

aberdeen3-34973_1

Summary In August 2007, Mr Harry McNab of Bancon Developments Ltd, commissioned Alison Cameron of Aberdeen City Council Archaeology Unit to conduct an archaeological evaluation on the site of a proposed development at Stoneywood Terrace, Aberdeen. No archaeological features were discovered during the evaluation; however, it was not possible to evaluate the western edge of site (the area of greatest archaeological potential) due to the presence of a grove of mature beech trees. This report recommends that the clients notify Aberdeen City Council Archaeology Unit prior to any future groundworks within this area, to allow an evaluation trench to be dug (if appropriate) to determine the possible location of the Aberdeenshire canal.. 1. Introduction and Background

aberdeen3-35013_1

Summary In February 2007, Grampian Developments Ltd commissioned Aberdeen City Council Archaeology Unit to carry out an Archaeological Watching Brief on the site of a proposed development at Caberstone House, 47 Belmont Street, Aberdeen. All groundworks on site were carried out prior to an archaeologist being present in contravention of The town and Country Planning (Scotland) Act 1997(1) and The Specification for Archaeological Watching Brief set out by the Keeper of Archaeology, Aberdeen City Council (February 2007). An archaeologist attended site in a remedial capacity and located no evidence for the existence or survival of any significant archaeological features. 1. Introduction and Background

aberdeen3-38233_1

Summary This specification gives an outline of the archaeological value of this site and indicates the works which will be required to ensure that any surviving archaeological deposits are protected and recorded. 1.0 Site Location and Description

albionar1-14063_1

Non-Technical Summary Huntingdon DC has granted planning consent (00/01585/OUT) to Bedfordia Developments Ltd for re-development of land at Grove Lane, Ellington, Cambridgeshire, NGR TL164/721. An archaeological condition on the consent requires a programme of works prior to development, to allow an evaluation of the archaeological potential of the site and inform any possible mitigation strategies. The County Planning Archaeologist issued a brief for an evaluation comprising an archaeological desk-based assessment, the re-plotting and analysis of relevant aerial photographs and trial trench excavation. Its aims were to determine the date, character and extent of any archaeological remains within the development area. The evaluation was undertaken by Albion Archaeology on behalf of Bedfordia Developments Ltd. The archaeological desk-based assessment and re-plotting of the aerial photographs and their assessment revealed the development area to be within an historic landscape largely dominated by the evidence of medieval fields and cultivation terraces associated with the medieval village of Ellington 200m to the south. However, they did not demonstrate the presence of archaeological deposits within the development area. A programme of extensive trial trenching failed to identify any significant archaeological deposits. The trial trenches revealed modern features and deposits associated with levelling up of the land to the north of Ellington Brook, dredged material from the brook to the south of Ellington Brook and make-up layers associated with the depot site at the north of the development area. It is possible that the site has been used exclusively for pasture in the past, as it is in the present, due to its susceptibility to flooding. Albion Archaeology

albionar1-14063_1

SUMMARY This assessment of aerial photographs examined an area of some 5.45 hectares (centred TL164721) and its environs in order to identify and accurately map archaeological and natural features. No pre-medieval features were identified in the Study Area during examination of aerial photographs. Nothing of archaeological origin was apparent at the SMR sites north of the A14. Low scarps remain from former land division immediately south of the Development Area. These may remain from recent (post-medieval) changes or indicate earlier settlement traces. Ridge and furrow has been recorded in many fields in the Study Area. Much was earthwork-in-pasture in 1945 but has been levelled as fields have been converted to arable use. Two small patches of ridge and furrow were identified in the northern part of the Development Area. Areas of hand-dug quarrying have been identified and mapped and one may account for a site in the SMR. It has been noted that crops on clay soils, as in the Development Area, are poor respondents to sub surface features such as archaeological ditches. Ridge and furrow also has the ability to mask any such features. Thus the air photo evidence may be incomplete for the Ellington area. The Development Area was flooded on photographs taken in 1981. Photo interpretation and mapping was at 1:2500 level in one area only with the remainder being mapped/sketched at 1:10000 level. Report No: 2003/13 56 \0313Elli.doc Â© Air Photo Services 2003 56 GROVE LANE, ELLINGTON, TL164721, CAMBRIDGESHIRE: AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHIC ASSESSMENT

albionar1-14198_1

Non-Technical Summary In January 2005 Albion Archaeology undertook an archaeological field evaluation on land north and north-west of Great Barford, Bedfordshire. The work was undertaken on behalf of The Bedfordshire and River Ivel Internal Drainage Board in advance of the groundworks required as part of the construction of a flood attenuation scheme. The scheme comprised three areas FE 1, FE 2 and FE 3 (Figure 2) alongside two water courses. All three areas were evaluated in order to establish the extent and condition of any archaeological remains located within them. The intention was to characterise them and to allow their importance to be assessed. The evaluation has provided the necessary information to allow an appropriate mitigation strategy to be developed. Flood Embankment 1 (FE 1) FE 1 was located approximately 300m west of Green End, Great Barford. It is c.1ha in extent and is centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) TL 1166 5262. It lies at c.40m Above Ordnance Datum (AOD). Flood Embankment 2 (FE 2) FE 2 was located approximately 200m north of Great Barford. It is c.0.9ha in extent and is centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) TL 1267 5304. It lies at c.30 to 40m AOD. Flood Embankment 3 (FE 3) FE 3 was located approximately 100m north of Great Barford. It is c.0.9ha in extent and is centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) TL 1260 5274. It lies at c.30 to 40m AOD. An assessment of the HER and recent archaeological work indicated that archaeological remains exist within relatively close proximity to FE 1, FE 2 and FE 3. As a result, it was considered possible that remains dating to the prehistoric, Roman, and particularly the medieval periods could be encountered within these areas. A total of seven trenches were opened. Archaeological features were revealed in two: a medieval or post-medieval furrow in Trench 5, FE 1 and two pits, two postholes and a ditch terminal dating to the middle Saxon period (c.8th - 9th century AD) in Trench 3, FE 3. The previously unknown settlement remains in Trench 3 may be related to several, as yet undated, sub-rectangular enclosures identified on aerial photographs (HER16750). They have the potential to contribute to regional research objectives relating to the pattern and nature of settlement during this period. Albion Archaeology

albionar1-14438_1

Non-Technical Summary Albion Archaeology was commissioned by Mouchel Property Services, to undertake an archaeological evaluation of the site of a proposed car park extension on the area immediately to the west of Grey's House residential school, Manor Drive, Kempston. The site is situated at the western edge of the suburb of Kempston, Bedford, centred on National Grid Reference TL (5/2) 0272 4761. Situated at the edge of the built-up area, on higher ground overlooking a meander in the River

Great Ouse, the site is located on gently sloping ground at c.30m above Ordnance Datum. The adjacent area contains evidence of human activity extending from the Mesolithic to the post-medieval period. The site is close to Kempston Manor, which during archaeological investigations in the mid 1990s, revealed evidence of Saxon-Norman structures and boundaries. Archaeological investigations in this area have also revealed evidence of substantial dumps of modern material, which have been used to raise the level of the ground. However, both the extent and thickness of such material is very variable. In response to the pre-application planning enquiry the Assistant County Archaeological Officer advised that the site was in an archaeologically sensitive location, and that insufficient information was available to determine the impact of the proposal. In order to address this, a Brief was issued for an archaeological evaluation to determine the location, extent, nature and preservation of any remains, utilising a programme of trial excavation. In response Albion formulated a Project Design, which defined the scope and nature of the project. This was approved by the Assistant County Archaeological Officer, prior to the commencement of work. At the time of the evaluation the area of approximately 440 square metres was under grass. This grass was subdivided into two areas by a pathway leading to Grey's House. The larger southern area was defined by a hedge to the west and car park with associated brick garages to the south. The grassed area was undulating, being approximately 0.5m lower than Manor Drive immediately beyond the hedge. The second area of grass was defined by the drive to the west and a car park to the north. Trial excavation of the site was undertaken on 22nd October 2002. In accordance with the approved trenching proposal, a single trench 11.5m long was opened across the southern grassed area. Immediately below the turf and topsoil horizon a cable duct was exposed, which truncated compact dumps of modern building debris. The debris included brick fragments, glass shards and plastic. At the ends of the trench, test pits were excavated through this material in order to investigate the thickness. This revealed between 0.4 and 0.55m of modern deposits, directly above undisturbed natural strata. This would indicate that as part of a construction programme, probably associated with building the school, the ground level was reduced to the undisturbed natural strata. Then dumps of building debris were used to raise the ground level. The area was then landscaped, with topsoil and turf being laid directly onto the undulating upper boundary of the building debris. The site archive, which contains all records of the project (Project number GHK 861), is currently held at St Mary's Church. It will eventually be transferred to Bedford Museum, under Accession Number BEDFM 2002/118. It is essential that the above summary is read in conjunction with the main body of the report. Albion Archaeology

albionar1-15114_1

Non-Technical Summary Arnold White Estates intend to develop land for residential use at potential development area H17, part of the Southern Leighton Buzzard Urban Expansion. In advance of a planning application, Hives Partnership Planning (on behalf of Arnold White Estates) and South Bedfordshire District Council (Local Planning Authority) prepared a Consultation Draft Development Brief. As the local planning authority's archaeological adviser, Bedfordshire County Council's Archaeological Officer (AO) issued a brief (BCC 2004a), outlining a programme of archaeological work. This consisted of archaeological field evaluation comprising geophysics and trial trenching, and the subsequent implementation of an agreed programme of archaeological investigation and recording (if required). The AO also issued a brief for the evaluation (BCC 2004b). Arnold White Estates commissioned Albion Archaeology to undertake this archaeological field evaluation, and to prepare a report (this document) on the results. A Project Design was written on the basis of the brief (Albion Archaeology 2005a). The development area is c.17 hectares in size. It is located between the A505 and the southern fringes of Leighton Buzzard, centred on NGR SP 9261 2353. The land is at an average height of c.90m to c.95m aOD. At the time of the evaluation, the land comprised rough grassland and the buildings/yards of Grovebury Farm. The underlying geology of the area is predominately gault clay with pockets of boulder clay and glacial gravels. The development area is located in a landscape containing archaeological remains of various periods. This information has been summarized in a desk-based assessment (Albion Archaeology 2005b). The Theedway (HER 10843), a Saxo-Norman (or earlier) routeway, borders the northern part of the development area. Several Roman burial urns have been discovered to the west, (HER 10725, 10727 and 10728), as well as a few Roman pottery sherds (HER

1405) within the development area. Remnants of medieval ridge and furrow field systems still exist in and around the development area. The evaluation has revealed that the central part of the development area contains significant, regionally important remains, first identified during the geophysical survey. Trial trenching has shown that these remains are generally well preserved. The survival of small features such as postholes indicates that the degree of truncation is less than would be expected on a field subject to modern ploughing. The remains are likely to represent part of a late Bronze Age/early Iron Age field system. No evidence was found for settlement, although the presence of pottery sherds suggests such activity within the vicinity. Field systems of this type and date are relatively rare in this region and the remains are considered to be of regional significance. No significant archaeological remains were found in the western and eastern parts of the development area. Albion Archaeology

albionar1-15191_1

Summary A geophysical (magnetometer) survey comprising magnetic scanning followed by selected detailed survey was carried out at the proposed site of a cemetery extension at Butterfield, north-east of Luton. Areas of enhanced magnetic response were identified during the scanning phase and subsequently confirmed by the detailed survey. The broad and discontinuous nature of these anomalies suggests the cause is more likely to be geological rather than archaeological. These areas of natural magnetic enhancement are relatively strong and therefore potentially could mask weaker responses from underlying archaeological features. However, no anomalies of a probable archaeological nature have been identified. Authorised for distribution by: © WYAS 2005 Archaeological Services WYAS PO Box 30, Nepshaw Lane South, Morley, Leeds LS27 0UG Vale Cemetery Extension, Butterfield, near Luton, Bedfordshire Archaeological Services WYAS Geophysical Survey

albionar1-15196_1

Non-Technical Summary Between April and June 2005 Albion Archaeology undertook an archaeological field evaluation at Home Farm, Cranfield, Bedfordshire on behalf Persimmon Homes (Midland) Ltd. The development area is c.16.56 hectares in size and lies only 150m south of the High Street & Court Road junction (the historic centre of Cranfield) and immediately south of the parish church (St Peter and St Paul's church). Several significant sites dating to the medieval period border the development area, and two conjectured boundaries for medieval settlement cores actually intersect the north-western and south-eastern parts of it. As a result Bedfordshire County Council's Archaeological Officer (CAO) issued a brief (BCC 2004a), outlining a three-staged approach to the programme of archaeological work: Stage I archaeological field evaluation. Stage II appraisal of the results of the archaeological field evaluation. Stage III implementation of an agreed programme of archaeological investigation and recording (if required, following completion of Stage II). This report presents the results of Stage I of the above programme. A geophysical survey followed by the opening of a total of thirty-six trenches was implemented in order to complete the Stage I works. The report will enable the Local Planning Authority and the CAO to carry out Stage II of the programme of archaeological work. The evaluation has demonstrated that the development area contains archaeological remains, of regional significance, dating from the Iron Age, Roman, Saxo-Norman and medieval periods. In particular there is evidence for Iron Age settlement, agricultural and funerary activity, Roman settlement activity, non-specific Saxo-Norman activity and medieval settlement activity. A number of less significant post-medieval and modern features were also identified. Two undated inhumations were also identified. These are thought to be early prehistoric in date and are of regional significance. Albion Archaeology

albionar1-15196_1

INTRODUCTION

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1 SUMMARY OF RESULTS As expected most features were discovered in Area 1, some of which may be of archaeological significance. Positive linear anomalies and some positive and negative areas were found which may be caused by buried cut features and banks and two discrete positive responses were also picked up that may be caused by isolated pits. Positive linear anomalies and some positive and negative areas were also found in Area 2 although the overall activity of the area was lower than that of the other areas. Some negative linear anomalies have been highlighted in Area 3, these may be caused by banks of possible archaeological origin. 2 INTRODUCTION

albionar1-15199_1

Non-Technical Summary In July 2004 Albion Archaeology undertook an archaeological field evaluation on Land at Victoria Allotments, West Street, Dunstable, Bedfordshire on behalf of Dunstable Town Council. The aim was to establish the extant and condition of any archaeological remains located within the study area in advance of a planning application to extend the boundaries of the current cemetery. The evaluation would also allow an appropriate mitigation strategy to be developed. The site lay close to the historic core of Dunstable. A small Roman town, known as Durocobravis, existed at this location and developed at the crossroads of a Roman road known as Watling Street and a prehistoric routeway known as the Icknield Way. The intersection of these two routes undoubtedly made Dunstable a strategically important location for settlement and trade during all periods. Three trenches were opened comprising a total area 72.10m². Trench 1 was located within a grass verge located immediately adjacent to West Street (Figures 1 and 2) a short distance north-east of the existing cemetery. Trenches 2 and 3 were placed in grassed area in the north-eastern part of the cemetery (Figures 1 and 2). Within Trench 1 a series of wheel ruts were recorded, indicating the presence of a well rutted track or road which had formerly existed at this location. It is suggested that these are likely to be the remains of part of the Icknield Way which is believed to have been located along the same line as modern-day West Street. Therefore, the existence of wheel ruts on this site has added significance. Trench 2 contained a ditch from which an unabraded sherd of early Roman pottery was recovered. On this basis it is suggested that this ditch may have lined the Icknield way during the Roman period. Trench 3 contained no significant archaeological features. This evaluation has been extremely valuable in identifying a likely section of the Icknield Way, one of the oldest communication routes in Britain. By so doing it has augmented our overall knowledge of this route and its relationship with the town of Dunstable. Albion Archaeology

albionar1-15366_1

Non-Technical Summary A pre-application enquiry was made by Bedford Borough Council regarding construction of a new access route into St Paul's Churchyard, St Paul's Square, Bedford. This will involve works in and adjacent to the churchyard including the removal of a large mound of unknown origin. A brief was issued by Bedfordshire County Council's County Archaeological Officer (BCC's CAO), recognising that further information on the mound and the stratigraphy of the churchyard was required. Albion Archaeology was subsequently commissioned by Bedford Design Group to undertake the evaluation of the site, and to prepare a report on the results. St Paul's Churchyard is located in the middle of St Paul's Square in the centre of the historic core of Bedford c.100m north of the river Great Ouse. The development area is centred at National Grid Reference (NGR) TL 0498 4970. Numerous excavations and discoveries of archaeological material have been made within the immediate vicinity spanning the prehistoric to post-medieval periods. Two trenches were excavated: one across the mound and one within the footprint of the proposed new access route into the churchyard. Trench 1 revealed several deposits which collectively made up the mound. Artefactual material recovered from these indicated that the

mound was formed during the 19th century. A large limestone slab was also observed beneath the mound. Five graves thought to date to the 18th and 19th centuries were observed in Trench 2. These were sealed by a topsoil layer and truncated a relatively thick layer of

albionar1-15531_1

Non-Technical Summary Following receipt of an invitation to tender from CgMs Consulting (CgMs 2004); Albion Archaeology was commissioned in September 2004 by Edmund Nuttall Capita - Symonds to undertake this archaeological evaluation on land within the corridor of the A428 Caxton to Hardwick Improvement Scheme in Cambridgeshire. Albion's Project Design stipulated a strategy for the implementation of a programme of archaeological works within the road improvement corridor. It outlined a four-staged approach to the evaluation: Stage I Fieldwalking survey (non-intrusive evaluation) Stage II Geophysical survey (non-intrusive evaluation) Stage III Trial trenching (intrusive evaluation) Stage IV - Appraisal of the results of the archaeological field evaluation The results of the non-intrusive evaluation (Stages I and II) have been fully described elsewhere (Albion Archaeology 2004). In summary, these stages were used to define Areas of Archaeological evidence (AAE) which have been targeted during the intrusive evaluation (Stage III). The archaeological potential of 'blank' areas has been targeted using arrayed trenches. The intrusive evaluation was completed between June and July 2005. As a result, ten AAE have been identified as worthy of further consideration during the formulation of a mitigation strategy to be undertaken in advance of construction work. Seven of the AAE lie on land which had been identified as having archaeological potential during the non-intrusive evaluation. Two AAE were identified on land which had not previously shown any signs of having archaeological potential. One AAE lies on land occupied by the existing A428; this was not subject to any evaluative work, although its potential is briefly discussed within this document. The Areas of Archaeological Significance are as follows: AAE 1 Caxton Gibbett (Area A, Field 2). Undated Field system. One ditch contained Roman pottery sherds. AAE 2 Land west of Bourn Airfield (Wessex Evaluation, Fields 10 and 11). Iron Age enclosure and associated pit. AAE 3 Bourn Airfield (Area C, Field 12). Ditches containing Roman pottery sherds. AAE 4 Land west of Childerley Gate (Area D, Field 14). Post-medieval moat. AAE 5 - Land east of Childerley Gate (Area D, Field 16). Roman enclosures, associated pits and ditches. AAE 6 Land south-west of Scotland Farm (Area D, Field 17). Flint bearing colluvium. AAE 7 Land south of Scotland Farm (Area D, Field 18). Iron Age enclosures and associated remains. AAE 8 Land north-west of Hardwick (Area E, Field 19). Late Bronze Age/ early Iron Age pit containing burnt deposit. AAE 9 - Land north of Hardwick (Area E, Field 19). Flint bearing colluvium. AAE 10 Land north-east of Bourn Airfield (within the existing A428). Possible route of Roman road, remains of which may be preserved below the 20th century road. Albion Archaeology

albionar1-15531_3

Non-Technical Summary In September and October 2004 Albion Archaeology undertook a non-intrusive archaeological field evaluation (fieldwalking and geophysical survey) on land within the footprint of the A428 Caxton to Hardwick Improvement Scheme in Cambridgeshire. The work represents the completion of the non-intrusive evaluation of the scheme. It has, in turn, allowed the design of a trial trenching strategy for the intrusive evaluation, which will be implemented at the beginning of 2005. The scheme lies within a landscape rich in archaeological remains. Extensive previous research into its archaeological and historical background had been undertaken (Oxford Archaeology 2002). The results of previous fieldwork, including open area excavation (Wessex Archaeology 2002, 2003) and a watching brief (Kenney 2000) were also taken into account in this study of the scheme's archaeological potential. Through a consideration of all sources of evidence, it has been possible to define six areas of archaeological significance (AAS). These include prehistoric enclosures, a putative Bronze Age round barrow, a Romano-British enclosure and a medieval / post-medieval moated site. The AAS will be targeted during the forthcoming intrusive evaluation. A trial trenching strategy has been agreed between CgMs

Consulting and Albion Archaeology. From field to field the trial trenching sample w vary from c.3% to 5%. Trench locations have been determined in one of two ways: • Targeted trenches, specifically located to test and further characterise the AAS. • Arrayed trenches, aligned at right angles to one another, to test areas which (on current evidence) appear to be devoid of archaeological remains. Albion Archaeology

albionar1-15531_3

Summary A geophysical evaluation comprising magnetic scanning followed by selected detailed survey was undertaken at locations along the route of the proposed upgrade of the A428 between Caxton and Hardwick in Cambridgeshire. Approximately 40 hectares was scanned with the subsequent detailed survey covering 6 hectares in nine separate blocks. Discrete anomalies and areas of magnetic enhancement as well as linear anomalies were identified during the scanning and the benefits of such a programme have again been demonstrated by the location of two, previously unknown, enclosures during the subsequent detailed survey. Most of the remaining anomalies were interpreted as having an agricultural origin being caused by ploughing, field drains or recently removed field boundaries. An archaeological origin for some of the discrete areas of enhancement, particularly adjacent to the existing road, cannot be ruled out. Authorised for distribution

