizontal sliding sash windows.

HER	NGR SP	Description
10450/ 53089	TL 4853 4946	C17th dovecote, Mill Lane, Sawston. At John Faulkner Primary School, Mill Lane. Late C17. Situated originally on the boundary of a garden close with other outbuildings. Timber-framed walls plastered, with brick nogging at the lower level which was originally weatherboarded. Plain tiled gabled roof. Square plan. Boarded loft door and entrance door. Now used as a store by the school.
53056	TL 48782 49233	Chest Tomb beside East Churchyard Boundary Wall and to the East of the Parish Church of St Mary. Late C17 with enriched pilasters, emblems of mortality and cartouche of arms of three leopards.
53057	TL 48775 49235	Tombstones to East of South Aisle of St Mary's Church. 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 14children' 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
53063	TL 48599 49539	Kings Head Public House. 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, four first floor horizontal sliding sash windows. The Kings Head is recorded open in 1847
53067	TL 48623 49135	105 High Street. House. C17 with late C18 and C20 alterations. Timber-framed with roughcast render. Plain tiled roof with red brick ridge stack with upper 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.

HER	NGR SP	Description
53071	TL 48600 49092	119 High Street (Manor Cottage). C17 with mid to late C19 east addition. 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-panelled door and one recessed twelvepaned hung sash window to left hand. Two first floor horizontal sliding sash windows.
53082	TL 48637 49213	84 High Street. House and shop. C17 with early C19 alteration and additions. 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 shop window projecting as a bay with pent roof. Wide six-paned hung sash window to left hand and two first floor casement windows.
53070	TL 48611 49100	The Firs. 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 window and small casement window. Four horizontal sliding sash first floor windows. Interior: Cased ceiling beams.
53068	TL 48613 49131	107 High Street (Blake House). House and shop. Possibly C17 altered early C19. 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-panelled door with two glazed-panels. House door similar flanked by casement window to left hand with glazing bars and sixteen-paned hung sash window to right hand. Two first floor horizontal sliding sash windows. Included for group value.
53081	TL 48597 49225	82 High Street. House, now a house and shop. c.1700, with early C19 alterations. Timberframed 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. Fine wooden doorcase with rusticated jambs and fanned key block with pulvinated frieze and pediment. Door with four upper raised and fielded panels and lower cross-patterned panel. C20 shop window to right hand (replaces a twelve-paned hung sash window and smaller shop window). Twelve-paned recessed hung sash window to left hand and three similar first floor windows.

HER	NGR SP	Description
53090	TL 48516 49347	The Orchards. House. Possibly early C18 with C19 additions. Timber-framed and plastered with C19 clay bat; plastered plinth. Steeply pitched plain tiled roof with end stacks, red pantiled roofs to gable extensions. Two storeys. Open porched entrance to left hand with four ground floor casement and hung sash windows; five first floor casement and horizontal sliding sash windows.
10449/ 53097	TL 4873 4936	C18th dovecote, Orchard Lane, Sawston. 3 and 5 Orchard Lane. Early C18, possibly on the monastic site of 'Monkes Ortyarde'. Timber-framed and plastered walls on a brick plinth extended in the C19 by clay lump additions and converted into three dwellings. Plain tiled gablet roof with ridge stack.
53059	TL 48722 49236	Gate Piers to Sawston Hall. Mid C18. 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 pedestrian 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
53060	TL 48845 49120	Pump in Courtyard of Sawston Hall. 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.
53061	TL 48846 49123	Garden Ornament in Courtyard of Sawston Hall. 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 plinth.
53072	TL 48582 48926	Goslings Farmhouse. Farmhouse, now a house. Late C18 with later rear addition. 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 two ground floor and three first floor recessed twelve-paned 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 1790. The farm was sold in 1913.

