

**Land south of Babraham Road,
Sawston
Cambridgeshire**

Archaeological Evaluation

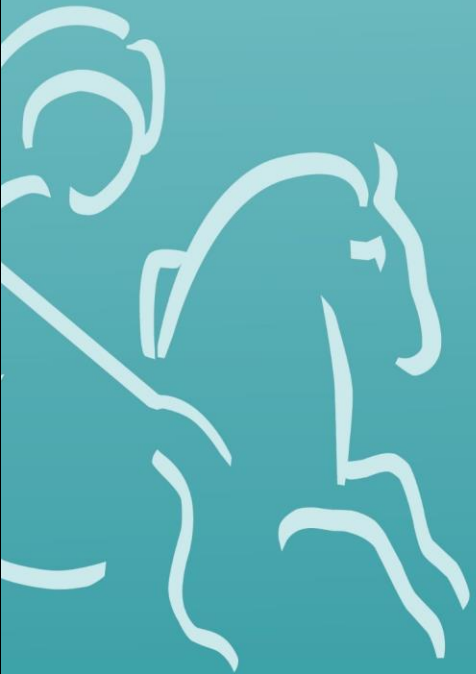


for:
Orion Heritage

on behalf of:
Redrow Homes

CA Project: SU0291
CA Report: SU0291_1
OASIS ID: 424433
HER Ref: ECB6786

November 2021



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SUMMARY

Project name:	Land south of Babraham Road
Location:	Sawston, Cambridgeshire
NGR:	549601 249827
Type:	Evaluation
Date:	29th September - 20th October 2021
OASIS ID:	cotswold2-424433
Location of Archive:	To be deposited with Cambridgeshire County Archaeology Facility and the Archaeology Data Service (ADS)
Site Code:	ECB6786

In September and October 2021, Cotswold Archaeology carried out an archaeological evaluation of land on the south side of Babraham Road, Sawston, Cambridgeshire. A total of forty-one trenches were excavated across 11.6 hectares.

A probable trackway, consisting of two parallel flanking ditches and an intermittent trampled hollow in the centre, was noted crossing the site on a northwest/south-easterly alignment (in trenches twenty-nine, thirty, thirty-two, thirty-nine and forty-five), with finds dating to the Late Bronze Age/Iron Age, and a curvilinear gully/ditch also seen in Trench thirty-two contained finds dating to the Iron Age but is likely to be an earlier, Bronze Age, feature with intrusive material. Part of an apparent rectilinear enclosure on the northern side of this trackway (in trenches thirty-four, thirty-eight and thirty-nine) appears to date to the Roman period.

A small, possibly segmented, ditch was identified within Trenches fifteen and sixteen, but the modern pottery recovered from this feature is believed to be intrusive.

The remaining possible features indicated by the geophysical survey data proved to be of natural geological origin, including solution hollows and geological erosion/infilling channels, similar to those seen on other nearby sites.

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1. In September and October 2021, Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological evaluation of land at Babraham Road, Sawston, Cambridgeshire (centred at NGR: 549601 249827; Fig. 1). This evaluation was undertaken for Orion Heritage, acting on behalf of Redrow Homes.
- 1.2. The evaluation results will inform a planning application for residential development of the site, which will be made to South Cambridgeshire District Council.
- 1.3. The scope of this evaluation was defined by Kasia Gdaniec (Senior Archaeologist, Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Team), the archaeological advisor to South Cambridgeshire District Council, in a brief dated 3rd June 2021 (CHET 2021). The evaluation was carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared by CA (2021) and approved by Kasia Gdaniec.
- 1.4. The evaluation was also in line with *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (ClfA 2014; updated October 2020), *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE) PPN 3: Archaeological Excavation* (Historic England 2015) and *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide* (Historic England 2015).

The site

- 1.5. The proposed development site is approximately 11.6ha in extent. It lies on the southern side of Babraham Road, on the eastern edge of Sawston. The site currently comprises parts of two arable fields, with a public footpath crossing the site on a northeast/southwest alignment. The site is generally flat and lies at approximately 27m AOD.
- 1.6. The underlying bedrock geology of the site is mapped as Holywell Nodular Chalk Formation, a Sedimentary Bedrock formed approximately 90 to 101 million years ago in the Cretaceous Period. There are no superficial deposits listed in this area, and this was confirmed on site when trenches were opened (BGS 2021), though heavy damage from periglacial action is indicated on the geophysical survey and has been seen on sites adjacent to these fields previously.

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1. Geophysical survey of the site was undertaken in February – March 2021 (see interpretation plot on Fig2: Trench Plan). The initial results from the geophysical survey suggest the presence of linear anomalies of probable archaeological origin in the south of the survey area. The anomalies consist of probable and possible partial enclosures with associated pitting as well as a series of linear features which have been interpreted as a possible trackway or field system boundary. Possible archaeological activity has been identified as additional partial enclosures and ditches, however due to their weak magnetic signal a different origin such as natural variation could also be possible. Anomalies relating to agricultural activity have also been identified. These include an extant footpath running through both areas, as well as modern ploughing regimes. A large number of pingo-like anomalies have also been recorded, principally along the eastern side of the site.
- 2.2. The study site formed part of a wider aerial photographic assessment completed in relation to the development of Lynton Way, immediately to the west. This shows the approximate locations of ditches, mainly on a northwest to southeast alignment as part of a wider field system connected to the enclosures excavated here (see below).
- 2.3. Evaluation and excavation work (CHER ECB1979; Archaeological Solutions 2005; CHER ECB2459; Archaeological Solutions 2006) was undertaken at Lynton Way, immediately west of the study site. The evaluation comprised nine trenches in advance of a proposed residential development. A large boundary ditch was identified in three of the trenches which cut an earlier pit and was truncated by a later ditch. A further undated pit was tentatively identified. The excavation comprised the strip, map and sample of a sub-rectangular area of 1560 square meters and produced middle Bronze Age enclosures/ditches and sparse middle and late Bronze Age settlement remains.
- 2.4. Geophysical survey and evaluation of 3.7ha at Land North of Babraham Road (CHER ECB5863; PCA 2019), immediately north of the study site (site currently under construction). Evaluation carried out in June comprised 14 evaluation trenches of which nine contained no archaeological finds or features; prehistoric and Roman features were recorded from the remaining five trenches. No further work was recommended here.

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- 2.5. Evaluation on land at Dale Manor Business Park (CHER ECB4278; PCA 2014) c.250m north of the study site. An aerial photographic survey, geophysical survey and archaeological evaluation were carried out prior to construction of a solar farm.
- 2.6. The aerial photographic survey did not show any pre-modern features but the Geophysical survey did identify a series of linear anomalies in the western half of the survey area along with three curvilinear anomalies possibly representing ring ditches.
- 2.7. The evaluation identified two isolated prehistoric pits towards the north-eastern area and a concentration of later Roman features towards the western area of the site. Further detailed background information can be found in Land at Sawston, Cambridgeshire: Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment (Orion Heritage March 2021). The principal archaeological feel of this landscape, seen through evaluation, excavation and aerial photographic work over the past 20 years, is of extensive Middle Bronze Age field systems and enclosures with scattered Middle and Late Bronze Age occupation within them. These enclosures, all on a similar northwest to southeast alignment, have been recorded in at least six locations along the west/east chalk ridge which sits above the spring line to the north and the river to the west, both within the built-up area of Sawston and beyond its western and eastern limits.
- 2.8. The site, and much of this ridge, appears to lie peripheral to later Iron Age and Roman settlement, which, as with the principal Bronze Age settlement areas, may lie to the north closer to the spring lines or to the west, southwest, north and east along the gravels of the Cam and Granta valleys.
- 2.9. It is noted that the public footpath which crosses the site from southwest to northeast is potentially a part of an ancient trackway, one of the Ickneild Way/Ashwell St routes that follows the chalk ridge above the spring line from the Southwest into East Anglia.

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 3.1. The general objective of the evaluation was to provide further information on the likely archaeological resource within the site, including its presence/absence, character, extent, date and state of preservation. This information will enable South Cambridge District Council and their advisor Kasia Gdaniec (Senior Archaeologist,

Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Team) to identify and assess the particular significance of any archaeological heritage assets within the site, consider the impact of the proposed development upon that significance and, if appropriate, develop strategies to avoid or minimise conflict between heritage asset conservation and the development proposals, in line with the *National Planning Policy Framework* (MHCLG 2021).

- 3.2. The specific objective of the evaluation was to investigate the cropmarks and geophysical anomalies recorded by the geophysical survey (Magnitude Surveys 2021) and to set these features in their surrounding archaeological landscape.

4. METHODOLOGY

- 4.1. The evaluation fieldwork comprised the excavation of 41 trenches (Fig. 2):

- 39no 50m x 1.8m trenches;
- 1no 25m x 1.8 trenches; and
- 1no 60m x 1.8m trench.

- 4.2. The trenches were located to test geophysical anomalies and to provide a representative sample of the remainder of the site. Five trenches were not excavated after discussion with the county curatorial officer (Kasia Gdaniec) due to the absence of any features in the trenches surrounding them and the unpromising results of the prior geophysical survey.

- 4.3. Trenches were set out on OS National Grid co-ordinates using a Leica GNSS (GS08 antennae and CS20 controller). Overburden was stripped from the trenches by a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless grading bucket. All machining was conducted under archaeological supervision to the top of the natural substrate, which was the level at which archaeological features were first encountered.

- 4.4. Archaeological features/deposits were investigated, planned and recorded in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 1: Fieldwork Recording Manual*.

- 4.5. Deposits were assessed for their palaeoenvironmental potential in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 2: The Taking and Processing of Environmental and Other Samples from Archaeological Sites*. No deposits were identified that required sampling.

4.6. Artefacts were processed in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 3: Treatment of Finds Immediately after Excavation*.

4.7. CA will make arrangements with the recipient museum (Cambridgeshire County Archaeology Facility) for the deposition of the project archive and, subject to agreement with the legal landowner(s), the artefact collection. A digital archive will also be prepared and deposited with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS). The archives (museum and digital) will be prepared and deposited in accordance with *Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives* (ClfA 2014; updated October 2020).

4.8. A summary of information from this project, as set out in Appendix C, will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain.

5. RESULTS

5.1. This section provides an overview of the evaluation results. Detailed summaries of the recorded contexts are given in Appendix A. Details of the artefactual material recovered from the site are given in Section 6 and Appendix B.

5.2. Ten individual trenches containing archaeological or significant geological features are discussed below but the following table (Table 1) lists the dimensions of thirty-one empty trenches.

Trench Number	Length (m)	Orientation	Depth to Natural (m)
1	48.2	E/W	0.4
2	38.4	N/S	0.45
5	49.2	NW/SE	0.4
6	51.5	N/S	0.4
7	49.3	E/W	0.5
8	49.7	N/S	0.45
11	50.5	NW/SE	0.4
13	48.8	E/W	0.45
14	48.9	NE/SW	0.45
17	49.0	N/S	0.4
18	49.8	NW/SE	0.4
19	48.9	NE/SW	0.3
20	49.0	NE/SW	0.4
21	50.3	N/S	0.4
22	49.5	E/W	0.3
23	49.3	N/S	0.45
24	50.6	E/W	0.4
25	49.1	N/S	0.4
26	49.6	E/W	0.35
27	49.0	N/S	0.3

Trench Number	Length (m)	Orientation	Depth to Natural (m)
28	50.0	E/W	0.35
31	49.6	E/W	0.5
35	24.0	E/W	0.4
36	48.8	NE/SW	0.45
37	60.0	N/S	0.6
40	49.3	E/W	0.4
41	46.9	N/S	0.4
42	49.2	E/W	1.0
43	50.0	N/S	0.4
44	50.3	E/W	0.4
46	49.8	E/W	0.4

Table 1. Trench dimensions of empty and/or un-investigated trenches

Trench 15 (Figs. 2, 3 and 4)

- 5.3. Trench 15 was 49.5m long, orientated north/south and up to 0.35m deep. The stratigraphy in the trench consisted of 0.25m of mid greyish brown silt topsoil overlying natural geological deposits - weathered chalk with geological striations and silty patches. A single ditch terminus (1502) was recorded entering the trench on the eastern side approximately half way along the trench.
- 5.4. Ditch 1502 was 1.3m long, 0.3m wide, 0.2m deep with steep sloped sides to a shallow irregular flattish base, orientated approximately east/west, filled with a mid orangy brown silt (1503) with occasional small flints and moderate small chalk flecks and lumps. This ditch continues into Trench 16 to the east.

Trench 16 (Figs. 2, 3 and 5)

- 5.5. Trench 29 was 49.0m long, orientated east/west and up to 0.4m deep. The stratigraphy in the trench consisted of 0.3m of mid greyish brown silt topsoil overlying natural geological deposits - weathered chalk with geological striations and silty patches. A single ditch (1602) was recorded entering the trench on the western end continuing across the trench to the east.
- 5.6. Ditch 1602 was 0.5m wide and 0.19m deep with steep sides and a flattish base, filled with a light orangey brown friable silt with chalk nodules/flecks and occasional small flint inclusions. Pottery recovered from this feature (4 sherds/1g) has been dated to the modern period although it is believed to be intrusive.

Trench 29 (Figs. 2, 3 and 6)

- 5.7. Trench 29 was 53.4m long, orientated east/west and up to 0.4m deep. The stratigraphy in the trench consisted of 0.3m of dark greyish brown silt topsoil

overlying the natural geology, weathered chalk with geological striations and silty patches. A single ditch (2902) was recorded crossing the trench.

- 5.8. Ditch 2902 was linear in plan, orientated west-northwest/east-southeast, with rounded concave sides to a shallow irregular base and was filled with a mid greyish brown silt with frequent small chalk flecks and lumps. A single small flint was recovered from this feature, identified as a residual crude flake of prehistoric date. This ditch is believed to be the same recorded as 3002 in Trench 30 and 3202 in Trench 32.

Trench 30 (Figs. 2, 3 and 7)

- 5.9. Trench 30 was 49.9m long, orientated east/west and up to 0.4m deep. The stratigraphy in the trench consisted of 0.3m of dark greyish brown silt topsoil overlying the natural geology, weathered chalk with geological striations and silty patches. A single ditch (3002) was recorded crossing the trench.
- 5.10. Ditch 3002 was linear in plan, orientated west-northwest/east-southeast, with rounded concave sides to a shallow irregular base and was filled with a mid greyish brown silt with frequent small chalk flecks and lumps. No finds were recovered from this feature, which is believed to be the same recorded as 2902 in Trench 29 and 3202 in Trench 32.
- 5.11. Feature 3004 towards the southern end of the trench was excavated and determined to be a naturally occurring erosion channel, with a small piece of intrusive post-medieval ceramic building material (1 fragment, 4g).

Trench 32 (Figs. 2, 3, 8 and 9)

- 5.12. Trench 32 was 49.5m long, orientated north/south and up to 0.3m deep. The stratigraphy in the trench consisted of 0.25m of dark greyish brown silt topsoil overlying the natural geology, weathered chalk with geological striations and silty patches. Two parallel ditches (3202 and 3208) were recorded crossing the trench, as well as an apparent segment of curvilinear ditch heading approximately south and terminating within the trench (3204/3210)
- 5.13. Ditch 3202 was linear in plan, orientated west-northwest/east-southeast, with concave sloped sides to a shallow base and was filled with a mid greyish brown silt with frequent small chalk flecks and lumps. No finds were recovered from this

feature, which is believed to be the same recorded as 2902 in Trench 29 and 3002 in Trench 30.

5.14. Ditch 3208 was also linear in plan, orientated west-northwest/east-southeast, with concave sloped sides to a shallow base and was filled with a mid greyish brown silt with frequent small chalk flecks and lumps. Seven sherds (11g) of Later Bronze Age to Middle Iron Age pottery were recovered from this segment. This feature is believed to continue into Trench 39 (3902) and Trench 45 (4504) as part of a pair of parallel ditches, possibly indicative of a trackway suggested by the geophysical survey.