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albionar1-16326_1

Non-Technical Summary The Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (RSPB) have recently been upgrading the facilities on their reserve at The Lodge, Sandy, Bedfordshire. This has included work on the central office complex as well as the surrounding landscape. As part of these works there is a strong desire to improve understanding of the local setting and environmental/cultural history of both the reserve and the surrounding area. As a first stage in this process, English Heritage (EH) undertook an analytical earthwork survey of the later prehistoric enclosure (hillfort) of Galley Hill (Scheduled Ancient Monument 445). This survey revealed new information about the earthworks preserved within the hillfort and about the possible existence of earlier earthworks which may have preceded the later prehistoric monument. In order to investigate these issues further, EH and RSPB commissioned Albion Archaeology to carry out an archaeological field evaluation and prepare a report on the results (this document). The information obtained from the evaluation will also help to inform any future proposals for further archaeological investigation of the monument. The hillfort lies in the south-western corner of The Lodge RSPB reserve near Sandy, Bedfordshire. It occupies a very prominent location at the southern edge of a well defined spur of land projecting in a south-western extension from a broad flat-topped plateau. The interior of the monument has been cleared of trees. However, it is surrounded on all sides by dense coniferous woodland. The evaluation has been successful in significantly augmenting knowledge and understanding of the use of Galley Hill, both before and after construction of the hillfort. All three of the original research aims set for the investigation were achieved: • Could we identify the original entrance to the hillfort? Trench 1 successfully identified the entrance. It is located in the northern perimeter of the monument. The entrance is c.3m wide and therefore would have allowed the passage of both pedestrians and carts. • What was the date and function of earthwork in the centre of the monument? The remains of a ditch, bank and associated pit and postholes were recorded in Trench 2. The ditch was aligned NW-SE, the pit and postholes NE-SW. These not only demonstrate the excellent standard of preservation within the monument, they also suggest that evidence of internal sub-divisions, possible entrance ways and structural remains are preserved within the interior of the monument. • Could we find traces of an earlier monument (precursor) to the main hillfort? Yes. The borehole survey successfully identified the existence of a large cut feature in the location predicted by the earlier earthwork survey. Further Albion Archaeology

albionar1-16331_1

Non-Technical Summary Bedfordshire County Council has granted planning permission (2005/39) for alterations and an extension to form a new classroom and music rooms at Leighton Middle School. Leighton Middle School lies in an archaeologically sensitive area, at the western end of the historic core of Leighton Buzzard within the town centre Conservation Area. It is bounded by Bridge Street to the north and Church Square to the east. During April 2006 Albion Archaeology carried out a programme of fieldwork on the site of the new classroom to mitigate the archaeological impact of the development. A series of post-medieval/modern remains were recorded within the development area. These consist of land boundaries marked by ditches, walls and (probably) wooden post-built fences. Rubbish pits, cobbled surfaces and a small brick-built structure were also recorded. The development area lies a short distance south of an important post-medieval/modern road. This was lined with houses and business premises making the site of the new classroom an ideal location for backyard activities such as garden plots and the digging of rubbish pits. Apart from a single sherd of residual medieval pottery, no earlier remains were encountered during the works. Albion Archaeology

albionar1-16377_1

Non-Technical Summary In April 2003 Albion Archaeology was commissioned by Bedford Borough Council to undertake a programme of archaeological observation in St Paul's Square, Bedford. It was necessitated by the groundworks required for the insertion of thirteen safety bollards in the south-eastern corner of the square. The development area is situated on the north side of the town bridge and to the east of St Paul's Church. It is centred at TL 0505 4967. The ground slopes down very gently from north to south and has an average height of about 28.4m aOD. The geology of the site is alluvium and river gravels overlying Oxford Clay. St Paul's Square forms the original nucleus of the historic core of Bedford. It is likely to preserve remains dating from the middle Saxon period to the present day. Although no significant archaeological remains or artefacts were uncovered during the investigations, useful information on the depth of overburden within this area was recorded. A possible former ground surface (potentially post-medieval or earlier in date) was identified at a depth of c.0.90m below present ground level. This in turn sealed earlier deposits, probably derived at least in part from alluvium deposited by the River Great Ouse, albeit altered by human activity. Above the former ground surface were a series of deposits, which probably represent (at least in part) make-up layers for more recent ground surfaces. They may be associated with attempts to level up the southern side of the square, which overall slopes down from north to south towards the river. Albion Archaeology

albionar1-16445_1

Non-Technical Summary In August 2005 Albion Archaeology undertook an archaeological field evaluation by trial trenching on land at St John's Street Bedford. The work was occasioned by a pre-application enquiry, submitted to Bedford Borough Council by Bedford Properties Ltd, regarding a development scheme for a mixture of both commercial and residential refurbishment and new build. The proposed development area lies in Bedford town centre, on the south side of the River Great Ouse, within land currently occupied by Telephone House. The application area is c. 0.72ha in extent and centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) TL 0509 4925. It lies within the bounds of the historical southern burh of Bedford, first described in an Anglo-Saxon Chronicle entry for AD915. However, excavations on the eastern side of St John's Street (Baker et al 1979) suggest that this part of the town may have been occupied from at least the middle Saxon period (6th A, A 8th centuries AD). The evaluation has demonstrated the presence of archaeological features within the footprints of both proposed new buildings and the play area. It has also successfully demonstrated the nature and state of preservation of the deposits within these features. Multiple periods of activity were represented from the Saxo-Norman period to the post-medieval period. The features identified included refuse pits, wells and gravel extraction pits. Deposits within these features contained artefactual material indicative of industrial activity: probably

horn and metal working. In addition, remains were encountered which suggest that the site has been in continuous occupation since the 10th -12th centuries onwards. Preservation of the significant deposits was generally good. This included probable buried topsoil surviving below 1.0m of post-medieval and modern build-up. However, the earliest deposits may have been truncated by gravel quarrying in the western part of the site. Albion Archaeology

albionar1-16875_1

Non-Technical Summary In February 2006 Albion Archaeology carried out an archaeological evaluation, in advance of planning application, on land to the west of Albany Road, Bedford. The work was carried out on behalf The Thomas Christie Trustees. The Site comprises an area of c.0.1 hectares of land centred on NGR TL 0538 4969. At the time of the fieldwork the Site consisted of an enclosed area of grass and small patches of scrub. The Site is located outside the main historic core of Bedford, although it is only c. 60m east of Bedford Castle Mound. Newnham Road, to the west of the Site, is thought to mark the eastern extent of the historic town from Saxon times until the early 19th century. To the south lies the River Great Ouse. Four trial trenches were evenly distributed across the Site. These enabled a full assessment of the potential for surviving remains associated with historical Bedford, in particular activities outside the town limits and next to the river frontage. No remains dating from before the 19th century were found, confirming that the Site lies outside the historic core of the town. The earliest feature was an east-west ditch, which corresponds with a boundary on the 1884 1st edition Ordnance Survey map. It formed the southern boundary of a square enclosure fronting onto Albany Road. The ditch was sealed by a thick dump of orange clay and silt, which was recorded in all four trenches and overlay the original land surface. This material is not derived from local sources and is therefore, likely to have been brought in during building activity along Albany Road around 1900. It probably represents an attempt to raise the ground level to prevent flooding of the new houses. Evidence for modern, small-scale gravel extraction was identified in the form of a possible quarry pit, which was cut through the levelling layer. Albion Archaeology

albionar1-16937_1

Non-Technical Summary Between 22nd and 28th May 2006, Albion Archaeology carried out an archaeological evaluation, in advance of a planning application, on land to the north-west of Willington centred on Grid Reference TL 1015 5010. The work was carried out for Woods Hardwick Planning Ltd on behalf of the Poynter Charitable Trust. The Evaluation Area comprised c.5.9 hectares, though much of this was covered by areas of dense scrub and trees. This restricted the area that could be evaluated to approximately 1.4 hectares, which consisted of grassland with concentrations of shrubs, small trees and clumps of brambles. Various cropmarks of geological and archaeological origin are present within the Evaluation Area and it is set in a complex archaeological landscape consisting of prehistoric ritual sites and Iron Age/Romano-British settlement activity. Traces of early or middle Saxon settlement were recently identified to the south-west of Octagon Farm and a possible medieval moated site is situated to the south-east of the Evaluation Area. The former Bedford to Sandy railway line also runs across the Evaluation Area. Fifteen trial trenches, some targeted on cropmarks, were distributed across the site. They confirmed the presence of an early prehistoric ring ditch that surrounded a probable prehistoric round barrow located on the edge of the south-east side of the Evaluation Area. However, the majority of features revealed appeared to be associated with post-medieval agriculture and land division, such as the numerous furrows and boundary ditches. Evidence of tree and shrub clearance predating the furrows and boundary ditches was also revealed. The location of a former course of the Elstow Brook was identified and correlated with a large cropmark generally orientated south-west to north-east. Albion Archaeology

albionar1-17059_1

Non-Technical Summary Between April 19th and July 14th 2005 Albion Archaeology undertook an archaeological investigation on land off Meadway, Harrold, Bedfordshire. During this period ten groups of footing trenches were excavated to provide foundations for houses and garages. An archaeological evaluation was conducted on the Meadway development area in 1997 (BCAS 1997b and Figure 2, HM 478). This identified that much of the eastern part of the site had been quarried away. However, archaeological structures and deposits survived further to the west. Full excavation of the north central part of the site followed (BCAS 1999 and Figure 2, HM 519). This revealed a high concentration of archaeological evidence including Neolithic burials and a funerary monument, an Iron Age cremation cemetery and evidence of early-mid Saxon occupation. Despite being located between two rich archaeological sites, only one potential archaeological feature ([808]) was observed. This remains undated. This feature was similar in character and morphology to pits recorded during earlier works (Figures 2 and 3). These features were either undated, or of post-medieval or modern date. Albion Archaeology

albionar1-17078_1

Non-Technical Summary In August 2004 Albion Archaeology undertook an archaeological field evaluation on land at Manor Farm, Woburn Road, Marston Moretaine, Bedfordshire on behalf of Peter Farmer, Chartered Architect. The aim was to establish the extent and condition of any archaeological remains located within the study area, to characterise them and to allow their importance to be assessed. The evaluation would also allow an appropriate mitigation strategy to be developed. The study area lies in a landscape rich in archaeological remains dating from the prehistoric, Roman, Saxon and medieval periods. The site is bordered by Morteyne Manor, a Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM11547) to the north-east. Three trial trenches were opened. They were located within the boundaries of the proposed development area on land immediately adjacent to the proposed new housing plots. A total of eight archaeological features were recorded: These consisted of two ditches and three postholes sealed below subsoil deposits. A further three possible post medieval pits were observed cutting through subsoil deposits. None of these excavated features produced any artefactual or ecofactual material. Despite modern disturbance and contamination, the evaluation demonstrated the presence of archaeological features within the study area that were relatively well preserved. The discovery of field boundaries and postholes suggests field subdivision and demarcation perhaps contemporary with Morteyne Manor's adjacent field systems. Further discovery of buried soil horizons adds to the further possibility of good archaeological preservation within the study area. Albion Archaeology

albionar1-18957_1

Non-Technical Summary An archaeological evaluation was conducted in advance of a proposed development within land at St John's Church, St John's Street, Bedford. The study area is located close to the medieval hospital of St John, and within the late Saxon burh of southern Bedford, which is defined by the King's Ditch. Four trenches were sited within the footprint of the proposed building and associated car parking spaces. Two of the trenches contained archaeological features of Saxo- Norman to late medieval date. The features generally survived in the area of higher ground in the northern and central part of the site in the vicinity of an old mulberry tree, around which the proposed church hall is centred. Trench 1 was excavated to a depth of 1.40m and contained a substantial layer of post- medieval made-up ground. Natural geological deposits were only reached in the centre of the trench, at a depth of 1.40m. The southern end of the trench cut the edge of a large pond feature that had been filled with modern demolition rubbish in the last 30 years. Trench 2 was situated within the same pond feature and contained layers of modern debris and brick rubble. It was excavated to a depth of 1.40m. Trench 3 contained archaeological features in its northern and central area. The southern end of the trench revealed the edge of the same pond feature recorded in Trenches 1 and 2. The archaeological features consisted of shallow

irregular pits and gullies that contained pottery of Saxo-Norman and late medieval date. The features may either represent medieval or post-medieval garden or landscape features or are remains of peripheral medieval activity in this area. Trench 4 was situated to investigate the surviving earthworks to the east of the proposed building site. The trench uncovered the remains of a large, pond-like feature, 8.5m in width, demonstrating that the earthworks represent the in-filled remains of medieval ponds in this area. The northern end of the trench contained several archaeological features containing pottery of Saxo-Norman date. The features comprised the remains of pits and ditches and are part of the same activity represented in Trench 3. Trench 5 was excavated by hand in order to investigate the nature and date of the north-south aligned wall within the car park. The trench exposed several courses of the wall below ground level. The nature of the stones and coursing suggests that they represent the foundation for the wall still standing and a piece of 17th -century pottery retrieved from the deposit below the wall indicates a post-medieval date for its foundation. Albion Archaeology

albionar1-19042_1

Non-Technical Summary Martin Grant Homes Ltd have been granted planning permission for a residential development on land off Canon's Close, Wootton. Acting on behalf of the local planning authority, Bedfordshire County Council's County Archaeological Officer advised that the area of the development was archaeologically sensitive. A condition was placed on the planning permission to secure a programme of archaeological investigation. To address the condition, Albion Archaeology was commissioned by Martin Grant Homes Ltd to undertake an archaeological evaluation of the site, with the aim of establishing its archaeological potential. The development area lies on the north-western edge of Wootton village, immediately adjacent to the local cemetery. It comprises an area c.0.69ha in extent and is centred on OS grid reference TL 0045 4558. There is evidence that the land surrounding Wootton village has been a focus of human activity and settlement from the Palaeolithic period to the modern day. The evaluation succeeded in recording the presence of, and demonstrating the relatively low importance of, the limited quantity of archaeological remains within the development area. A series of damaged, medieval ridge and furrow earthworks were present on part of the development area. The sub-surface archaeological remains consisted of a single posthole and a drainage ditch. Both contained residual artefactual material, which did not provide a firm date for either feature. Their stratigraphic position below subsoil suggests they are post-medieval or earlier in date. The ditch may represent a field boundary associated with the ridge and furrow. A series of artefact-bearing colluvial layers were recorded in the northern, lowest lying part of the site. These deposits demonstrate that human activity (possibly manuring) has taken place, probably over several centuries, within, and/or close to, the development area. However, they are considered to be of only low archaeological significance. Albion Archaeology

albionar1-19189_1

Non-Technical Summary In January 2005 Albion Archaeology was commissioned by John Glanfield and Partners, on behalf of the Parochial Church Council, to undertake a programme of archaeological investigation during the construction of a new parish room at the Church of St Peter, Sharnbrook, Bedfordshire. This involved works adjacent to the north wall of the church (Figure 1). A brief had been issued by the Diocesan Archaeological Advisor (DAA) for a scheme of archaeological investigations (DAA 2004). This stated that the archaeological works should include:
• Field evaluation of the churchyard within the footprint of the development.
• Archaeological observation during work undertaken by exhumation contractors and during groundworks required as part of the development.
• Building recording of the upstanding fabric affected by the development.
The Church of St Peter is located in the middle of the village of Sharnbrook, approximately eight miles north of Bedford. The development area is c.150m² and is centred at National Grid Reference (NGR) SP 9935 5958. It lies at c.60m AOD. This programme of observation and evaluation demonstrated that the development area had been subject to significant disturbance due to the excavation and construction of several post-medieval crypts and graves. Despite this, several relatively shallow, unmarked burials were recorded in

"islands" between the post- medieval graves. It is suggested that these shallow graves constitute an earlier, possibly medieval, phase of burial within the churchyard. Building recording of parts of the church affected by the development gave an opportunity to understand the development of the northern part of the building. Observations made during this project supported, and extended, the previous work undertaken at this site (Collett-White unpublished). The main findings were that the original 13th and 14th century building had survived in places, although it had been altered several times. The most noticeable alterations dated to the 17th century and the 20th century. Albion Archaeology

albionar1-19424_1

Non-Technical Summary The South Cambridgeshire Local Plan (adopted February 2004) has allocated a gross area of 4.23ha for residential development at land north of Bannold Road, Waterbeach. Cambridgeshire County Council's Principal Archaeologist had previously indicated that a pre-determination archaeological evaluation would be recommended for any planning application received for the site. A design brief for an archaeological evaluation was issued by the County Archaeology Office. Albion Archaeology was commissioned by Old Road Securities plc to undertake the archaeological evaluation. It comprised a desk-based assessment, followed by trial excavation. The aims of the investigation were to determine the date, character and extent of any archaeological remains within the development area. The desk-based assessment revealed the development area to be on the fringes of the historic core of Waterbeach. Fifteen trial trenches were opened around the periphery of the site. The majority did not contain archaeological deposits. However, two linear gullies (likely to represent Roman enclosure boundaries) were identified in the south- western and south-eastern corners of the site. Albion Archaeology

albionar1-21108_1

Non-Technical Summary Albion Archaeology was commissioned by Mr Salvatore Genovese to undertake an archaeological evaluation of the site at 'The Nurseries', situated at the northern edge of the village of Blunham, Bedfordshire. To support a planning application to Mid Bedfordshire District Council (03/2234) to erect glass houses, with adjacent landscaping comprising a pond, reservoir and tree-planting, the Assistant County Archaeological Officer indicated that because the site is within a sensitive archaeological landscape, further information regarding the nature and significance of the archaeological remains was required. This information was to be gained through a program of archaeological investigation. The site is situated approximately 9km to the east of Bedford, centred on National Grid Reference TL (5/2) 1461 5240. Located at the confluence of the River Great Ouse and River Ivel, the area is generally flat at approximately 21m above Ordnance Datum. Situated to the west of an existing building known as 'The Villa' and associated glass houses, the site is roughly rectangular in plan, measuring up to 330m north-west to south-east by approximately 110m wide; an area of approximately three hectares. The geology of the site consists of river silts and gravels overlying Oxford Clay. As part of the evaluation, a review of documentary evidence and historic maps held by the Bedfordshire Historic Environment Record and Bedfordshire and Luton Record Office was undertaken. A complex series of cropmarks have been identified in the areas to the north and east. The majority of these features seem to form a coherent pattern of enclosures associated with a routeway orientated roughly north- north-east to south-south-west. The nearest cropmarks are the eastern part of a probable rectilinear enclosure with internal sub-divisions. The western continuation of the cropmarks is obscured by 'The Villa' and associated buildings. The only cropmarks detected within the area of the site were a series of wide bands of darker crop growth. The width of these features indicated a probable geological origin. No previously identified archaeological or historic sites are recorded within the limits of the site. The available information, particularly the cropmark information, was utilised to formulate the trenching strategy. The trial excavation stage of the evaluation was undertaken between 25th and 28th October 2004, plus an additional day of work on 5th November. A total of eight trial excavation trenches were opened, revealing considerable spatial variation in the archaeological remains. The eastern part of the site, extending from

the centrally located glass house to the eastern site boundary, contained few archaeological deposits, which were dispersed and undated. In contrast a greater number of features were identified in the west, with the most significant remains being identified in the north-western margin of the site. Evidence for two phases of activity comprising pits and ditches was defined. Although undated by artefacts, at least one element of the later phase, interpreted as a cultivation furrow, would appear to be of medieval or later date, if correctly identified. The features were relatively shallow indicating truncation of the upper elements, probably by agriculture. The orientation of the early ditches in this area contrasts with that of the known cropmarks implying that they are not associated. The apparently confined nature of the activity implies clustering, whereas the known cropmarks indicate an extensive area of activity focussed on a main routeway with possible perpendicular off-shoots. Albion Archaeology

albionar1-23345_1

Non-Technical Summary The excavation of two archaeological trial trenches was carried out by Albion Archaeology at the site of a proposed extension to an existing fishpond at Park Farm, The Rye, Eaton Bray, Bedfordshire. The results of the trenching demonstrated that there were archaeological remains present within the proposed development area. However, these remains appear to comprise agricultural features of post-medieval date and therefore likely to be of limited archaeological significance. Albion Archaeology

albionar1-27508_1

Non-Technical Summary In May 2004 Albion Archaeology was commissioned by the client Geoffrey Millman to undertake a programme of archaeological observation during the excavation of the foundation trenches for a series of alterations and extensions to the existing dwelling at 10 Church Walk, Harrold, Bedfordshire. Because the proposed work had the potential to disturb archaeological deposits, the local planning authority imposed a condition requiring the archaeological monitoring of groundworks for the foundation trenches. The parameters of the work were set out in a brief issued by Bedfordshire County Council's County Archaeological Officer (BCC 2004). The site was centred on SP 9529 5672 c.110m north-west of the parish church of St Peter and c.100m south of the village High Street. It lay at a height of around 46m AOD (Above Ordnance Datum). The underlying geology consisted of argyllic brown earths over fine loams with a substrate of alluvial valley gravels, which in turn overlay solid geology of oolitic limestone. The archaeological monitoring was undertaken between 25th May and 3rd June 2004. During this period all excavations which required monitoring were completed. A mechanical excavator was used to open four separate foundation trenches, one on each side of the existing property. The development area is located within a landscape rich in archaeological remains. Despite modern disturbance to the north and south of the original property a ditch was observed to the east of the house running west- south-west to east-north-east. The ditch was tentatively dated to the Roman period by a single sherd of coarse Roman greyware recovered from within it. The programme of observation and recording successfully demonstrated the presence of archaeological remains, within areas not disturbed by modern building works. This has enhanced our understanding of the distribution of Roman remains within Harrold. The accession number for the site archive is 2004.113. The archive will be kept in secure storage at the offices of Albion Archaeology at St Mary's Church, Bedford until deposition with Bedford Museum. Albion Archaeology

albionar1-27538_1

Non-Technical Summary Albion Archaeology was commissioned by Yelcon Ltd to carry out the archaeological evaluation of c.2754m² of land proposed as the site of a residential development at Manor Farm, Brampton Cambridgeshire. The site is located in the historic core of the village, 100m to the south of the medieval parish church of St Mary Magdalene, and adjacent to a series of ponds and water

channels probably dating to the medieval period. The results of the evaluation indicated the presence of past human activity of possible medieval or post-medieval date located towards the far north of the proposed development area. To the centre of the site, large, deep but undated features possibly representing further medieval ponds were found. Subsoil ('B' horizon) deposits were found only in the north of the site, indicating the potential for good preservation of archaeological remains in this area. Elsewhere, overburden comprised levelling and demolition deposits of modern rubbish and building rubble up to 0.70m thick. The greatest impact from any proposed construction works on archaeological remains was concluded to be most likely in the north of the development area, where remains associated with settlement activity was identified beneath intact protective subsoil deposits. Albion Archaeology

albionar1-27538_1

Summary contents of flot Summary of contents of 5.6mm residue 1 (308) [310] Grain c.20, seeds 1, snails 5, wood charcoal c.10 Animal bone 5, wood charcoal 1, fired clay 1 2 (309) [312] Grain 4, waterlogged wood fragments and occasional plant remains Animal bone 3, wood charcoal 1, fired clay 2, cinder-fuel waste 5 Albion Archaeology

albionar1-28503_1

Non-Technical Summary Albion Archaeology were commissioned by the Client to undertake a watching brief during the construction of a haul road and associated enabling works to the south of New Manor Farm, on the western edge of the parish of Harlington, Bedfordshire in March 2003. Works commenced in March 2004 with archaeological monitoring and recording taking place between 22nd March and 12th May 2004. The archaeological component of the project involved continual archaeological monitoring during the construction of a works compound as well as archaeological monitoring during the stripping of a 20m wide easement for the haul road. Archaeological features were encountered mainly to the south of the study area, although the collection of artefacts during the stripping strongly implies that archaeological features dating from the Iron Age to the medieval periods are present in the vicinity. All encountered archaeological features were sampled and recorded in accordance with a brief issued by the CAO. Archaeological features, identified during the watching brief included • Enclosure ditches • Possible early-middle Iron Age structure • Remnants of a levelled down bank • Ditches and pitting • Gullies Throughout the project the principles, practices and procedures outlined in the IFA's Codes of Conduct and Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs as well as Albion Archaeology's Procedures Manual: Volume 1 Fieldwork (2nd edn, 2001) were adhered to. Albion Archaeology

albionar1-30258_1

Non-Technical Summary South Bedfordshire District Council has granted planning permission (04/812) for land at the Victoria Allotments in Dunstable to be used instead as an extension to the adjacent, existing cemetery. The CAO advised that the proposed development area was archaeologically sensitive. As a result, a condition was attached to the planning permission requiring the implementation of a scheme of archaeological investigation as a consequence of the change of use. In August 2007, Albion Archaeology was commissioned by Jacobs to undertake an archaeological field evaluation (trial trenching) of the site on behalf of Dunstable Town Council. The proposed development area comprises land at the northern end of the Victoria Allotments, immediately south of West Street. It is c. 3.6ha in extent and is centred on (NGR) TL 0135 2147. The development area lies close to the historic core of Dunstable, which has its origins in the Roman period. A small town, known as Durocobrivis, developed at the crossroads of a Roman road, Watling Street, and a prehistoric route-way, the Icknield Way. A previous archaeological investigation immediately west of the development area revealed the remains of roadside ditches and wheel-ruts, consistent with the continual use of this route-way, now known as West