HER	NGR SP	Description
53077	TL 48595 49472	Ivy Cottage. Late C18 or early C19. Timber-framed with roughcast; render. Plain tiled roof. External brick end stacks partly painted. Two storeys symmetrical facade of three 'bays'. Reeded doorcase with plain lined panels, and reeded flush panelled door with plain rectangular fanlight, hooded cornice. Two ground floor and three first floor flush framed twelve-paned hung sash windows.
53079	TL 48630 49319	58 High Street. House, converted to two shops. Late C18 with C19 and C20 alterations. Timber-framed and roughcast rendered. C20 plain tiled roof with coved eaves cornice. 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.
53069	TL 48612 49125	109 High Street (Ariel Cottage). Cottage. Possibly early C19. Timber-framed and plastered with slated roof. Two storeys. Central C20 boarded door flanked by two windows with glazing bars and one first floor top hung window with glazing bars. Included for group value.
53078	TL 48620 49342	54 High Street. House. Early C19. Timber-framed with roughcast render, painted brick plinth. Plain tiled mansard roof; red brick external end stacks. Two storeys and attics, symmetrical three 'bays'. Six-flush-panelled door in reeded doorcase with flat canopy. Two ground floor twelve-paned hung sash windows with flush frames and three first floor and two attic floor horizontal sliding sash windows.
53170	TL 48643 48882	Former Engine House at Hutchings and Harding Ltd GV II Engine and boiler house formerly a brewery, early C.19. Brick with slate roof hipped to one end cast iron water tank to other, above single bay engine house. The main building is of three storey, four bays by three indicated by blind arcading. Random cast-iron fenestration. The engine house of three storeys is tall and narrow as if for a beam engine. Similar treatment to brickwork and fenestration. Now used as workshop - store. The building indicated the earlier use of the site and was re-used by the tannery from 1840's.

HER	NGR SP	Description
MCB16577/ 53097	TL 4866 4889	Large Tannery Building at Hutchings and Hardings Limited. Also known as the Great Eastern Drying Shed, 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.
CB14956/ MCB17207	TL 4858 4959	Sawston Free Church. Built as a Congregational church in 1879 between the High Street and the old Congregational church. The fabric is of 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 multid denominational.
53065	TL 48659 49230	War Memorial (At Junction with Church Lane). 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.
53173	TL 48659 49213	Telephone Kiosk near Sawston Hall. Type K6. Designed 1935 by Sir Giles Gilbert Scott. Made by various contractors. Cast iron. Square kiosk with domed roof. Unperforated crowns to top panels and margin glazing to windows and door.
MCB17319	TL 48784 49076	WWII building, Sawston Hall. 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.
CB15098	TL 48855 49140	Sawston Hall (US Fighter Wing HQ). 66 US Fighter Wing HQ
Undated		
04118	TL 491 496	Rectangular enclosures, Sawston. Two D-shaped enclosures and bits of others (now under housing estate). (R Palmer 27/10/1983, CUCAP AP FE 9 used). O1, Cropmarks, 2 rectangular enclosures, Roman pottery found while building houses. Area has now been covered by Mod housing development. No further pottery finds have been reported.
ECB1376	TL 48868 49194	Evaluation at Sawston Hall Tennis Court Development, 1991. An archaeological evaluation was undertaken prior to the proposed development of two tennis courts. No archaeological remains were revealed within the evaluation trenches.

HER	NGR SP	Description
ECB2600	TL 48832 49129	Geophysical survey at Sawston Hall, 2006. A magnetometer and resistivity survey were undertaken on lawns at Sawston Hall to locate an 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 metallated garden paths, and an anomaly which may indicate the north-western part of the medieval moat, which survives in part to the south of the hall. A weak rectilinear feature was also identified on the front lawn, suggested to represent a structure of pre-Victorian date.

APPENDIX 2 CARTOGRAPHIC EVIDENCE

Date	Description	Scale	Location
1886	Ordnance Survey Cambridgeshire Sheet LIV.11	25":1 mile	CA
1954	Ordnance Survey Cambridgeshire Sheet LIV.11	25":1 mile	CA

PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX



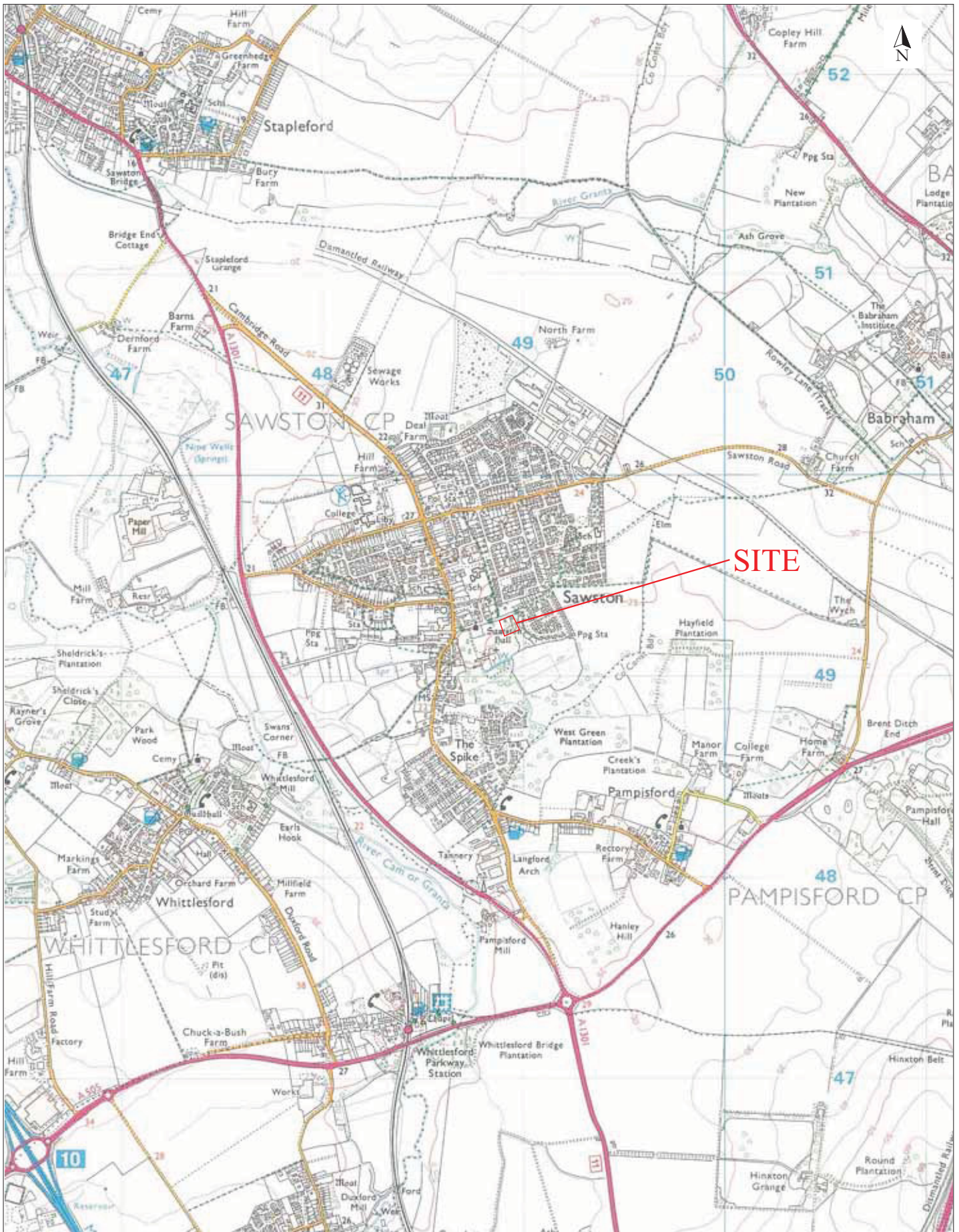
DP 1
General view of site, looking south-west