5.15. The curvilinear ditch excavated as 3204, 3206 and 3210 was approximately 13.5m long and 0.8m wide at its widest, petering out at its southern end, with moderately steep sloped sides to a shallow concave base. A single sherd (10g) of Iron Age pottery was recovered from segment 3204.

Trench 33 (Figs. 2, 3 and 10)

5.16. Trench 33 was 48.5m long, orientated east/west and up to 0.35m deep. The stratigraphy in the trench consisted of 0.25m of dark greyish brown silt topsoil overlying the natural geology, weathered chalk with geological striations and silty patches. A single ditch (3302) was recorded crossing the trench.

5.17. Ditch 3302 was linear in plan, orientated north/south, with gently sloped sides to a shallow concave base and measuring 1.35m wide and 0.3m deep. No finds were recovered from this feature, which is believed to continue into Trench 34 (3402) and Trench 38 (3802) as part of a small enclosure ditch. The feature is potentially tapering to the south, which would support the geophysical survey indicating that it terminates just south of the trench.

Trench 34 (Figs. 2, 3 and 11)

5.18. Trench 34 was 49.1m long, orientated north/south and up to 0.35m deep. The stratigraphy in the trench consisted of 0.3m of dark greyish brown silt topsoil overlying the natural geology, weathered chalk with geological striations and silty patches. A single ditch (3402) was recorded crossing the trench.

5.19. Ditch 3402 was linear in plan, orientated east/west, with gently sloped sides to a shallow concave base and measuring 1.6m wide and 0.5m deep. Four sherds (15g) of pottery and one fragment (4g) of CBM were recovered from this feature, dating to

the Iron Age and Roman periods. This ditch continues into Trench 33 (3302) and Trench 38 (3802) as part of a small enclosure ditch.

Trench 38 (Figs. 2, 3 and 12)

5.20. Trench 38 was 49.0m long, orientated east/west and up to 0.45m deep. The stratigraphy in the trench consisted of 0.4m of dark greyish brown silt topsoil overlying the natural geology, weathered chalk with geological striations and silty patches. A single ditch (3802) was recorded crossing the trench.

5.21. Ditch 3802 was linear in plan, orientated north/south, with gently sloped sides to a shallow concave base and measuring 2.1m wide and 0.55m deep. Fifteen sherds (66g) of pottery were recovered from this feature, dating to the Roman period. This feature continues into Trench 33 (3302) and Trench 34 (3402) as part of a small enclosure ditch.

Trench 39 (Figs. 2, 3 and 13)

5.22. Trench 39 was 49.1m long, orientated north/south and up to 0.30m deep. The stratigraphy in the trench consisted of 0.3m of dark greyish brown silt topsoil overlying the natural geology, weathered chalk with geological striations and silty patches. A single ditch (3902) was recorded crossing the trench.

5.23. Ditch 3902 was linear in plan, orientated northwest/southeast, with gently sloped sides to a flattish base and measuring 0.65m wide and 0.25m deep. No finds were recovered from this feature, which continues into Trench 32 (3202) and Trench 45 (4504) as part of a small ditch flanking a possible trackway.

Trench 45 (Figs. 2, 3, 14 and 15)

5.24. Trench 45 was 49.6m long, orientated north/south and up to 0.4m deep. The stratigraphy in the trench consisted of 0.3m of dark greyish brown silt topsoil overlying a band of mid/pale orangey brown chalky silt subsoil up to 0.15m thick in places which in turn overlay the natural geology, weathered chalk with geological striations and silty patches. Three parallel features, two ditches (4504 and 4508) and a possible trackway (4502) were recorded crossing the trench.

5.25. Trackway 4502 was approximately linear in plan, possibly orientated east/west and with irregular sloped sides to a shallow irregular base measuring up to 4.1m wide and 0.06m deep. A single small sherd (1g) of Roman pottery was identified within this feature, believed to be intrusive.

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- 5.26. Ditch 4504 was linear in plan, orientated northwest/southeast and with moderately steep, slightly irregular, sloped sides to a shallow irregular base measuring up to 1.4m wide and 0.45m deep with two discrete fills (4505 and 4506). A single small sherd (3g) of modern pottery was identified within this feature from the upper fill, believed to be intrusive.
- 5.27. Ditch 4508 was linear in plan, orientated northwest/southeast with steep sloped sides to a shallow concave base measuring up to 0.65m wide and 0.22m deep with two discrete fills (4509 and 4510). No finds were recovered from this feature.

6. THE FINDS

- 6.1. Small quantities of bulk finds including worked flints (lithics), pottery, ceramic building, and pieces of clay pipe were recovered from the site. Most of the finds come from ditch fill or topsoil. Many are abraded or worn, occasionally making close identification of finds such as pottery difficult and suggesting that some of the stratified finds are likely to be residual in the context from which they were recovered. All the bulk finds are listed by context in Appendix B: Table 1.
- 6.2. The earliest dated finds are a few prehistoric flints and pottery sherds, both dated to the later prehistoric period. The flints are probably Bronze Age or Iron Age and the pottery is probably Iron Age. Most of this is residual alongside later dated finds. A single flint was the only find from ditch 2903 but its condition suggests it is probably residual in that context. One or two small sherds of pottery dated as prehistoric, probably Iron Age, were the only finds from ditch 3290 and ring ditch 3205.
- 6.3. Roman pottery was the latest dated find associated with three ditches. There are small groups of Roman sherds from ditch 3402 and 3802, including several sherds from one pot among the group from ditch 3802. A single sherd of Roman pottery was also the latest dated from ditch 4502. The pottery consists entirely of coarseware sherds and is not closely dated, but there is no pottery among the small assemblage that need date to the late Roman period.
- 6.4. The remaining finds that can be closely dated are of post-medieval and modern date. They come from topsoil in Trenches 38 (context 3800), 44 (context 4400), 45 (context 4500) and 46 (context 4600), from ditches 1603 and 4504 and from a feature of natural origin 3004.

Pottery

Introduction

- 6.5. In total there are forty-two sherds of pottery with a combined weight of 195g. The pottery can be dated to the prehistoric, Roman, post-medieval and modern periods and is discussed by period below. The pottery is mostly quite broken-up and abraded, although there is part of a Roman jar or bowl that is represented by several sherds from ditch 3803. The majority of the pottery consists of relatively undiagnostic body sherds and dating relies primarily on the nature and fabric of individual sherds.
- 6.6. Most was recovered from ditch fill (31 sherds, weight 94g) with one sherd (10g) from a ring ditch, feature 3204, and the remainder (10 sherds, weight 91g) from topsoil. All the pottery is listed by context and fabric in Appendix B: Table 3. The pottery fabrics are listed and described in Appendix B: Table 2.
- 6.7. The nature and condition of the pottery with multiple periods represented make some identification and close dating difficult, although the overall character and date range of pottery making up the assemblage is clear.

Prehistoric

- 6.8. Ten sherds (combined weight 34g) are dated as prehistoric or are probably so. The sherds are moderately thick. They are in fabrics with some small-medium flint-temper, either sandy (FQ1) or with grog (FG1) and exclusively sand-tempered sherds (Q1), sometimes with some chaff. The sand-tempered pottery (7 sherds, weight 25g) makes up the majority of the assemblage. Apart from one sherd from topsoil, all the pottery dated as prehistoric came from ditches: 3204 (ring ditch), 3208 and residual with Roman pottery in ditch 3402.
- 6.9. The sand-tempered sherds can be broadly dated to the later Iron Age, c. 4th century BC- mid 1st century AD and in areas with significant adoption of 'Belgic' grog-tempered pottery in the late Iron Age are most typical of the middle Iron Age, c. 350-50/25 BC. No vessel types could be recognised but the sherds would almost certainly be from jar forms. A single abraded sherd of this pottery was recovered from the curvilinear ditch 3204, context 3205, and this has some burnt residue on the internal surface.

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- 6.10. The remaining flint-tempered sherds, judging by the nature of the flint inclusions which are sparse-moderate and fine to medium in size, are probably also Iron Age rather than earlier and could be either of early Iron Age (c. 7th century BC-4th century BC) or later Iron Age date.

Roman

- 6.11. A total of twenty-three sherds (weight 93g) can be dated as Roman. All are coarseware.
- 6.12. The Roman pottery fabrics follow commonly used fabric codes used in recording coarseware pottery in East Anglia: Fabric GX (Unsourced Roman greywares and other coarse reduced wares) and Fabric RCW (Romanising coarsewares). However, for unsourced reduced coarsewares wares, other than greyware, that are most probably of local origin the fabrics codes used in recording pottery from the Cambridge region (Cam Valley wares) has been adopted (Monteil 2020, 412): Fabrics FS, CS and adapted for sherds with some voids from burnt-out vegetable chaff fragments, Fabric CSV. These sherds would otherwise be classified as Black surfaces wares (BSW) or other coarse reduced wares (GX).
- 6.13. Roman pottery was recovered from the fill of ditches 3402, 3802 and 4502 with two sherds from topsoil, context 4500. The largest groups of sheds come from ditch 3402 (4 sherds, weight 15g) and ditch 3802 (15 sherds, weight 66g).
- 6.14. None of the pottery is closely dated within the Roman period. The group of sherds from ditch 3802, context 3803, includes several sherds in a sandy orange fabric with dark surfaces that are probably all from the same pot. This is either a necked jar, or possibly a bowl and the pot may have been mis-fired or even burnt. There is a groove in one sherd from this pot which could indicate a shoulder cordon as seen on late Iron Age and early Roman jars, but which might also indicate a girth groove which would most likely indicate a later date. In relation to this, although the Roman pottery consists only of a small number of sherds, there are no sherds in fabrics which are only current in the mid-late Roman period.
- 6.15. While the range of pottery is small and is only broadly dated as Roman, there is nothing to indicate a late Roman date and speculatively it may be possibly that the pottery recovered relates to the early or early-mid Roman period rather than later.

Post-medieval and modern

- 6.16. There are four sherds of post-medieval pottery (combined weight 63g) and five sherds that are of modern date (combined weight 5g). The fabrics used in recording refer to the Suffolk post-Roman fabric series (Anderson 2020).
- 6.17. Apart from four small sherds of modern factory produced pottery, which came from ditch 1602, all the post-medieval and modern pottery is from topsoil: contexts 4500 and 4600.
- 6.18. The post-medieval sherds are difficult to identify as they are abraded and the surface glazes have mostly been removed, in one case possibly entirely so. These have been recorded under broad fabric groups.
- 6.19. Two post-medieval sherds have been classified as Glazed red earthenware (Fabric GRE) current in the 16th-18th century. One is a sherd from a large bowl in a sandy orange fabric which has a thick rounded rim and an internal dark-green coloured glaze. The other is a small sherd in an orange fabric with an internal and external dark-flecked glaze. A rim sherd from another large bowl has traces of a white slip under a clear glaze and has been classified as Post medieval slip ware (Fabric LPME) current during the period of the 18th-20th century. This latter sherd has red inclusions in the fabric and a heavily abraded sherd with similar inclusions from the same context has been recorded as the same fabric.
- 6.20. The modern pottery consists sherds from two pots. There are four sherds (surface flakes) from the same transfer printed vessel (Fabric TPE) of late 18th-early 20th century date. There is also a small sherd from a rim or a curving edge in a thick, unglazed, sandy orange fabric with a grey core. This has been classified as Fabric LPME (late post-medieval unglazed earthenware) current in the period c. 18th-20th century. It appears to be from a thick-walled vessel and might be from a large flowerpot or planter.

Lithics

- 6.21. A total of nine flints (combined weight 73g) were recovered by hand excavation from the fill of a ditch and from topsoil. Three of these proved to be natural pieces (11g) and were discarded. All the flints are listed and described in Appendix B: Table 4.

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- 6.22. The small assemblage of worked flints consists of six flakes (62g). No formal tools were recovered, and no diagnostic flints were present. Overall, the group is crude, small, and undiagnostic but may date to the later prehistoric periods.
- 6.23. The flints had been struck from blue-black glassy flint, light grey glassy flint and orange- brown glassy flint with a thin white chalky cortex. The parent flint pieces are likely to have been sourced as local surface finds.
- 6.24. A single small undiagnostic flake was recovered from the fill of ditch 2902, context 2903. It is heavily edge damaged and is likely to be residual.
- 6.25. The remaining flakes were recovered from the topsoil deposits. These are crude and likely to have been struck using hard hammer techniques while some pieces are squat. Although they are generally undiagnostic, crude, thick, squat flakes are normally associated with later Bronze Age to Iron Age flint knapping techniques (Humphrey 2007).
- 6.26. Overall, the assemblage indicates a low level of prehistoric activity involving flint use in the area and this activity most likely dates to the period of the Bronze Age to Iron Age.

Ceramic Building Material

- 6.27. Two very small fragments of ceramic building material (CBM) were recovered from the evaluation. Both pieces are catalogued in Appendix B: Table 4. They are post-medieval in date. The fabric codes used are those commonly used by Suffolk County Council Archaeology.
- 6.28. A single fragment of post-medieval roofing tile was present in the fill of a natural feature, 3004, context 3005, and a small, laminated piece, which could perhaps be part of a late post-medieval plant pot rather than CBM was identified in topsoil context 4400.

Fired clay

- 6.29. Four very small fragments of fired clay were collected from two contexts as shown in Appendix B: Table 5. A single piece made in a fine silty fabric with sparse flint up to 3mm in depth was found in ditch 3402, context 3403, and three tiny fragments of fine clay with grog inclusions were present in ditch 4504, context 4505. The fabric

codes (abbreviations) used are: fsf = fine sandy with flint and fsg = fine sandy with grog.

Other finds

- 6.30. Fragments of undecorated clay tobacco pipe were found in topsoil, one each from contexts 4400 and 4500. These cannot be more closely dated than between the 17th -19th centuries.
- 6.31. A small piece of flat burnt stone of unknown date was present in topsoil context 4400, together with some fragments of coal or clinker, which were also present in topsoil context 4500.
- 6.32. A piece of corroded iron (weight 10g) almost certainly of post-medieval or modern date was recovered from topsoil in Trench 38, context 3800.

7. THE BIOLOGICAL EVIDENCE

- 7.1. No features were encountered containing suitable material for environmental sampling.

8. DISCUSSION

- 8.1. The sparse nature of the surviving archaeology recorded in the trenches supports the results of the preceding geophysical survey. The features identified by geophysical survey and confirmed by trial trenching are dispersed, suggesting that the site was peripheral to more significant sites elsewhere, either being used as a pathway between two prehistoric activity areas or as a possible hinterland/agricultural area outlying an as-yet unidentified Roman site nearby. This fits with the assessment of the archaeological background to the site in Section 2 above.

Prehistoric (Bronze Age to Iron Age 2400 BC– AD 43)

- 8.2. The features appear to show a trackway with flanking ditches exiting an area of known Bronze Age activity, possibly heading towards an outlying occupation/activity site. The pottery recovered from these features is generally prehistoric (Later Bronze Age to Middle Iron Age) in date. This likely indicates an outlying occupation site(s?) peripheral to the already identified activity under the school site (MCB16829), with intrusive pottery from the Iron Age having worked its way into the earlier Bronze Age features.

Roman (AD 43–AD 410)

- 8.3. The small enclosure ditch seen in Trenches 33, 34 and 38 would appear to be of Roman date, containing a significant amount of Roman pottery and suggestive of later occupation of the site, unrelated to the prehistoric trackway. The lack of any additional features and/or finds dating to this period suggests that this activity is peripheral to an unidentified Roman site, possibly a small farmstead or similar.

Post-medieval (1540–1800) and modern (1800–present)

- 8.4. The modern artefacts recovered during this evaluation are either intrusive in earlier features or have come from either topsoil deposits. They are believed to result from accidental deposition and/or manuring processes.