Street. The development area was evaluated using five trenches. These revealed the remains of post-medieval quarrying along the southern side of West Street. Modern made ground used to level the former quarry and evidence of root disturbance were also recorded. The quarrying activity has been attributed to the maintenance of the post-medieval road surface. Such remains are of low archaeological significance. Albion Archaeology

albionar1-33411_1

Non-Technical Summary An archaeological watching brief was undertaken by Albion Archaeology during the construction of an extension and associated services at The Manor, Meppershall, in August 2003. The Manor stands to the east of the extant remains of a Norman Motte and Bailey Castle 'The Hills' and to the west of St Mary's Church at around 86m OD on land overlooking the valley of the River Hit. The underlying geology consists of calcareous gley soils of the Hanslope Association, the predominant material consisting of chalky boulder clay. Previous archaeological work to the north and the south of the Manor, undertaken by Albion Archaeology in 1998 demonstrated the existence of medieval 'occupation'. The Manor itself is a listed building and given the probable presence of archaeological deposits adjacent to the Manor the County Archaeological Officer advised that an archaeological watching brief was required. Archaeological deposits and structures relating to the establishment of the building and its building plot were observed and recorded. Albion Archaeology

albionar1-35494_1

Non-Technical Summary A planning application was submitted to Bedfordshire County Council for a single storey extension to form a classroom and covered area at Church End Lower School, Church Walk, Marston Moretaine, Bedfordshire. Recent fieldwork immediately to the south-west of the school revealed the remains of a Saxo-Norman hall and associated buildings. These remains were located c.50m south of the development area and it was considered a strong possibility that related remains might be encountered during the proposed works. Because the work had the potential to disturb archaeological deposits, the County Archaeological Officer (CAO) issued a brief (BCC 2007) specifying the programme of archaeological works needed in advance of planning permission being granted. Subsequently, Albion Archaeology was commissioned by Mouchel Parkman to prepare a project design (Albion Archaeology 2007) and undertake a programme of archaeological observation, investigation, recording, analysis and publication of the site. The proposed extension is centred at National Grid Reference SP 9960 4130 and lies at a height of c.40m OD. The extension will cover an area of 66 sq m and is adjacent to the north-eastern corner of the school. It lies to the south of the swimming pool and picnic area. The programme of archaeological observation was undertaken between 13th April

allenarc1-22572_1

Summary 1 1.0 Introduction

allenarc1-22572_2

Summary 1. An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during the groundworks for the construction of a multi-use games area at Carre's Grammar School, Sleaford, Lincolnshire. The site is situated on the north edge of the historic core of the medieval town. In the wider area, Sleaford has revealed extensive evidence of Iron Age, Romano-British and Anglo-Saxon activity. The watching brief failed to expose any evidence of archaeological activity predating the 20th century. Figure 1: Site location (scale 1:25,000) The Site Acc. No. 2006.263 2 1.0 Introduction

allenarc1-23630_1

Summary 1 1.0 Introduction

allenarc1-23630_2

Summary $\tilde{\wedge}$, $\hat{\wedge}$. A programme of archaeological trial trenching was undertaken in advance of an industrial development on land off Wisbech Road in Littleport, Cambridgeshire. $\tilde{\wedge}$, $\hat{\wedge}$. The site is situated on a slight outcrop of glacial boulder clay and was identified as having the potential to expose settlement evidence of the later prehistoric and Romano-British periods. $\tilde{\wedge}$, $\hat{\wedge}$. Six trenches were excavated, exposing a series of linear features, evidencing episodes of land division and drainage. For the most part, these features were undated, although small amounts of worked flint and a sherd of possible Late Iron Age pottery suggest a limited degree of prehistoric activity. A large ditch of 18th /19th century date also ran across the site.

Figure 1: Site location at scale 1:25,000 The Site. Central NGR TL 5491 8768 Event no. ECB2450 2 1.0 Introduction

allenarc1-23635_1

Summary 1 1.0 Introduction

allenarc1-23635_2

Summary $\tilde{\wedge}$, $\hat{\wedge}$. A programme of archaeological trial trenching was undertaken in advance of residential development on land at Homelands, High Road, Guyhirn, Cambridgeshire. $\tilde{\wedge}$, $\hat{\wedge}$. The site is situated close to known areas of Romano-British settlement activity. $\tilde{\wedge}$, $\hat{\wedge}$. Five trenches were excavated, exposing a series of probable former drainage and boundary features of post-medieval to modern date, and layers of peat and alluvium deposited prior to the large scale drainage of the area. Figure 1: Site location at scale 1:25,000 The Site. Central NGR TF 3972 0318 Event No ECB2477 2 1.0 Introduction

allenarc1-25693_1

Summary 1 1.0 Introduction

allenarc1-25693_2

Summary $\tilde{\wedge}$, $\hat{\wedge}$. An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during a residential development on land off Bert's Way, Allington, Lincolnshire. $\tilde{\wedge}$, $\hat{\wedge}$. Extensive cropmarks of settlement, enclosures and land divisions of later prehistoric and Romano-British date have been identified around the village. The current development area is in the medieval core of the village, to the south of Allington Hall. The formal gardens of Allington Hall possibly extended into the development area, which also housed tented accommodation for a World War Two American military hospital. $\tilde{\wedge}$, $\hat{\wedge}$. The watching brief failed to expose any evidence of archaeological activity. Figure 1: Site location (scale 1:25,000) The Site Acc. No. 2007.1 2 1.0 Introduction

allenarc1-26458_1

Summary 1 1.0 Introduction

allenarc1-26458_2

Summary An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during the groundworks for a new access road and four chicken sheds on land off Moor Road, North Owersby, Lincolnshire. Cropmarks and finds in the area suggest Romano-British settlement activity nearby. In the medieval period there were six Domesday Manors in the parish that developed into small hamlets. These were largely abandoned as a result of the Black Death in the mid 14th century. No archaeological features were observed during the groundworks, and no archaeological artefacts were recovered. Figure 1: Site location showing the access road and chicken sheds in red, at scale 1:25,000 The Site LCC Accession Number 2007.89 2 1.0 Introduction

allenarc1-26545_1

Summary 1 1.0 Introduction

allenarc1-26545_2

Summary An archaeological evaluation was undertaken prior to the determination of an application for a residential development on land at The Beckett School, Gainsborough, Lincolnshire. The site is situated close to the site of a possible Romano-British pottery kiln. Three evaluation trenches and a test pit were excavated, exposing a single undated linear feature of probable modern date, and a 19th / 20th century ceramic land drain. Figure 1: Site location (scale 1:25,000) The Site Acc. No. 2007.66 2 1.0 Introduction

allenarc1-27483_1

Summary 1 1.0 Introduction

allenarc1-27483_2

Summary A programme of archaeological trial trenching was undertaken to comply with a condition attached to planning permission for a commercial development to the north-west of Reach Road in Burwell, Cambridgeshire. The site lies within a landscape of prehistoric and Romano-British activity, with Bronze Age funerary barrows and Romano-British villa sites identified close to the site. Two trenches were excavated in the footprint of the development area, exposing a series of archaeological features of prehistoric and Romano-British date, perhaps indicative of field systems associated with settlement. Lithic material indicated some activity in the area from the later Neolithic and/or early Bronze Age periods. A former channel was exposed that was probably open at the end of the Iron Age and possibly as early as the later Neolithic and/or early Bronze Age period. The part remains of at least two individuals were discovered at the edge of the channel. A sample of bone submitted for radiocarbon dating suggested a date of deposition in the late Iron Age. A rising water table caused abandonment of the area, probably in the later Roman period. Figure 1: Site outlined in red at scale 1:25,000 © Crown Copyright 2006. All rights reserved. License Number 100047330 The Site NGR TL 5836 6601 Event Number ECB2610 2 1.0 Introduction

allenarc1-29227_1

Summary 1 1.0 Introduction

allenarc1-29227_2

Summary $\tilde{\wedge}$, $\hat{\wedge}$. An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during the groundworks for a new implement store on land off Moor Road, North Owersby, Lincolnshire. $\tilde{\wedge}$, $\hat{\wedge}$. Cropmarks and finds in the area suggest Romano-British settlement activity nearby. In the medieval period there were six Domesday Manors in the parish that developed into small hamlets. These were largely abandoned as a result of the Black Death in the mid 14th century. A previous watching brief during the construction of an access and new chicken sheds failed to identify any archaeological deposits. $\tilde{\wedge}$, $\hat{\wedge}$. No archaeological features were observed during the groundworks, and no archaeological artefacts were recovered. Figure 1: Site location in red, also showing the recently constructed access road and chicken sheds at scale 1:25,000 ($\hat{\wedge}$ © Crown Copyright 2000. All rights reserved. License Number 100047330) The Site LCC Accession Number 2007.150 2 1.0 Introduction

allenarc1-29539_1

Summary 1 1.0 Introduction

allenarc1-29539_2

Summary $\tilde{\wedge}$, $\hat{\wedge}$. A programme of archaeological trial trenching was carried out off Church Lane in North Carlton following the erection of a dwelling. $\tilde{\wedge}$, $\hat{\wedge}$. The site is situated within the traditional core of the village, to the north of the Parish Church of St Luke. $\tilde{\wedge}$, $\hat{\wedge}$. Due to access restrictions, a single trench measuring 5m long was excavated within the front garden of the new dwelling. The excavations revealed a modern limestone wall foundation within the modern topsoil. Figure 1: Site location at scale 1:25,000 $\hat{\wedge}$ © Crown copyright 2000. All rights reserved. License Number 100047330 The Site LCCM Accession Number 2007.144 2 1.0 Introduction

allenarc1-30243_1

Summary 1 1.0 Introduction

allenarc1-30243_2

Summary $\tilde{\wedge}$, $\hat{\wedge}$. An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during the groundworks for a new extension to the Tamarind Restaurant at 47 Market Street in Cleethorpes, North-East Lincolnshire. $\tilde{\wedge}$, $\hat{\wedge}$. The site lies in the medieval historic core of the settlement. $\tilde{\wedge}$, $\hat{\wedge}$. The watching brief exposed two intercutting undated ditches, representing probable former property boundaries. Figure 1: Site location at scale 1:25,000 $\hat{\wedge}$ © Crown Copyright 2006. All rights reserved. License Number 100047330 The Site 2 1.0 Introduction

allenarc1-32996_1

Summary 1 1.0 Introduction

allenarc1-32996_4

Summary $\tilde{\wedge}$, $\hat{\wedge}$. An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during the groundworks for a new

dwelling at Poppy House, Hollowgate Hill, Willoughton, Lincolnshire. The site lies within an area of high archaeological potential, with finds of prehistoric to Roman date having been recovered in the area. The village was also the site of a Knight's Templar preceptory and a Benedictine grange by the 12th century. A single undated ditch was identified running across the development area. Figure 1: Site location at scale 1:25,000 © Crown Copyright 2000. All rights reserved. License Number 100047330 The Site LCCM Accession Number 2007.85 2 1.0 Introduction

allenarc1-36911_1

Summary 1 1.0 Introduction

allenarc1-36911_2

Summary An archaeological evaluation was undertaken in advance of a residential development on land at West Drove, Gedney H in Lincolnshire. The site is situated in a fenland landscape where aerial photography has identified widespread cropmarks suggestive of later prehistoric and Romano-British field systems. Trench 1 was devoid of archaeological finds or features. Undated linear features were identified in Trenches 2 and 3, while a large post-medieval boundary feature was also exposed in Trench 3. Figure 1: Site location in red at scale 1:25,000 © Crown Copyright 2006. All rights reserved. License Number 100047330 The Site LCCM Accession Number 2008.3 2 1.0 Introduction

allenarc1-43228_1

Summary 1 1.0 Introduction

allenarc1-43228_1

Summary Allen Archaeological Associates was commissioned by Mouchel Business Services to carry out an archaeological scheme of works during ground works for the construction of a new extension to Thomas Cowley School, Donington, Lincolnshire. The site is situated in an area of archaeological potential for the Romano-British period, as well as lying on the eastern edge of the historic core of the village. Monitoring of the groundworks exposed a post-medieval brick drainage culvert and two subsequent phases of brick walls defining structures of post-medieval to early modern date that formerly occupied the site. Figure 1: Site location map, at scale 1:25,000 © Crown Copyright 2006. All rights reserved. License No 100047330 The Site LCCM Accession Number: 2008.18 2 1.0 Introduction

allenarc1-43434_1

Summary 1 1.0 Introduction

allenarc1-43434_1

Summary An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during the groundworks for a residential development on land at Mawers Yard in Kidgate, Louth. There is limited evidence of later prehistoric and Roman activity around Louth. The town developed as an important religious centre in the Anglo-Saxon period, and became a prosperous market town in the medieval period, largely thanks to its involvement in the wool trade. The site is situated within the historic core of the town. The

watching brief identified a modern demolition layer sealing a possible colluvial deposit, which produced a single sherd of medieval pottery. Further monitoring was not undertaken following a change in the foundation design to a piling methodology. Figure 1: Site location map at scale 1:25000, with the site highlighted in red
© Crown Copyright 2000. All rights reserved. License Number 100047330 The Site LCCM Accession Number: 2007.88 2 1.0 Introduction

aocarcha1-10021

SUMMARY An archaeological watching brief, on behalf of GC Developments UK plc was undertaken on preparatory works for the construction of foundations for a bungalow to the southeast of 6775A Studley Grange Road on the site of a former timber yard, known as 75B Studley Grange Road. The site lies within an Archaeological Priority Zone as defined by the UDP of London Borough of Ealing. The National Grid Reference (NGR) is TQ 1558 7967. The priority zone was so designated because Paleolithic flintwork has been found in the area and Saxon burials have been recorded on at least two nearby sites. The watching brief was maintained for two days from 18th 19th July 2005 during which time ground level was reduced by a tracked Kubota mechanical excavator to formation level 750mm below existing ground level. The upper 400mm was largely modern madeground with frequent service trenches and similar features cut down into natural river terrace gravel deposit below. No layers or features of any archaeological significance were recorded. It is concluded that no further archaeological work is required within the area of this development. AOC ARCHAEOLOGY GROUP AUGUST 2005
AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF AT 75B STUDLEY GRANGE ROAD, LONDON BOROUGH OF EALING 1 INTRODUCTION

aocarcha1-10183

1 SUMMARY In September 2005 an archaeological watching brief was undertaken by AOC Archaeology Group at 39 High Street, Fareham, Hampshire on behalf of Mrs R. L. Wareham. The development involved the ground reduction of part of the garden, and it was this part of the development that was subject to the watching brief. Ground reduction uncovered part of a small late 19th century drain or soakaway in the northwestern corner of the site and a small brick and concrete path running northsouth along the site's western side. These remains are of minimal significance.. © AOC ARCHAEOLOGY GROUP SEPTEMBER 2005
39 HIGH STREET, FAREHAM, HAMPSHIRE A WATCHING BRIEF REPORT 2 INTRODUCTION

aocarcha1-10474

Summary/Introduction

aocarcha1-10474

Summary/Introduction

aocarcha1-10474

Summary/Introduction

aocarcha1-11045

1 SUMMARY The following report details the results of an archaeological evaluation undertaken by AOC Archaeology from the 24th to 25th October 2005 at the Sir John Cass Foundation, Redcoat Church of England Secondary School, Stepney Way, in Stepney (NGR TQ 35880 81511), on behalf of CB Swift Ltd. Two trenches were excavated to characterise and evaluate the archaeological survival and stratigraphic sequence at the site. There was significant modern truncation in the form of made ground deposits and the remains of building demolition observed within the area of investigation. Pottery sherds dating to the early twentieth century were recovered from the demolition layers. No insitu archaeological remains from earlier periods were observed. 2 INTRODUCTION

aocarcha1-11057

1 SUMMARY The following report summarises the results of an archaeological watching brief undertaken by AOC Archaeology on the 3rd November 2005 at 37 West Hill, Wandsworth, London, SW18 1RB (NGR TQ 2512 7460), on behalf of Rancliffe Development. Two trenches were excavated for the placement of drainage pipes, and the archaeological survival and stratigraphic sequence at the site subsequently assessed. There was significant modern disturbance in the form of made ground and the remains of large uprooted vegetation observed within the area of investigation. Pottery sherds dating to mid to late twentieth century were recovered from the disturbed garden soil and made ground deposits. No in situ archaeological remains were observed. 2 INTRODUCTION

aocarcha1-11157

NONTECHNICAL SUMMARY In September 2005 AOC Archaeology Group carried out a watching brief and archaeological recording of 20 sites located throughout northwest Southwark, (centred on NGR TQ 532656 179915). The sites consisted of trenches, situated on the pavement and road, for trialling of technology equipment. Due to the nature of the excavations and the location of the site, the development was not covered by the current Planning Policy Guidance: Archaeology and Planning (PPG 16). As such, no archaeological planning condition was placed on the works. Upon the discovery of human remains present in Trench 1 (TfL Site 12), the police, coroner and the Senior Archaeological Officer for London Borough of Southwark were informed, with the latter advising that a watching brief should be conducted on site to assess the extent of the burials and the removal of any further remains. Based on the initial finds in Trench 1 and known archaeology in the area it was advised that the watching brief be extended to all trenches. Trench 1 was the only trench with archaeological features present. Six eastwest aligned inhumations were recovered from the trench. Pottery recovered from the grave fills was dated to 15801900. Historical research and map regression has identified that the site was located adjacent to the burial ground of St Saviour's Parish Workhouse, established in 1774. AOC ARCHAEOLOGY GROUP
Ã,Â JANUARY 2006 1 TRANSPORT FOR LONDON'S CONGESTION CHARGING SCHEME
WITHIN NORTHWEST SOUTHWARK. WATCHING BRIEF REPORT 2 INTRODUCTION

aocarcha1-11157

SUMMARY A total of six articulated individuals were recovered during the excavation. The results are summarised in Table 1. For the disarticulated material a minimum number of individuals (MNI) of two was established. Table 1. The Skeletons from Southwark Bridge Road Context number Body position Orientation

aocarcha1-11167_1

NONTECHNICAL SUMMARY Following an evaluation in December 1998, an archaeological excavation was undertaken in April 1999 at Moselle Place, Tottenham by AOC Archaeology Group, in advance of a housing development. The archaeological investigations revealed the remains of a late medieval to early post medieval manor house known as Crook's Farm. The house was first recorded on the Dorset Survey Map of 1619 as belonging to Sir Edward Barkham but the property was found to have begun life as a smallscale farmhouse, constructed in the late 15th or early 16th century. The early house was probably timberframed with chalkrubble foundations and ragstone and brick ground walls. Considerable alterations were made to the house during the 17th century, including the addition of a substantial new wing to the south. This contained a cellar and three hearths/fireplaces. Of principal interest in these investigations was the recovery of a large quantity of moulded plaster, discarded in the remains of the cellar. This material, originating from a decorated fretted ceiling, dates to the late 16th to early 17th century and comes from of a decorative scheme of surprisingly high quality, suggesting that the house was of considerably high status. Following demolition of the house, in the mid to late 18th century, a Georgian mansion house was constructed, known as White Hall. The mansion house was a Palladian style villa with associated landscaped gardens and a large ornamental pond. By 1864 the pond had been infilled and most of the grounds was now covered by terrace housing fronting Moselle Street. A portion of the site was st used as gardens and open space. The property was st discernable, although much altered in 1913 (VCH 1976). The mansion house was demolished at some point between 1935 and 1961. In recent times the southern portion of the site was used as a concrete and tarmac playground, with the northern area having two sets of prefabricated garages placed on it, together with an area of hardstanding.

2 Â, Â©AOCARCHAEOLOGYGROUP Â, Â NOVEMBER2005 MOSELLE PLACE/WILLIAM STREET,TOTTENHAMÂ, Â ARCHIVE REPORT 1 INTRODUCTION

aocarcha1-11167_1

Summary of Material The assemblage consists mainly of postmedieval tile and brick, with a smaller amount of medieval tile. Table 1 contains a summary of the material with suggested date ranges for the material. Table 2 contains a list of the brick samples.

MEDIEVAL A number of contexts produced peg roof tile in Fabric 2271. This fabric was produced in large quantities in the London area from c.1180/1200 onwards until c.1500 when it was supplanted by a better made peg tile in Fabric 2276. Many of the fragments had mould sanding that was not as coarse as the fabric example, and occurred along with peg tile in Fabric 2276, perhaps suggesting that the tile in these contexts dates to nearer c.1500 and represents a transition between Fabric 2271 and 2276. Only 2 fragments from Contexts 642 and 13/020 had splashed glaze on their surface, suggesting that they may earlier ie nearer c.1200, although these occur with peg tile in Fabric 2276 and so are probably reused.

POSTMEDIEVAL

i) **Roof tile** The majority of tile from the site was peg tile in Fabric 2276. This fabric supplanted Fabric 2271 as the common roofing material from the end of the 15th century and was manufactured until pantiles became the popular form of roofing from the late 17th or 18th century. The site also produced fragments of pantile in Fabric 2279 from Contexts 12/023 and 13/012.

ii) **Floor tile** The site produced eight fragments of floor tile. These tiles are very worn but have traces of green or yellow glaze. They were probably imported from the Low Countries in the 15th or early 16th century.

iii) **Brick** Â©AOC ARCHAEOLOGY GROUP Â, Â NOVEMBER 200542 MOSELLE PLACE/WILLIAM STREET,TOTTENHAMÂ, Â ARCHIVE REPORT Many contexts contained fragments of bricks and a number of brick samples were taken from various features on the site, in Fabrics 3033, 3032 and 3035. Fabric 3033 generally dates to the late 15th or 16th century onwards. Fabric 3032 appears after the Great Fire of London during the rebuilding of the late 17th century onwards. Fabric 3035 is the distinctive yellow London Stock Brick which was manufactured during the late 18th /19th century. One fragment of Fletton brick dates to the 20th century.

STONE The site produced a number of fragments of stone including Kentish Rag, Reigate Stone, slate, sandstone and chalk.