DP 2
Trial Trench, looking north-east

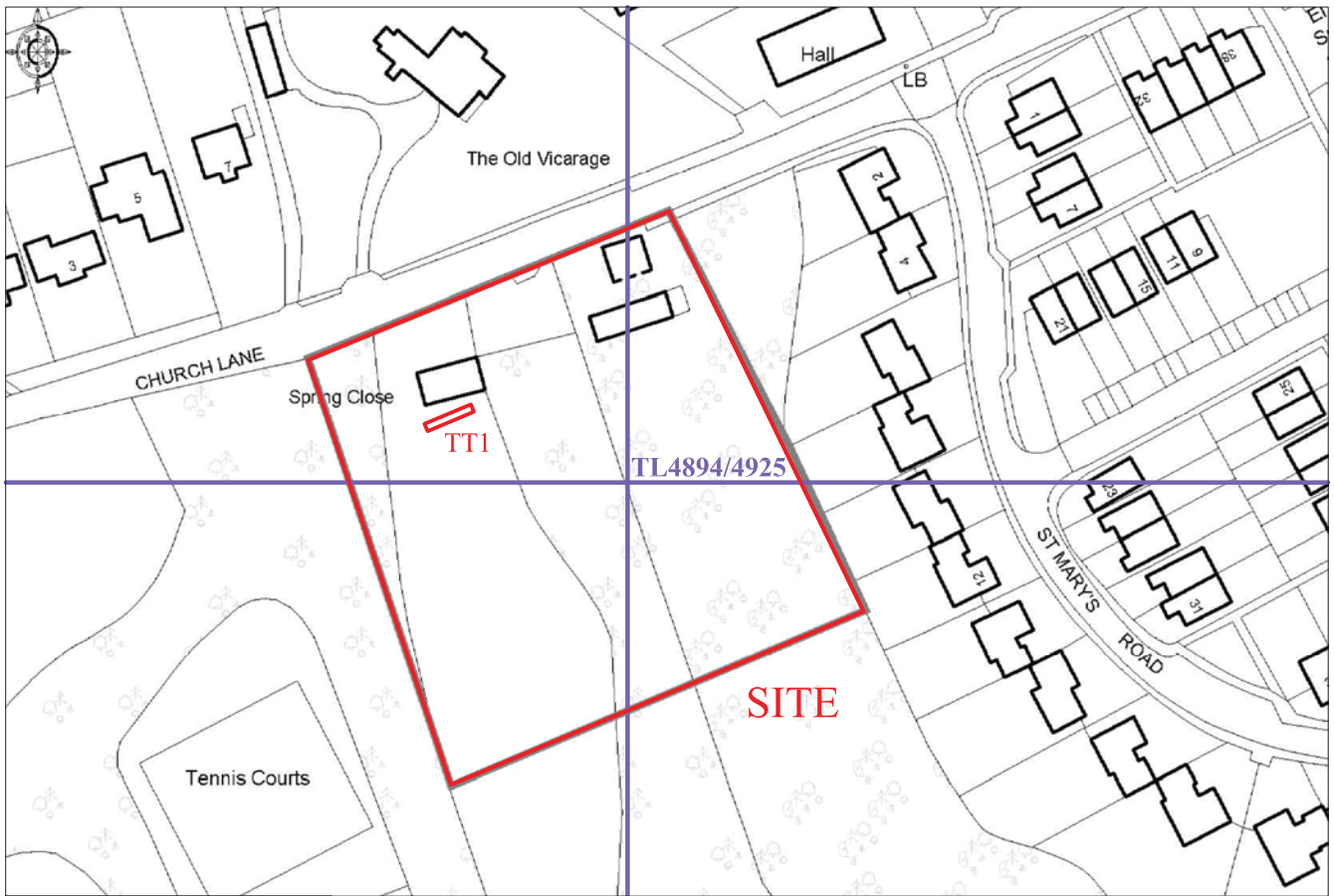


DP 3
Trial Trench, sample section. Looking north-west



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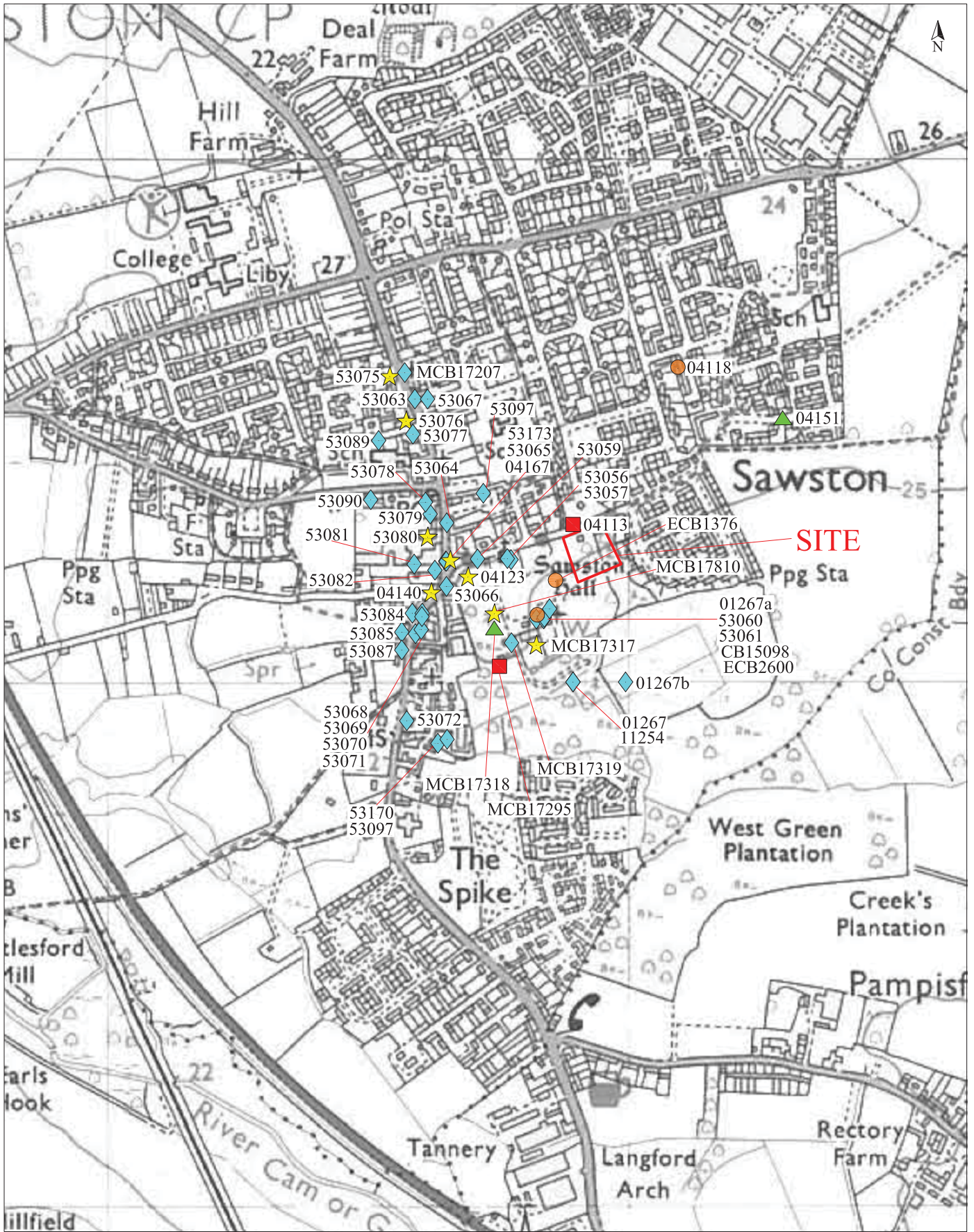
Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 1 Site location plan
 Scale 1:25,000 at A4