9. CA PROJECT TEAM

- 9.1. Fieldwork was undertaken by Simon Cass, assisted by Georgina Palmer, Antzela Efthymiadou, Jenna Bollingbroke and Powell Le Feuvre. This report was written by Simon Cass. The finds reports were written by Stephen Benfield with the lithics report by Mike Green. The report illustrations were prepared by Li Sou. The project archive has been compiled and prepared for deposition by Clare Wooton. The project was managed for CA by Richard Mortimer.

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APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Trench	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/thickness (m)	Spot-date
1	100	layer	100	Ploughsoil	Mid brown silt with occasional small chalk flecks and lumps and occasional flints	-	2.2	0.3	-
1	101	layer	101	Natural	Chalk deposit with frequent mid orangy brown silt patches and occasional flint nodules.	-	2.2	0.1	-
2	200	layer	200	Ploughsoil	Mid brown silt with occasional small chalk flecks and lumps also occasional flints	-	2.2	0.3	-
2	201	layer	201	Natural	Chalk deposit with frequent mid orangy brown silt patches and occasional flint nodules. Large mid orangy brown silt patch towards southern end.	-	2.2	0.15	-
5	500	layer	500	Ploughsoil	Mid brown silt with occasional small chalk flecks and lumps and occasional flints	-	2.2	0.3	-
5	501	layer	501	Natural	Chalk deposit with occasional small mid orangy brown silt patches and occasional flint nodules.	-	2.2	0.1	-
6	600	layer	600	Ploughsoil	Mid brown silt with occasional small chalk flecks and lumps and occasional flints.	-	2.2	0.3	-
6	601	layer	601	Natural	Chalk deposit with moderate mid orangy brown silt patches and occasional flint nodules.	-	2.2	0.1	-
7	700	layer	700	Natural	Mid brown silt with occasional small chalk flecks and lumps and occasional flints.	-	2.2	0.3	-
7	701	layer	701	Subsoil	Mid orangy brown silt with moderate chalk flecks and lumps and occasional flints	-	2.2	0.2	-
7	702	layer	702	Natural	Chalk deposit with moderate mid orangy brown silt patches and occasional flint nodules.	-	2.2	0.1	-
8	800	layer	800	Ploughsoil	Mid brown silt with occasional small chalk flecks and lumps and occasional flints.	-	2.2	0.3	-
8	801	layer	801	Natural	Chalk deposit with frequent mid orangy brown silt patches and occasional flint nodules.	-	2.2	0.15	-
11	1100	layer	1100	Ploughsoil	Mid brown silt with occasional small chalk flecks and lumps and occasional flints	-	2.2	0.3	-
11	1101	layer	1101	Natural	Chalk deposit with frequent mid orangy brown silt patches and occasional flint nodules.	-	2.2	0.1	-
13	1300	layer	1300	Ploughsoil	Mid greyish brown silt with occasional small chalk flecks and lumps; also small flints.	-	2.2	0.36	-
13	1301	layer	1301	Natural	Chalk deposit with frequent	-	2.2	0.05	-

					small mid orangy brown silt patches and occasional flint nodules				
14	1400	layer	1400	Ploughsoil	Mid greyish brown silt with occasional small chalk flecks and lumps; also small flints.	-	2.2	0.39	-
14	1401	layer	1401	Natural	Chalk deposit with frequent small mid orangy brown silt patches and occasional flint nodules	-	2.2	0.05	-
14	1402	cut	1402	Natural Feature	Large natural hollow deposit	10	2.2	-	-
14	1403	fill	1402	Other Fill	Mid brown silty friable fill of natural hollow	10	2.2	-	-
15	1500	layer	1500	Ploughsoil	Mid greyish brown silt with occasional small chalk flecks and lumps; also small flints.	-	2.2	0.25	-
15	1501	layer	1501	Natural	Chalk deposit with frequent small mid orangy brown silt patches and occasional flint nodules	-	2.2	0.1	-
15	1502	cut	1502	Ditch	East/west orientated narrow ditch/gully with steep slopes sides and a shallow irregular flattish base. Visible in eastern edge of trench and for 1.3m across the trench where it terminates. Ditch is a continuation of that seen in trench 16 to the east.	1.2	0.3	0.2	Undated
15	1503	fill	1502	Primary Fill	Mid slightly orangy brown silt with moderate small chalk flecks and lumps and occasional flints.	1.2	0.3	0.2	Undated
16	1600	layer	1600	Ploughsoil	Mid greyish brown silt with occasional small chalk flecks and lumps and small flints	-	2.2	0.3	-
16	1601	layer	1601	Natural	Chalk deposit with occasional small mid orangy brown silt patches and occasional flint nodules	-	2.2	0.1	-
16	1602	cut	1602	Ditch	Linear cut of terminus of a ditch with steep sides and a flattish base. W-E . AE	15.8	0.5	0.19	Undated
16	1603	fill	1602	Primary Fill	Light orangey brown, friable silt with chalk nodules and occasional flint. Good horizon. Single fill of ditch formed by natural silting. Finds: pottery.	15.8	0.5	0.19	Undated
17	1700	layer	1700	Ploughsoil	Mid greyish brown silt with occasional small chalk flecks and lumps; also small flints	-	2.2	0.3	-
17	1701	layer	1701	Natural	Chalk deposit with occasional mid orangy brown silt patches and occasional flints	-	2.2	0.1	-
18	1800	layer	1800	Ploughsoil	Mid greyish brown silt with occasional small chalk flecks and lumps; also small flints	-	2.2	0.3	-
18	1801	layer	1801	Natural	Chalk deposit with moderate mid orangy brown silt patches and flint nodules/fragments	-	2.2	0.1	-
19	1900	layer	1900	Ploughsoil	Mid greyish brown silt with occasional small chalk flecks and lumps; also small flints	-	2.2	0.25	-
19	1901	layer	1901	Natural	Chalk deposit with moderate mid orangy brown silt patches and flint nodules/fragments	-	2.2	-	-

20	2000	layer	2000	Ploughsoil	Mid greyish brown silt with occasional small chalk flecks and lumps; also small flints	-	2.2	0.3	-
20	2001	layer	2001	Subsoil	Mid/pale orangy brown silt with moderate small chalk flecks and lumps and occasional flints.	-	2.2	0.22	-
20	2002	layer	2002	Natural	Chalk deposit with moderate mid orangy brown silt patches and flint nodules/fragments	-	2.2	-	-
20	2003	cut	2003	Natural feature	Natural geological feature, appeared to be a large round pit but after investigation was determined to be of geological origin.	-	1.5	-	-
20	2004	fill	2003	Primary Fill	Mid/pale brown fine silt	-	1.5	-	-
20	2005	cut	2005	Natural feature	Rounded/oval shaped feature, interpreted as geological action.	-	0.4	-	-
20	2006	fill	2005	Primary Fill	Mid/pale brown fine silt	-	0.4	-	-
21	2100	layer	2100	Ploughsoil	Mid greyish brown silt with occasional small chalk flecks and lumps and occasional small flints	-	2.2	0.3	-
21	2101	layer	2101	Subsoil	Mid/pale orangy brown silt with moderate small chalk flecks and lumps and occasional flints.	-	2.2	0.3	-
21	2102	layer	2102	Natural	Chalk deposit with occasional mid/pale orangy brown silt patches and flint nodules	-	2.2	0.1	-
22	2200	layer	2200	Ploughsoil	Mid greyish brown silt with moderate small chalk flecks and lumps.	-	2.2	0.2	-
22	2201	layer	2201	Natural	Chalk deposit with occasional mid orangy brown silt patches and occasional flints	-	2.2	0.1	-
22	2202	layer	2202	Subsoil	Mid orangy brown silt with moderate small chalk flecks and lumps found in eastern end of trench, up to 0.3m thick. Extends c.12m from eastern end.	-	2.2	0.3	-
23	2300	layer	2300	Ploughsoil	Mid greyish brown silt with occasional chalk flecks and lumps	-	2.2	0.3	-
23	2301	layer	2301	Subsoil	Mid orangy brown silt with moderate chalk flecks and lumps, also occasional flints	-	2.2	0.2	-
23	2302	layer	2302	Natural	Chalk deposit with occasional mid orangy brown silt patches and flint nodules	-	2.2	0.05	-
24	2400	layer	2400	Ploughsoil	Mid greyish brown silt with occasional small chalk flecks and lumps; also occasional flints	-	2.2	0.3	-
24	2401	layer	2401	Subsoil	Mid orangy brown silt with moderate small chalk flecks and lumps and occasional flints.	-	2.2	0.1	-
24	2402	layer	2402	Natural	Chalk deposit with occasional mid/pale orangy brown silt patches and flint nodules	-	2.2	0.1	-
25	2500	layer	2500	Ploughsoil	Mid greyish brown silt with moderate small chalk flecks	-	2.2	0.3	-

					and lumps				
25	2501	layer	2501	Natural	Chalk deposit with occasional mid orangy brown silt patches and flint nodules	-	2.2	0.1	-
26	2600	layer	2600	Ploughsoil	Mid greyish brown silt with frequent small chalk flecks and lumps	-	2.2	0.3	-
26	2601	layer	2601	Subsoil	Mid orangy brown silt with frequent small chalk flecks and lumps. Subsoil/solution hollow deposit in eastern end of trench for c.10m along.	-	2.2	0.3	-
27	2700	layer	2700	Ploughsoil	Mid greyish brown silt ploughsoil with occasional small chalk flecks and lumps	-	2.2	0.2	-
27	2701	layer	2701	Natural	Chalk deposit with pale orangy brown silt patches and occasional flints.	-	2.2	0.1	-
28	2800	layer	2800	Ploughsoil	Mid greyish brown silt with moderate small chalk flecks and lumps.	-	2.2	0.3	-
28	2801	layer	2801	Natural	Chalk deposit with occasional mid orangy brown silt patches and occasional flints	-	2.2	-	-
29	2900	layer	2900	Ploughsoil	Mid greyish brown silt with moderate small chalk flecks and lumps.	-	2.2	0.3	-
29	2901	layer	2901	Natural	Chalk deposit with occasional mid orangy brown silt patches and occasional flints	-	2.2	-	-
29	2902	cut	2902	Ditch	Very shallow gully/ditch wnw-ese gradual sides, no break of slope	4.3	0.3	0.07	Bronze Age
29	2903	fill	2902	Primary Fill	Mid brown silt Friable. Single fill	4.3	0.3	0.07	Bronze Age
30	3000	layer	3000	Ploughsoil	Mid greyish brown silt with moderate small chalk flecks and lumps.	-	2.2	0.33	-
30	3001	layer	3001	Natural	Chalk deposit with occasional mid orangy brown silt patches and occasional flints	-	2.2	-	-
30	3002	cut	3002	Ditch	Gully se-nw. possibly same as sec.2901 Cut of linear ditch with gentle sides and uneven base	2.4	0.45	0.06	Bronze Age
30	3003	fill	3002	Primary Fill	Mid brown silt friable. Single fill of ditch	2.4	0.45	0.06	Bronze Age
30	3004	cut	3004	Natural Feature	Wide and shallow ditch with gently sloping sides and a concave base	2.2	2.06	0.35	-
30	3005	fill	3004	Primary Fill	Mid brown friable silt with chalk flecks, stones and flint inclusions	2.2	2.06	0.35	-
31	3100	layer	3100	Ploughsoil	Mid greyish brown silt topsoil with occasional small chalk fleck inclusions.	-	2.2	0.35	-
31	3101	layer	3101	Natural	Chalk with patches of light brown silt	-	2.2	0.12	-
32	3200	layer	3200	Ploughsoil	Mid greyish brown silt topsoil with occasional small chalk fleck inclusions.	-	2.2	0.25	-
32	3201	layer	3201	Natural	Chalk bedrock	-	2.2	0.5	-
32	3202	cut	3202	Ditch	Ditch cut, uneven sides and base, flatish, NW to SE	2.5	0.82	0.23	Bronze Age
32	3203	fill	3202	Primary Fill	Dark brown orangy silty clay, chalk flecks, occasional	2.5	0.82	0.23	Bronze Age

					flints				
32	3204	cut	3204	Curvilinear Ditch	Curvilinear ditch, moderate to steep sloping sides, uneven base. NW to SE	1.0	0.92	0.14	Bronze Age
32	3205	fill	3204	Primary Fill	Orangey dark brown, fine silty clay, firm, chalk flecks, occasional flint, roots, clear horizon	1.0	0.92	0.14	Bronze Age
32	3206	cut	3206	Curvilinear Ditch	Curvilinear ditch terminus. Not drawn as so shallow.	1.0	0.44	0.04	Bronze Age
32	3207	fill	3206	Primary Fill	Mid brown friable silt. Not drawn as too shallow.	1.0	0.44	0.04	Bronze Age
32	3208	cut	3208	Ditch	Linear ditch, mod sloping, concave base, NW-SE	2.6	1.14	0.2	Bronze Age
32	3209	fill	3208	Primary Fill	Mid orangey brown, silty clay, chalk flecks, sparse flints and roots, clear, low risk.	2.6	1.14	0.2	Bronze Age
32	3210	cut	3210	Ditch	Curvilinear ditch, moderate sloping sides to concave base, NW-SE orientated, curving southwards.	0.7	0.33	0.21	Bronze Age
32	3211	fill	3211	Primary Fill	Mid orangey brown, silty clay, firm, chalk flecks, rare flints, roots, clear horizon, low-med risk	0.7	0.33	0.21	Bronze Age
33	3300	layer	3300	Ploughsoil	Mid greyish brown silt topsoil with occasional small chalk fleck inclusions.	-	2.2	0.25	-
33	3301	layer	3301	Natural	Chalk deposit with pale orangy brown silt patches and occasional flint nodules.	-	2.2	0.1	-
33	3302	cut	3302	Ditch	North/south orientated ditch slot, continuation of feature seen in trench 38 immediately north. 11/10 AE: Linear ditch with moderate sloping convex sides and a concave base. Possibly an enclosure ditch	2.2	1.34	0.27	Roman
33	3303	fill	3302	Primary Fill	Pale orangy brown silt with frequent small to medium chalk fragments and occasional flints. 11/10 AE: single fill of ditch. No finds. Naturally silted	2.2	1.34	0.27	Roman
34	3400	layer	3400	Ploughsoil	Mid greyish brown silt with frequent small chalk flecks and lumps	-	2.2	0.25	-
34	3401	layer	3401	Natural	Chalk deposit with pale orangy brown silt patches and occasional flints.	-	2.2	0.1	-
34	3402	cut	3402	Ditch	East/west orientated ditch, same feature seen in trench 38 and 33. Moderate sloping sides and a concave / flat base. Possibly an enclosure ditch	2.2	1.62	0.49	Roman
34	3403	fill	3402	Primary Fill	Mid orangy brown silt with frequent small chalk flecks and lumps. Single fill. Naturally silted	2.2	1.62	0.49	Roman
35	3500	layer	3500	Ploughsoil	Mid greyish brown silt with occasional small chalk flecks and lumps and small flints.	-	2.2	0.32	-
35	3501	layer	3501	Natural	Chalk deposit with pale orangy brown silt patches and occasional flints.	-	2.2	-	-
35	3502	cut	3502	Palaeochannel	Palaeo channel	-	2.2	-	-
36	3600	layer	3600	Ploughsoil	Mid greyish brown silt with occasional small chalk flecks	-	2.2	0.25	-