MORTAR, PLASTER AND DAUB The site produced a small fragment of burnt daub from Context 15/010 and 8 fragments of wall plaster from Context 827, consisting of a white sandy backing mortar, 2 moulded with a thin white plaster. Recommendations for Further

Work The building material should be correlated with the features and phases identified by the study of the stratified sequence. This will contribute to the interpretation of the function and appearance of the structures and their associated features, and will also provide date ranges for the various features in addition to or in the absence of other dating evidence. AOC ARCHAEOLOGY GROUP NOVEMBER 200543 MOSELLE PLACE/WILLIAM STREET, TOTTENHAM ARCHIVE REPORT Table 2. Summary of building material by context Note on dating: The dating of tile in each context does not necessarily date the deposit. Building material from the demolition of buildings may have been dumped or reused in later structures. The dating refers to the manufacture date and the period of use of the material rather than the date of the deposit. Context FABRIC Form Date 403 2276 Peg tile c.15001800 3033 Brick Late 15th /early 16th century Flemish Floor tile 15th /16th century 605 2276 Peg tile c.15001800 3032 Brick 18th century 635 2276 Peg tile c.15001800 637 2276 Peg tile c.15001800 Chalk Rubble 642 2271 Peg tile c.12001500 (near 1500) 2276 Peg tile c.15001800 805 2276 Peg tile and hip tile c.15001800 Slate Roof

aocarcha1-11167_1

Summary A total of nine artefacts were recovered from the site and registered as small finds. Of these only four justify a slightly expanded description above the level recorded in the catalogue (Table 9): SF #1 Copper alloy token. 26mm diam. Low Countries 'Vive le Roi' variety. Dated to 15th century or slightly later. SF #4 Copper alloy coin. 28mm diam. British George III 1806 one penny. SF #5 Copper alloy coin. 28mm diam. British George III. Poor condition (very worn). Possibly one penny. Dated 1760-1820. SF #9 Glass. 3mm diam by 2mm. Small reddishpurple bead Recommendations

aocarcha1-11701

1 SUMMARY The following report details the results of an archaeological evaluation undertaken by AOC Archaeology from the 16th to 17th November 2005 at 183187 Kingsdown Avenue, Croydon (NGR TQ 31761 62443), on behalf of MSM Finance Ltd. Two trenches were excavated to characterise and evaluate the archaeological survival and stratigraphic sequence at the site. A shallow soil profile beset by extensive root disturbance was revealed. In Trench 2 a very shallow gully was recorded. The effects of solifluxion and landscaping on the site had severely truncated the deposits observed suggesting that any previous evidence for occupation may have been destroyed. 2 INTRODUCTION

aocarcha1-11900

1 SUMMARY The following report details the results of an archaeological evaluation undertaken by AOC Archaeology from the 22nd to 23rd November 2005 at Tanner Street, Barking (NGR TQ 44097 84601), on behalf of Morrisons Plc. Two trenches were due to be excavated in an attempt to characterise and evaluate the archaeological survival and stratigraphic sequence at the site, despite the building works having commenced prior to a full archaeological evaluation being undertaken. In the event the continued building works precluded even the two agreed trenches being excavated and just one 8 x 1.5m trench was excavated. There was significant modern truncation in the form of made ground deposits within the area of investigation. No in situ archaeological remains from earlier periods were observed. 2 INTRODUCTION

aocarcha1-15101_1

NONTECHNICAL SUMMARY Between March and May 2005 an archaeological watching brief, on behalf of Halladale (Brentwood) Ltd, was undertaken to observe intrusive ground works connected with the laying of service trenches, landscaping and ground beam trenches associated with the new extension.

No archaeological deposits were recorded during the watching brief which only revealed sequences of made ground and modern disturbance. 2 © AOC ARCHAEOLOGY GROUP, MAY 2006
CHAPEL HIGH SHOPPING CENTRE, BRENTWOOD, ESSEX, ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING
BRIEF REPORT 2 INTRODUCTION

aocarcha1-17523_18

1 SUMMARY 1.1 AOC Archaeology group were appointed to carry out Historic Building Recording on an 18th century town house at 79 The Hundred, Romsey. The building was built as a single unit, and was later split into two shops. Much of the original fabric of the building was seen to survive on the upper two floors despite modern alterations and repairs. 2 INTRODUCTION

aocarcha1-17523_3

1 SUMMARY 1.1 AOC Archaeology group were appointed to carry out Historic Building Recording on an 18th century town house at 79 The Hundred, Romsey. The building was built as a single unit, and was later split into two shops. Much of the original fabric of the building was seen to survive on the upper two floors despite modern alterations and repairs. 2 INTRODUCTION

aocarcha1-17523_4

1 SUMMARY An Archaeological Evaluation and subsequent Watching Brief on new foundations was conducted at 79 The Hundred, Romsey. The earliest features were medieval, consisting of two ditches and the very fragmentary remains of a building. Much of the potential archaeological horizon had been removed in the postmedieval period, by reworking of the deposits and by the introduction of a brick latrine pit and drainage. The building itself had been modified since its construction in the 18th century, and there was evidence of previous extensions to the rear. 2 INTRODUCTION

aocarcha1-17523_4

Summary of Archaeological Evaluation 4.18 Three trenches were excavated for the archaeological evaluation. Trench 1 was towards the southern end of the property, and identified a shallow ditch or boundary of medieval date, a heavily truncated floor surface with associated postholes, probably also of medieval date, and part of a brick wall and floor of postmedieval date. 4.19 Trench 2 was located in the centre of the yard to the rear of the property, and showed

aocarcha1-17523_4

Summary/Introduction

aocarcha1-17523_4

Summary/Introduction

aocarcha1-17523_5

1 SUMMARY An Archaeological Evaluation and subsequent Watching Brief on new foundations was conducted at 79 The Hundred, Romsey. The earliest features were medieval, consisting of two ditches and the very fragmentary remains of a building. Much of the potential archaeological horizon had been removed in the postmedieval period, by reworking of the deposits and by the introduction of a brick latrine pit and drainage. The building itself had been modified since its construction in the 18th century, and there was evidence of previous extensions to the rear. 2 INTRODUCTION

aocarcha1-17523_5

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aocarcha1-17523_5

Summary/Introduction

aocarcha1-17523_5

Summary/Introduction

aocarcha1-1912

1 SUMMARY This document summarises the results of an archaeological watching brief conducted by AOC Archaeology Group on behalf of Lend Lease Ltd. The watching brief was carried out in conjunction with Toop Exhumation Services Ltd. during the exhumation of the Jesuit Cemetery, Whitelands College, Roehampton, London Borough of Wandsworth. A total of 108 bodies and 82 headstones were recovered. These were recorded and then reburied in another area of the site. Due to the preservation of soft tissue and clothing, and a request for noninvasive study by the Jesuit's, no osteological recording was undertaken. Â© AOC ARCHAEOLOGY GROUP Â© JANUARY 2004 1 AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF OF THE EXHUMATION OF THE JESUIT CEMETERY AT WHITELANDS

aocarcha1-22474_1

1 SUMMARY An archaeological watching brief was undertaken by AOC Archaeology Group between 30th November 4th December 2006 at 121A Nun's Street, Derby, on behalf of Bethrose Developments. The aim of the watching brief was to assess the impact of the proposed development on any surviving archaeological remains. The watching brief comprised of a 0.50m reduction of the entire site measuring approximately 144 square metres. The earliest features were limestone pad foundations of 18th 19th century date, part of a property demolished during later redevelopments. No other evidence of activity was recorded. No earlier archaeological remains or residual finds were identified on site. Â© AOC ARCHAEOLOGY GROUP Â© JANUARY 2007 1 AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF AT 121A NUNS STREET, DERBY 2 INTRODUCTION

aocarcha1-24461_1

1 SUMMARY 1 2 INTRODUCTION 1

aocarcha1-24461_2

1 SUMMARY A Historic Building Record was made of a warehouse at St. Vincent's Works on Silverthorne Lane, Bristol, on the 18th January 2007. The building had been severely damaged by fire in 2005, and as a result the remains of the roof had collapsed into the interior of the building. The northern and eastern walls were unstable and supported by scaffolding. Due to these considerations the interior of the structure was inaccessible for recording, while only a limited record could be made of the exterior elevations using a 3D laser scanner. As a result this report is limited in its scope of recording. The St. Vincent's Works warehouse is a rectangular singlestorey stone building with a twobay frontage and fivebay sides. The walls are constructed of stone and are roughly dressed. The northern elevation contains five sets of regularly spaced windows, each containing three rounded arched windows with dressed stone surrounds. The eastern elevation has a twin gable, with the main feature being the multiple alterations made to the large brick surround arches located centrally to each gable. The warehouse is a good example of Victorian functional architecture, but due to the frequency of such buildings of that period in Bristol it only retains value as part of the surviving structures of St. Vincent's Works. 2 INTRODUCTION

aocarcha1-2530

1 Summary Eastbury Manor in Barking was established in the 1560s. The need for repairs and modernisation gave the opportunity to record structural elements that had either been hidden within the fabric of the building, or were being removed or replaced. A Watching Brief was decided upon as the best method of monitoring the work. Alterations and repairs to the fabric of Eastbury Manor were largely conducted in the west wing and included replacing windows and windowframes, the addition of electric circuitry, adding fire barriers in underfloor cavities, various blocking and unblocking of doorways and the removal of some internal partition walls that had been added since the manor's original construction. Another major change was the insertion of a lift in the middle of the west wing to serve all three floors, necessitating the removal of some of the 16th century common joists. The excavation identified phases of alterations on the ground floor and the recording during the watching brief identified the regularity of the materials used in the construction of the building and suggested functions for the rooms that was consistent with previous interpretations (Eastbury Manor House, Barking. Outline Conservation Plan for the House. Richard Griffiths Architects, 2000). Fragments of floor surfaces uncovered in the Porch, the Pantry and the Store on the Ground Floor are interpreted as remnants of early floors, though probably not original. These were located up to 0.30m below the current floor levels, and it appears that much of the ground floor of the West Wing was raised by a foot in the mid 19th century. This was not the case in the Old Kitchen, where the under floor joists were in poor condition and were probably earlier than the mid 19th century in date, although not necessarily original. The main structural alterations to the ground floor dated to the 19th century, and involved the partitioning of the Old Kitchen (effectively making the serving hatch redundant) and the removal of part of the access wall to the Western Tower, which was necessary once the northern doorway to the Old Kitchen had been blocked. The conclusion reached in the Eastbury Manor House, Barking, Outline Conservation Plan for the House (ibid) of the function of the ground floor of the West Wing as a service wing would appear to be justified. The First Floor of the West Wing exhibited original fabric in the form of floorboards, joists and partitions, but there had also been episodes of blocking of doorways in the 19th century. The Conservation Plan for Eastbury Manor (2000) interpreted the First Floor as having originally consisted of private apartments. It appears that there were two suites of rooms; one based around the Northwest Chamber and two ante Á, Â© AOC ARCHAEOLOGY GROUP Á, Â MARCH 2004 1 EASTBURY MANOR HOUSE, BARKING rooms, and another based in the Southwest Chamber, with possible storage rooms, a garderobe and a probable window seat facing south. The Attic of the West Wing appears to have been altered little since its

inception in the 16th century. No early partitions were apparent and the Attic range is built very regularly, with equal spaces between paired principal rafters. The majority of the timbers appeared to have been cut especially for this construction rather than being reused. The windows provide the Attic with a lot of light, and the queen posts that support the paired rafters are arranged so as not to block the window spaces. It appears that the Attic functioned as a single space rather than being partitioned into small rooms. Examination of the roof timbers indicates that the main frame of the West Wing roof was built prior to the gabled projections that contained the windows. The timbers of the central range also overlie the main frame, indicating a sequence of work. © AOC ARCHAEOLOGY GROUP MARCH 2004 2 EASTBURY MANOR HOUSE, BARKING 2 Introduction

aocarcha1-25486_1

NONTECHNICAL SUMMARY 1.1 AOC Archaeology Group undertook an archaeological excavation under the terms of the Historic Scotland Human Remains Calloff Contract between 12th and 15th March 2007. This work was undertaken following a request from Moira Greig of the Aberdeenshire Council Archaeology Service, following the discovery of a cist during ploughing at a field at Corbiewells Farm, Elgin (NGR: NJ 3111 6949, Figure 1). No human remains had previously been identified in the immediate area. 1.2 Prior to AOC Archaeology arriving on site, an interested local, Mr B Baird,

aocarcha1-25497_1

Non-Technical Summary This data structure report details the exploratory excavations carried out at Airyolland I homestead in May 2006, and reports the results of two trenches placed over the rampart of the enclosure and in the interior. Details of the rampart's construction are given, and the evidence for structures inside the defences is presented. This season of work was evaluatory in nature, post-excavation work is on-going and as such this report constitutes an interim statement on the investigation of the Airyolland site. Site summary Alternative Names: Airyolland I Type of Site: Homestead NMRS Number: NX34NW 14 Map reference: NX 3078 4775 Parish: Mochrum Council: Dumfries And Galloway Former District: Wigtown Former Region: Dumfries And Galloway Introduction and Background

aocarcha1-2640

1 SUMMARY The following report summarises the results of an archaeological evaluation undertaken by AOC Archaeology from the 9th to 11th March 2004 at Oakside, Fencepiece Road, Barkingside in the London Borough of Redbridge, on behalf of George Wimpey East London Ltd. Four trenches were excavated across the site. In Trench 1, a ditch was fully excavated, however no datable finds were recovered from the fill. In Trench 4, three more linear features were excavated. One of these linears was a modern field drain and the other two were probably the remains of previous field boundaries. No datable finds were recovered from trench four. No archaeology was recorded in Trenches 2 or 3 other than two large modern pits backfilled with modern demolition material. 2 INTRODUCTION

aocarcha1-2654

1 SUMMARY An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by AOC Archaeology Group at Theberton St Kitchens, N1 London Borough of Islington. The evaluation involved the opening of two machineexcavated trenches across the proposed footprints of plots 15; one 4m by 4m and the other 2m by 2m. Both trenches contained postmedieval features and layers of made ground. No archaeological remains from earlier periods were discovered. The earliest features were found in Trench 1 and consisted of rubbish pits and two postholes dated to the 18th century. Interspersed with layers of made ground, the site had developed with the addition of brick culverts and associated walls followed by cobbled and

concrete yard surfaces with narrow partition walls: the remains of the development of the site during the 18th and 19th centuries. The archaeology in both trenches was capped by a layer hardcore for the present yard surface. The natural geological deposits across the site were sterile sands and gravels in a sand matrix. 2 INTRODUCTION

aocarcha1-26984_1

NONTECHNICAL SUMMARY 1.1 This report presents the results of an archaeological watching brief undertaken by AOC Archaeology Group on behalf of Mr and Mrs Whyte of Glenegedale House, during topsoil stripping associated with the construction of three residential properties to the immediate south of Glenegedale House, Glenegedale, Isle of Islay, Argyll and Bute (NGR: NR 3321 5224, Figure 1). The archaeological works were designed to satisfy the requirements of the local planning authority, Argyll and Bute Council, as advised by the West of Scotland Archaeology Service (WoSAS), case officer Mr. Paul Robbins) and are in accordance with the principles inherent in NPPG 5 (Scottish Office 1994) and PAN 42 (Scottish Office 1994a). 1.2 Prior to the start of the watching brief a walkover survey of the proposed development

aocarcha1-27185_8

Summary/Introduction

aocarcha1-2753

1 SUMMARY An archaeological watching brief was undertaken by AOC Archaeology Group at 76 Brompton Road, Knightsbridge, London Borough of Westminster. The watching brief monitored the excavation of geotechnical test pits within the current basement and a test trench on the exterior of the current building. No features or finds of archaeological significance were found. The test pits monitored contained only modern concrete slabs and load bearing beams and the test trench contained only modern wall footings. These structures heavily truncated the natural gravely sands. 2 INTRODUCTION

aocarcha1-27639_13

NONTECHNICAL SUMMARY 1.1 An archaeological evaluation was carried out prior to a residential development at Stobbs Farm (AOC Project title), lying to the west of Gorebridge, Midlothian. Thirty one trial trenches totalling 6000 m² were excavated over 12 ha of former agricultural land (Figure 1), identifying a series of walls associated with building debris and a blocked up waterway. 1.2 Following on from, and based on the results of the evaluation, an archaeological

aocarcha1-28059_1

NONTECHNICAL SUMMARY 1.1 An archaeological evaluation was carried out within the proposed area of a leisure development lying to the east of Linlithgow, West Lothian. One hundred and twenty four trial trenches totalling 8,800 m² were excavated over approximately 11 ha of ground formerly used for arable agriculture. No significant archaeological features or artefacts were encountered. 2 INTRODUCTION

aocarcha1-2939

1 SUMMARY A watching brief was undertaken during ground work in advance of the remodelling of the golf course. There was a potential for uncovering Roman and possibly earlier features, however no archaeology was observed due to the limited depth of soil removal. Modern pottery sherds and tile fragments in the topsoil were the only finds recovered. 2 INTRODUCTION

aocarcha1-2940

1 SUMMARY AOC Archaeology Group were appointed by John Samuels Archaeological Consultants to conduct an archaeological watching brief during topsoil and subsoil stripping of phases 7 and 8 at Havering Aggregates' gravel quarry, Southall Farm, Rainham, Essex. The earliest evidence for human activity on the site was one long Middle Bronze Age boundary ditch. In the Later Bronze Age a small postbuilt house was constructed, which was found in association with a large pit and gully. The pit contained the substantial remains of a single Late Bronze Age pot. Other evidence for Bronze Age activity comprised a number of pits containing firecracked flint and/or pottery. Two parallel Bronze Age ditches at the northeastern end of the site may also have formed a droveway. The site was subdivided with a formal field system in the Iron Age. This was in part cut through the earlier droveway. Four groups of pits and postholes were identified, the function of each was unclear. Although extensive Romano-British activity is known beyond the site's northern boundary very little evidence was recovered from the site itself. Two Romano-British ditches were recorded, one of which appeared to reiterate a middle Bronze Age boundary, suggesting that the banks of the earlier feature, or associated hedges, must have remained as landscape features. Subsequent to this there is no evidence for activity on the site until the excavation of boundary ditches in the post-Medieval period. 2 INTRODUCTION

aocarcha1-2940

Summary/Introduction

aocarcha1-2940

Summary/Introduction

aocarcha1-2940

Summary of assemblage The fabric of the fragment in context [771] is very similar to that used for the pieces in context [528] from the Phase 5 and 6 Watching Brief (AOC 2002). This was a crumbly, soft, and slightly vesicular fabric with a silty matrix; moderate to common subrounded medium to coarse quartz inclusions; very rare very coarse (up to 3mm) crushed calcinated flint or rock inclusions. As with the other fired clay pieces from this site, this piece is poorly fired. Context Form Weight Comments

aocarcha1-3004

1 SUMMARY This document summarises the results of an archaeological evaluation and excavation conducted by AOC Archaeology Group on behalf of Vine Street Uxbridge Ltd. The evaluation was undertaken in September 2000, immediately followed by an excavation conducted during October/November 2000. A single Early Bronze Age cremation of an adult male was found, cutting an earlier ditch. These early features are unusual in the local context. A possible boundary ditch and a few

pits dated to the Late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age. Many prehistoric gullies, pits and postholes were excavated, but very little dating evidence was recovered from these features. Prehistoric activity was sealed by a soil horizon which probably took many hundreds of years to develop, and was probably open ground, perhaps pastureland, during the medieval and postmedieval periods. Residual material from these periods was recovered from the soil horizon and from later intrusive features. Extensive evidence was seen for the subsurface remains of the 19th century Great Western Railway station, which was only decommissioned in 1964. The station was later demolished to make way for a car park, which was in operation until the current redevelopment. © AOC ARCHAEOLOGY GROUP, MARCH 2004
ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS AT VINE STREET, UXBRIDGE
ARCHIVE REPORT
2 INTRODUCTION

aocarcha1-3027

1 SUMMARY An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by AOC Archaeology Group at Kirkdale Road, Leytonstone in the London Borough of Waltham Forest. The evaluation involved the opening of two machine-excavated trenches within the former car park of Matalan superstore. Both trenches were 25m in length and 2m wide at base. The trenches ran NWSE across the length of the site and were located to assess the degree of archaeology present and the extent of any modern truncation. Except for a set of 20th century concrete steps no archaeological features were encountered. 2 INTRODUCTION

aocarcha1-3253

1 Summary An archaeological watching brief was undertaken by AOC Archaeology Group during groundwork being carried out as part of the development of the Old Mill, Kitts Lane, Churt, Farnham, Hampshire. The watching brief revealed remnants of the 1800 to 1835 m building. Three walls remain in situ and have been incorporated into the modern house and garden design. Two other masonry walls were uncovered underneath the modern paving slabs. A piece of the water-wheel machinery, a metal roller pin, was also recorded during the watching brief. 2 INTRODUCTION

aocarcha1-3342

1 SUMMARY 1.1 An Archaeological Watching Brief was undertaken by AOC Archaeology Group

aocarcha1-3401

1 SUMMARY In July 2004 an archaeological evaluation was undertaken by AOC Archaeology Group at 12 Green Walk, Woodford Bridge, London Borough of Redbridge. The evaluation involved the opening of a single machine excavated trench, measuring c.10m x 1.8m, located within the footprint of the proposed development, adjacent to the western extent of the assessment site. Despite the potential for archaeological remains within the available assessment area, no significant finds or features were encountered. Although a small area of undisturbed natural geology was present, no evidence was found of land use from the medieval period or earlier, not even in the form of residual finds. It may only be assumed that either no intrusive activity occurred on this site in previous periods (as it may lay beyond the limits of settlement) or that the postmedieval development destroyed all earlier evidence. 2 INTRODUCTION

aocarcha1-34723_1

Summary The evaluation has successfully addressed the objectives of the project. It has demonstrated that

the core of the promontory is artificial and that there are significant archaeological deposits on the site, which consist of structural timbers and occupation deposits. The site appears to consist of a palisaded structure, built on a man-made mound, in other words, a crannog. However, its position just off-shore is unusual for a crannog. Furthermore, the location of some of the piles at the neck of the promontory suggests that it was deliberately joined to the shore at some point in its history. This site is currently unique in Scotland and appears to be more akin to the lakeside settlements common in Ireland during the Bronze Age (ie Cullyhanna Ã,Ã Hodges 1958; Moynagh Lough Ã,Ã Bradley 1991; Clonfinlough Ã,Ã Moloney et al 1993; Ballyarnet Lake Ã,Ã O'Ne Plunkett Ã,Ã 2007). Acknowledgements

aocarcha1-35274_1

1 SUMMARY 2 INTRODUCTION

aocarcha1-3544

1 SUMMARY 1.1 The following report summarises the results of an archaeological evaluation

aocarcha1-3593

1 SUMMARY 1 2 INTRODUCTION

aocarcha1-3593

1 SUMMARY An archaeological evaluation was undertaken at Thimble Hall, Devenish Road, Sunningdale, Berkshire. Three trenches were excavated across the southern part of the site. Despite the potential, no archaeological features were recorded in any of the trenches. 2 INTRODUCTION

aocarcha1-3698

1 Summary An Archaeological watching brief was carried out on construction work during the redevelopment of disused buildings on the site of Chantry Barns, Orford, Suffolk. Two phases of work took place on site. No archaeology was observed in the Phase 1 drainage trench but several pits and a ditch were recorded in Phase 2, which were likely to date to the medieval period. 2 INTRODUCTION

aocarcha1-3712

1 SUMMARY In July 2004 an archaeological evaluation was undertaken by AOC Archaeology Group at the Kingston Tup Development 88 London road, London Borough of Kingston upon Thames. The evaluation involved the opening of two machine excavated trenches across the planned foot prints of the proposed development; Trench 1 measured 15m by 2m and trench 2, 5m by 2m. Both trenches contained postmedieval features and layers of made ground. No archaeological remains from earlier periods were discovered. The archaeology in both trenches consisted of a series of dump deposits between yard surfaces constructed from various materials (chalk brick, compacted mortar like cement and cement) throughout the late 18th and 19th centuries up to the present. This corresponds with the historical maps evidence which shows that since 1813 the site was a court yard surrounded by buildings on three sides opening to the now London road to the north. Sealing the archaeology in both trenches was a hardcore bed for the present yard surface. The natural geological deposits across the site were sterile bands of brick earth and gravels in a sand matrix. 2 INTRODUCTION

aocarcha1-3867

1 SUMMARY The following report summarises the results of an archaeological evaluation undertaken by AOC Archaeology on the 31st August & 2nd September 2004 ahead of development works for a new parsonage and two houses at All Saints Church Hall, 911 The Square, Carshalton. Three trenches were excavated and revealed a stratigraphic sequence of top soil and sub soil overlying glacial sands and natural chalk. Trenches 1 and 2 revealed the remains of a chalk foundation that was post medieval in date. No other archaeological features or were recorded on the site. 2 INTRODUCTION

aocarcha1-3899

1 SUMMARY An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by AOC Archaeology Group at Old Palace Place in the London Borough of Richmond. The evaluation involved the opening of three, handexcavated trenches distributed within two basement rooms of the house. A single feature was revealed, this was interpreted as the base of a truncated pit. The natural deposits across the site varied between sand and gravel. 2 INTRODUCTION

aocarcha1-4118

1 SUMMARY In September 2004 an archaeological evaluation was undertaken by AOC Archaeology Group at 367 & 371 High Street, Harlington, Middlesex. The evaluation involved the opening of three machine excavated trenches across the planned foot prints of the proposed development; the trenches measuring 10m x 2m. Trenches 2 and 3 contained postmedieval features and layers of made ground. No archaeological remains from earlier periods were discovered. The archaeology within the trenches shows that a nineteenth/twentieth century building once stood on the south western park of the site, next to the High Street. A wall located in Trench 2 may be part of the same building or one of a contemporary provenance. These features were subsequently demolished and a layer of modern demolition dump is visible across the site as a whole, which would have served to level the ground and as a hard standing surface for the current concrete car park surface. 2 INTRODUCTION

aocarcha1-4139

1 SUMMARY Three trenches were excavated to characterise and evaluate the archaeological survival at the site. Three Roman inhumations were recorded that were sealed, and partially truncated by, a reworked agricultural horizon. PostRoman agricultural deposits included a ditch and a series of planting trenches. This agricultural horizon was cut by foundation trenches for 18th and 19th century houses, but many of these were heavily truncated by more modern foundations and service trenches. Limited watching brief was also carried out during removal of buried obstructions (wall foundations etc.). This activity did not reveal any archaeological remains. 2 INTRODUCTION

aocarcha1-4273

1 SUMMARY The following report summarises the results of an archaeological evaluation undertaken by AOC Archaeology between the 27th September and 7th October 2004 ahead of development works at Chequers Lane, Dagenham. Three trenches were excavated. The fourth trench was attempted in several locations but was abandoned due to health and safety risks. All the trenches showed a full stratigraphic sequence from modern made ground down to peat deposits. The peat was recorded in these trenches at 0.35m OD, 0.71m OD, and 0.35m OD. No archaeological features were recorded on the site. 2 INTRODUCTION

aocarcha1-5178

1 SUMMARY The following report summarises the results of an archaeological evaluation undertaken by AOC Archaeology between the 27th September and 7th October 2004 ahead of development works at Chequers Lane, Dagenham. Three trenches were excavated. The fourth trench was attempted in several locations but was abandoned due to health and safety risks. All the trenches showed a full stratigraphic sequence from modern made ground down to peat deposits. The peat was recorded in these trenches at 0.35m OD, 0.71m OD, and 0.35m OD. No archaeological features were recorded on the site. 2