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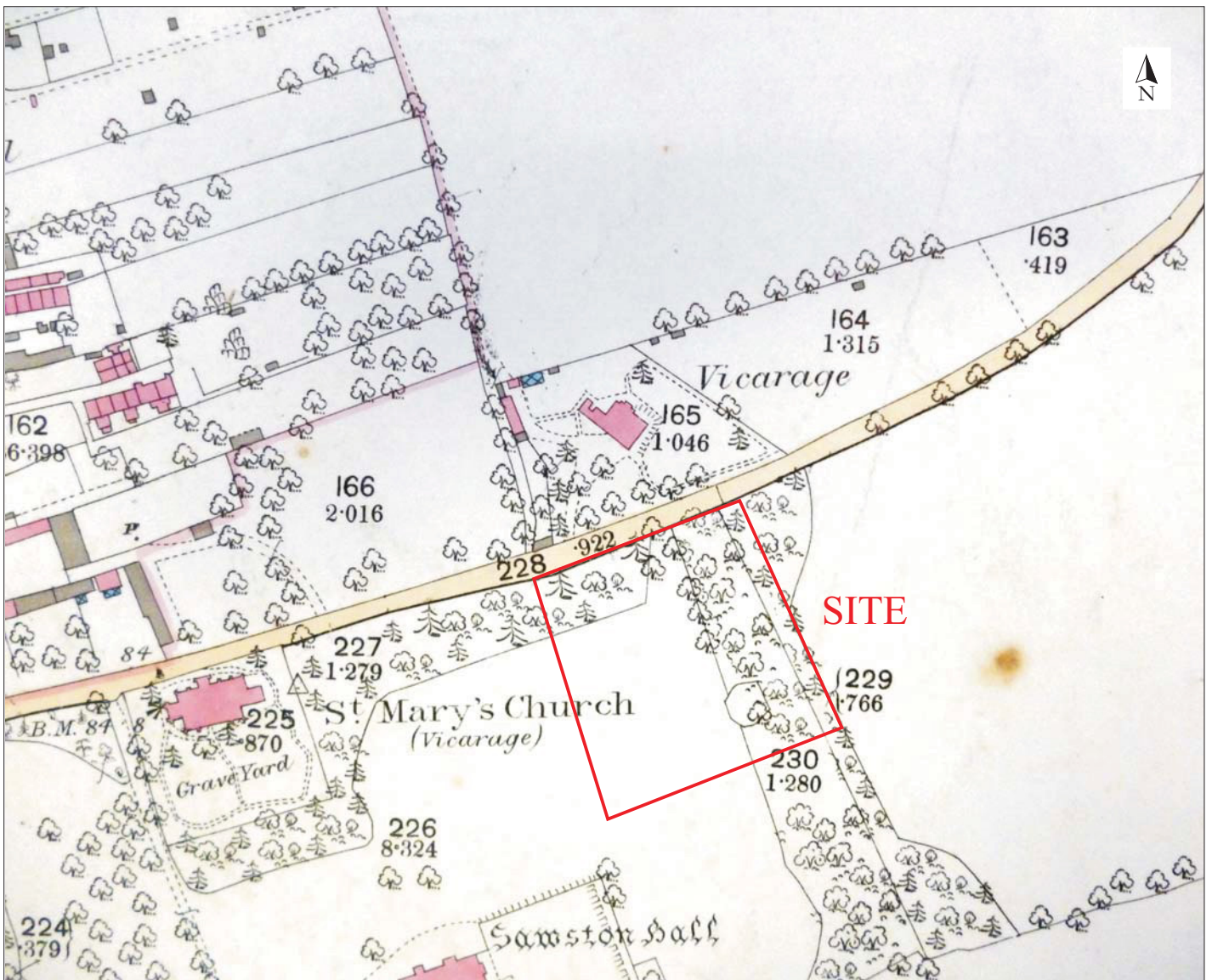


