Archaeological Evaluation at the Former Moules Garage Cambridge Road Sawston



Archaeological Evaluation Report



September 2011

**Client: KWA Architects** 

OA East Report No: 1301 OASIS No: oxfordar3-109631

NGR: TL 4849 4996



# **Report Title**

Archaeological Evaluation at the Former Moules Garage,

Cambridge Road, Sawston

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Report Date: September 2011

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Report Number:

1301

Site Name:

Former Moules Garage Sawston

**HER Event No:** 

ECB3658

Date of Works:

September 2011

**Client Name:** 

**KWA Architects** 

Client Ref:

Planning Ref:

S/1244/11

Grid Ref:

NGR TL 4849 4996

Site Code:

SAWFMG11

**Finance Code:** 

SAWFMG11

Receiving Body:

CCC Stores, Landbeach

Accession No:

Prepared by:

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Position:

Supervisor

Date:

September 2011

Checked by:

Richard Mortimer Project Manager

Position: Date:

September 2011

Signed:

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# Summary

An archaeological evaluation was carried out at the site of the former Moules Garage, Sawston (TL 4849 4996). Two trenches were located within the plot totalling 35m in length. A single ditch of probable middle Bronze age date was excavated and recorded. No further archaeological features were identified.

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#### 1 Introduction

# 1.1 Location and scope of work

- 1.1.1 An archaeological evaluation was conducted at the former Moules garage in Sawston, Cambridgeshire.
- 1.1.2 This archaeological evaulation was undertaken in accordance with a Brief issued by Kasia Gdaniec of Cambridgeshire County Council (CCC; Planning Application S/1244/11), supplemented by a Specification prepared by OA East.
- 1.1.3 The work was designed to assist in defining the character and extent of any archaeological remains within the proposed redevelopment area, in accordance with the guidelines set out in *Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment* (Department for Communities and Local Government 2010). The results will enable decisions to be made by CCC, on behalf of the Local Planning Authority, with regard to the treatment of any archaeological remains found.
- 1.1.4 The site archive is currently held by OA East and will be deposited with the appropriate county stores in due course.

# 1.2 Geology and topography

1.2.1 The British Geological Survey Sheet 205 indicates the geology of the site is of Holywell Nodular Chalk Formation. The soils within the parish are generally light and chalky.

#### 1.3 Archaeological and historical background

1.3.1 Sawston lies approximately 10km south of Cambridge on the east bank of the River Cam. It is located on two principal Prehistoric routeways; the east-west Icknield Way, which continued in use during the Romano-British period as Ashwell Street/Street Way, and the north-south London – Cambridge Romano-British road.

#### 1.3.2 Prehistoric

To the immediate south of the development area an evaluation and excavation revealed elements of a middle Bronze Age field or enclosure system (Mortimer 2006). It consisted of three interconnected 'V' shaped ditches on a northwest to southeast alignment. The ditches were found to contain very large quantities of struck flint in their upper fills, possibly emanating from a knapping site on or close to a clearance cairn. The material dates to the second half of the 2nd millennium BC and appears to be the result of deliberate deposition (Mortimer 2006). The field system continues to the south west and was identified during excavations in 2003, which also recovered Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery (Cessford and Mortimer 2004).

Further prehistoric finds have been made in Sawston including a collection of Neolithic flint tools (HER 04113) and a Late Bronze Age hoard (HER 04110). Borough Hill, an Iron Age contour fort, occupies a spur of land overlooking the Cam 1500m to the west of the village at the site of Spicer's paper factory. The banks of the fort overlie deep, stratified buried soils dating to the Mesolithic - Late Bronze Age, and undated (probable Bronze Age) enclosure ditches aligned northwest to southeast (Mortimer 2006).

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#### 1.3.3 Romano-British

The possible junction of two Roman roads and a scatter of pottery were identified during the excavations to the southwest at Sawston Police Station (Cessford and Mortimer 2004) (HER ECB1464). The closest extensive Romano-British remains are *c*. 2km to the east on the east bank of the River Granta at Babraham.

#### 1.3.4 Medieval and Post-Medieval

The village of Sawston is Anglo-Saxon in origin and is first mentioned in the 10th century as *Salsingetune*, either 'farm of *Salse*' or 'of *Salses* people', and later in Domesday (1086) as *Salsiton(e)*. An early Anglo-Saxon burial was found on Huckeridge Hill, on the Cambridge road approximately 500m to the northwest of the garage site (HER 04537). It is unclear whether the burial relates to settlement at Sawston itself, to an Anglo-Saxon settlement at Dernford Farm to the northwest, (HER 10958) or to Early Saxon occupation of the Iron Age fort.