INTRODUCTION

aocarcha1-5219

1 SUMMARY AOC Archaeology Group were invited to record suspected disturbed human remains in a water connection trench being excavated for Mid Kent Water, Station Road, Maidstone, opposite the east side of St Faith's Church. 2 INTRODUCTION

aocarcha1-5394

1 SUMMARY Redevelopment of land to the rear of 162a New Cross Road was deemed to require an archaeological watching brief, due to the potential for evidence of prehistoric occupation. The brickearth horizon thought to contain this evidence was seen to be truncated across the site, indicating that if this evidence had been present, it had been lost in earlier development of the site. 2 INTRODUCTION

aocarcha1-5815

1 SUMMARY The following report summarises the results of an archaeological evaluation undertaken by AOC Archaeology from the 15th to 24th November 2004 at 1724 Magdalen Street, Southwark, London SE1, on behalf of Robert Wynter Partners. Two trenches were excavated to characterise and evaluate the archaeological survival and alluvial sequence at the site. A sequence of alluvial clays overlying alluvial gravel was revealed in both trenches. There was significant modern disturbance in the form of made ground and modern building foundations observed within the area of investigation. A piece of shaped timber was uncovered in Trench 2. It was not thought to be in situ but debris washed into the sequence when the clays were laid down. No in situ archaeological remains were observed. 2 INTRODUCTION

aocarcha1-5948

1 SUMMARY 1.1 An archaeological watching brief was undertaken by AOC Archaeology Group

aocarcha1-6071

1 SUMMARY The following report summarises the results of an archaeological evaluation undertaken by AOC Archaeology between the 27th September and 7th October 2004 ahead of development works at Chequers Lane, Dagenham. Three trenches were excavated. The fourth trench was attempted in several locations but was abandoned due to health and safety risks. All the trenches showed a full stratigraphic sequence from modern made ground down to peat deposits. The peat was recorded in these trenches at 0.35m OD, 0.71m OD, and 0.35m OD. No archaeological features were recorded on the site. 2

INTRODUCTION

aocarcha1-6108

1 SUMMARY The following report summarises the results of an archaeological evaluation undertaken by AOC Archaeology between the 10th 13th January 2005 ahead of development works at Key Workers Housing, Hounslow. Two trenches were fully excavated, revealing a high level of truncation. Under the direction of English Heritage, the remaining two trenches were shortened to four 2m by 2m testpits, to establish the amount of truncation present and to locate any surviving brickearth deposits. Only one trench contained brickearth, recorded at 17.64mOD No archaeological features were recorded on the site.

2 INTRODUCTION

aocarcha1-6324

Summary/Introduction

aocarcha1-6514

1 SUMMARY An archaeological watching brief was undertaken by AOC Archaeology Group at 70 Brompton Road, Knightsbridge, London Borough of Westminster. The watching brief monitored the excavation of geotechnical test pits within the current basement and a test trench on the exterior of the current building. No features or finds of archaeological significance were found. The test pits monitored contained only modern concrete slabs and load bearing beams and the test trench contained only modern wall footings. These structures heavily truncated the natural gravely sands. 2 INTRODUCTION

aocarcha1-9269

1 SUMMARY An archaeological watching brief was undertaken on preparatory works to the Wembley Stadium Piazza, to the north of the new Stadium development. During the trenching works for service diversions, observations demonstrated that made ground sat directly above London Clay, suggesting that the land surface had been truncated in the course of previous construction works, and so removing the possibility of archaeological deposits surviving on site. Â© AOC ARCHAEOLOGY GROUP APRIL 20051 AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF AT WEMBLEY PIAZZA, WEMBLEY. LONDON BOROUGH OF BRENT 2 INTRODUCTION

aocarcha1-9463

1 SUMMARY During repairs to the basement ceiling in advance of adding a fire screen, 38 timbers showing evidence of reuse were revealed. These were used as principal and common joists of the rooms above and are thought to be of 16th century date. One of the rooms, Room 2, had a floor surface of brick and tile, and was considered of sufficient interest to merit a photographic and written record. 2 INTRODUCTION

archaeo11-17433_1

1 SUMMARY 1.1 An archaeological investigation evaluation comprising two trial trenches and a watching brief is required on land at Manor Farm, Main Road, Sudbrook, Lincolnshire. The evaluation is required on an area of the site unavailable during a previous evaluation undertaken during 2003 and the watching brief during groundworks associated with construction on the site. 1.2 The area is archaeologically sensitive, situated within an area of archaeological interest dating

archaeol1-19366_1

Summary A possible structure was defined by an approximately rectangular array of postholes or pits covering an area of 3.3m x 2.9m. Abundant flintwork and pottery of Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age date was recovered from these features. About 15m north of this structure was a pit that yielded a single prehistoric pottery sherd, while to the east of this feature was an irregular pit or hollow with a flanking gully, both yielding prehistoric flintwork, including a core of Mesolithic or Early Neolithic date. An Early-Middle Bronze Age pit had been found about 50m southeast of the possible prehistoric structure during the earlier evaluation of the site (Fig. 95). In addition, redeposited and unstratified prehistoric flint and ceramics, including Middle Bronze Age Deverel Rimbury type pottery and Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age pottery, were recovered across the site. Detailed Description

archaeol1-19366_1

Summary A number of undated features, mostly isolated pits, were identified during the excavation. They contained no closely dated artefacts and had no stratigraphic, or obvious spatial, relationships with dateable features (Fig. 11). Detailed Description

archaeol1-19366_1

Summary Two archaeological features in the main excavation area contained dateable artefacts placing them in Phase 4 (Fig. 12). These were a pit and a gully, some 45m apart. A few other pits and gullies that were undated but truncated by Phase 5 features were also consigned to this period. Detailed Description

archaeol1-19366_1

Summary Several ditches and gullies, mostly aligned northeast-southwest, were identified, with some parallel examples about 13.5-14m apart. Additionally, a probable structure was defined by an E-shaped arrangement of gullies 11m by 7.5m in extent. Possible drainage gullies linking to a pit were located immediately adjacent to the structure. Other pits occurred across the area. Detailed Description The late 2nd to early to mid 3rd century saw the first significant phase of Romano- British activity at the site (Fig. 12). Ditches created during this phase established the northeast to southwest and northwest to southeast pattern of land division that was to dominate much of the rest of the period. One element of this pattern in the southwest part of the excavation area was a group of ditches forming an E-shaped arrangement (Fig. 12). The northwest to southeast axis and southern arm of this group was formed by Ditch [560]. This feature was up to c.0.90m wide with a rounded profile (Fig. 39, Sect. 179; Fig. 46, Sect. 192). Its f comprised brownish orange silty sand (559). An undated posthole [260] located immediately to the southeast of this ditch was probably contemporary. The f of the posthole comprised orangey brown silty sand (259) (Fig. 39, Sect. 169). Pit [702], was also located adjacent to Ditch [560] and had a reverse L-shaped plan with a medium brownish grey sandy silt f (701) (Fig. 26; Fig. 39, Sect. 264b). Ditch [570], which contained light orangey grey silty sand (569) (Fig. 28) formed the central arm of the E-shaped group of ditches. Defining the main part of the northwestern arm of the group was Ditch [943] which had a steep-sided profile with a rounded base (Fig. 28; Fig. 39, Sects. 352 and 366). Its primary f comprised medium whitish grey sand (949) from which a fragmented mid to late 2nd century creamware flagon was recovered (Appendix 5, Fig. 89 d14). Overlying this deposit was medium greyish brown silty sand (942). The terminus of ditch [943] cut through an earlier elongated pit or short ditch [977] that lay on the same alignment (Fig. 28; Fig. 39, Sects. 366 and 357). This feature had a dark grey sandy silt f (976). Two curving parallel gullies [951 and 953] joined the northwest side of pit/ditch (976) (Fig. 28). These gullies [951 and 953] were very badly truncated and survived to a maximum depth of only 0.05m (Fig. 39, Sect. 367). Their fills (950 and 952) comprised medium brown slightly clayey silt from which a small quantity

of early to mid 3rd century pottery was recovered. The northwestern end of gullies [951 and 953] joined with pit [994] (Fig. 68). This pit was of uncertain form and extent but appeared to have a broad, shallow profile (Fig. 67, Sects. 380 and 384) (Pl. 8). Cut into the base of this feature was a small circular Pit [1014] (Fig. 68). Its fill comprised light yellowish brown silty sand (1013) (Fig. 40, Sect. 377). Part of Pit [994] was lined with light olive green sandy clay (1041) that had been heated to a medium pinkish red (993) across most of its base and sides. In the base of the pit was a thin layer of black to dark grey charcoal-rich sandy silt (1040). Overlying this, and forming the main f of the feature, was medium greyish brown sandy silt (995). Remains of barley, unidentified cereals and brome were present in an environmental sample from this deposit. (Appendix 11). This layer also sealed Pit [1044], which was possibly contemporary with [994]. Its primary f comprised dark grey to black sandy silt containing frequent ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION AT NORWICH ROAD, CAISTER ON SEA, NORFOLK 14 Archaeological Project Services

archaeol1-19366_1

Summary Major ditches aligned northwest-southeast and 31.5m apart, one flanked by intermittent small gullies, crossed the site. Between the ditches was a northeast- southwest gully forming a third side of an enclosure. Other gullies to the southwest of the main ditches appear to define other enclosures. A random scatter of pits, some of very irregular form, was also present. Detailed Description

archaeol1-19366_1

Summary Phase 7 saw the pattern of enclosures present during the mid 3rd century develop ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION AT NORWICH ROAD, CAISTER ON SEA, NORFOLK 22 Archaeological Project Services

archaeol1-19366_1

Summary Several enclosures were identified defined by ditches and gullies on northeast- southwest and northwest-southeast orientations. The main northeast-southwest elements are about 31.5m apart. The most northerly identified northeast-southwest ditch appears to be part of an enclosure 28.5m wide with a corner entrance. A probable entrance, with a blocking gully, is present in the middle of the southern northeast-southwest ditch and this also appears to have a small, 9.2m wide, enclosure attached to its south side. A few isolated pits were also present. Detailed Description

archaeol1-19366_1

Summary Enclosures of indeterminate size formed by ditches were identified, with one of the fields having a corner entrance. Other ditches and a pit were also noted. Detailed Description

archaeol1-19366_1

Summary A series of enclosures, perhaps part of a ladder-form arrangement aligned northeast-southwest was recorded. Two such adjacent enclosures were identified, each about 24.5m wide, with one of them being about 36.6m long. This latter enclosure has internal subdivisions that do not extend across the full length of the enclosure, though they do overlap. A small enclosure about 20.5m wide is attached to the southeastern exterior of the sub- divided field. Adjacent to this is a still smaller paddock about 16.5m by 5m in extent. There is also an isolated pit within the sub-divided enclosure. Detailed Description

archaeol1-19366_1

Summary Alterations to the Phase 7c sub-divided enclosure were made to provide a short 'passage' entrance on the southeastern side. Disuse of the small paddock alongside the sub-divided enclosure was indicated by the infilling of its ditches. An isolated pit was located immediately alongside the position previously occupied by the Phase 7c pit. Detailed Description

archaeol1-19366_1

Summary An apparent 'clothes-line' enclosure arrangement, with a field 30.5m wide attached to an extended northeast- southwest ditch, was the main feature exposed. Within the enclosure and alongside the main northeast-southwest ditch is a fence line of post and stake holes. On the opposite side of the enclosure, flanking the ditch that forms the southeastern side of the field, is a gully. A further, irregular ditch, is located within the enclosure. Detailed Description

archaeol1-19366_1

Summary Ditches, somewhat more curvilinear than those in the earlier phases, were used to create enclosures. Two attached fields were identified, one with a corner entrance, the other with an opening in the middle of its side, directly adjacent to the corner entrance of the first enclosure. One of the enclosures (that with the entrance in the middle of its western side) has an internal sub-division formed by a sequence of gullies; this sub-division is about 16m wide, but irregular, and perhaps 20m long. A few isolated pits were also recorded. Detailed Description

archaeol1-19366_1

Summary A fairly random distribution of a few pits and gullies was evident, though a group of postholes, incorporating a northwest- southeast alignment, was located in the northeastern corner of the site. Detailed Description

archaeol1-19366_1

Summary A series of pits arranged in two parallel lines 10m apart was observed, with a further alignment of pits at right angles to the first two rows. Detailed Description

archaeol1-19366_1

1 SUMMARY 1.1 This document comprises a specification for archaeological excavations at Norwich Road,

archaeol1-19465_1

Summary The development proposal affects a Listed post-medieval barn Planning Permission has been or may be applied for and Norfolk Landscape Archaeology has requested that a decision on the proposals be deferred until an evaluation of the building has been carried out and the results considered. Historic Building Recording Contractors are reminded that they should submit a copy of their Method Statement or Specification to Norfolk Landscape Archaeology (NLA) for approval, before costs are prepared for

commissioning clients, in line with the Institute of Field Archaeologists' guidance. 1. Policy Background.

archaeol1-19465_1

1 SUMMARY	2 2
INTRODUCTION	

archaeol1-19465_1

1 SUMMARY 1.1 A programme of building assessment is required at a barn at Waterhall Farm, Wighton, Norfolk. 1.2 The barn is a Listed Building of late 18th

archaeol1-20555_1

1 SUMMARY 1.1 A watching brief is required during groundworks associated with improvements to the Norton

archaeol1-22947_1

1 SUMMARY 1.1 This document comprises a specification for an archaeological field evaluation prior to residential development at 1 Westgate Street, Southery, Norfolk. 1.2 The site lies within the core of the village, approximately 100m west of the parish church of St

archaeol1-23580_1

SUMMARY 0.1 A watching brief is required during the groundworks associated with the construction of the Holdingham Rising Main pipeline, between Holdingham pumping station and Sleaford Sewage Treatment Works, Lincolnshire. 0.2 The pipeline route has been subject of desk-based assessment, aerial photographic assessment and geophysical survey. Known archaeological sites in the vicinity range from the prehistoric to the post- medieval period. In particular Iron Age and Romano-British sites are known in proximity to the pipeline corridor, together with evidence of ridge and furrow cultivation. In addition geophysical survey has identified a few anomalies indicating the possible presence of a few ditches and pits on the western part of the route. 0.3 The watching brief w be undertaken during the groundworks along the pipeline route with provision for archaeological excavation and recording where archaeological remains are discovered. The archaeological features exposed w be recorded in writing, graphically and photographically. 0.4 On completion of the fieldwork a report w be prepared detailing the results of the investigation. The report w consist of a narrative supported by illustrations and photographs. 1

INTRODUCTION

archaeol1-23580_1

Summary Eight samples of Iron Age pottery from Holdingham were submitted for thin section analysis. The samples are of two classes, shell-tempered and sandy-tempered. The shelly wares were grouped visually, following examination with a x10 hand lens, into three fabrics SHCC, SHCV and SHSM, whilst the sandy wares were both visually assigned to the same fabric, QUCM. Examination of the QUCM sherds (V3454 V3459) under a x20 microscope appeared to confirm their initial identification as sandy wares, but thin section analysis demonstrated that both of the samples should be reclassified as shelly wares. Rounded quartz sand is a feature of these two sherds, but in both sections this was in fact

secondary in quantity to shell and other calcareous inclusions (in this respect linking these sherds with other examples of shelly wares, namely V3452, V3453, V3456, V3457 and V3458). Thin section analysis also indicated that one of the SHSM sherds (V3460) was better classified as a sandy ware, characterised by moderate rounded quartz plus abundant subangular and angular quartz. Moderate voids, thought during initial investigation to represent dissolved shell, were shown by thin sectioning to possess in some instances an altered limestone filling but appear not to have contained shell. TSNO Context Fabric type Revised fabric type PetroFabric V3452 079 SHCC SHCC Fabric B V3453 207 SHCV SCCV Fabric B V3454 203 QUCM SHCF Fabric A V3456 205 SHCV SHCV Fabric B V3457 060 SHCC SHCC Fabric B V3458 079 SHSM SHSM Fabric A V3459 111 QUCM SHCF Fabric A V3460 164 SHSM QUCF Fabric C Table 1: Results of thin section analysis Methodology

archaeol1-23827_1

1 SUMMARY 1.1 Archaeological investigations are required prior to residential development at 43 Old Forge Road, Fenny

archaeol1-24053_1

1 SUMMARY 1.1 A programme of building recording is required prior to the conversion of an outbuilding to the rear of 12 Boston Road, Sleaford, Lincolnshire. 1.2 The building is of vernacular architectural and historic interest.