					and lumps and small flints.				
36	3601	layer	3601	Subsoil	Mid orangy brown silt with moderate small chalk flecks and lumps; also small flints	-	2.2	0.1	-
36	3602	layer	3602	Natural	Chalk deposit with occasional mid orangy brown silt patches and flint nodules	-	2.2	0.1	-
37	3700	layer	3700	Ploughsoil	Mid greyish brown silt with occasional small chalk flecks and lumps and small flints.	-	2.2	0.55	-
37	3701	layer	3701	Natural	Chalk deposit with pale orangy brown silt patches and occasional flints.	-	2.2	-	-
38	3800	layer	3800	Ploughsoil	Mid greyish brown silt with occasional small chalk flecks and lumps and small flints.	-	2.2	0.45	-
38	3801	layer	3801	Natural	Chalk with patches of mud brown silt	-	2.2	-	-
38	3802	cut	3802	Ditch	N-s ditch Linear in plan with concave sides and a concave base. Possibly an enclosed ditch.	2.2	2.1	0.56	Roman
38	3803	fill	3802	Primary Fill	Mid brown silt with frequent chalk nodules and occasional flint nodules, rarely charcoal flecks. Friable. Good horizon. Rooting and worms. TMS.	2.2	2.1	0.56	Roman
39	3900	layer	3900	Ploughsoil	Mid greyish brown silt with occasional small chalk flecks and lumps and small flints.	-	2.2	0.34	-
39	3901	layer	3901	Natural	Off white chalks with occasional orangy brown silt patches	-	2.2	-	-
39	3902	cut	3902	Ditch	ESE-WNW Ditch Linear with sloping concave sides and a flattish base	2.3	0.8	0.21	Bronze Age
39	3903	fill	3902	Primary Fill	Light grey brown silt with chalk nodules and rarely flint nodules Rooting Formed by natural silting No finds	2.3	0.8	0.21	Bronze Age
39	3904	void	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
40	4000	layer	4000	Ploughsoil	Mid greyish brown silt with moderate small chalk flecks and lumps.	-	2.2	0.36	-
40	4001	layer	4001	Natural	Chalk deposit with occasional mid orangy brown silt patches and occasional flints	-	2.2	-	-
41	4100	layer	4100	Ploughsoil	Mid greyish brown silt with moderate small chalk flecks and lumps.	-	2.2	0.28	-
41	4101	layer	4101	Subsoil	South half of Trench only	-	2.2	0.25	-
41	4102	layer	4102	Natural	Chalk deposit with occasional mid orangy brown silt patches and occasional flints	-	2.2	-	-
42	4200	layer	4200	Ploughsoil	Mid greyish brown silt with moderate small chalk flecks and lumps.	-	2.2	30	-
42	4201	layer	4201	Subsoil	Orangey grey brown, fine silt, with chalk flecks	-	2.2	0.4	-
42	4202	fill	4204	Primary Fill	Orangey brown grey, silty clay with chalk flecks, fill of solution pit	-	2.2	0.4	-
42	4203	fill	4204	Primary Fill	Grayish brown, silty clay, chalk flecks, flint inclusions	-	2.2	1.2	-
42	4204	cut	4204	Other Cut	Natural geology, solution pit	-	2.2	35	-

42	4205	layer	4205	Natural	Chalk	-	2.2	0.8	-
43	4300	layer	4300	Ploughsoil	Mid greyish brown silt with moderate small chalk flecks and lumps.	-	2.2	0.33	-
43	4301	cut	4301	Other Cut	Natural geology, solution pit	4.0	2.2	-	-
43	4302	fill	4301	Secondary Fill	Orangey brown grey, silty clay with chalk flecks, fill of solution pit	4.0	2.2	-	-
43	4303	layer	4303	Natural	Chalk	-	2.2	0.2	-
44	4400	layer	4400	Ploughsoil	Mid greyish brown silt with moderate small chalk flecks and lumps.	-	2.2	0.32	-
44	4401	layer	4401	Natural	Chalk deposit with occasional mid orangy brown silt patches and occasional flints	-	2.2	-	-
45	4500	layer	4500	Ploughsoil	Mid greyish brown silt with moderate small chalk flecks and lumps.	-	2.2	0.36	-
45	4501	layer	4501	Natural	Chalk deposit with occasional mid orangy brown silt patches and occasional flints	-	2.2	-	-
45	4502	cut	4502	Ditch	Shallow linear feature	2.2	4.1	0.06	Bronze Age
45	4503	fill	4502	Primary Fill	Fill of [4502]. Light grey brown silt . Formed by natural silting.	2.2	4.1	0.06	Bronze Age
45	4504	cut	4504	Ditch	Moderate to steep sloping sides, concave base, linear ditch	2.4	1.65	0.45	Bronze Age
45	4505	fill	4504	Secondary Fill	Dark brown silty clay, chalk flecks, flint inclusions, firm, low risk	2.4	1.65	0.17	Bronze Age
45	4506	fill	4504	Primary Fill	Grayish brown, silty clay, chalk and flint inclusions, firm, low risk.	2.4	0.72	0.41	Bronze Age
45	4507	layer	4507	Subsoil	Mid orange brown silt with chalk nodules towards southern end of trench.	-		0.18	-
45	4508	cut	4508	Ditch	Cut of ditch in Trench 45. Linear with sloping concave sides and a flattish base. NW-SE	2.3	0.5	0.22	Bronze Age
45	4509	fill	4508	Primary Fill	Light grey brown friable silt Rooting Primary fill Naturally silted	2.3	0.3	0.2	Bronze Age
45	4510	fill	4508	Secondary Fill	Light grey brown silt with chalk nodules. Friable Redeposited natural formed by natural reasons..collapsed sides	2.3	0.2	0.22	Bronze Age
46	4600	layer	4600	Ploughsoil	Mid greyish brown silt with moderate small chalk flecks and lumps.	-	2.2	0.33	-
46	4601	layer	4601	Natural	Chalk deposit with occasional mid orangy brown silt patches and occasional flints	-	2.2	-	-

APPENDIX B: THE FINDS

Table 1 Bulk finds by context

Context (Ctxt)	Pot No.	Pot Wt (g)	CBM No.	CBM Wt (g)	Fired Clay No.	Fired Clay Wt (g)	Clay Pipe No.	Clay Pipe Wt (g)t	Flints No.	Flints Wt (g)	Charcoal No.	Charcoal WT (g)	Heat Altered Stone No.	Heat Altered Stone Wt (g)	Iron No.	Iron Wt (g)	Finds date (period)
1603	4	1															mod
2903									1	1							(Preh)
3005			1	4													p-med
3205	1	10															preh
3209	7	11															preh
3403	5	15			1	4											Rom
3800	2	14							1	28					1	10	(mod)
3803	15	66															Rom
4400			1	2			1	2	1	2			1	28			p-med
4500	5	16					1	2	5	27	3	7					mod
4503	1	1															Rom
4505					1	3											mod
4600	3	61							1	15							P-med

Table 2 Pottery fabrics by period with quantity by fabric

Period and Fabric code	Fabric name	Fabric notes	No.	Wt. (g)	EVE
<i>Prehistoric:</i>					
FQ1	Flint and sand	Sandy fabric with some moderate small-medium flint	1	6	
FG1	Flint and grog		2	3	
Q1	Sand	Common-abundant medium sand, may contain some vegetable chaff fragments	7	25	
<i>Roman:</i>					
FS	Fine sand	Black surface	3	15	
CS	Coarse sand	Black surface and sandy reduced/oxidised ware	15	65	0.30
CSV	Coarse sand with some vegetable chaff		2	5	
GX	Roman greyware		2	6	
RCW	Romanising coarseware	Contrasting fabric margins, some grog	1	2	
<i>Post-medieval:</i>					
GRE	Glazed red earthenwares		2	44	0.10
PMS	Post medieval slip wares (general)	(sherds here contain red grog)	2	19	
<i>Modern:</i>					

Period and Fabric code	Fabric name	Fabric notes	No.	Wt. (g)	EVE
LPME	Late post-medieval unglazed earthenwares (general)		1	4	0.06
TPE	Transfer-printed earthenwares		4	1	
<i>Totals</i>			<i>42</i>	<i>195</i>	<i>0.46</i>

Table 3 Pottery by context

Ctxt	Part of	Fab	Pot type	Form	No	Wt (g)	EVE	Abr	ENV	Description-notes	Pot date
1603	Ditch 1602	TPE			4	1				Laminated fragments, earthenware, transfer printed blue and white ware	Mod (L18/19-E20C)
3205	Ring ditch 3204	Q1			1	10				Sandy sherd, moderately thick. Dark burnt residue traces internally	IA?
3209	Ditch 3208	FG1			2	3				Small sherds, same pot, flint and grog-tempered, oxidised surface, cordoned(?) or decorated body	LBA?-EIA
3209	Ditch 3208	Q1			5	8				Moderately thick, common-abundant sand, some vegetable chaff fragments, reduced dark fabric and surfaces	MIA?
3403	Ditch 3402	CS			1	3			1	Lamina fabric, orange-buff with grey core	Rom?
3403	Ditch 3402	CSV			2	5			2	Dark fabric and surfaces	Rom
3403	Ditch 3402	Q1			1	7		*	2	One thick sherd	IA?
3800	Top soil	FS			2	14				Black surfaces fine sand brownish core	Rom
3803	Ditch 3802	CS	Jar/ bowl		13	58	0.30	*	1	Black surface (abraded) orange/black fabric, probably all one pot, necked jar/bowl, possibly with cordon/bulge or groove around body; possibly early Rom – but maybe mis-fired	Rom (M1-2C?)
3803	Ditch 3802	CS			1	4				Dark surfaces and fabric, faintly rilled surface	Rom
3803	Ditch	GX			1	4		*		Greyware,	Rom

Ctxt	Part of	Fab	Pot type	Form	No	Wt (g)	EVE	Abr	ENV	Description-notes	Pot date
	3802									possibly cut down edge, but difficult to be sure	
4500	Top soil	RCW			1	2		*		Orange fabric grey surface	Rom M-L1C AD)
4500	Top soil	GX			1	2		*		greyware	Rom
4500	Top soil	FQ1			1	6				Sandy fabric with some moderate small-medium flint	E-MIA
4500	Top soil	GRE (SGW)			1	2				Glazed inside and out, orange fabric, mottled glaze, probably post-medieval	P-med
4500	Top soil	LPME			1	4	(0.06)			Thick orange sandy fabric, tightly curving thick edge/rim with grey core	c. 18-20C
4503	Ditch 4502	FS			1	1		*		Black surfaces fine sand brownish core	Rom
4600	Top soil	GRE	bowl		1	42	0.10	*		Bowl rim, thick rounded, orange fabric internal green glaze, sherd abraded	P-med (16-18/19C)
4600	Top soil	PMS?			1	6		**		Hard, very abraded sandy, orange-buff fabric sherd with some red ?grog (in context with post-medieval pottery)	p-med?
4600	Top soil	PMS	bowl		1	13		*		Internal white under /slip with clear glaze over, sandy orange fabric with some red grog	p-med (17-19C)
Totals					42	195	0.46				

Table 4 Flints by context

Ctxt	Tr.	Feature/layer	F/L Type	Category	Description	No.	Wt/g.
2903	29	2902	Ditch	Flake	Small crude flake from natural shatter. Heavy edge damage, no patination. Undiagnostic. Likely to be residual.	1	1
3800	38	Layer	Topsoil	Flake	Crude thick large flake with flake scars. Hard hammer strike. Moderate edge damage, heavy patination. Later prehistoric. Residual.	1	28
4400	44	Layer	Topsoil	Natural	Natural frost shatter. Discarded	1	2

Ctxt	Tr.	Feature/ layer	F/L Type	Category	Description	No.	Wt/g.
4500	45	Layer	Topsoil	Flake	Three small- to mid-sized crude flakes. One heavy patination, two unpatinated. Moderate edge damage on all. One potentially utilised. Later prehistoric, likely Bronze Age. Residual.	3	18
4500	45	Layer	Topsoil	Natural	Natural frost shatter. Discarded	2	9
4600	46	Layer	Topsoil	Flake	Very crude flake from frost shatter. Moderate patination and edge damage. Thick and crude. Later prehistoric. Residual	1	15
<i>Totals</i>						9	73

Table 4 Ceramic building material by context

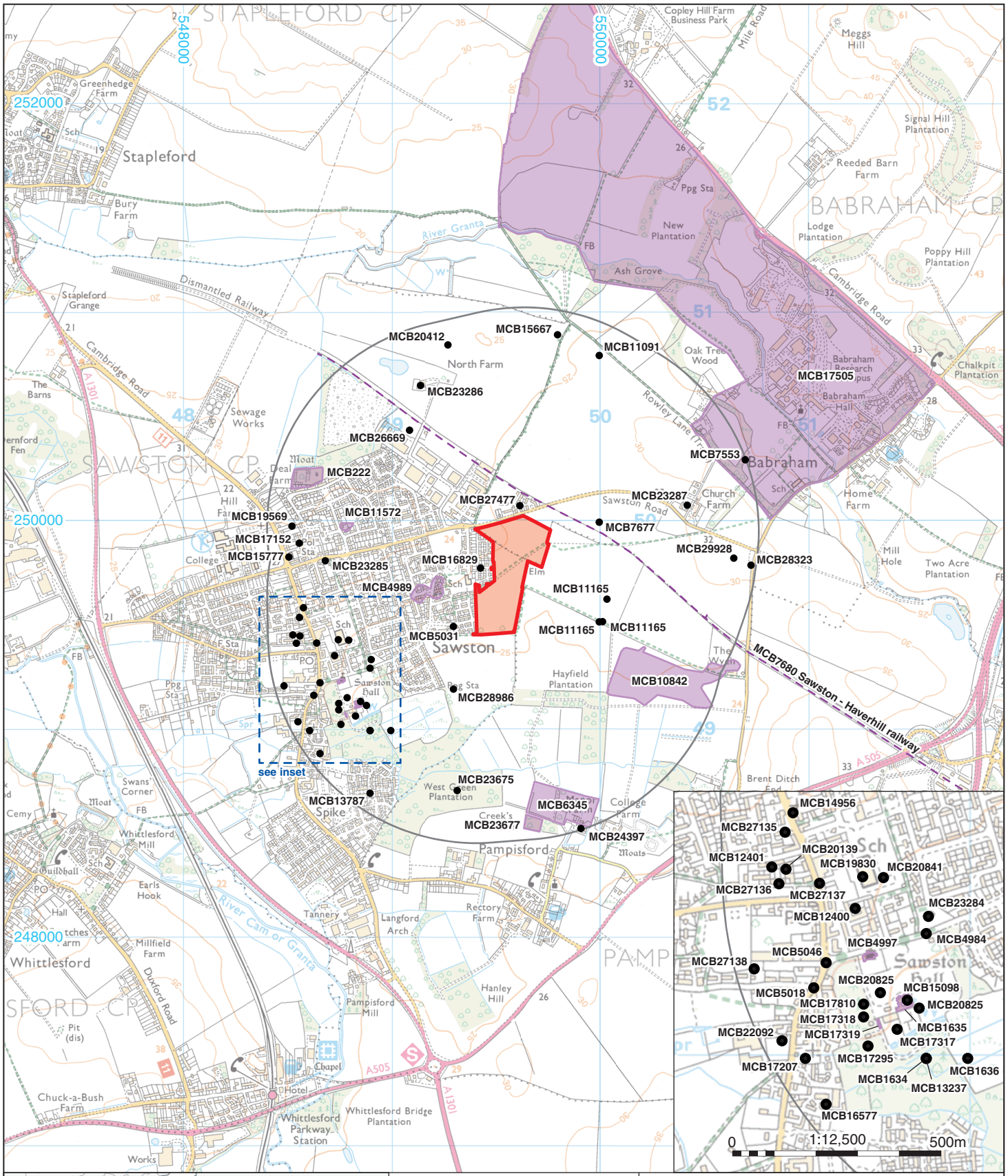
Context	Trench	Feature/ layer	Type	Fabric	Description	No.	Wt/g.	Date
3005	30	Fill of natural feature 3004	RT	msfe	Very small fragment	1	4	P-med
4400	44	Topsoil	UNID	fs	Poss modern plant pot frag, laminated	1	2	P-med
<i>Totals</i>						2	6	

Table 5 Fired clay by context

Context	Trench	Feature/ layer	Fabric	Description	No.	Wt/g.	Date
3403	34	(Ring ditch) primary fill	fsf	Small fragment, no diagnostic features	1	4	Pre?
4505	45	Secondary ditch fill 4504	fsg	Poss modern plant pot frag, laminated	3	2	
<i>Totals</i>					4	6	