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Fig. 2 Detailed site location plan
 Scale 1:1500 at A4



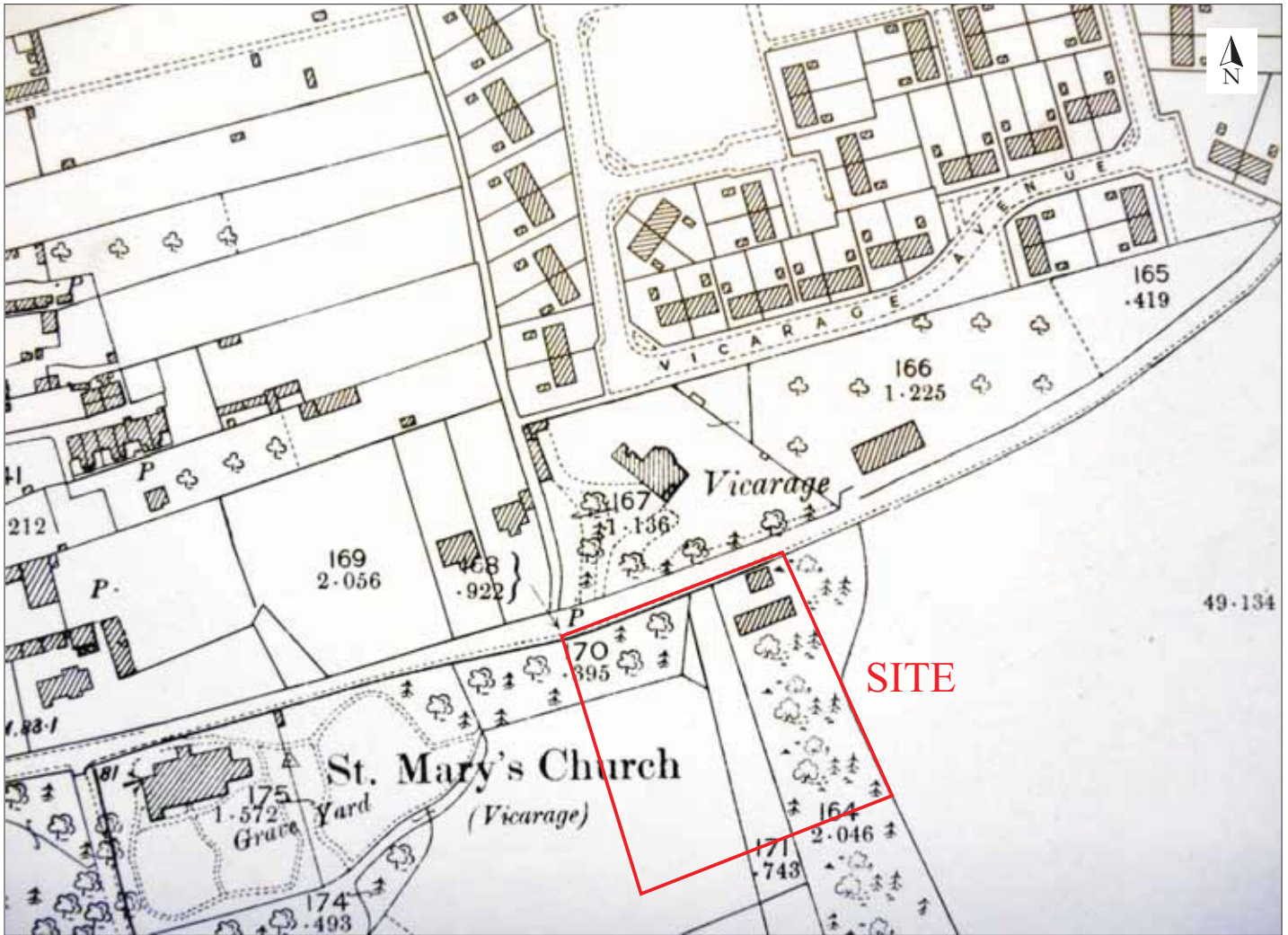
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Fig. 3 HER data
 Scale 1:10,000 at A4