archaeol1-24365_1

1
SUMMARY
.....1 2 INTRODUCTION

archaeol1-24365_1

1 SUMMARY 1.1 An Archaeological Scheme of Works has been imposed as a condition of planning on the construction of car

archaeol1-24659_1

1 SUMMARY 1.1 This document comprises a specification for the archaeological evaluation of land at 8-10 East Street, St Ives, Cambridgeshire. 1.2 The site lies in an area of archaeological potential in the historic core of the town north of the market

archaeol1-26821_1

1 SUMMARY 1.1 This document comprises a specification for the archaeological evaluation of land at Station Road, Whittlesey, Cambridgeshire. 1.2 The site lies in an area of archaeological potential located on an island on the fen edge and close to the

archaeol1-29098_1

1 SUMMARY 1.1 This document comprises a specification for archaeological evaluation of proposed residential development at

archaeol1-29223_1

1 SUMMARY 1.1 An archaeological watching brief is required during the groundworks for the proposed construction of twelve new wind turbines with associated structures and accesson land adjacentto Broadpool Farm, High Fen Straight Drove, Cambridgeshire. 1.2 The proposed development site is situated within an archaeologically sensitive area. Two Bronze

archaeol1-30674_1

1 SUMMARY 1.1 A programme of building recording is required prior to the conversion of Woodside

archaeol1-33107_1

1 SUMMARY 1.1 This document comprises a specification for the archaeological evaluation of land at

archaeol1-33346_1

1 SUMMARY 1.1 This document comprises a specification for the archaeological field evaluation of land at Norfolk Street, Wimblington, Cambridgeshire. 1.2 The area is archaeologically sensitive, lying in the historic core of the village. Previous

archaeol1-33346_1

Summary The assemblage mainly consists of 18th and 19th century material which is domestic in nature. Some of the pottery is suitable for further work. CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL

archaeol1-33346_1

Summary A small amount of early modern tile was recovered from the site which should be retained. OTHER FINDS By Gary Taylor Introduction

archaeol1-33346_1

Summary The small assemblage of other finds is entirely late post-medieval to early modern, which concurs with the dating of the other artefacts from the site. SPOT DATING

archaeol1-35641_1

1 SUMMARY 1.1 This document comprises a specification for archaeological field evaluation of land off Castle

archaeol1-36373_1

Summary of the pottery based on the archive Discussion of the pottery by ceramic phase Discussion of the pottery by site phase Synthesis with other sites (includes the results of recommendation 2) Illustration catalogue (based on recommendation 3) To produce a full publication report w take a maximum of 6 days (depending on the length and style of publication) CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL

archaeol1-36373_1

Summary of the bricks for the publication report (0.5 day) GLASS By Rachael Hall Introduction

archaeol1-36373_1

Summary of the glass based on the archive Discussion of the glass by site phase Synthesis with other sites Illustration catalogue To produce a full publication report w take a maximum of 6 days (depending on the length and style of publication) CLAY PIPES By Gary Taylor Introduction

archaeol1-36373_1

Summary of the artefacts based on the archive Discussion of the artefacts by function Discussion of the artefacts by site phase Synthesis with other sites Illustration catalogue To produce a full publication report w take a maximum of 2 days (depending on the length and style of publication) Summary FAUNAL REMAINS By Paul Cope-Faulkner Introduction

archaeol1-36373_1

Summary The assemblage is considered too small to warrant further analysis. Recommendations

archaeol1-37585_1

SUMMARY OF SOIL CONDITIONS TL 41 97 ISLEOFELYWAY GAUL ROAD

archaeol1-37585_1

SUMMARY This assessment of aerial photographs examined an area of about 0.8 hectares (centred TL406969) in order to identify and accurately map archaeological, recent and natural features. No archaeological features were identified. Silts have been mapped that may represent roddons or remain from shifting positions of what may have been a small inlet. The silts indicate slightly higher ground that may have had relevance in the past. Original photo interpretation and mapping was at 1:2500 level. Report No: 2007/21 2 \0721GaulRd.doc Â© Air Photo Services 2007 GAUL ROAD, AREA CENTRED TL 406969, MARCH, CAMBRIDGESHIRE: AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHIC ASSESSMENT

archaeol1-4259

1 SUMMARY 1.1 This document comprises a specification for archaeological evaluation by trial trenching and historic

archaeol2-23587_1

Summary Between December 2004 and April 2005 a watching brief was undertaken during sewage improvement works comprising of two trenches located in the Town Square and the Commons car park areas of Market Harborough, Leicestershire. Being in the centre of a historic market town it was considered possible that medieval and later remains could be exposed during the construction works. The top 1.0m of the trench across the car park comprised makeup material including modern brick and china. This makeup sat upon the natural clay. No evidence for earlier activity was seen in this area and it seems likely that it was not developed until relatively recently. Running across the High Street a series of earlier tarred surfaces were identified in the trench. The lowest of these surfaces was about 0.6m below the current surface thus clearly demonstrating that the level of the High Street has been raised considerably during the past 100 years. Below the lowest modern surface a narrow brick lined drain was covered with planks laid lengthways along it. At a similar level to the drain a 19th century leather shoe was observed but not kept due to its poor condition. No features earlier than the 19th century were observed during the watching brief. 1 Introduction

archaeol2-23607_1

Summary In March 2005 an archaeological evaluation was undertaken at Fox House, Hilgay, Norfolk. The site was close to the village church and offered the potential to reveal archaeological remains of the medieval period. Seven trial trenches were excavated and recorded, but archaeological remains were not observed. The site was largely undisturbed and if archaeological remains are present in the area, they probably lie beyond the southern boundary of the site. 1 Introduction

archaeol2-23612_1

Summary During December 2005 an evaluation was undertaken at Church Farm Sea Palling, in advance of a housing development. Four 5 x 5m trenches were excavated. The only feature revealed was a small oval shaped pit about 0.3m deep. Six small un-diagnostic sherds of pottery were recovered from the fill. Two sherds have been dated to each of the following periods: Iron Age, Roman and Saxon. This distribution of pottery indicates that the pit is not earlier than Saxon. The presence of pottery from the three periods is likely to indicate that there was a continuity of activity in the Sea Palling area from at least the Iron Age. 1 Introduction

archaeol2-23694_1

Summary In October 2004 Archaeological Services and Consultancy Ltd. (ASC) undertook an archaeological evaluation on land adjacent to Stoke Road, Bletchley. The site was located c.1km to the south of the site of the Roman town of Magiovinium and immediately south of a field in which a number of Roman coins have been discovered. A total of four machine cut evaluation trenches were excavated and revealed no archaeological features or artefacts. It is believed that the absence of archaeological features and artefacts plus the presence of ridge and furrow combined with current landuse may reflect a longstanding agricultural utilisation of the land. 1 Introduction

archaeol2-23707_1

Summary In April 2005, eight test pits were excavated through the largest of the medieval fishponds at Great Woolstone, Milton Keynes. The aim of the project was to investigate the depth of silting in the base of the pond, to enable a decision to be made regarding the possible reinstatement of the pond as a habitat

for displaced amphibians (Great Crested Newts) from other parts of the city. Six pits excavated around the top of the bank, demonstrated that the natural soils were very shallow and no major structural work had been undertaken to form the bank of the pond. The remaining two pits were located in the base of the pond to investigate the depth of silting. Upon excavation of these pits it was discovered that there was less than 350mm of silts. The base of the pond was formed from natural clay rather than a manufactured clay lining. 1 Introduction

archaeol2-23728_1

Summary Archaeological Services and Consultancy Ltd. (ASC) undertook an evaluation in December 2004 and January 2005 at land adjacent to Stoke Road, Water Eaton, Bletchley. The two contiguous fields comprising the site contained pronounced ridge and furrow. An earthwork survey recorded its location, direction and profile. Geophysical survey (magnetometry) did not reveal anomalies suggesting the presence of cut and infilled archaeological features although parallel, strongly positive curvilinear anomalies caused by the deeper soils atop the ridges were evident. Excavation of fifteen evaluation trenches to verify the negative geophysics results exposed two shallow ditches, two pits and two postholes. Two contingency trenches exposed more of the ditches and another posthole. Potsherds recovered from the features date to the middle Saxon period suggest settlement activity in a restricted area in the central part of the site. It is thought that truncation of the features at the base of the furrows and masking by the strong magnetic responses of the ridges was responsible for the negative geophysical results. 1 Introduction

archaeol2-23804_1

Summary In February 2005 ASC undertook an archaeological evaluation on land at The Old Farm, 141 Walton End, Wavendon Gate. The work was undertaken in advance of proposed residential redevelopment of the site. Four trenches were excavated. Trenches 1, 3 and 4 contained linear features, which in trenches 3 and 4 yielded a small amount of probable Romano-British pottery. In trench 2 an irregular linear feature was investigated and interpreted as a possible medieval or later hedge line. In conclusion, the paucity of finds and general lack of discrete features suggests that the immediate area was subject to relatively low level occupation from the Romano- British period onwards. 1 Introduction

archaeol2-23816_1

Summary During March 2005, an archaeological watching brief was carried out at 65-75 High Street South, Dunstable. The watching brief recorded several pit-like features and pieces of Totternhoe clunch stone on the site. Other than this, no archaeological features were observed and no artefacts recovered. 1 Introduction

archaeol2-23817_1

Summary During 2005 Archaeological Services and Consultancy Ltd carried out a watching brief during development at Wood Farm Barns, Tilsworth. The site was in the medieval core of Tilsworth and the works had the potential to disturb significant archaeological remains. Five visits were made to the site in order to monitor areas of mechanical soil stripping and observe the excavation of footing trenches. Archaeological remains were not observed. 1 Introduction

archaeol2-23886_1

Summary On 6th and 7th October 2005 an archaeological watching brief was undertaken at The Bury, Turvey Road, Astwood. The site is situated close to a moated site, and it was considered possible that remains from the medieval or post medieval period could be uncovered. The watching brief focused on the excavation of footing trenches for an extension to the eastern end of the cottages and the excavation of a Klargester pit. All the trenches were inspected after they had been excavated to their full depths into the natural undisturbed subsoil. Other than the base of a 19th century extension, no archaeologically significant ground disturbance was identified. 1 Introduction

archaeol2-23894_1

Summary Following on from an archaeological evaluation on land at The Old Farm, 141 Walton End, Wavendon Gate, in February 2005, ASC undertook a watching brief in June 2005. The evaluation had identified a number of ditches probably of later Iron Age or Roman date. The work was undertaken during the redevelopment of the site. Demolition of the existing bungalow and subsequent clearing of the site had reduced the ground level significantly over much of the site and little or no archaeology survived. 1 Introduction

archaeol2-23967_1

Summary During November and December 2005 an archaeological evaluation was undertaken on land adjacent to Colmworth Golf Course, Colmworth, Bedfordshire. The work was required to locate, define and characterise any surviving archaeological remains prior to construction of a fishing lake and restoration of the land. Eight trenches were excavated, of which four produced no archaeological features. Two medieval or post-medieval drainage ditches were located in the south-western area of the site, along with one undated gully. Two pits were identified to the north; a shard of medieval pottery was recovered from one of these, the other only containing animal bone. In addition, a feature was identified towards the centre of the site which contained medieval pottery. This trench was extended to reveal that this was a large linear ditch or pond-like structure. These results show that there was activity on this site during the medieval period, although probably peripheral to the nearby medieval settlement of Smartwick. 1. Introduction

archaeol2-23987_1

Summary Between July and September 2005 ASC undertook a historic building recording/watching brief at All Saint's Church, Croydon, Cambridgeshire as part of the requirements of an English Heritage Grant awarded in order to restore the nave roof. The roof is a trussed rafter type roof with additional timbers attached to the main A frame to provide catslide roofs for the aisles. The main frame, which appears to be no later than c.1300 is suffering significant racking. The building is also suffering quite extensive lateral movement due, in part, to the removal of the original tiebeams, possibly when the wagon style plaster ceiling was inserted in the post-medieval period. The first attempt to halt the subsequent spread was probably in the 18th century when two new tiebeams were inserted. Several major restoration projects have taken place since then to counter episodes of serious deterioration of the fabric. 1 Introduction

archaeol2-24059_1

Summary In August 2005 Archaeological Services and Consultancy Ltd (ASC) carried out a historic building investigation of St. Denis Church, East Hatley, Cambridgeshire as part of the restoration project

partly funded by the Heritage Lottery Fund. The church, which has been redundant since 1980 had been heavily restored by William Butterfield in 1873 and the focus of the investigation was the analysis of his work. There was sufficient documentary evidence to allow a detailed understanding of the pre-1873 church and the requirements of the restoration project. The archaeological investigation revealed that the restoration was more extensive than originally envisaged, with the nave roof being completely rebuilt rather than repaired and the chancel windows not being replaced. Comparative analysis with similar buildings also suggests that the 1st Quinquennial report of 1961 may have been unduly dismissive of the church, as it conformed to his more restrained interpretation of the ethos of the mid-Victorian High Church Movement. 1 Introduction

archaeol2-24069_1

Summary During September 2005, ASC Ltd undertook an evaluation on land to the rear of The Strawberry Tree Restaurant, Radwell Road, Milton Ernest, Bedfordshire. The work was commissioned in advance of developing the land. Four trenches were excavated. A small stone lined oven or kiln was revealed in one of the trenches. Despite total excavation no indication of its date or function was established but it probably pre dates the 19th century. A second scooped area of burning and a shallow east-west ditch or gully was also exposed during the evaluation. 1 Introduction

archaeol2-24259_1

Summary During October 2005 ASC Ltd carried an evaluation on the proposed site for Walnut Tree School, Hazeley, Milton Keynes. Six trenches were excavated, and they were all found to be totally devoid of archaeology. 1 Introduction

archaeol2-24262_1

Summary In October 2005 Archaeological Services and Consultancy Ltd (ASC) carried out an evaluation to the rear of 21-33 Bradgate Road, Hinckley, Leicestershire in response to a planning application for the erection of 16 dwellings and associated garages. Despite the archaeological evidence for nearby Romano-British settlements to the east and south-west of the site, the site itself yielded only modern features suggesting that it had been on the periphery of settlement activity until the area was developed in the later 20th century. 1 Introduction

archaeol2-24281_1

Summary During October 2004 Archaeological Services and Consultancy Ltd (ASC) carried out an Archaeological Watching Brief on a site at Caldecote Farm Cottage, Willen Road, Newport Pagnell. The project was undertaken during the excavation of foundations for a kitchen extension and conservatory. No archaeological remains were observed during the works. 1 Introduction

archaeol2-24285_1

Summary In June and July 2006 Archaeological Services and Consultancy Ltd (ASC) carried out a watching brief for Anglian Water Services Ltd along the c.2.1km long by 24m wide easement of a reinforcement water main, which ran across open farmland between Barford Road and Kimbolton Road, east to north-northwest of Wilden, Bedfordshire. A single large feature was revealed during the groundworks for the reinforcement water main. The Historic Environment Record lists the location of a medieval/post medieval moor windmill (HER 3139) in the area of the revealed feature. Dateable finds were

not recovered from the f and it could define the position of an infilled field pond although it is possible that it was the borrow pit from which material was excavated to form a windmound. 1. Introduction

archaeol2-24331_1

Summary During December 2005 Archaeological Services and Consultancy Ltd undertook archaeological excavation of a 3500 sq m area at land adjacent to Stoke Road, Water Eaton, Bletchley, Milton Keynes. The excavation followed a program of evaluation which had located ditches and pits containing mid Saxon pot sherds. Removal of the topsoil revealed ditches, gullies, pits, post holes and one sunken featured building which defined the position of fenced boundaries, structures, an enclosure and an appended field system. The assemblage of pot sherds recovered from excavated features was small but suggests that the majority of the archaeological features may date to the mid Saxon period. The recovered finds, excavated archaeological features and environmental evidence appear to identify the location of a short lived farmstead occupied during the 8th - 9th centuries. 1. Introduction

archaeol2-24336_1

Summary During December 2005 ASC Ltd undertook a watching brief at 9a High Street, Wymington Bedfordshire, during the initial groundworks for the construction of a new house. The site rises northwards from the street. During the project it became clear that levelling for several earlier cottages had removed the natural land profile, and any archaeological deposits which may have been present. The most recent of these cottages was probably built during the mid 19th century and was constructed of brick and stone, with tile floors. Towards the rear of the site the original land profile survived with c.350mm of topsoil overlying the natural limestone bedrock. No finds or artefacts earlier than late 19th century bottles and white china were observed during the watching brief. 1 Introduction

archaeol2-24341_1

Summary In November 2005 a programme of archaeological recording was undertaken during the excavation of footing trenches for extensions to the Watling Street Service Station, Little Brickhill. Archaeological remains of the Roman period have been recorded in the area but on this occasion no archaeological remains or artefacts were observed. The archaeological impact of the development is considered to be negligible. 1 Introduction

archaeol2-24373_1

Summary In January 2006 Archaeological Services and Consultancy Ltd. (ASC) undertook an archaeological evaluation on land at 40-50 Edward Street, Dunstable, Bedfordshire. Dunstable is an area of considerable historical and archaeological significance. The site had the potential to reveal evidence of multi-period activity. . No significant archaeological remains were found on site. Three machine cut trenches were excavated revealing a single pit. Fragments of brick found within the deposit of this strongly suggest a post medieval or perhaps even later date for the feature. 1 Introduction

archaeol2-24379_1

Summary In December 2005 Archaeological Services and Consultancy undertook a watching brief at The Old Forge, Ravenstone, Milton Keynes. A workshop and garage were being constructed on the site and the foundations for the new buildings had the potential to damage or destroy remains of a forge which is known to have occupied the site during the late 19th century. A number of 19th century brick and clunch

walls and cobbled surfaces were observed. These occupied the approximate position of the forge buildings shown on the first edition Ordnance Survey map and it is likely that they were the truncated remains of the forge. Examination of census returns yielded information on the owners of the forge in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. 1 Introduction

archaeol2-24399_1

Summary In February 2006 Archaeological Services and Consultancy Ltd. (ASC) undertook an archaeological evaluation on land at 7a High Street, North Crawley, Milton Keynes. North Crawley is mentioned in the Domesday survey as a small settlement with documented evidence of three large manors and the 1815 Ordnance Survey map of this area shows buildings occupying the area of proposed development, so potential existed for the presence of archaeological deposits. Initially two machine cut trenches were excavated, the first revealing a pit containing a small partially articulated skeleton and a gully containing a single pottery sherd of probable medieval date. The second trench revealed a second gully containing no finds. Two contingency trenches requested by the AA revealed a ditch containing a single sherd of pot, also of probable medieval date. 1 Introduction

archaeol2-24414_1

Summary In February 2006, Archaeological Services and Consultancy Ltd. (ASC) undertook a watching brief on land at 3-5 M Road, Marcham, Oxfordshire. The settlement of Marcham originated during the latter part of the Anglo Saxon period and the site exists within an area of historical and archaeological significance. Four sets of footing trenches were excavated on the site and three of these were monitored for the presence of archaeological deposits. These trenches were found to contain signs of recent human activity, but no archaeological deposits were seen. The unobserved trenches were in close proximity to those that were monitored, and are unlikely to have contained any deposits of a pre-modern date. 1 Introduction

archaeol2-24434_1

Summary During March 2006 a watching brief took place to the rear of 32 Market Place Olney, Milton Keynes. Two short footing trenches were excavated. Below the modern concrete surface natural gravel deposits extended down to the base of the trenches at c. 1.0m. No archaeology was seen in either trench. 1 Introduction

archaeol2-24454_1

Summary In July 2006 Archaeological Services and Consultancy Ltd carried out a watching brief during trenching for insertion of an electrical duct at St Giles Church, Tattenhoe, Milton Keynes. Archaeological finds or features were absent in the section of trench outside the church and human remains were not disturbed within the churchyard. Six decorated floor tiles, probably manufactured at the Little Brickh kilns during the early 15th late 16th centuries, were discovered in a small excavated area within the church building and may have formed part of the original 16th century floor. Blocks of limestone located at the base of the area excavated within the church appeared deliberately laid and could suggest that the remains of an earlier structure underlie the extant building. 1. Introduction

archaeol2-24456_1

Summary During March 2006, ASC Ltd undertook a watching brief on land to the rear of The Strawberry

Tree Restaurant, Radwell Road, Milton Ernest, Bedfordshire. The work was commissioned in advance of residential development. The excavation of the footing trenches was observed, but no archaeological finds or features were noted. 1 Introduction

archaeol2-24478_1

Summary During September and October 2006 ASC Ltd carried out a watching brief at a site adjacent to Clipstone Cottages, Barton-le-Clay, Bedfordshire. Development of the part of the site fronting Bedford Road occurred before the involvement of ASC and its archaeological potential remains unclear. Excavation of the footings of houses were monitored at the western part of the development and no archaeological finds or features were observed. 1. Introduction

archaeol2-24490_1

Summary In July 2005 trial trenching was undertaken at Church Farm, Weston Underwood in advance of the conversion of adjoining farm buildings for residential and office use, and the construction of a new dwelling and garage block. Three trenches opened on the site of former farm buildings revealed only 19th and 20th -century structural evidence relating to various phases of those buildings. No evidence for any earlier phases of occupation or activity were present. 1 Introduction

archaeol2-24571_1

Summary During July, September 2006 ASC Ltd carried out a watching brief during construction of a footpath and bridge crossing the River Ouzel on the eastern periphery of Newport Pagnell. The machine strip of overburden prior to construction of the footpath was extremely shallow and in places failed to completely remove the topsoil. Footings for four brick piers to support the bridge super-structure showed that a greater depth of topsoil was present nearer the river channel and this may suggest input of sediment dredged from the river during recent centuries. Archaeological finds or features were not revealed by the groundworks although the work on the northern river bank was carried out close to the suggested position of Civil War earthwork defences. 1. Introduction

archaeol2-24576_1

Summary In October 2006 Archaeological Services and Consultancy Ltd (ASC) carried out an evaluation at Purbeck House, Purbeck Road, Cambridge in response to proposals for the demolition of the office building and the construction of student flats. The site is located to the south of the historic core of Cambridge adjacent to the railway line. The stratigraphic evidence suggests that the site was used as a quarry, possibly at the time the railway was constructed. Three pits were revealed containing building debris and worked and unworked stone fragments, which are likely to have come from Rattee Kett's masons yard that was formerly located on the opposite side of Purbeck Road. 1 Introduction

archaeol2-24591_1

Summary In August 2006 Archaeological Services and Consultancy Ltd carried out archaeological recording of a brick built culvert uncovered by demolition and ground reduction work prior to the construction of the Jennie Lee Library at the Open University, Walton Hall, Milton Keynes. The form of the culvert, dimensions of the machine made bricks and presence of concrete mortar indicate that it was built during the late Victorian period. 1. Introduction

archaeol2-25128_1

Summary During February 2007 an archaeological evaluation was undertaken at 42-52 Diglis Road, Worcester. The work was required to investigate the canal side development of the Diglis Basin area and any earlier settlement of the Frog Brook valley particularly relating to the Roman road layout and past environmental conditions. Four 10m trenches were mechanically opened and a sequence of canal related development was identified. During the excavation of the canal basin up-cast clay was spread over the site to a depth of c.1.0m. The earliest construction work identified was the laying down of a cobbled yard surface over part of the site possibly associated with a millwrights warehouse which was constructed sometime before 1838. During the next 100 years additional buildings were added and existing buildings modified during the 19th and 20th centuries, until the final layout recorded was established prior to them being demolished to make way for the proposed development. No evidence to indicate occupation earlier than the 19th century was observed. 1 Introduction

archaeol2-25130_1

Summary In November 2006 a programme of historic building was undertaken by ASC at 42-52 Diglis Road, Worcester, in advance of demolition and redevelopment. The site lies on the north side of Diglis Basin, and development of the area in the 19th century was closely linked to the canal. There is evidence to suggest that the land between Diglis Road and the canal was divided into plots for sale for speculative development in the first half of the 19th century. The earliest building on the site is the warehouse fronting the canal basin, identified in previous studies as having been used by a millwright. This two-storey brick structure was built between 1816 and 1838, on the south of the two walled plots comprising the site. Between 1838 and 1869 the two plots were further developed, with the construction of two brick-built terraces, each comprising three dwellings, on the Diglis Road frontage of each plot. Nos 42-46, on the north plot, were all small 'two up, two down' cottages, with a common yard and facilities to the rear. Nos 50-52, on the southern plot, were similar, while no.48 was a much larger and better-appointed house, incorporating on its south side a 'ginnel', leading to the rear of the plot. The rear of each plot was bounded by a wall, and it is possible that these areas were originally used by the tenants of the cottages for growing vegetables, or keeping small livestock. The site appears to have remained in this form until the second half of the 20th century. In the 1950s or 1960s the two plots were amalgamated, and a two-storey industrial unit was constructed to the north of the warehouse, occupying the full canal frontage. 42-46 ceased to be occupied, and were reduced to a single storey and converted to garages. A link was constructed between no. 52 and the warehouse. The ground floors of 50-52 were converted for commercial use, and the first floors were turned into bedsits. The site remained in use until 2005, latterly occupied by a number of small businesses. Â, Â© ASC Ltd 2006 Page 5 42-52 Diglis Road, Worcester Historic Building Recording 858/WDR 1 Introduction

archaeol2-25133_1

Summary During November 2006 ASC Ltd carried out an archaeological strip and record excavation at the former Reckitts and Coleman site on the northern side of Watling Street, Fenny Stratford. The remains of a 19th century canal dock and associated buildings were discovered. The canal dock remained in relatively good condition although the buildings were less well preserved. Site constraints meant that the area just beyond the northeastern end of the dock where the remains of three 19th century limekilns could have been located remained unexamined. However, significant ground reduction seemed to have occurred at this location during 20th century development of the site and the remains of the limekilns were probably removed at this time. 1. Introduction

archaeol2-25138_1

Summary A watching brief was undertaken by ASC in December 2006 and January 2007 during groundworks for an extension to the Old Coach House, Pitcher Lane, Loughton, Milton Keynes. Stratigraphy suggesting the infilling of a hollow in the natural deposit was observed, although it is believed that this was a gradual natural process. No archaeological finds or features were observed. 1. Introduction

archaeol2-25156_1

Summary On 30th January 2007, a watching brief was carried out by ASC Ltd at Elmtree Cottage, Castlethorpe, Milton Keynes. The work was undertaken during the construction of a small extension to the side of the existing structure. One feature, possibly a modern wall footing trench, was observed, but no finds or dating material were recovered. 1 Introduction