APPENDIX C: OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS		
Project name	Land South of Babraham Rd, Sawston	
Short description	<p>A probable trackway, consisting of two parallel flanking ditches and an intermittent trampled hollow in the centre, was noted crossing the site on a northwest/south-easterly alignment (in trenches twenty-nine, thirty, thirty-two, thirty-nine and forty-five), with finds dating to the Late Bronze Age/Iron Age, and a curvilinear gully/ditch also seen in Trench thirty-two contained finds dating to the Iron Age. Part of an apparent rectilinear enclosure on the northern side of this trackway (in trenches thirty-four, thirty-eight and thirty-nine) appears to date to the Roman period.</p> <p>A small, possibly segmented, ditch was identified within Trenches fifteen and sixteen, but no dating evidence was recovered from this feature.</p> <p>The remaining possible features indicated by the geophysical survey data proved to be of natural geological origin, including solution hollows and geological erosion/infilling channels.</p>	
Project dates	29-Sep-2021 - 20-Oct-2021	
Project type	Field Evaluation	
Previous work	Geophysical Survey (Magnitude Surveys 2021)	
Future work	No	
PROJECT LOCATION		
Site location	Land South of Babraham Rd, Sawston, South Cambridgeshire	
Study area (m ² /ha)	11.6ha	
Site co-ordinates	TL 49596 50022	
PROJECT CREATORS		
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project brief originator	Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Team	
Project design (WSI) originator	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Manager	R. Mortimer	
Project Supervisor	S. Cass	
MONUMENT TYPE	Ditch Trackway Subrectangular Enclosure	
SIGNIFICANT FINDS	Pottery (Roman) Pottery (Iron Age)	
PROJECT ARCHIVES		
	Intended final location of archive (museum/Accession no.)	Content (e.g. pottery, animal bone etc)
Physical	Cambridgeshire County Council County Archaeological Store	Ceramics, Lithics
Paper	Cambridgeshire County Council County Archaeological Store	Context Sheets, Hand-drawn records
Digital	Cambridgeshire County Council County Archaeological Store	Database, digital photos, digital survey data
BIBLIOGRAPHY		
Cotswold Archaeology 2021 <i>Land south of Babraham Road, Sawston, Cambridgeshire: Archaeological Evaluation</i> CA typescript report SU0291_1		



- Site boundary
- HER point
- HER area
- HER railway
- 1km buffer zone

0 1:25,000 1km

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Ordnance Survey 0100031673

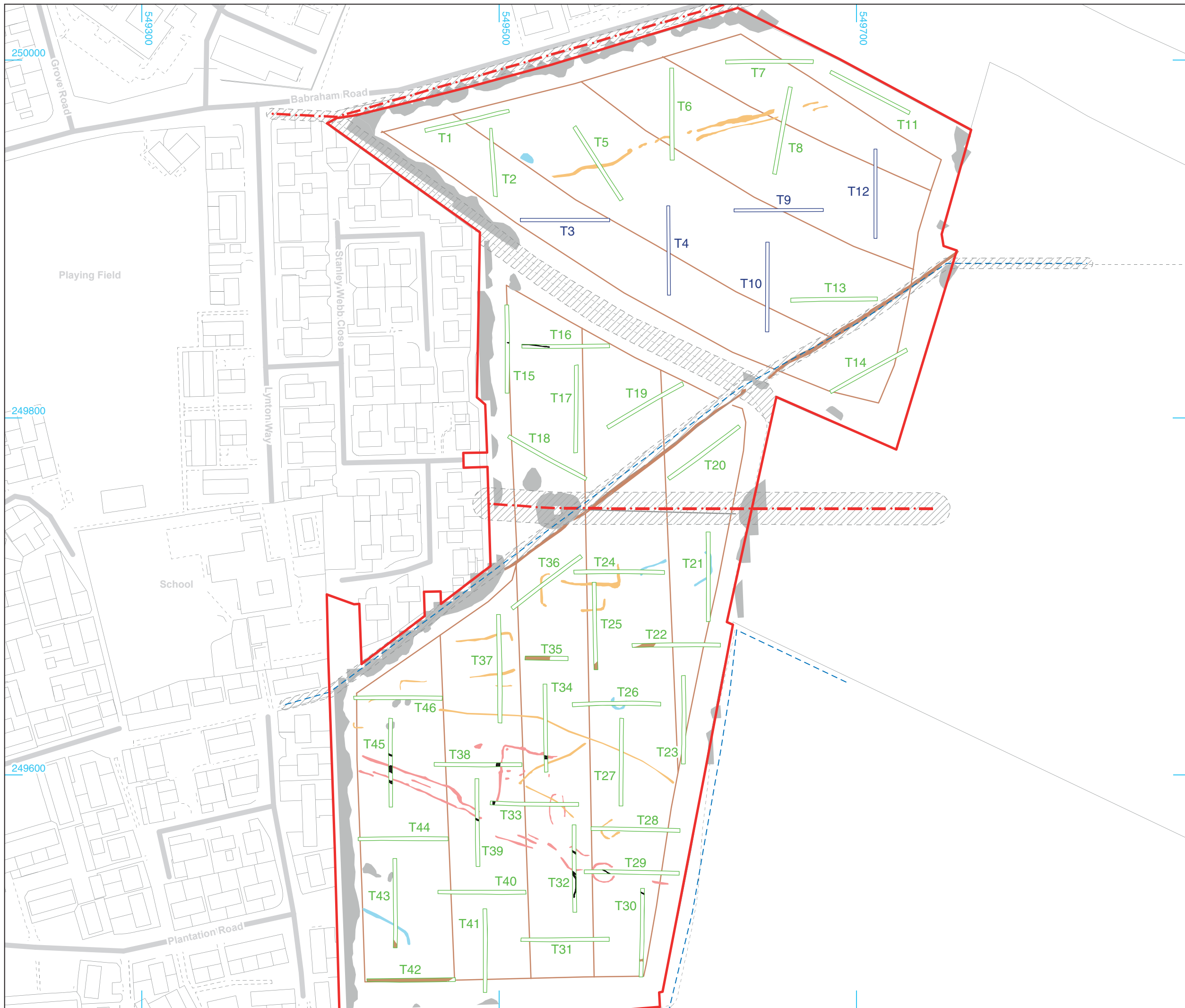


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PROJECT TITLE
 Land South of Babraham Road, Sawston,
 Cambridgeshire

FIGURE TITLE
 Site location plan

DRAWN BY LZS	PROJECT NO. SU0291	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY DJB	DATE 19/10/21	1
APPROVED BY RM	SCALE@A4 1:25,000, 1:12,500	



- Site boundary
- Evaluation trench
- Unexcavated trench
- Archaeological feature
- Geology
- Constraint
- Footpath
- Service

- Geophysical survey results
(Magnitude Surveys 2021)
- Probable archaeology
 - Possible archaeology
 - Ferrous
 - Agriculture
 - Uncertain



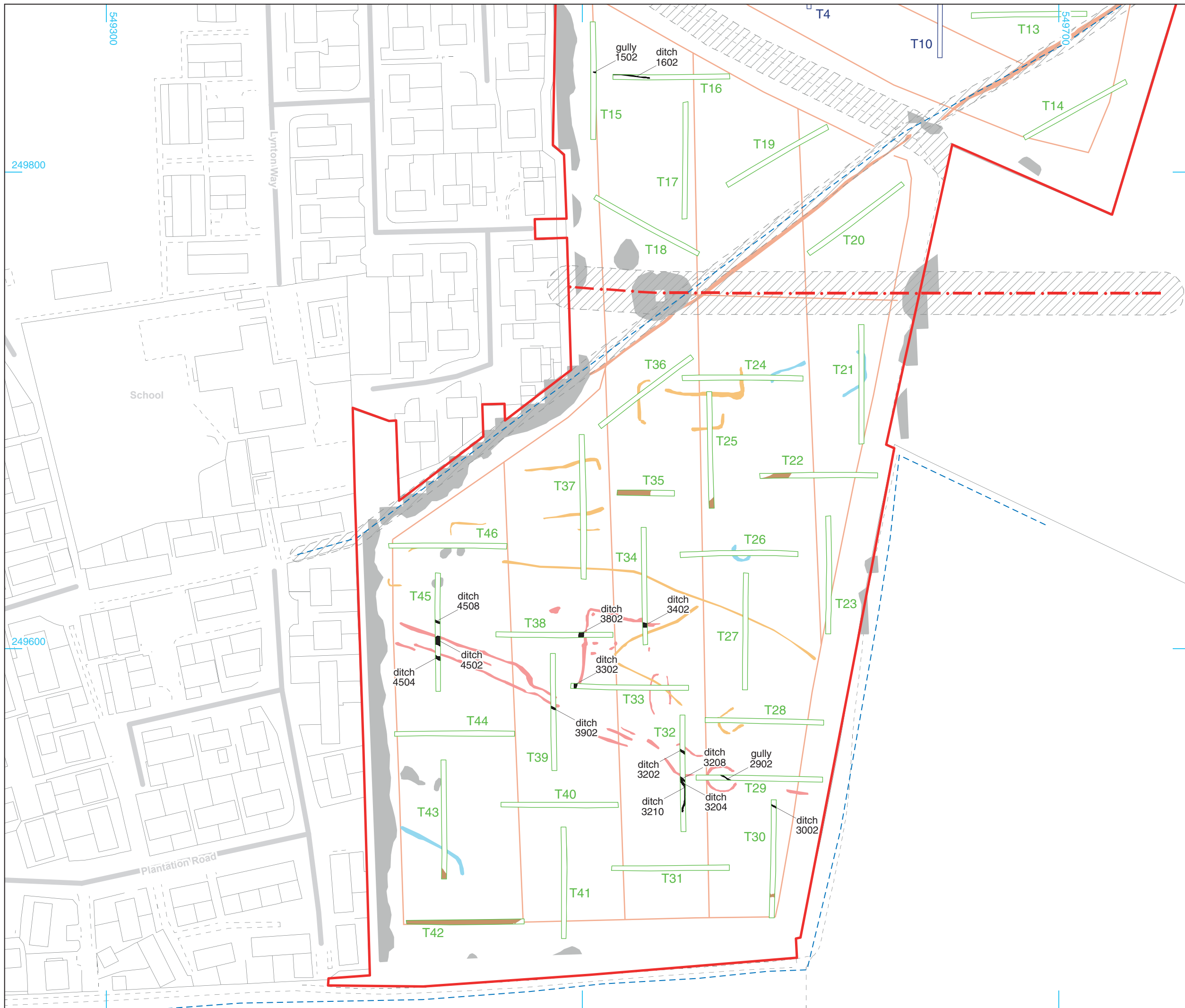
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FIGURE TITLE
 Trench location plan

<small>DRAWN BY</small> LZS	<small>PROJECT NO.</small> SU0291	<small>FIGURE NO.</small> 2
<small>CHECKED BY</small> DJB	<small>DATE</small> 19/10/21	
<small>APPROVED BY</small> RM	<small>SCALE@A3</small> 1:2000	



- Site boundary
- Evaluation trench
- Unexcavated trench
- Archaeological feature
- Geology
- Constraint
- Footpath
- Service

- Geophysical survey results
(Magnitude Surveys 2021)
- Probable archaeology
 - Possible archaeology
 - Ferrous
 - Agriculture
 - Uncertain



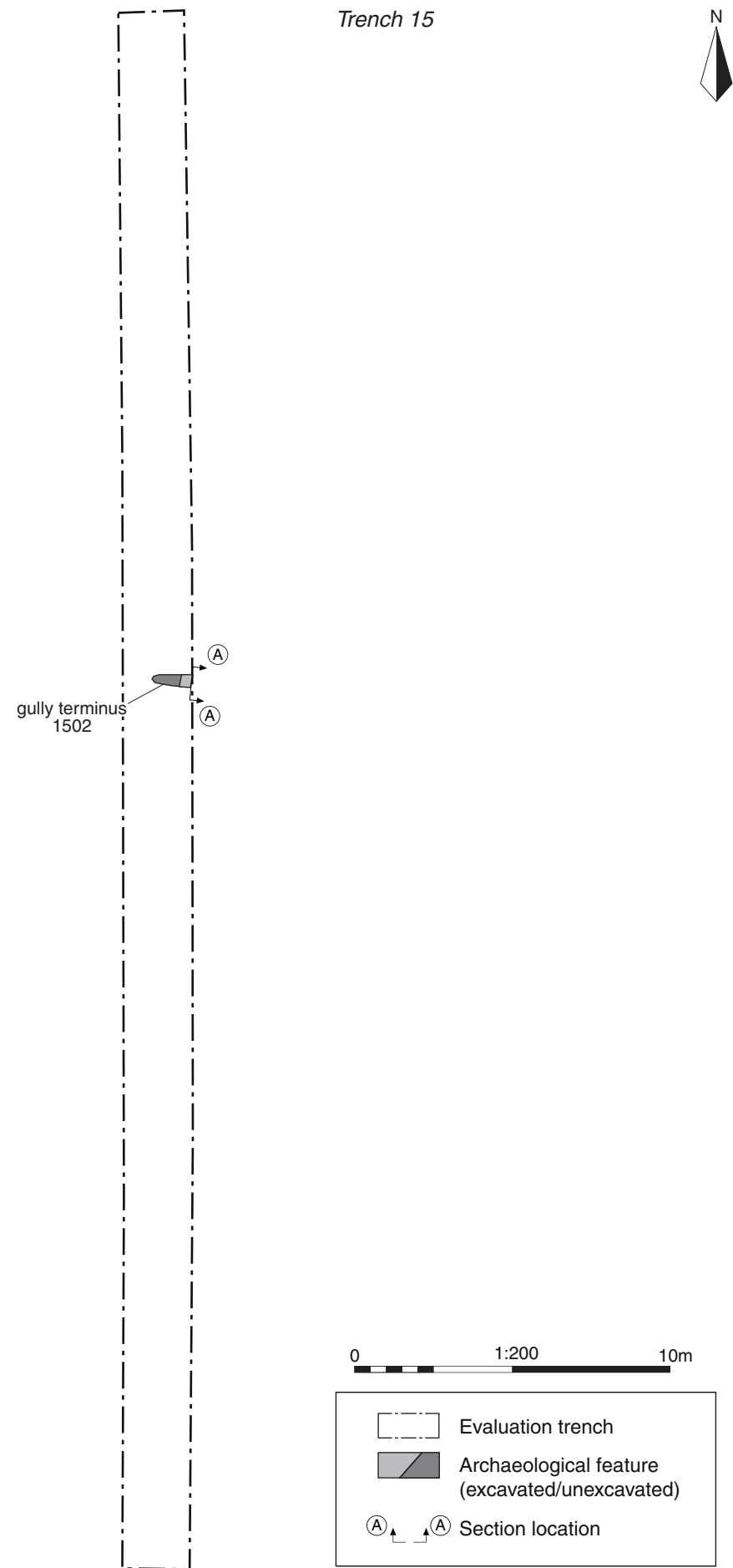
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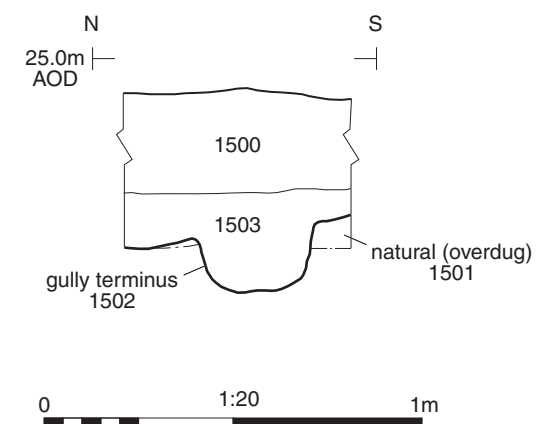
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 Trenches 15-46 location plan showing
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Gully terminus 1502, looking east (scale 0.2m)