Historical maps indicate that the site was undeveloped until a building, suspected to be part of the existing garage, was constructed between 1924 and 1938. Further buildings were added between 1981 and 1984.

Records from regulatory authorities indicate that there are 6 No. UST's (Underground Storage Tanks) on site used for petrol storage. Two have been decommissioned by filling with a sand/cement slurry. A diesel AST (Above-ground Storage Tank) is also present on site and there is evidence of a second, removed AST. Hardstanding, Made Ground and archaeological deposits to depths of up to 1m below ground level were present in a series of boreholes across the site.

# 1.4 Acknowledgements

- 1.4.1 The author would like to thank Meghan and Keith Warth of KWA Architects and Planning Consultants who commissioned and funded the archaeological work. The project was managed by Richard Mortimer.
- 1.4.2 The brief for archaeological works was written by Kasia Gdaniec who visited the site and monitored the evaluation.
- 1.4.3 The author would also like to thank Steve Graham for his hard work on site.



### 2 AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

#### 2.1 Aims

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

# 2.2 Methodology

- 2.2.1 The Brief required that Trenches, totalling 35m, were excavated across the site (a c. 5% sample of the entire site area). For health and safety reasons the trenches were located away from the know location of the petrol and diesel storage tanks. Due to access constraints these trenches were machined within the middle of the plot.
- 2.2.2 Machine excavation was carried out under constant archaeological supervision with a mechanical 360 excavator. Due to the concrete slab comprising the yard of the garage the initial excavation was carried out using a concrete breaker and a 1m toothed bucket. Once the concrete slab had been removed a 2m ditching bucket was used to excavate the trenches to archaeological levels.
- 2.2.3 All archaeological features and deposits were recorded using OA East's *pro-forma* sheets. Trench locations, plans and sections were recorded at appropriate scales and colour and monochrome photographs were taken of all relevant features and deposits.
- 2.2.4 The site conditions were generally good. The weather was generally dry with good light. The ground was dry.

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### 3 Results

#### 3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 Two trenches were excavated across the site. The results are therefore presented by trench.

#### 3.2 Trench 1

- 3.2.1 Trench 1 was located towards the north-east end of the plot. The trench was 15m long. The upper deposits within the trench were a series of modern made ground, primarily hardcore, overlying the original plough soil, and subsoil layers. The trench contained four features that were investigated (fig. 2 and plate 2). The modern make up had a maximum depth of 0.47m. It was a mix of concrete and compacted builders rubble and hardcore. The medieval plough soil had a maximum depth of 0.20m and was a mid grey-brown silty-sand. The sub soil was a dark red-brown silty-sand which was between 0.20 and 0.40m deep. The trench had a maximum depth of 0.90m.
- 3.2.2 Three of these features proved to be natural depressions in the chalk containing a mid red-brown sandy clay similar in form to the subsoil.
- 3.2.3 The fourth feature was a ditch (**008**). **008** was a 'V' shaped ditch 1.9m wide by 0.76m deep. A single large section of the ditch was excavated. The ditch contained two fills. The lower fill (007) was light grey-brown silty-sand. This fill was derived from a natural accumulation of material within the base of the ditch, infillingfrom the western edge, which may suggest that a bank was located on this side; no further evidence was seen to support this.
- 3.2.4 The main fill (006) was a light grey-brown silty-sand. The upper level of this context appeared to represent a tertiary accumulation derived from the overlying plough soil (fig. 4 and plate 1).

#### 3.3 Trench 2

3.3.1 Trench 2 was 20m long and was devoid of archaeological features. Trench 2 contained a large deposit of modern made ground and concrete approximately 0.40m deep that was placed directly on the earlier plough soil. It contained two natural depressions similar in form to those investigated in trench 1. The natural features both contained a red-brown sandy-clay deposit (fig. 2 and plate 3). The trench was a maximum depth of 0.80m. The modern made ground was 0.40m deep and was composed of a layer of concrete c.0.20m deep on top of compressed hardcore. The medieval plough soil was a mid grey-brown sandy-silt with a maximum depth of 0.20m. The subsoil was a mid red-brown sandy-clay with a maximum depth of 0.20m.