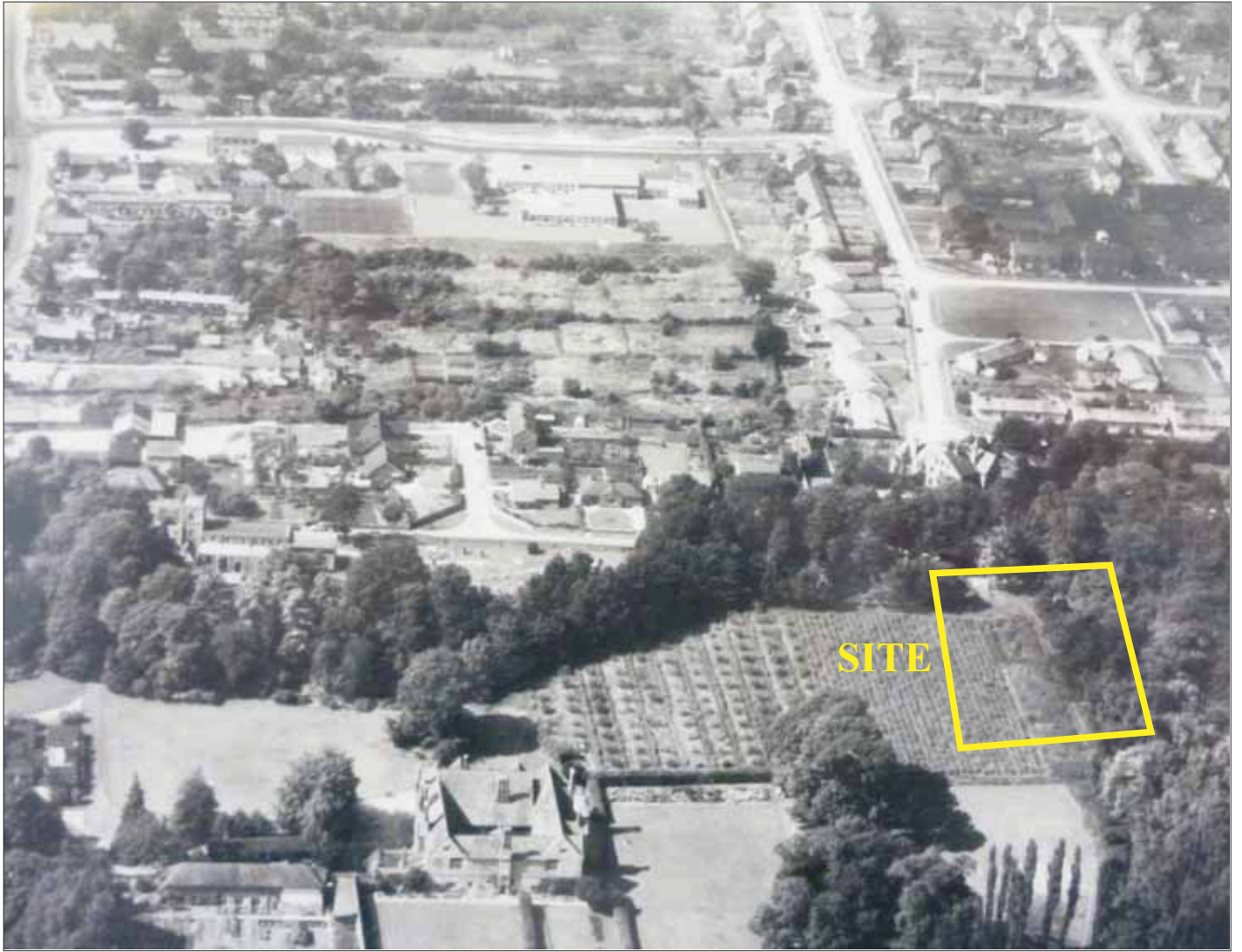
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Fig. 4 OS map, 1886
Not to scale