Section AA



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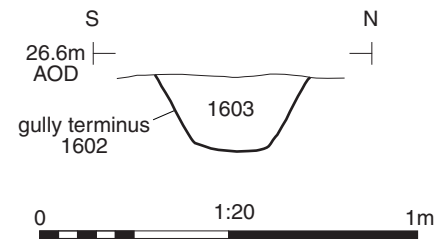
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PROJECT TITLE
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FIGURE TITLE
**Trench 15: plan, section and
 photograph**

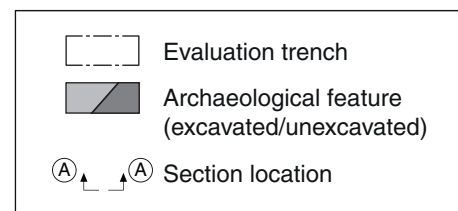
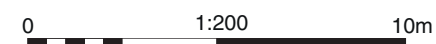
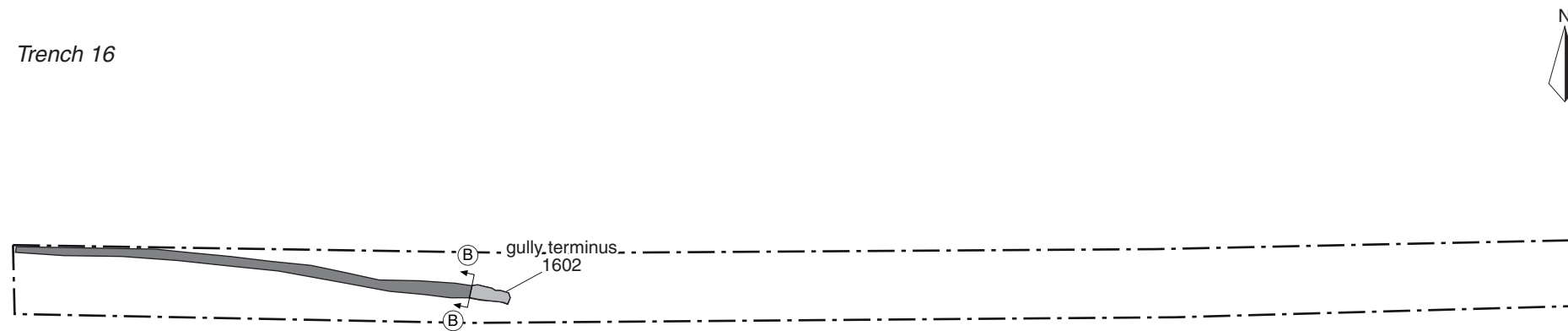
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Section BB

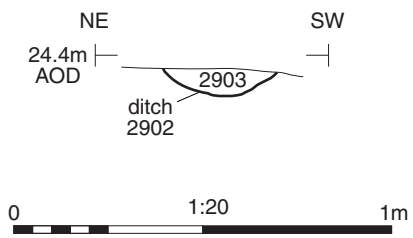


Gully terminus 1602, looking west (scale 0.2m)

Trench 16

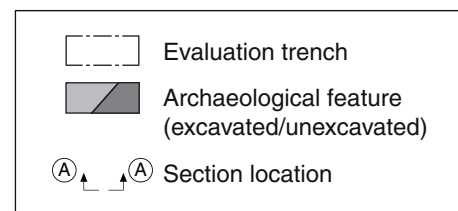
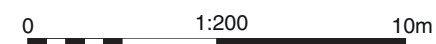
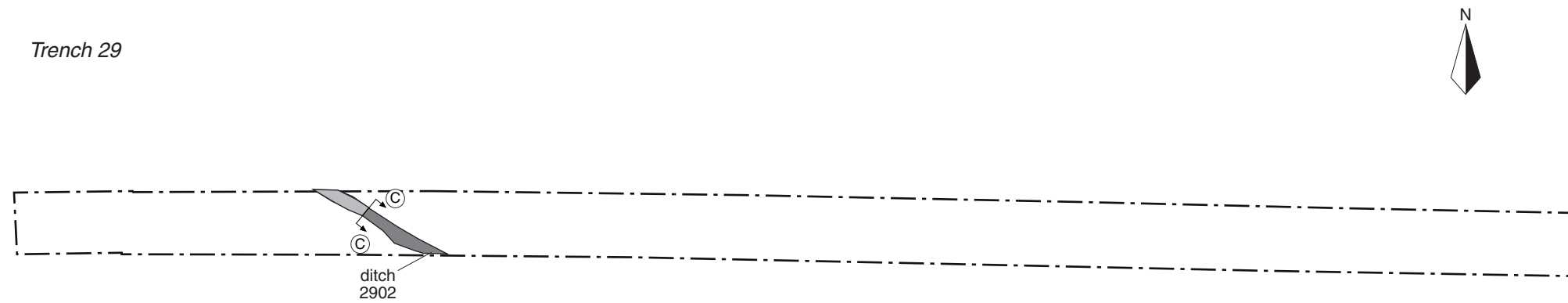


Section CC



Ditch 2902, looking east (scale 1m)

Trench 29



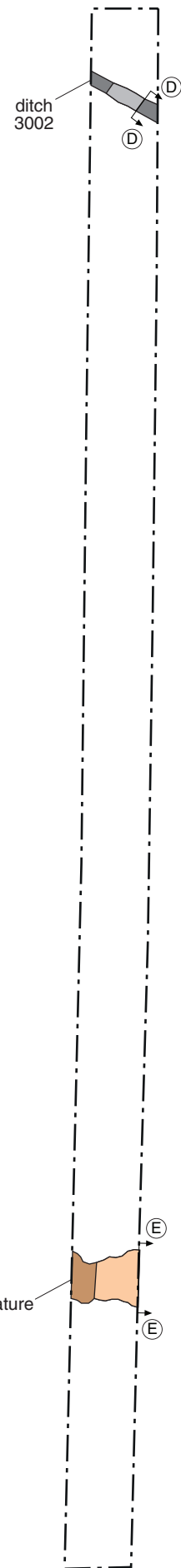
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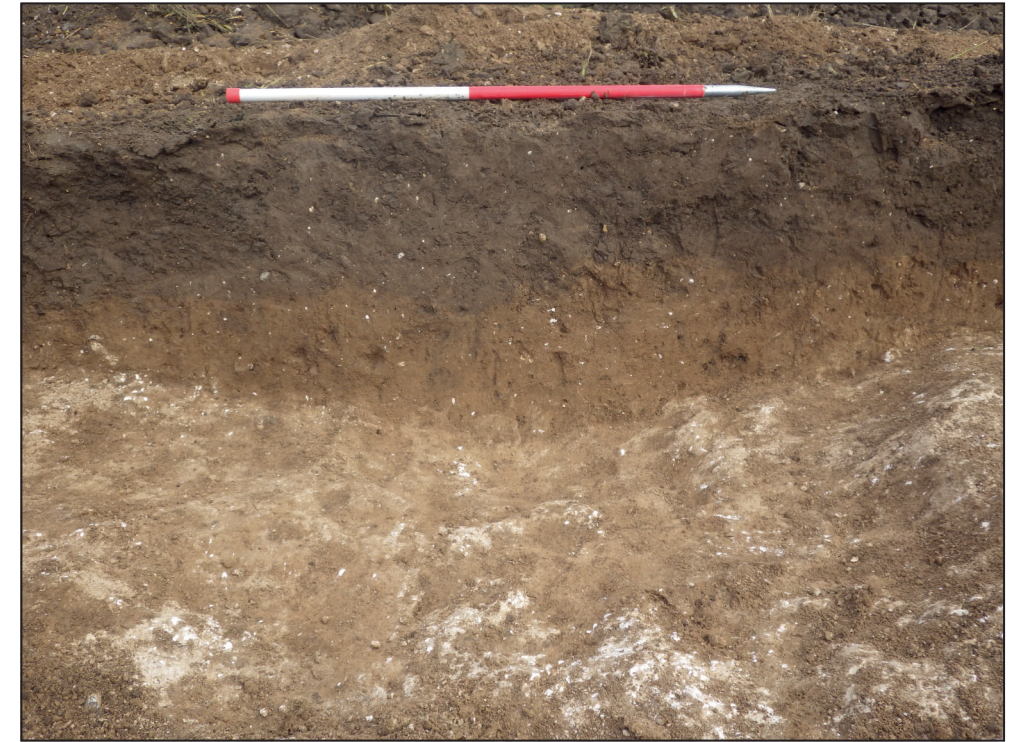
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APPROVED BY	RM	SCALE@A3	1:200, 1:20	

Trench 30

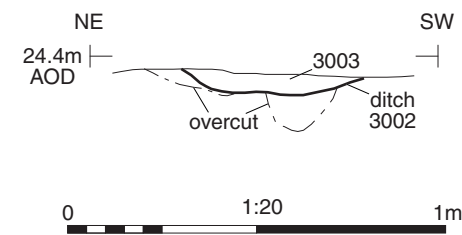


Ditch 3002, looking north-west (0.2m scale)

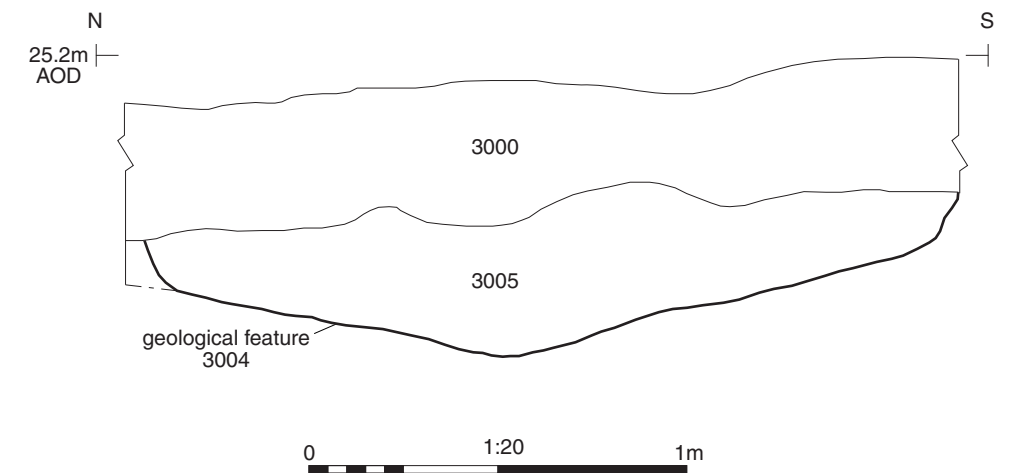


Geological feature 3004, looking west (1m scale)

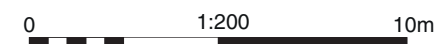
Section DD







Section EE



geological feature 3004



-  Evaluation trench
-  Archaeological feature (excavated/unexcavated)
-  Geological feature
-  Section location

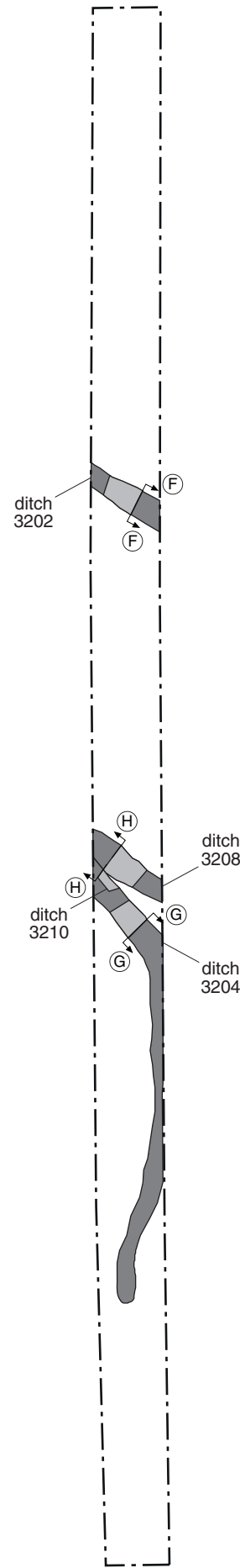
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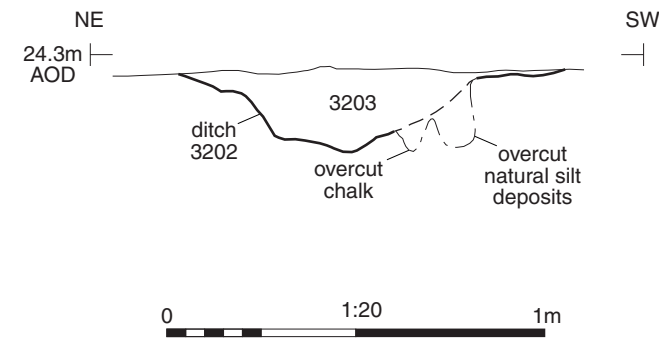
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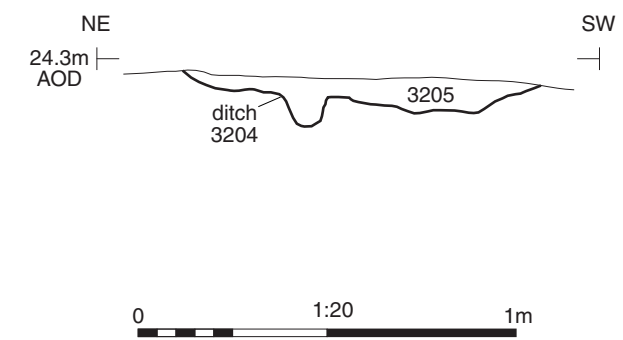
Trench 32



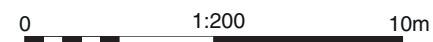
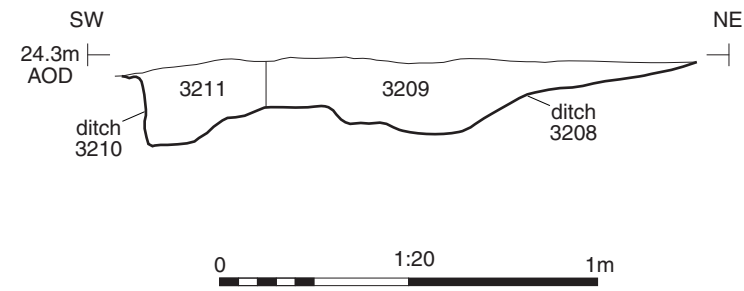
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Section GG



Section HH

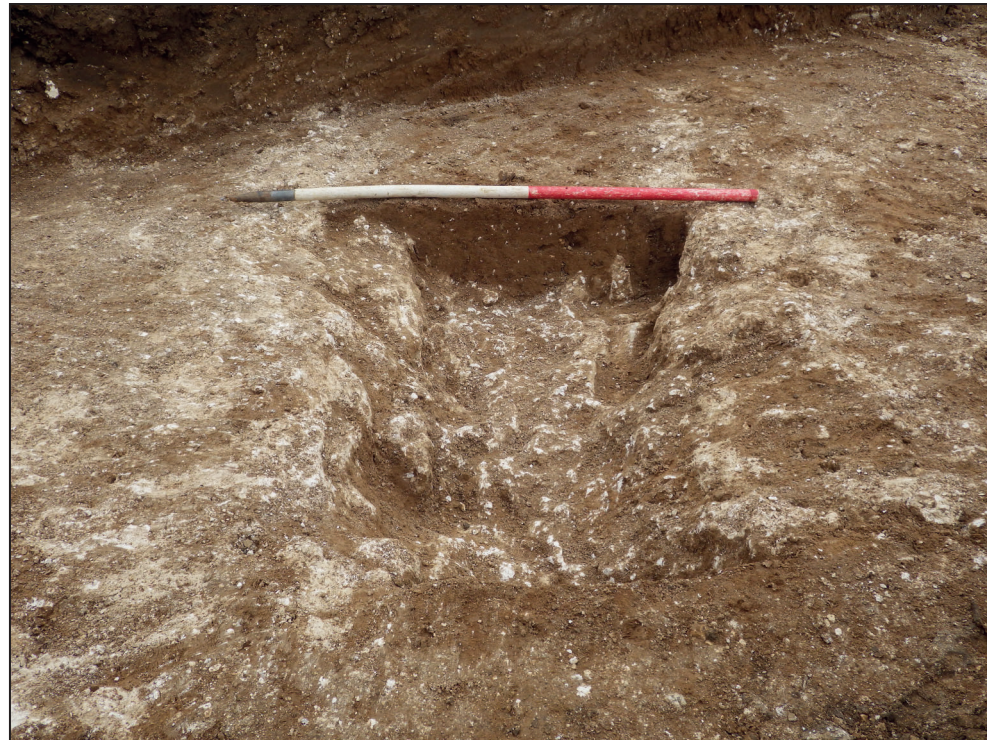


	Evaluation trench
	Archaeological feature (excavated/unexcavated)
	Section location