### 3.4 Finds Summary

- 3.4.1 Three struck flints were recovered from the excavations. Two of these were found within the lower fill of ditch **008** in trench 1. Both of these were secondary flakes, most likely struck using a soft hammer. Both of the flakes exhibited some patina.
- 3.4.2 A single struck flint was recovered from within the top of one of the natural features in trench 2. The flake is likely to be a core rejuvenation flake potentially from a blade core and of early neolithic date. The flake had developed a much stronger patina than those derived from the ditch.

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# 3.5 Environmental Summary

- 3.5.1 Two fragments of very poorly preserved animal bone were recovered from **008**. The fragments were unidentifiable mammalian shaft fragments which had undergone severe diagenisis, due to the alkaline conditions. This has resulted in the loss of all but the mineral content and making them unsuitable for carbon dating.
- 3.5.2 Following consultation with OA East's environmental officer, and with reference to the environmental results obtained from similar ditches in the two evaluations/excavations to the south, it was decided that bulk sampling of the ditch fill would not be advantageous.

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### 4 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

### 4.1 Trench 1

- 4.1.1 The single archaeological feature recorded was a relatively large V shaped ditch within trench 1. .
- 4.1.2 The size and form of the ditch is very similar to those found by Cessford and Mortimer and Mortimer (2004, 2006) and may reflect part of the same sequence. In particular the ditch is on the same orientation as one located by Cessford and Mortimer beneath the current police station (2004).
- 4.1.3 The location, the form and fills, the dearth of finds material and the association with the previously located and dated field systems to the south of the site suggest that ditch **008** is part of the same middle Bronze Age field and enclosure system. However, the ditch is undated and no direct link with the previous excavation can be made (fig. 3).

# 4.2 Significance

4.2.1 The results suggest that part of the middle Bronze Age field system identified within earlier excavations (Cessford and Mortimer, Mortimer 2004, 2006) was uncovered and that the system is likely to extend to the north of the earlier sites, behind the police station, into the area of Moules Garage and potentially beyond this to the north.

#### 4.3 Recommendations

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

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# APPENDIX A. TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS AND CONTEXT INVENTORY

Trench 1							
General de	escription	1			Orientation	1	E-W
Trench comprised of layers of modern made ground and hard standing, soil and subsoil overlying chalk natural. A single ditch was cut into the chalk.					Avg. depth	(m)	0.44
					Width (m)		2.10
					Length (m)	ı	37.70
Contexts							
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	d	ate
1	Layer	-	0.47	Made ground and hard standing	-		-
2	Layer	-	0.68	Topsoil	-		-
3	Layer	-	0.96	Subsoil	-		-
4	Fill	0.59	0.17	Fill of cut 005	-	-	
5	Cut	0.59	0.17	Cut of natural feature	-	-	
6	Fill	-	0.5	Upper fill of Ditch 008	-	-	
7	Fill	-	0.28	Lower fill of ditch 008	2xstruck flint	-	
8	Cut	1.9	0.76	Cut of ditch	-	Potentially Bronze age	
Trench 2							
General de	escription	1			Orientation	ı	ENE-WSW
					Avg. depth (m) Width (m)		0.8m
				s. Consisted of layers overlying chalk natural			2m
		9,			Length (m)	l	20m
Contexts		_			_		
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds date		ate
9	Layer	-	0.4	Made ground and hard standing			
10	Layer	-	0.2	Plough Soil		Potentiall	y Medieval
11	Layer	-	0.2	Subsoil	1x struck flint		

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# APPENDIX B. BIBLIOGRAPHY

Cessford, C. and Mortimer, R. (2004) Sawston Police Station, Sawston: An Archaeological Evaluation and Watching Brief. CAU Report No. 596

Mortimer, R. (2006) Bronze Age Enclosure on land at rear of 16-20 Cambridge Road, Sawston, Cambridgeshire (the police station site), CCC AFU Report Number 831.

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# APPENDIX C. OASIS REPORT FORM

All fields are required unless they are not applicable.