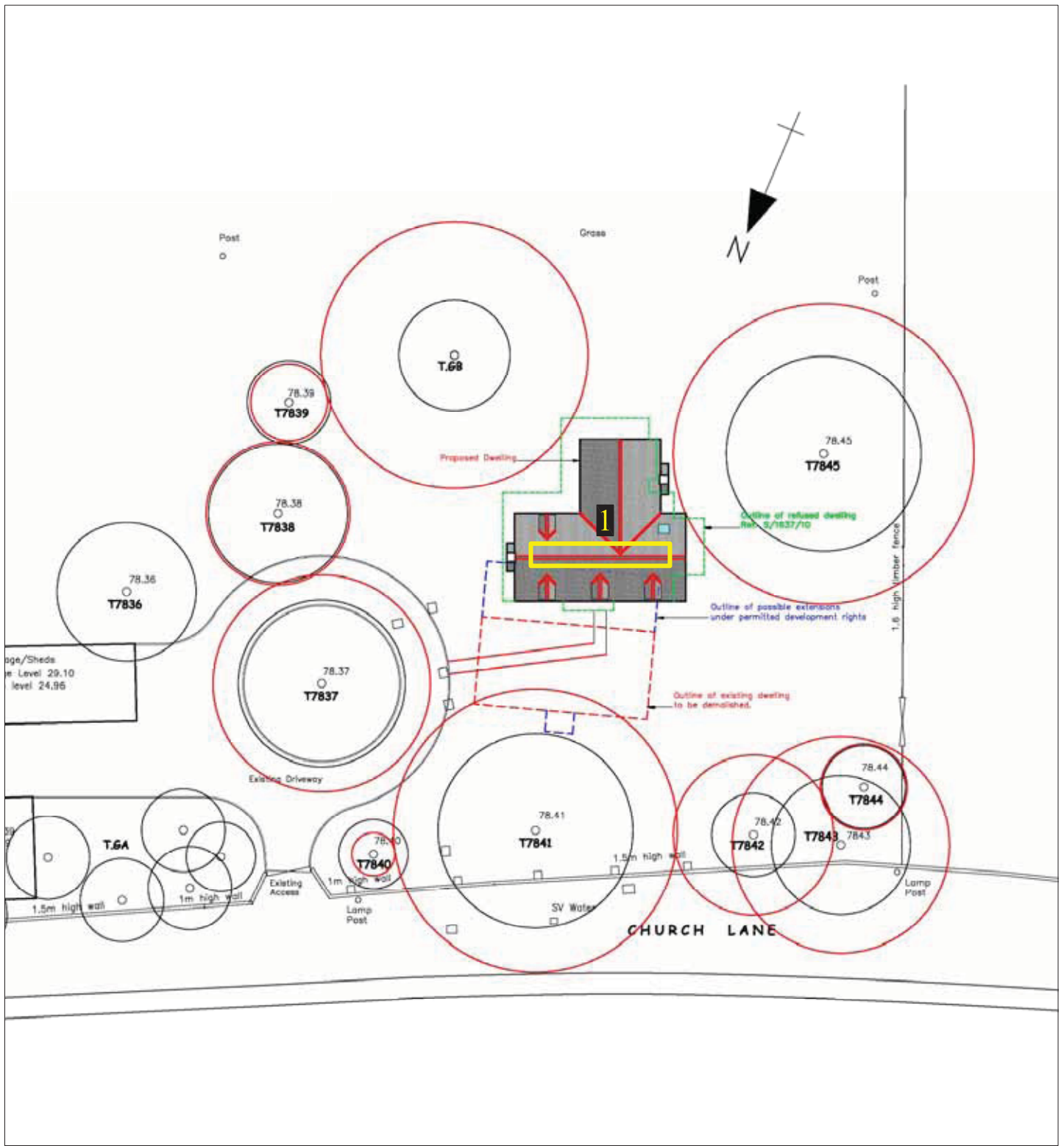


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Fig. 5 OS map, 1954
Not to scale



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Fig. 6 Aerial photograph, 1963
Not to scale



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Fig. 7 Trench location plan
 Scale 1:400 at A4