archaeol2-25225_1

Summary 5.1 During November 2002 an archaeological evaluation was carried out on land adjacent to 6 Caldecotte Lane, Caldecotte, Milton Keynes. The evaluation trenches revealed three parallel ditches, two of these contained sherds of Post-Medieval pottery. It is likely these served a dual function as roadside ditches designed to keep the lane drained during wet periods, and also to demarcate the southern boundary of the land upon which the site is located. 1 Introduction

archaeol2-25230_1

Summary During November 2002 an evaluation was carried out at the Salvation Army Hall, Buckingham Road, Bletchley, Milton Keynes. The evaluation trenches revealed clear evidence of large scale 20th century terracing within the development area. One un-dated ditch and two modern pit features were recorded. A single sherd of residual Roman pottery was recovered from a modern layer. 1 Introduction

archaeol2-25231_1

Summary During July 2003 an evaluation was carried out at Redbrick Farm Barns, Hardwick, Cambridgeshire. One un-dated ditch terminal was recorded from which no artefactual material was recovered. The existence of significant earthworks in the field immediately northwest of the site was noted during the project. 1 Introduction

archaeol2-25231_2

Summary A desk-based assessment of land at Redbrick Farm Barns, Hardwick, Cambridgeshire revealed that the potential for archaeological features from a variety of periods exists on the site. In particular it is considered possible that occupation features dating to the medieval and possibly Anglo-Saxon periods may be present, as the site is located close to the suspected core of settlement during these periods. 1 Introduction

archaeol2-25252_1

Summary An archaeological investigation was undertaken at Bury Farm, Kensworth in Bedfordshire during February 2001. No archaeological remains were found during the investigation, but the work revealed that the west wall of the barns have a complex structural history probably dating from the 17th or 18th centuries. 1 Introduction

archaeol2-25254_1

Summary During, July 2000 an archaeological watching brief was carried out during the Phase 3D groundworks on Portishead, Tattenhoe, Milton Keynes. The only features of archaeological interest were medieval plough furrows previously identified from aerial photographs, and earthworks. A number of sherds of Roman pottery were recovered from the area to the west of the Deserted Medieval Village of Tattenhoe, though no features associated with the Roman period were identified. 1 Introduction

archaeol2-25258_1

Summary In July 1999 a watching brief was carried out during groundworks for the construction of a detached house on Plot 2, Oakh Road, Shenley Church End, Milton Keynes. Apart from two sherds of medieval pottery, no archaeological features or finds suggesting occupation of the site were recorded. 1 Introduction

archaeol2-25320_1

Summary Geophysical survey (magnetic scanning and detailed magnetometry) was carried out by ASC Ltd at the Radcliffe School Site, Wolverton, Milton Keynes. Significant modern disturbance to the southern part of the proposed development area was identified. Remnants of ridge and furrow were present at the east of the school playing field and archaeological features defining the location of two probable enclosures containing settlement activity were identified adjacent to the western boundary of the playing field. 1. Introduction

archaeol2-32903_1

Summary In October 2007 Archaeological Services and Consultancy Ltd. carried out an evaluation at the Hilton Park Care Centre, Bottisham, Cambridgeshire, in advance of the construction of a new care home. Archaeological remains have been recorded in the area around the site and the proposed development had the potential disturb significant archaeological remains. Five evaluation trenches were excavated across the site and an irregular negative feature, interpreted as a tree bole, was present in Trench 1. Archaeological remains were not observed in the trenches and it is unlikely that the proposed development will have a significant impact on archaeological remains. 1 Introduction

archaeol2-34265_1

Summary During October 2007 ASC Ltd carried out an evaluation at Leys Lodge, Union Lane Cambridge, in advance of the redevelopment of the site. The site is within an area of archaeological interest and offered the potential to reveal evidence from the Iron Age to medieval periods. Part of a linear feature and a pit/area of tree root disturbance were present in the trenches, but these did not contain dating evidence, and they could not be readily associated with archaeological features known from the

surrounding area. They were overlain by a deposit of sandy loam, containing a small, possibly residual, finds assemblage, dating from the mid to late 17th century, which extended across all the trenches. 1
Introduction

archaeol2-42244_1

Summary During July 2007 a watching brief was undertaken on a vacant plot of land during the excavation of the foundations for a new house at 27a Castlethorpe Road, Hanslope,. A continuous watching brief was maintained during the removal of the topsoil onto the clean undisturbed subsoil. No disturbances associated with earlier occupation were identified during the watching brief and it was concluded that the site had never been significantly developed. 1
Introduction

archaeol2-43480_1

Summary In September 2007 ASC Ltd carried out an archaeological evaluation at The Old Rectory, Lathbury. The project was commissioned by Mr Mrs Tice in order to fulfil a planning condition prior to the construction of a swimming pool. Significant archaeological remains were not identified and the only archaeological feature was a probable cess-pit associated with the 17th century house. 1
Introduction

archaeol2-43795_1

Summary During May 2007, an archaeological evaluation was undertaken at Radcliffe School, Wolverton, in advance of development. Earlier geophysics work on the site had identified a number of magnetic anomalies interpreted as ditches and pits. Based on the results of the geophysics, two areas were trenched. Nineteen trenches were opened to the north of the school on the playing field and four in a field to the south of the school. Within the northern area a number of linear features interpreted as Roman field boundary ditches. Two pairs of parallel ditches orientated SE-NW were interpreted as trackside ditches. A number of small Roman pits were also identified in this area. The only non Roman feature identified was a small pit from which a number of sherds of early Saxon pottery were recovered. In the southern area there was generally less archaeology. However a crouched burial was uncovered in one of the trenches. Though no material to date the burial was found, this type of burial is generally associated with the prehistoric period and the Bronze Age in particular. It is possible that the burial was under a barrow mound, though no evidence for such a mound or surrounding ditch was seen during the evaluation. 1
Introduction

archaeol2-43879_1

Summary Between March 2007 and February 2008 Archaeological Services and Consultancy Ltd carried out a watching brief at 63-65 Castle Street, Luton during groundworks for the conversion of the existing houses into flats and the construction of new dwellings. No significant archaeological finds or features were observed, and the site appears to have been heavily disturbed during the construction of the houses on Castle Street in the late 19th to early 20th century. 1. Introduction

archaeol2-43985_1

Summary Between August 2006 and April 2007 Archaeological Services and Consultancy Ltd (ASC) carried out historic building recording and a watching brief of All Saints Church, Chalgrave, Bedfordshire in response to proposals for the restoration of the north and south aisle roofs and improvements to the existing drainage system. All Saints is a Grade 1 listed building, which was dedicated in 1219 and

comprises a chancel, nave, north and south aisles, west tower and south porch. The chancel dates from c.1300 and the wall paintings are thought to be some 10 years later. The upper part of the west tower collapsed in 1889 causing severe damage to the nave and north aisle roofs. After many years of neglect, the church underwent a series of restoration and repair programmes from the 1930s. As a result a detailed chronology of the timbers is rendered uncertain, but in appearance if not in actuality, most of the timbers is of late medieval date. The groundwork revealed little other than the shallowness of the foundations and a modern drainage gully. 1 Introduction

archaeol2-44349_1

Summary Between June 2006 and December 2006 ASC Ltd undertook a watching brief during development at Church Farm, Church Lane, Milton Keynes. Groundworks for a new access road at the east of the development revealed relatively modern boundary walls and the foundations of a small, brick built, rectangular building. Removal of overburden at the west of the development near St Mary's Church and the site of Clifton Manor revealed ditches, pits, post holes and shallow features dated to the Late Saxon and Anglo-Norman periods by recovered pot sherds. The features could define part of a settlement that had the site of the church as its focus. Recovery of a single, residual Romano-British pot sherd and a small number of early/mid Saxon pot sherds may hint that features dating to these periods are located nearby. 1. Introduction

archaeol2-44567_1

Summary During March 2005 and June 2007, an archaeological watching brief was carried out at 65- 75 High Street South, Dunstable, during redevelopment of the site for housing. Several pit- like features and pieces of Totternhoe clunch stone were recorded on the site. An undated possible east-west ditch was observed on the eastern side of the site. Other than this, no further archaeological features were observed and no artefacts recovered. 1 Introduction

archaeol2-47427_1

Summary During January and February 2008 ASC Ltd carried out a programme of archaeological works to the north of St Neots, Cambridgeshire, along the route of a new water pipeline. The route commenced at an existing reservoir and followed the western side of the East Coast Mainline railway for c.450m before passing under the railway and returning on the eastern side for 650m. Seventeen evaluation trenches with a combined length of 752m were excavated. A number of ditches and gullies were revealed, mainly at the southern end of the route to the east of the railway. Pottery recovered from some of these features indicates that they were backfilled during the Roman period, others were clearly modern in origin. The upper part of one ditch at the southern end of the route, contained several sherds of late Neolithic or Bronze Age pottery. Though only one isolated ditch from this period was located during the current project it is likely that further Bronze Age features may survive in the vicinity. Based on the results of the evaluation a 300m length of the easement at the south-eastern end of the pipeline route was subjected to a more detailed examination. Further undated ditches, and a large open well or pond of Roman date were revealed. It was concluded that some of the excavated features formed part of a Romano-British agricultural landscape associated with the recently excavated site at Loves Farm to the south of the pipelines route. The late Neolithic\ Bronze Age pottery possibly indicates that pre Roman activity remains undiscovered in the vicinity of the pipelines route. 1. Introduction

archaeol2-47427_1

Summary The material in the assemblage suggests evidence for activity during the late first and early to

mid-second centuries, with no material suggesting a date after the middle of the second century. Although the assemblage is small, the fabrics and forms present suggest a domestic assemblage fairly typical of the early Roman period. 4.4.2 The prehistoric pottery

archaeol2-8649_1

Summary Between December 2004 and January 2005 Archaeological Services and Consultancy Ltd (ASC) carried out an Archaeological Watching Brief on a site in Wolverton, Milton Keynes. The project was undertaken during the excavation of shafts and trenches for a new flood alleviation sewerage system. No archaeological remains were observed during the works. 1 Introduction

archaeol2-8668_1

Summary In February 2005 an archaeological desk-based and historic building assessment was undertaken on the Old School House, Leicester Road, Sapcote. The desk-based assessment revealed that archaeological remains are not currently known within the boundaries of the site, but a number are known in adjacent areas. The site is within the medieval village core and has good potential for remains of this or the Saxon period in those areas outside the present school footprint. The building assessment revealed that the core of the Old School House dates to the 19th century with late 20th century extensions. Internally no original fittings survive and the layout has been much altered with the insertion of mezzanine floors and partitions since the 1980s. Externally the original appearance of the building is judged to be largely unaltered save for the masking of some architectural detailing by the 1960s flat roofed extension on the east side of the building. 1 Introduction

archaeol2-8683_1

Summary In spring 2005 an evaluation comprising desk-based and building assessments and trial trenching was undertaken at Home Farm, Bradgate Road, Anstey. The work was required in relation to the proposed residential development of the site, involving rebuilding of the farmhouse, conversion of a barn, demolition of other farm buildings and some new build. The desk-based assessment did not indicate the presence of anything of archaeological significance within the assessment site. However, the site lies within the historic core of Anstey, and has the potential to contain evidence of occupation from the late Saxon period onwards. From the available cartographic evidence it is apparent that the site has been continuously occupied since at least the mid 18th century. No evidence for occupation pre-dating the late 19th century was found in the evaluation. The building assessment indicated that the two smaller brick structures in the farmyard were of mid 20th -century date. The large stone-built barn on the south side of the site appeared from its roof structure to be of 17th century date, but the structure had subsequently undergone significant alteration, including rebuilding of its east gable in brick, and the demolition of its west bay. To the north, a second stone-built range appeared to be of 18th-century date, with a later roof. Its original function was not determined: latterly it had been a pigsty. 1 Introduction

archaeol2-8694_1

Summary During January 2005, ASC Ltd undertook a field evaluation at Lodge Farm Chicksands, Bedfordshire. It was considered possible that remains from a variety of historical periods could be present on the site, specifically the prehistoric and medieval periods. Four trenches totalling seventy-five linear metres were excavated. No finds or significant archaeological deposits were observed. Two irregular shaped pits were identified in one of the trenches, probably tree throw holes on the line of a field boundary shown on the 1885 Ordnance Survey map. In the trench at the northern end of the site two narrow parallel linear features filled with dark loamy soil were identified running the length of the trench.

These features have been interpreted as modern deep ploughing furrows. Possible alluvial flood deposits associated with a stream were identified in the southern trench close to a stream. 1 Introduction

archaeol2-8709_1

Summary Archaeological Services and Consultancy Ltd (ASC) undertook an evaluation in February 2005 at land adjacent to The White Hart, Gun Lane, Sherington. A single L shaped trench was machine excavated to examine the site for archaeological features or deposits. No archaeological finds, features or deposits were discovered. 1 Introduction

archaeol2-8717_1

1 Summary Tables.....33 2 Site 2

archaeol2-8717_1

Summary Between July and September 2001 Archaeological Services Consultancy Ltd monitored the archaeological impact of a new water pipeline route. The pipeline connects an existing main near Cople to the water tower on Topplers Hill, south of Biggleswade, a distance of some 17km. Nine areas were identified along the route for archaeologically supervised topsoil stripping and potential excavation, based on the findings of a desk-based assessment (Zeepvat et al 2000) and a subsequent geophysical survey by Oxford Archaeotechnics (Johnson 2000). The remainder of the pipeline route was subject to an intermittent watching brief. Five areas were ultimately excavated. Area 1 was sited on the northwestern flank of the Greensand Ridge. In this area, eight Roman cremations, two Roman ditches and a series of broad plough furrows were investigated. Area 2 was sited along the north side of the Old Warden road, east of the airfield. A number of 1st to 4th -century Romano-British ditches and pits associated with a trapezoid enclosure in the field to the north were excavated. Alongside Gypsy Lane, Area 5 was stripped to investigate a possible circular enclosure identified during the geophysical survey. After machining, this feature was not visible due to later deep alluvial deposits. When the pipe trench was cut the enclosure ditch was seen in the cut and a section was recorded. In Area 6, to the west of the A6001 Biggleswade to Langford road, a number of small Roman ditch terminals were recorded. In Area 9, about 100m to the north of the Topplers H water tower, a single late Bronze Age pit was discovered. No features were exposed in the remaining archaeological areas. On the rest of the route, no significant features were identified during the watching brief. 1 Introduction

archaeol2-8724_1

Summary During May 2005, an archaeological evaluation was undertaken on the route of a proposed pipeline at Little Paxton. An initial desk based assessment concluded parts of the line of the route may pass through archaeological remains and that the area appeared to have remained in agricultural use from at least the Romano-British period. The evaluation consisted of seventeen trenches, of which nine were excavated on an island in the river and yielded only modern ploughmarks and re-deposited, probably dredged riverine deposits. The trenches to the south of the island revealed small drainage features, a posthole and a probable medieval furrow. With the exception of modern debris, no artefacts were present in the trenches. 1 Introduction

archaeol2-8724_2

Summary A desk-based assessment of the proposed route of the Island Site Reinforcement Water Main,

Little Paxton, Cambridgeshire was undertaken in May 2005. The assessment details the large amount of multi period archaeology contained within the study area. Archaeological finds and features are not known from the island in the Great Ouse, although deposition of alluvium may have masked archaeological features. A short distance from the proposed position where the pipeline crosses the river, dredging recovered structural remains, perhaps of a Romano-British quay formerly located on the banks of the southern river channel. The full extent of cropmark complexes south of the River Great Ouse have probably been masked by alluvium and may extend into the pipeline corridor. Truncation of archaeological remains by modern ploughing and works associated with the construction of an adjacent sewage works is possible, but, the proposed pipeline traverses undeveloped agricultural land which may conceal well preserved late Bronze Age, Iron Age and Romano-British archaeological remains. 1 Introduction

archaeol2-8738_1

Summary During May 2005 Archaeological Services and Consultancy Ltd (ASC) carried out an archaeological trial trench evaluation on a site at Twentypence Road, Wilburton, Cambridgeshire. The work was undertaken in advance of proposed residential redevelopment of the site. A total of three trenches were excavated. No archaeological features were revealed in the trenches although substantial concrete foundations were noted in trenches 2a and 2b, considerable hydrocarbon contamination and staining was also present in all the trenches. No artefacts were recovered from the excavated spoil. In conclusion it seems likely that the area remained largely undisturbed and undeveloped prior to the construction of the Twentypence Inn in the late 19th century. 1 Introduction

archaeol2-9445_1

Summary On 24th September and 15th October 2004 an archaeological watching brief was undertaken at 35 Castle Road, Lavendon. The site was within the historic area of Lavendon, and it was considered possible that remains from the medieval or post medieval period could be uncovered. The watching brief focused on the excavation of footing trenches in two areas of the plot in preparation for the construction of a new garage, and a new house. All the trenches were inspected after they had been excavated to their full depths into the natural undisturbed subsoil. Other than the base of a modern earlier garage and services, no archaeologically significant ground disturbance was identified. 1 Introduction

archaeol2-9449_1

Summary A desk-based assessment of a canalside site north of Watling Street, Fenny Stratford revealed the probability of archaeology of late prehistoric and Roman date extending from adjacent known sites. Following the construction of the Grand Junction Canal at the end of the 18th century limekilns were established on the site, with their own canal dock and wharf. Subsequently a brickworks was constructed on the site, and clay extraction pits were excavated. In the mid 19th century a gasworks was established at the south end of the site, with two large gasholders to the north. More recent industrial uses have included a printing works and chemical works. The latter has since been demolished: a significant depth of contaminated soil was removed from the south part of the site as part of this process. 1 Introduction

archaeol2-9477_1

Summary During January 2005, a field evaluation was undertaken by ASC Ltd on Reserve Site 6, Shenley Church End, Milton Keynes. As Roman and Medieval remains have previously been found in the vicinity plans to develop the site led to an archaeological planning condition being imposed. Five 20m trenches were excavated. Features were identified and excavated in four of the five trenches. Two small

ditches were identified in the trenches central to the site. Though no finds to date either of the ditches were found it is likely that they represent post-medieval agricultural drainage or boundary features. Roman pottery was recovered from all the features exposed in the two trenches excavated in the south eastern part of the site. The only significant stratigraphic relationship on the site was a small pit cutting an earlier ditch. Two additional small trenches were cut to try and follow the ditch. These additional slots were able to demonstrate that the ditch terminated just to the south of the original trench. A large gravel or sand extraction quarry c.1.2m deep was also uncovered in this area. 1 Introduction

archaeol2-9478_1

Summary During January 2005 Archaeological Services and Consultancy Ltd (ASC) carried out an Archaeological Watching Brief on a site at North Street, Leighton Buzzard, Bedfordshire. The project was undertaken during the excavation of foundations for an outbuilding forming a cold store and dry goods store. No archaeological remains were observed during the works. 1 Introduction

archaeol2-9481_1

Summary On 11th October 2004 an archaeological watching brief was undertaken at 50 High Street, Lavendon. The site was within the historic area of Lavendon, and it was considered possible that remains from the medieval or post medieval period could be uncovered. The watching brief focused on the levelling of the site in preparation for the construction of a new garage, greenhouse and workshop. All groundworks were observed until natural undisturbed subsoil was reached across the whole site. Other than the base of an earlier garage, which had been demolished by the developer immediately prior to the watching brief no ground disturbance was identified. 1 Introduction

archaeol2-9487_1

Summary During October 2004 Archaeological Services and Consultancy Ltd (ASC) carried out an archaeological trial trench evaluation on a site at Poplar Farm, High Street, Eaton Bray, Bedfordshire. The work was undertaken in advance of proposed residential redevelopment of the site. A total of five trenches were excavated. Trenches 3, 4 and 5 revealed a Medieval ditch representing a probable field or property boundary, from which a small quantity of 12th to 13th century pottery and animal bone was recovered. No archaeological features were observed in trenches 1 and 2 and no evidence for significant truncation or subsoil disturbance was revealed. In conclusion it seems likely that the area has, with the exception of the apparently isolated Medieval ditch, remained largely undisturbed and undeveloped until now. 1 Introduction

archaeol2-9489_1

Summary During October 2004 Archaeological Services and Consultancy Ltd (ASC) carried out an Archaeological Watching Brief on a site at Caldecote Farm Cottage, Willen Road, Newport Pagnell. The project was undertaken during the excavation of foundations for a kitchen extension and conservatory. No archaeological remains were observed during the works. 1 Introduction

archaeol2-9494_1

Summary On 28th September 2004 an archaeological watching brief was undertaken at 28 West Street, Olney. The site was within the historic area of Olney, and was also in an area where there was potential for discovery of Roman period remains. Excavation of footing trenches for additional living space had the

potential to destroy or disturb these remains. The excavation of the trenches was monitored but no archaeological remains were observed. The area had been extensively disturbed, probably during the construction of the present house. Modern service runs had caused additional disturbance. 1 Introduction

archaeol2-9498_1

Summary In September 2004 an archaeological watching brief was undertaken during the groundworks for a swimming pool at Glebe House, Leire, Leicestershire. The site was within the medieval core of the village and the works had the potential to damage or destroy significant archaeological remains. The west side of the site had been disturbed by a modern intrusion and the natural strata was present on the east side. No significant archaeological remains were observed. 1 Introduction

archaeol2-9502_1

Summary During August 2004 ASC Ltd undertook a watching brief during the excavation of the footings on a single inf plot off Long Street, Hanslope, Milton Keynes. The work was commissioned to fulfil a planning condition imposed by the local planning authority Milton Keynes Council. The shallow brick footings of a 19th century barn were observed. No evidence for earlier occupation of the site was identified during the watching brief. 1 Introduction

archaeol2-9505_1

Summary During February 2005 seven archaeological evaluation trenches were excavated at the Lens, 34 Romham Road, Biddenham, Bedfordshire. Previous work in the adjacent site to the west had revealed a series of cremation burials and a ditch. These features were dated to the late Bronze Age or early Iron Age. When plans were submitted to develop the current site it was considered desirable to investigate if the prehistoric activity continued eastwards. The results of the evaluation indicate that the prehistoric site did not continue eastwards. The only features identified were two small undated pits in the western half of the site, and a series of garden features and an old field drain in the garden of Number 34. 1 Introduction

archaeol2-9509_1

Summary During May 2004 ASC Ltd undertook a watching brief at Willow House, Little Brickhill, Milton Keynes. The watching brief was required to fulfil a planning condition relating to the building of an extension, to the southeastern end of the house. Observations were made on the footing trenches, and other areas stripped of topsoil. No archaeological features or artefacts were observed. 1 Introduction

archaeol2-9511_1

Summary In January 2004 an archaeological-desk based assessment was undertaken of land at the Rectory, Steeple Row, Loughborough. The assessment revealed that archaeological sites and monuments are not currently known within the boundaries of the site, but a number are known in adjacent areas. The site is close to the church of All Saints and the Old Rectory. These are both medieval buildings and there is potential for the presence of remains of these periods on the site. During the post-medieval period the site was laid out as part of the gardens of the Old Rectory. The present Rectory was constructed in the second half of the twentieth century and any archaeological remains within the footprint of the building may have disturbed during the construction. Any archaeological remains in less disturbed areas away from the Rectory may survive in good condition and these parts of the site offer good archaeological potential. 1 Introduction