Project De	etails								
OASIS Num	nber oxi	fordar3-109631							
Project Nam	Archaeological Evaluation of the Former Moules Garage, Sawston, Cambridgeshire								
Project Dates (fieldwork) Start 06-09-2011						Finish	07-09-	-2011	
Previous We	ork (by O	A East)	No			Future	Work	Unknown	
Project Refe	erence Co	odes							
Site Code	SAWFMG1	11		Planni	ng App.	No.	S/	/1244/11	
HER No.	ECB3658			Relate	d HER/	OASIS N	0.		
Type of Proj	ject/Tech	niques Use	d						
Prompt		Direction from	ւ Local Planning	g Authority	- PPS 5				
Developmen	t Type	Urban Comm	ercial						
Please sel	ect all te	chniques	used:						
Aerial Photo	ography - int	erpretation	Grab-Sa	mpling			□R	emote Operated Vehi	cle Survey
Aerial Photo	ography - ne	•w	Gravity-0	Core			X S	ample Trenches	
Annotated S	Sketch		Laser Sc	anning		Survey/Recording Of Fabric/Struct			abric/Structure
Augering			Measure	d Survey			☐ Targeted Trenches		
Dendrochro	nological Su	ırvey	Metal De	etectors			T	est Pits	
☐ Documenta	ry Search		Phospha	ite Survey			T	opographic Survey	
Environmen	ntal Sampling	g	Photogra	ammetric S	Survey	urvey Vibro-core			
☐ Fieldwalking	9		Photogra	aphic Surv	vey			l Site Visit)	
Geophysica	l Survey		Rectified	l Photogra	phy				
Monument	Types/Si	gnificant Fi	nds & Their	r Period	s				
			ent Type Thesa o features/finds					DA Object type	Thesaurus
Monument	·	Period			Object			Period	
Ditch		Bronze A	ge -2.5k to -700	0				Select period	
		Select pe	eriod					Select period	
		Select pe	eriod					Select period	
Project Lo	ocation								
County	Cambridge	eshire			Site Ac	ddress (in	cludin	g postcode if pos	sible)
District	South Can	nbridgeshire			28 Can	nbridge Roa	ad, (Moi	ules Garage), Sawstor	า
Parish	Sawston								
HER	CCC Store	es Lambridge							
Study Area	0.14 hecta	ires			Nation	al Grid Re	eferen	rce <sub>TL 4849 4996</sub>	



		OA EAST	<b>-</b>			
Organisation	ingtor					
Project Brief Orig		Kasia Gd				
Project Design O	riginator	S. Henley	/			
Project Manager		Richard N	Mortimer			
Supervisor		Anthony	Haskins			
Project Archi	ves					
Physical Archive			Digital A		Paper Arc	chive
CCC Stores Lambrid	lge		OA East		CCC Stores	s Lambridge
SAWFMG11			SAWFMG		SAWFMG1	1
Archive Content	s/Media				<u> </u>	
	Physical Contents	Digital Contents	Paper Contents	Digital Me	dia	Paper Media
Animal Bones				☐ Database		Aerial Photos
Ceramics				☐ GIS		Context Sheet
Environmental				☐ Geophysic	cs	Correspondence
Glass						Diary
Human Bones					ıs	☐ Drawing
Industrial				☐ Moving Im	nage	Manuscript
Leather				☐ Spreadshe	eets	□ Мар
Metal				☐ Survey		Matrices
Stratigraphic				☐ Text		Microfilm
Survey				☐ Virtual Re	ality	Misc.
Textiles						Research/Notes
Wood						Photos
Worked Bone						Plans
Worked Stone/Lithic	$\boxtimes$					Report
None						Sections
Other						Survey



Drawing Conventions					
P	rlans				
Limit of Excavation					
Sondages/Machine Strip					
Intrusion/Truncation					
Illustrated Section	S.14				
Archaeological Deposit					
Excavated Slot					
Natural Feature					
Cut Number	118				
5	Sections				
Limit of Excavation					
Cut					
Cut-Conjectured					
Deposit Horizon					
Deposit Horizon - Conjectured					
Intrusion/Truncation					
Top Surfacel					
Break in Section/ Limit of Section Drawing					
Cut Number	118				
Deposit Number	117				
Ordnance Datum	18.45m OD ⊼				
Inclusions	G				