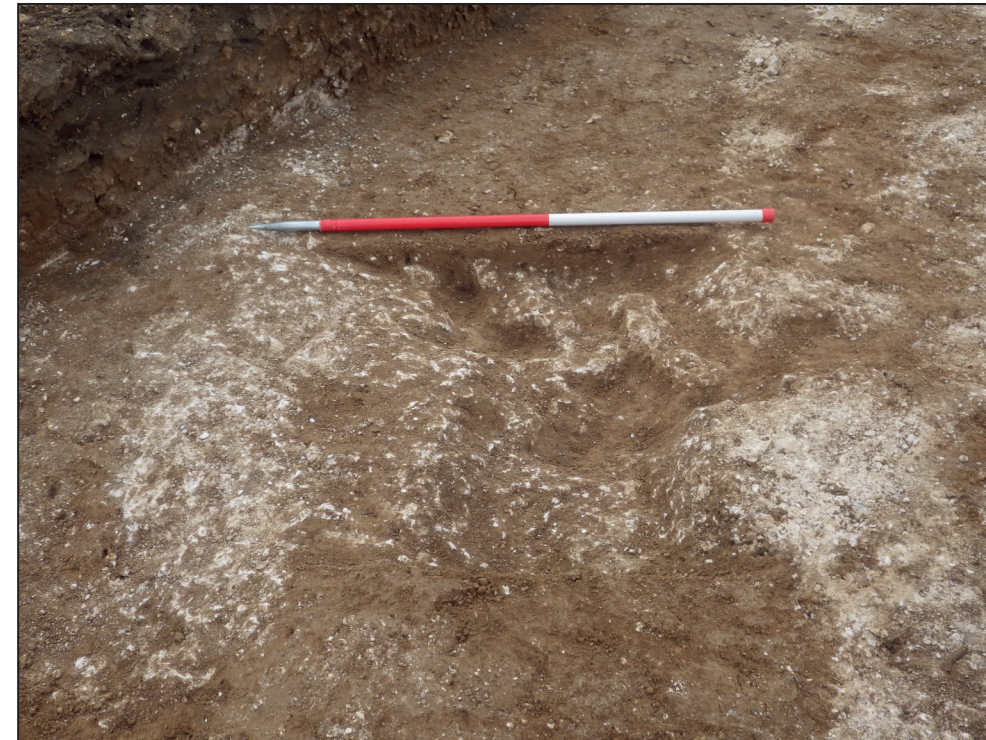
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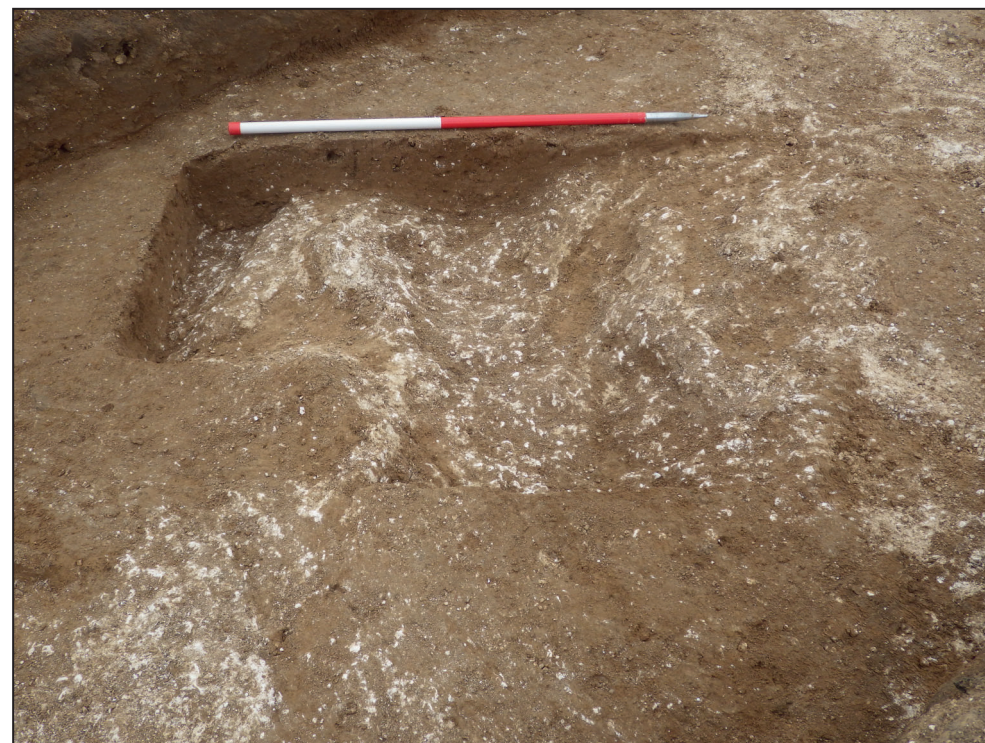
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Trench 32: plan and sections



Ditch 3202, looking south-east (scale 1m)

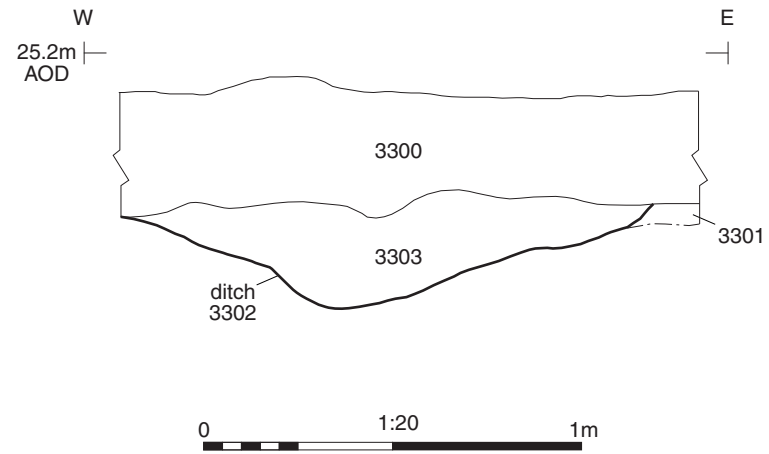


Ring ditch segment 3204, looking south-east (scale 1m)



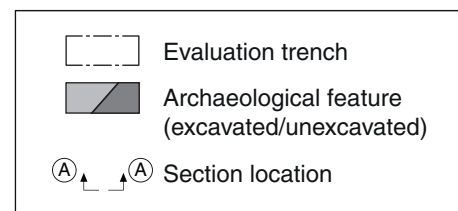
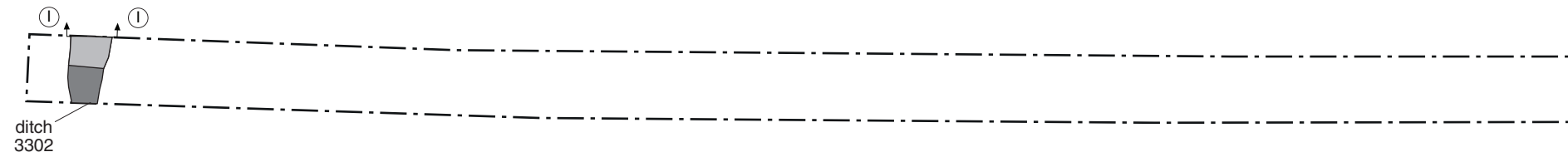
Ditch 3208 and ring ditch segment 3210, looking north-west (scale 1m)

Section II

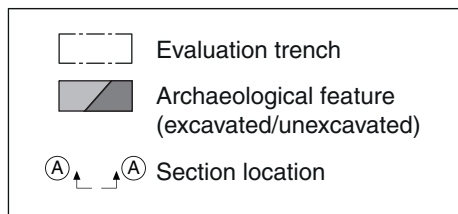
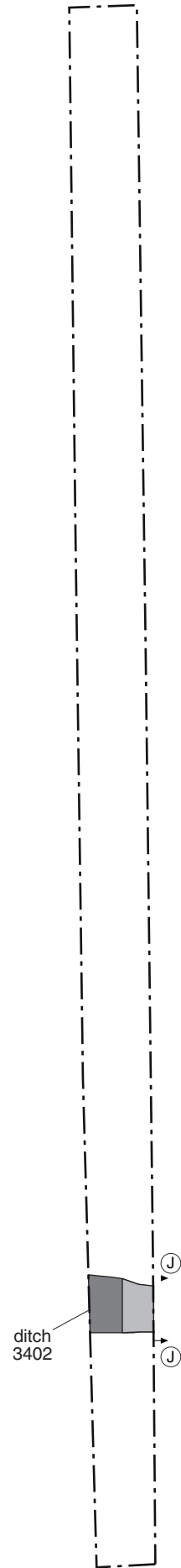


Ditch 3302, looking north (scale 1m)

Trench 33

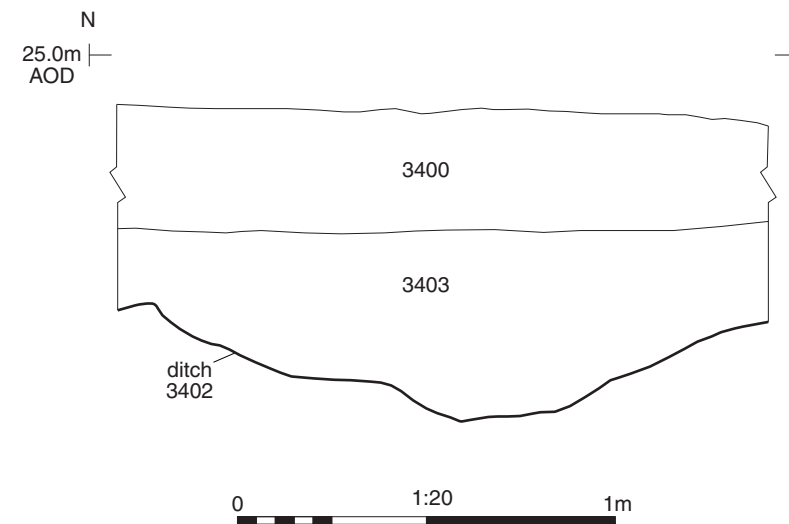


Trench 34



Ditch 3402, looking east (scale 1m)

Section JJ



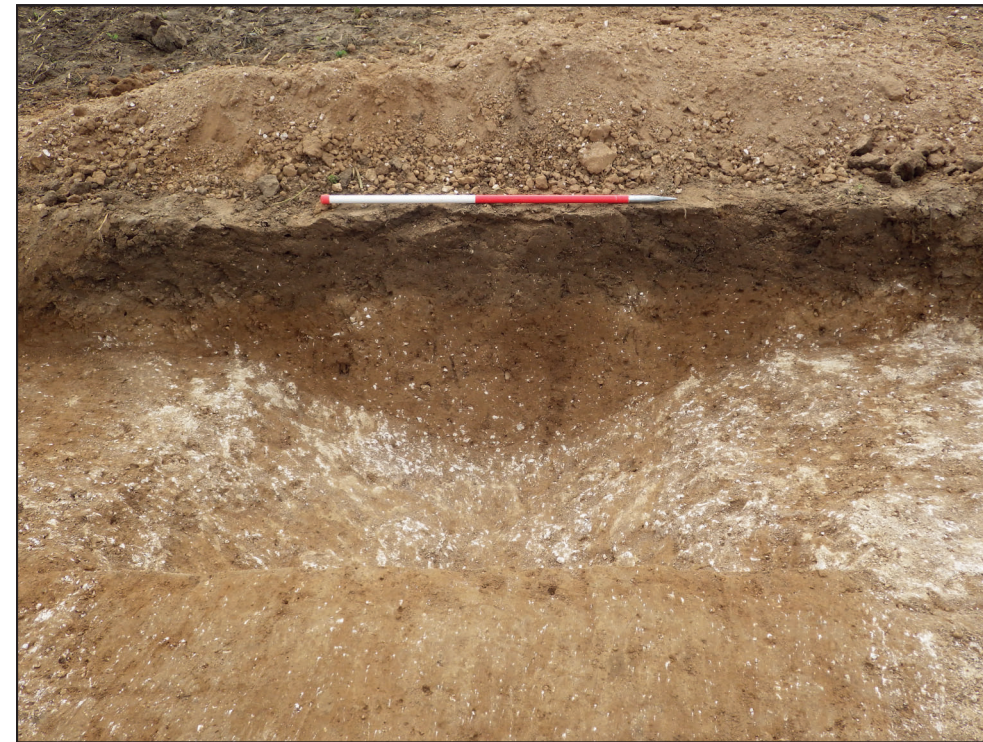
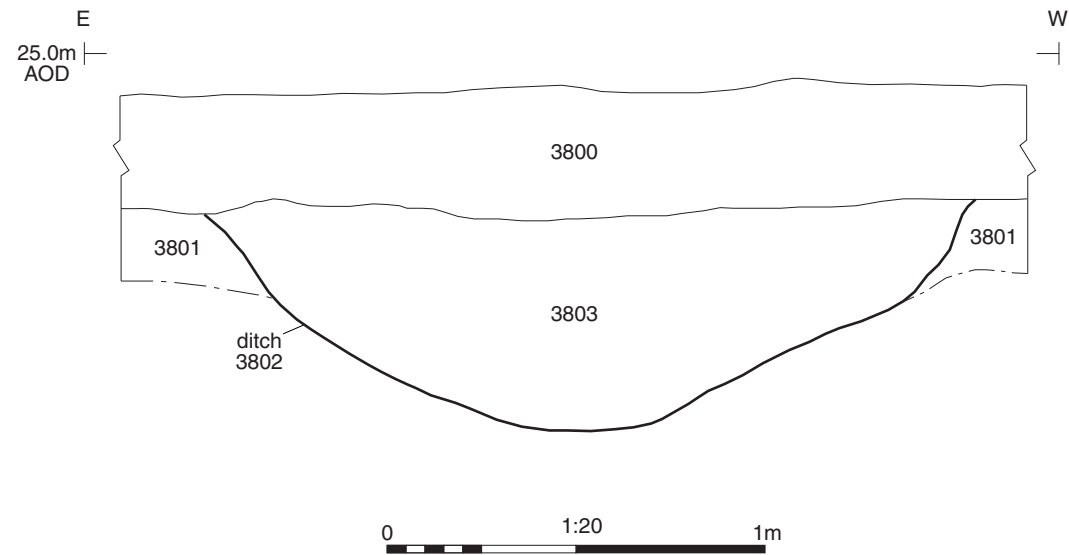
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PROJECT TITLE
 Land South of Babraham Road, Sawston,
 Cambridgeshire