Convention Key

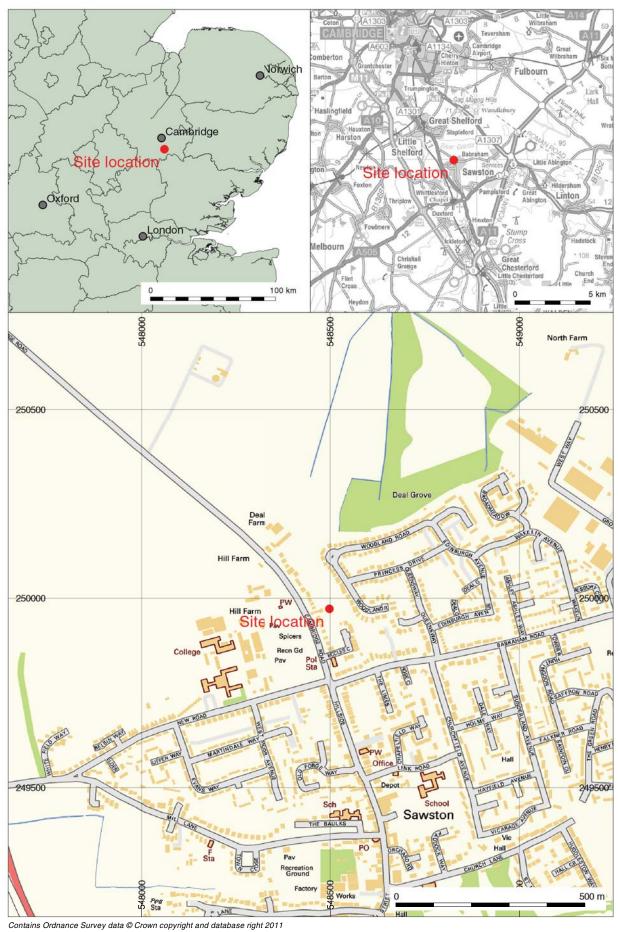


Figure 1: Site location





Figure 2: Trench plan, showing development area



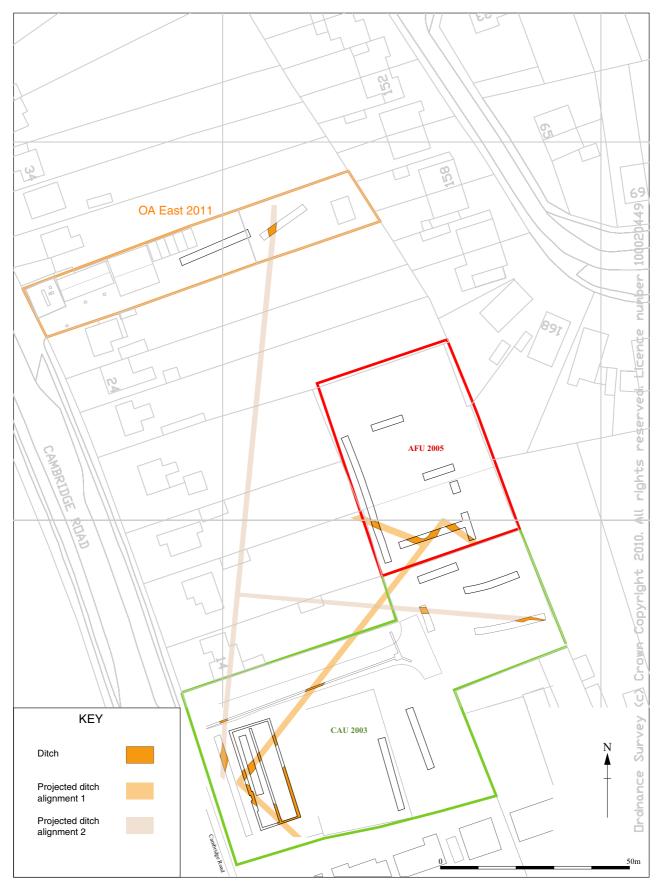


Figure 3: Trench plan with previous excavations and ditch alignments



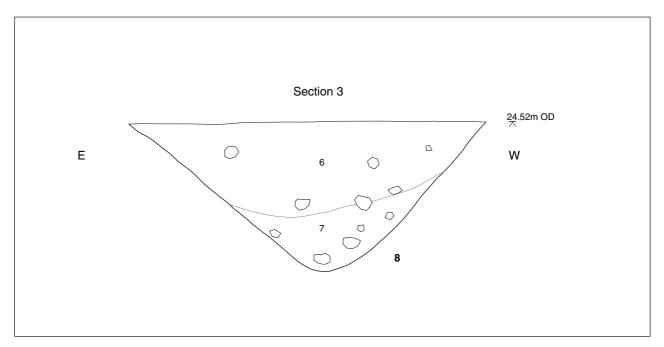


Figure 4: Section of Ditch 008



Plate 1: Section of Ditch 008





Plate 1: Overview of Trench 1



Plate 2: Overview of Trench 2



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