FIGURE TITLE
**Trench 34: plan, section and
 photograph**

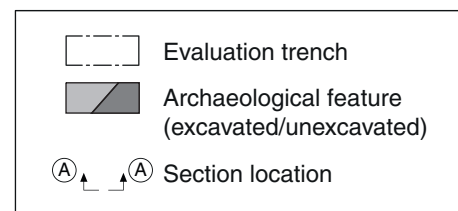
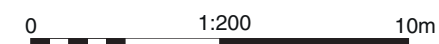
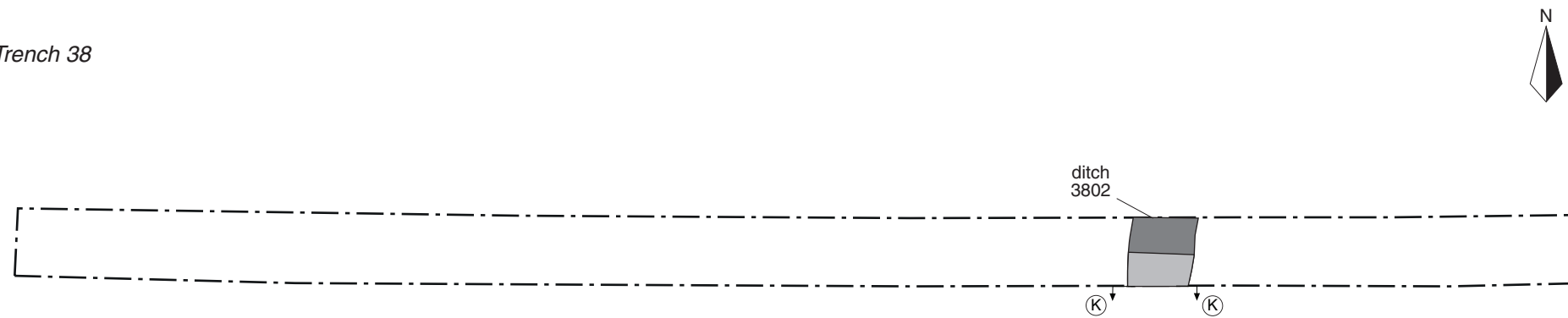
DRAWN BY	LZS	PROJECT NO.	SU0291	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	19/10/21	11
APPROVED BY	RM	SCALE@A3	1:200, 1:20	

Section KK



Ditch 3802, looking south (scale 1m)

Trench 38



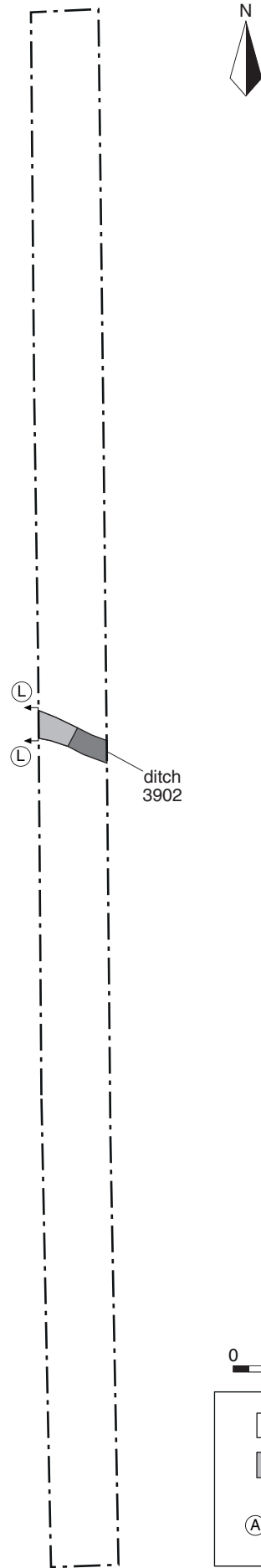
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PROJECT TITLE
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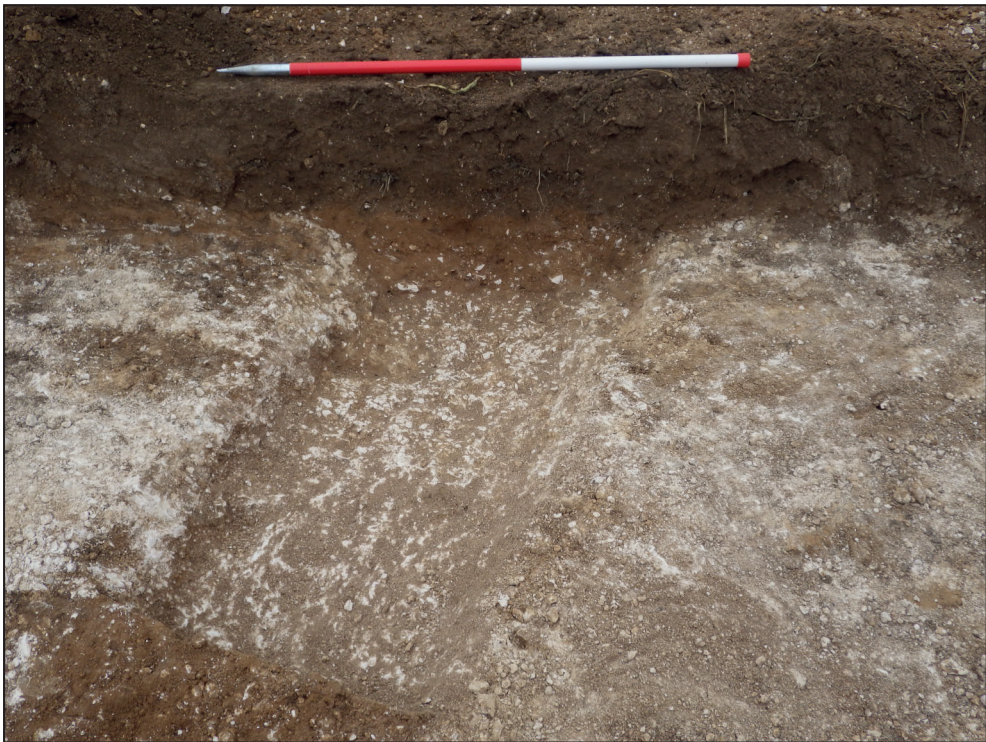
FIGURE TITLE
**Trench 38: plan, section and
 photograph**

DRAWN BY LZS PROJECT NO. SU0291 FIGURE NO.
 CHECKED BY DJB DATE 19/10/21
 APPROVED BY RM SCALE@A3 1:200, 1:20 **12**

Trench 39

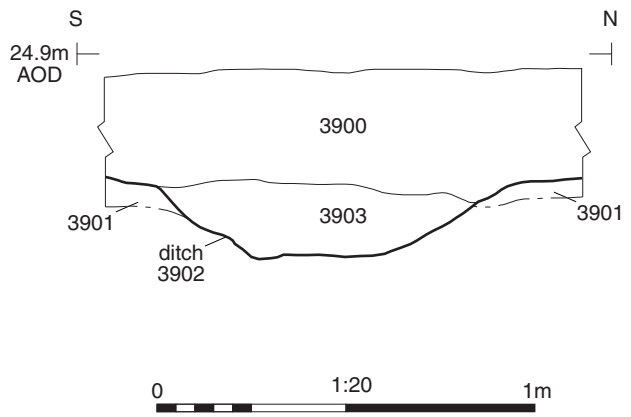


	Evaluation trench
	Archaeological feature (excavated/unexcavated)
	Section location



Ditch 3902, looking west (scale 1m)

Section LL

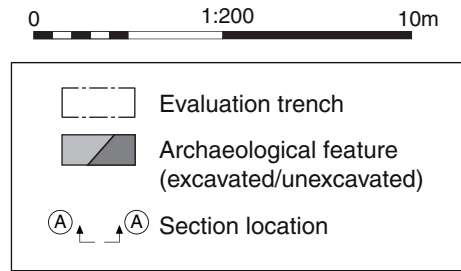
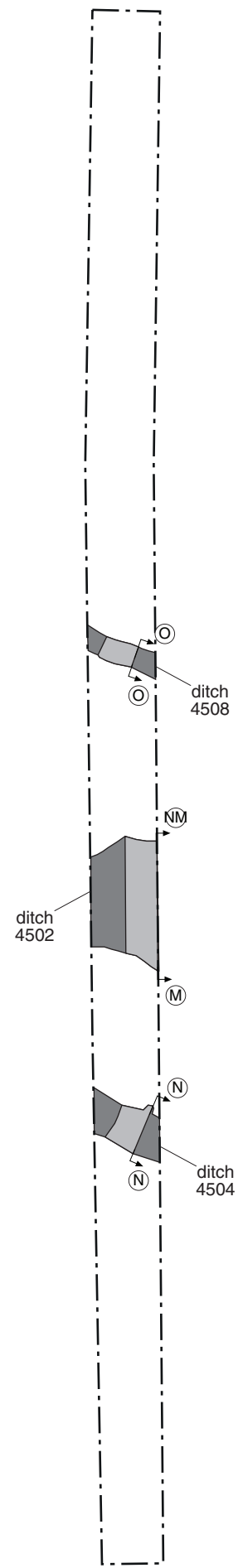


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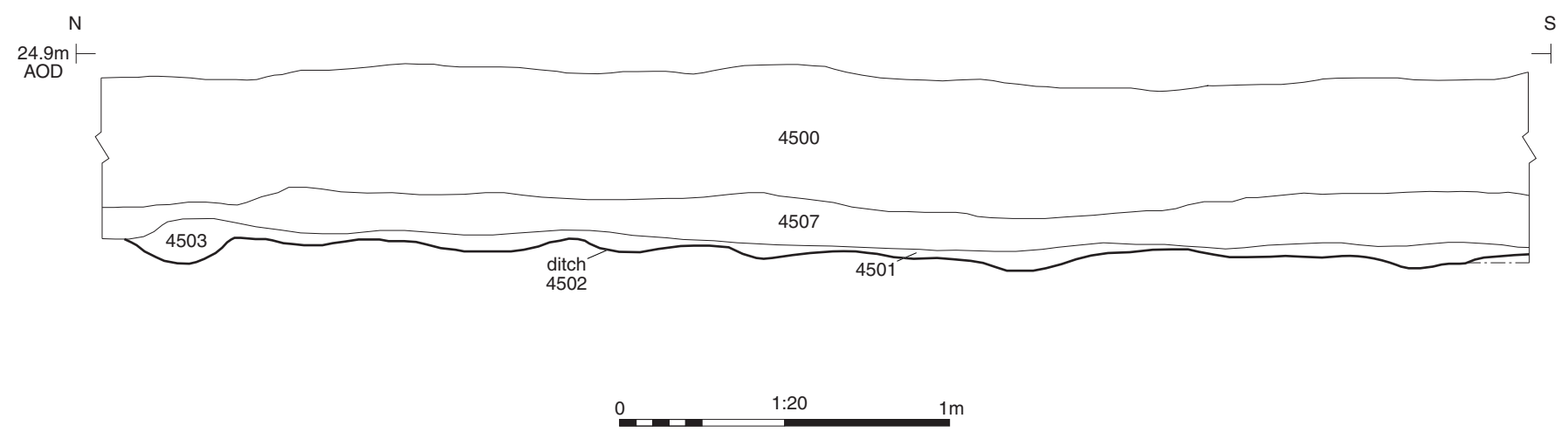
PROJECT TITLE
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FIGURE TITLE
**Trench 39: plan, section and
 photograph**

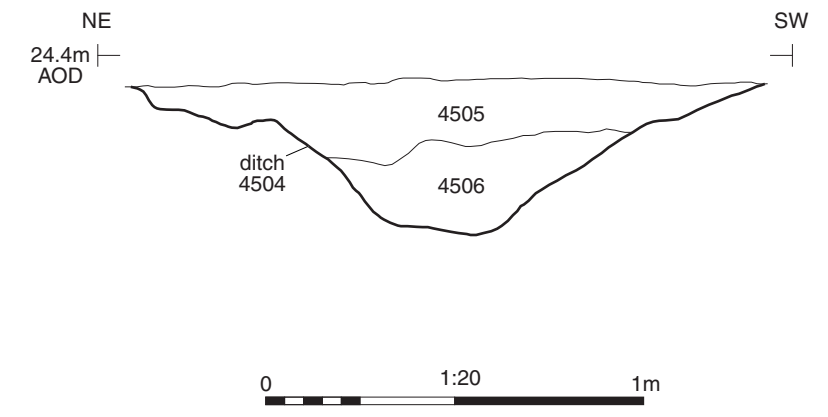
Trench 45



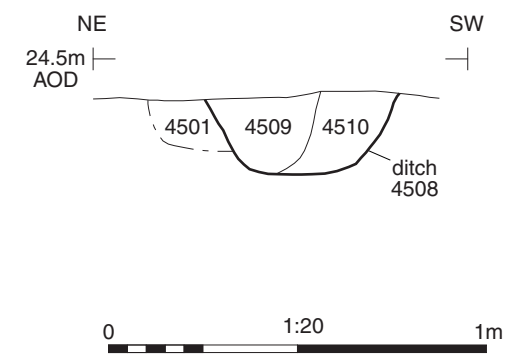
Section MM



Section NN



Section OO



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FIGURE TITLE
Trench 45: plan and sections

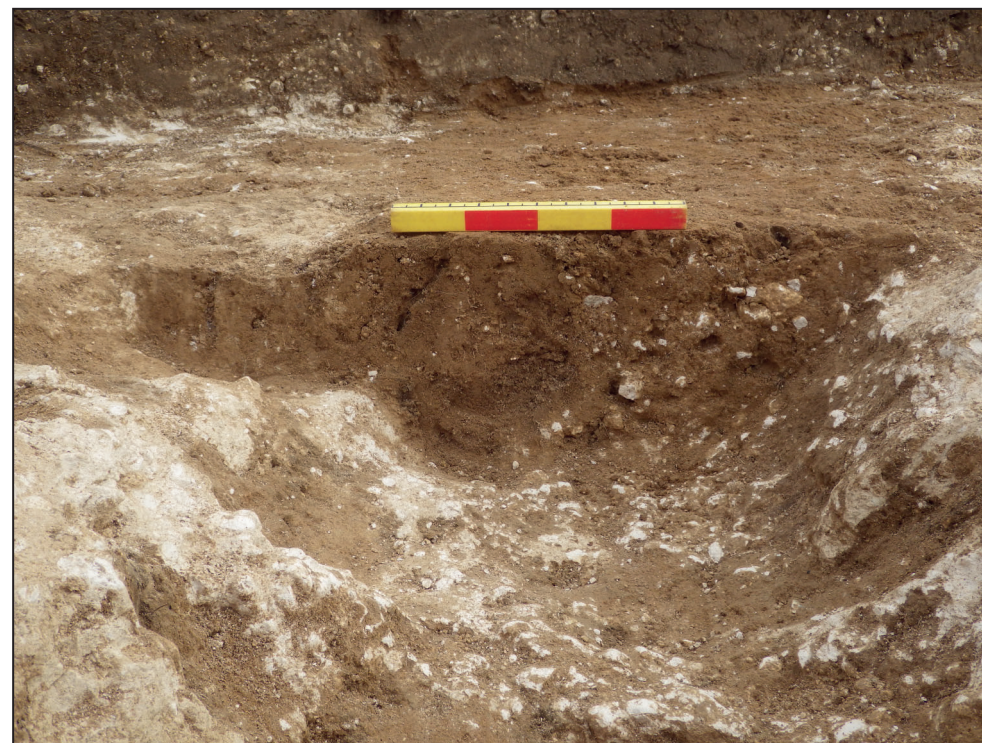
DRAWN BY	LZS	PROJECT NO.	SU0291	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	19/10/21	14
APPROVED BY	RM	SCALE@A3	1:200, 1:20	



Trample surface 4502, looking south-east (scale 1m)



Ditch 4504, looking south-east (scale 1m)



Ditch 4508, looking east (scale 0.2m)


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FIGURE TITLE
Trench 45: photographs

<small>DRAWN BY</small> LZS	<small>PROJECT NO.</small> SU0291	<small>FIGURE NO.</small>
<small>CHECKED BY</small> DJB	<small>DATE</small> 19/10/21	15
<small>APPROVED BY</small> RM	<small>SCALE@A3</small> N/A	

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