archaeol2-9511_2

Summary In August 2004 ASC Ltd conducted an archaeological evaluation on land at The Rectory, Steeple Row, Loughborough. The work was undertaken in advance of proposed residential redevelopment of the site, and followed an earlier desk-based assessment (Fell 2004). A total of four trenches were excavated. Trenches 1 and 2 revealed an 18th /19th century path and boundary wall identifiable from contemporary map sources. In addition, evidence for substantial truncation, possibly from sand and gravel extraction, was revealed in these trenches. No archaeological features were observed in trenches 3a and 3b although they lacked the apparent ground disturbance seen in trenches 1 and 2. No archaeological features or finds pre-dating the 18th century were recovered from the trenches. In conclusion it seems likely that the area has, with the exception of the later quarrying activity, remained largely undisturbed and undeveloped until now. The site archive will be deposited with Leicester County Council Heritage Services under accession number X.A229.2004 1 Introduction

archaeol2-9512_1

Summary During May 2004 Archaeological Services and Consultancy Ltd (ASC) carried out a post-determination archaeological evaluation at a site on land adjacent to Poplars Farmhouse, Simpson, Milton Keynes (NGR SP 8811 3627). Four trenches were excavated. The main stratigraphic sequence was similar across the site: the natural orange clay was overlain by a silty clay subsoil that was sealed by a topsoil. In trenches 2-4 the original topsoil was buried by a modern redeposited clay layer and subsequent topsoil. Within trench 4, a post-medieval north-south orientated ditch [405] cut the subsoil and was sealed by the original topsoil of the site. It may be a drainage ditch associated with the known post medieval settlement within the vicinity of the site. Alternatively, as [405] is aligned approximately parallel with Grand Union Canal that runs north-south beyond the western site boundary it may have been a drainage ditch along the eastern base of the canal bund. 1 Introduction

archaeol2-9513_1

Summary In June and July 2004 an archaeological watching brief was undertaken at Manor Farm, South Stoke during the construction of three new houses and the renovation of two listed barns. The site was close to Manor Farm, which was probably a manorial settlement the development had the potential to damage or destroy significant archaeological remains. No archaeological remains were observed and the manorial settlement was probably concentrated around the present Manor Farm and church. 1 Introduction

archaeol2-9522_1

Summary During July 2004 Archaeological Services and Consultancy Ltd undertook a pre-determination evaluation in the garden of Streatley House, Streatley, Bedfordshire. A 4.3 x 1.9m trench was excavated to the west of the house, close to the churchyard wall. Within the trench the ground had been highly disturbed by root action. Despite this disturbance, it was clear that no archaeological features cut the natural subsoil. No finds other than modern were identified during the evaluation. 1 Introduction

archaeol2-9523_1

Summary An archaeological evaluation was undertaken on land adjacent to Pasteur Road, in Great Yarmouth, Norfolk in mid-July 2004. The work was undertaken prior to the development of the site by Lidl UK. The evaluation confirmed what was known of the recent history of the site and also confirmed

the character of the sub-soils. The site is situated on what was originally an area subject to marine alluviation. There was no evidence that any human activity took place earlier than the mid-19th century when the railway was built on low lying land to the north of the site. 1 Introduction

archaeol2-9529_1

Summary In March 2004 ASC Ltd undertook a 'strip and sample' excavation on Site C, Snelshall West, on the western margins of Milton Keynes. The removal of the topsoil revealed a uniform horizon of olive-brown clay. There was no evidence for the presence of ridge and furrow and only two small, undated features were noted on the extreme eastern edge of the development area. Apart from broken fragments of drainage tiles, no artefacts were noted. The lack of structural and artefactual evidence suggests that the area was never occupied or exploited in the past. 1 Introduction

archaeol2-9576_1

Summary During July 2004 ASC Ltd carried out the first phase of an archaeological evaluation on the proposed site of Hazeley Secondary School, Hazeley, Milton Keynes. Twenty four 50m trenches were excavated during this phase of the evaluation. The majority of the trenches were laid out to investigate a series of anomalies recorded during an earlier geophysical survey, the remaining trenches were laid out to give a general coverage over the proposed development area. A many of the trenches contained evidence for modern drainage. Several of the trenches also contained the shallow bases of medieval plough furrows. A few small undated ditches were also revealed. The only area of potentially significant archaeology was found in one trench towards the south-eastern corner of the site where a small area containing a concentration of Roman pottery including imports and local coarse wares dating from the 2nd and 3rd centuries was exposed. Other than a few small rough limestone blocks no evidence of associated features was discovered. It is likely that this pottery represents a dump rather than part of an insitu feature, but it is possible that a settlement site lies nearby. 1 Introduction

archaeol2-9578_1

Summary During March 2004 ASC Ltd undertook an archaeological evaluation at Moat Cottage, Caldecote, near Newport Pagnell, Milton Keynes, in advance of development. The site was located within a moated enclosure, possibly of a medieval manor. The fieldwork revealed the northwestern segment of the moated complex. The section of the infilled moat showed it was 1.75m deep and 9m wide. The earliest f of the moat contained Victorian material. This evidence suggests that this segment of the moat had been well managed and kept clean up until this period, when the partial silting up of the moat occurred. The Victorian dumping is likely to be from the adjacent Moat Cottage. No other features were encountered within the evaluation trench. The manor is thought to be situated more centrally within the moated area. 1 Introduction

archaeol2-9582_1

Summary In March 2004 an intensive watching brief was undertaken during the groundworks for an extension at H Farm House, Haversham. The site is close to a Roman villa and the development had the potential to damage or destroy archaeological remains. The soil profile had been extensively disturbed, probably during the construction of H Farm House and it's 19th century extension. The construction of a patio and other 20th century garden features and services contributed to the mixed nature of the soil. No Roman buildings or artefacts were observed and it is likely that the Roman building was centred to the north of H Farm House, on the site of H Farm. 1 Introduction

archaeol2-9589_1

Summary In February 2004 an archaeological desk-based assessment was undertaken of the land at 40 Luton Road, Dunstable. The assessment revealed that archaeological sites and monuments are not known from the site. A variety are known in the surrounding area and the occasional survival of isolated archaeological remains within the site should not be dismissed. The site probably comprised open land until the 20th century when the area was developed for commercial and residential use. Any archaeological remains within the footprints of these buildings are likely to have been disturbed or destroyed, but remains may survive in less disturbed areas, notably in the north part of the site. The overall archaeological potential of the site is low. 1 Introduction

archaeol3-24229_1

Summary list of contexts. The symbols in the columns at the right indicate the presence of finds of the following types: B bone, M metals. No Trench Description B M 1 1 Topsoil 2 1 Silty clay containing gravel 3 1 F of F4 F4 1 Soakaway pit 5 2 Topsoil 6 2 F of F7 7 2 Ditch 8 3 Topsoil 9 3 F of F10 10 3 Service trench 11 3 F of F12 12 3 Service trench 13 All Natural subsoil Project SLAM Ã,ÃA7803 Marne SNCO (Sergeants' Mess), Catterick: Report 1623, February 2007 Archaeological Services Durham University 12 Appendix 2: Plant macrofossil data (a: arable weed; c: cultivated plant; r: ruderal; t: trees/shrubs; w: wetland; x: wide niche) Relative abundance is based on a scale from 1 (lowest) to 5 (highest). Sample 1 Context 6 Volume processed (ml) 10000 Volume of flot (ml) 100 Volume of flot assessed (ml) 100 Residue contents (relative abundance) Bone (burnt) 1 Flot matrix (relative abundance) Bone (burnt) 1 Bone (unburnt) 1 Charcoal 2 Coal 1 Insect 1 Modern roots 2 Mollusc 1 Charred remains (total counts) (c) Hordeum vulgare (Hulled barley) 3 (c) Hordeum vulgare (Barley undifferentiated) 5 (c) Triticum spelta glume base (Spelt) 2 (c) Cerealia indeterminate 3 (r) Galium aparine (Cleavers) 7 (r) Persicaria maculosa (Redshank) 4 (t) Corylus avellana shell fragment (Hazelnut) 3 (w) Carex sp trigonous nutlet (Sedges) 2 (x) Poaceae indeterminate 4mm (Grass) 21 Waterlogged seeds (relative abundance) (a) Fumaria sp (Fumitory) 3 (t) Sambucus nigra (Elder) 1 (x) Chenopodium sp (Goosefoot) 2 Project SLAM Ã,ÃA7803 Marne SNCO (Sergeants' Mess), Catterick: Report 1623, February 2007 Archaeological Services Durham University 13 Appendix 3: Project specification Statement of Requirement for Archaeological Evaluation Works: Sergeants Mess SLA (Single Living Accommodation) Block, Marne Barracks, North Yorkshire. 1.0 The Site

archaeol3-6836

Summary list of contexts. The symbols in the columns at the right indicate the presence of finds of the following types: P pottery. No Description P 1 Topsoil 2 Sub-soil 3 Natural gravel

archaeol3-7467

Summary list of contexts. The symbols in the columns at the right indicate the presence of finds of the following types: P pottery, B bone, M metals, F flint, S slag, O other materials. No Description P B M F S O 1 Tarmac 2 Made ground

archaeol5-24100_1

Summary A detailed assessment of the archaeological interest and appraisal of the buildings on the site is required. The surviving m building along with the wider site represents a significant interest in industrial, architectural and archaeological terms. A combined archaeological desktop assessment and appraisal of

the surviving buildings is thought to be essential to establish baseline information against which future planning applications may be considered. 1 Introduction

archaeol6-18768_1

Summary Between June and July 2006, a watching brief was maintained during the construction of a new sewer at Lewes Road, Ringmer. The route lay within an area of archaeological sensitivity. The watching brief monitored both the works compound area as well as the pipeline route itself and its associated man-holes. No archaeological features or artefacts of interest were located during the work. Archaeology South-East

archaeol7-35469_1

SUMMARY In March/May 2006, Archaeological Solutions Limited (AS) conducted an archaeological evaluation of land north of School Road, Saxon Street, Woodditton, Cambridgeshire (NGR TL 6662 5987). The desk-based assessment suggested that the site had some potential for prehistoric remains, and also for evidence of dispersed late Saxon and medieval settlement. The evaluation revealed parallel linear ditches running obliquely to the contours of the site (Trs.23-25). Struck flint was found in one of these ditches (Tr. 23 F1021). The finds are not surprising given the known prehistoric activity in the area, and in particular a ploughed-out round barrow is recorded close to these trenches. It is possible they represent activity along the line of the trackway traversing this part of the field to the south, with which they run parallel. Sparse evidence of late Iron Age activity was identified, with abraded pottery sherds of this date from two intercutting pits (Tr. 14 F1068 F1069). Two separate ditches produced abraded Roman pottery sherds and abraded pottery sherds of possible Bronze Age date were recovered from a pit (Tr.21 F1078). These finds were generally from dispersed areas of the large site. A pit/ditch terminal and small gully dating to the Saxo-Norman period were recorded on the western side of the site (Tr.16 F2003). The pit contained a large deposit of animal bone with reasonably preserved sherds of pottery. A large solution hollow (Tr. 4 F1014) and a large probable dewpond (Tr. 29 F1083) were recorded, as were a series of Post-medieval ditches, two of which contained abraded residual pottery. A small number of features contained abraded pottery sherds of possible Bronze Age, Iron Age and Roman date. The sparse and abraded finds assemblage likely represent 'background noise' to former periods of activity in the area. 1 INTRODUCTION

archaeol7-35807_1

SUMMARY 1 INTRODUCTION

archaeol7-35807_1

SUMMARY In March and April 2002 Hertfordshire Archaeological Trust (HAT) carried out Phase 1 of an archaeological evaluation of land adjacent to the High Street and Over Road, Willingham. Archaeological Solutions (formerly HAT) carried out a second phase of evaluation in December 2003 and a strip and map exercise (Phase 3) in March and April 2004. Further phases of evaluation took place in June 2004 (Phase 4) and January 2005 (Phase 5). One ditch (F1027A Tr. 5) yielded a small quantity of Late Iron Age pottery, adding to the existing picture of Iron Age and Roman settlement on the site of the later village. The Anglo-Saxon activity recorded to the east of the High Street was not mirrored on the current site, suggesting that it lay within the agricultural hinterland of the middle and late Saxon village. The principal archaeological features revealed in all phases of the investigation were ditches, likely representing drainage ditches or property boundaries. Finds were sparse, although several features yielded medieval and post-medieval pottery, suggesting a long-established property boundary layout in this part

of the village. A number of pits, perhaps originally dug for extraction of natural sand and gravel, had then been used for disposal of domestic refuse. The site appears to have been a 'backyard' area on the periphery of the medieval and post-medieval village, with little evidence of structures or of any specific industrial or craft activities being carried out. 1 INTRODUCTION Figs. 1

archaeol7-35938_1

SUMMARY 1 INTRODUCTION

archaeol7-35938_1

SUMMARY In May 2007, Archaeological Solutions Ltd conducted an archaeological trial trench evaluation at 750-754 Newmarket Road, Cambridge, Cambridgeshire (NGR TL 4855 5918) in advance of proposed residential development. 750-754 Newmarket Road is situated to the north-east of Cambridge, in the parish of Teversham. The site lies to the south of Newmarket Road (A1303), with Cambridge Airport to the south and east of the site. The western boundary of the site is formed by a residential development. The site itself is currently occupied by two semi-detached houses, three garages and two sheds. Another house is located in the north-west portion of the site. There is evidence of Iron Age and Roman activity to the north and east of the site. Anglo-Saxon remains have also been discovered along Newmarket Road, to the north-west. The site thus had moderate potential for remains of these dates. The archaeological evaluation found a post-medieval gully containing a single residual sherd of medieval pottery. A modern soak-away and drain were also identified. No Iron Age or Roman archaeology was present. 1 INTRODUCTION

archaeol7-38207_1

SUMMARY 1 INTRODUCTION

archaeol7-38207_1

SUMMARY In January 2008, Archaeological Solutions carried out an archaeological evaluation of land at Home Farm, Abington Pigotts, Cambridgeshire (NGR TL 3090 4475). The evaluation was commissioned in advance of works to extend and convert existing agricultural buildings into three dwellings, together with the erection of a cartlodge/workshop, walls, fences, gates and a bridge over an existing part of the Home Farm moat (Planning ref. S/1204/05/F). Evidence of Bronze Age activity has been found in the north-west of the parish. A substantial Iron Age settlement, which continued to be partially occupied into the Roman period, has been investigated in the same area. Abington Pigotts has an abundant evidence of medieval settlement, with five moated sites known in the parish. The parish church was built in c. 1217 and a market is recorded in the 14th century. There is evidence that the village shifted in the later medieval period, possibly in conjunction with the Pigott family's prominence in the village. Home Farm itself lies within a moated enclosure of medieval date; the larger part of the moat lies to the south-east, on the other side of a road. Cartographic sources show that the site has been a farmyard, occupied by various agricultural buildings, since at least 1838. The (Grade II Listed) current barn, cartshed and granary, which are the proposed for conversion, may be of late 17th - early 18th century date. Trenches 2 and 4 traversed the moat. The pottery from the basal f of the moat is relatively recent (16th - 18th century) and indicates that the moat had been cleared out. The post-medieval period saw a fair degree of building and modifications of cottages/farmhouses in the village. Home farmhouse (HER 01234a) next to the site and several of the farm buildings were built and modified in the post-medieval period, suggesting possible remains on the site of previous buildings. In the event no features contemporary with the original moat or later periods of activity were revealed. 1 INTRODUCTION

archaeol7-38273_1

SUMMARY 1 INTRODUCTION

archaeol7-38273_1

SUMMARY The site had a high potential for archaeology of the Bronze Age, Iron Age and Roman periods with a possible masking of such periods by the remains of a ridge and furrow cultivation which was reminiscent of the medieval period. A sophisticated Bronze Age and Iron Age settlement site which included a possible metal working area reached as far as the plot adjacent to the current site. Gullies and linears ran through the site on an almost unanimous north to south alignment, except for a single east to west gully as found in Trench 7. The linears revealed are mainly shallow and it was originally suggested on site that these were truncated by ploughing activity which predates the modern redeposited clay overburden layer L1000. However, another interpretation of the site is that the linears themselves are the remains of a plough damage such as medieval ridge and furrow cultivation. This would account for their regular spacing, shallowness and uniform profile. This work represented a second phase of evaluation following that carried out by Northamptonshire Archaeology (Fisher 2006). These two phases of evaluation have demonstrated that the site fits into the wider landscape of this area to the south of Papworth Everard which is characterised by Iron Age occupation (preceded by Bronze Age activity that appears not have been identified during this project), Romano-British activity and medieval and later agricultural activity. The finds and environmental evidence recovered during the second phase of evaluation was particularly sparse. No animal bone was recovered during the evaluation, and the finds assemblage was limited to a single heavily abraded Iron Age or earlier pottery sherd and sparse abraded sherds of CBM, one of which was clearly of Romano-British date. The earlier phase produced a small assemblage of pottery mostly dating to the later pre-Roman Iron Age with a small quantity of Romano-British sherds. 1 INTRODUCTION

archaeol7-41608_1

SUMMARY 1 INTRODUCTION

archaeol7-41608_1

Summary During December 2007 and January 2008, Archaeological Solutions (AS) Limited carried out an archaeological open area excavation which followed a desk-based assessment and a trial trench evaluation conducted in 2005 at land adjoining 80 Wisbech Road, Littleport, Cambridgeshire (NGR TL 5608 8732). The evaluation revealed archaeological features of prehistoric, primarily late Iron Age, date. A dense cluster of pits, postholes and ditch and gully termini (almost all of which were truncated) were all cut into the same deposit (Trench 6, L1009-phase I, L2004- phase II), on the higher ground of the southern part of the site. Two tree hollows were cut into the same deposit in the western part of the site (Trench 3). A waterlogged clay deposit (L1095-phase I, L2005-phase II) in Trench 4 and the northern part of Trench 6, may indicate a contemporary area of standing water north of the archaeological features. The excavation was conducted in the vicinity of Trench 6 (the southern transect that fronts Wisbech Road). Two late Iron Age ditches, two gullies, post holes, and numerous pits were identified. It is possible that late Iron Age Ditches F2011 and F2015 represent a single enclosure or land division system, however, it is also possible that they represent two non-contemporary but successive field systems or enclosures. This evidence indicates that the division and enclosure of land occurred even on the most marginal of land at the fen edge. Many of the other features recorded at the site appeared to be of natural origin. However, some were clearly deliberately cut features and may have had their locations influenced by the presence of the large boundary ditches. Finds recovered from the features comprise pottery, struck

flint, flint tools, animal bone and burnt stone, all in a somewhat abraded condition. Finds were also recovered from overlying soil layers and comprise pottery of Roman and late Iron Age date. 1

INTRODUCTION

archaeol7-41632_1

SUMMARY 1 INTRODUCTION

archaeol7-41632_1

SUMMARY In February 2008, Archaeological Solutions conducted an archaeological evaluation of land adjacent to Spring Lodge Community Centre, Witham, Essex (NGR TL 81431 15443). The evaluation was undertaken as part of a planning condition required by the local planning authority (BTE/0167/07). It was undertaken in advance of the creation of 52 new car parking spaces for the Community Centre, St John's Ambulance and the Scouts. An Iron Age hillfort is known to the south of the site (HER8106) with multi-period occupation starting during the Mesolithic/Neolithic. The site was also used in the medieval period. A Roman hypocaust was discovered immediately to the south of the site (HER8340), and the centre of the Roman settlement was located to the south-east of the site. Evidence of the inception of a market in 912 is recorded, although the centre of the Saxon burh has never been located. The town prospered during the medieval period. In recent years land around Witham has been increasingly developed, so much so that Chipping H and Witham form one settlement. The trial trench evaluation revealed a small number of archaeological features comprising a ditch (Tr.1 F1008), a gully terminus (Tr.1 F1004), two pits (Tr.1 F1006, Tr.2 F1015) and a posthole (Tr.2 F1011). The majority of archaeological features were identified towards the western edge of the site (Trenches 1 and 2), and were post-medieval. The site had a relatively high potential for archaeological remains, in the event small scale post-medieval features were revealed 1 INTRODUCTION

archaeol7-6789

SUMMARY In December 2004 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out a deskbased assessment on land at 211221 Worton Road, Middlesex, TW7 6DW (NGR TQ 159 756) on behalf of Linden Homes in advance of a proposal for residential redevelopment of the site. Little is known of Isleworth in the prehistoric period other than stray finds from the Palaeolithic and Neolithic and some occupation evidence relating to the Bronze Age and Iron Age. Further to the north a Roman Road ran from London to Staines although there is little other evidence of a Roman presence This relative dearth of archaeology might in part be due to a lack of consistent recording of finds when Isleworth began to grow in the 19th and early 20th centuries. A settlement centred on the manor of 'Gritleworde' recorded in the Domesday Survey probably existed through most of the Saxon period and is located to the northeast of the assessment site around Church Street and North Street (SMR LO 22696). A Late Saxon coin hoard of the reign of Ethelred (SMR LO 24373) probably relates to a battle fought against the Danes near Brentford in 1016. In the medieval period another manor of Worton is recorded to the west of the assessment site (SMR LO 10575) while in the 13th century both manors held extensive demesne lands used for arable farming. A park is also recorded running between Isleworth and Twickenham to the south but it is not known how far west it extended towards the assessment site. In 1421 Henry V founded Syon Abbey to the northeast which leased out the old manors and cultivated their lands including an area known as the Dairyhouse lands. The earliest maps indicate the area around the assessment site was used for arable farming (Figures 5 6) and the 1818 Enclosure Map and apportionment shows that the assessment site was used a market garden (Figure 7). This and subsequent OS Maps (Figures 911) indicate that a field boundary (probably a fence, hedge, bank or ditch) ran approximately across the middle of the assessment site from eastwest with a path or track running alongside and later another boundary ran perpendicular from this boundary to the southern edge of the assessment site. The southern and part of the eastern edges

of the assessment site also appear to be demarcated by field boundaries. Other than the field boundaries the assessment site appears to have remained undeveloped land for agricultural use since at least the medieval period, (although it was possibly planted with trees), until it was developed between 1914 and 1935 with the row of semidetached houses present today (Figure 2 12). 211221 Worton Road, Middlesex, TW7 6DW 2 ˆ, ˆ© Archaeological Solutions Ltd 2004 1 INTRODUCTION (Figs. 1

archenfi2-16316_1

Summary Archenfield Archaeology, in association with the Hereford Cathedral Archaeologist, Ron Shoesmith, was commissioned to undertake the monitoring of groundwork in the courtyard of the Bishop's Palace. The purpose was to increase the car parking capacity by reducing the lawn size and inserting new drainage, tarmac and kerbstones. As the area is of historical importance, it was considered that archaeological deposits could be present even at a shallow depth. The groundwork began on the 17th October 2005 and followed the specifications laid out in the plan by the architects, Hook Mason. Work was interrupted by the discovery of a subterranean chamber made of stone and brick and a series of stone culverts. The exact purpose of the chamber is uncertain, it could be an 18th or 19th century ice house or simply an underground structure associated with drainage. ˆ, ˆ© Archenfield Archaeology AA/05/85 3 1.0 Introduction

archenfi2-31182_1

Summary Archenfield Archaeology Ltd undertook an evaluation of any surviving archaeology at the site of the Old Grange, Littledean, Gloucestershire during April 2007. This was in response in the planning application to site a mobile home and horse mˆfˆˆnˆge on the site. The area investigated consisted of 4 trenches each measuring 10 metres by 1.80 metres, excavated by machine until the first significant archaeological or natural level was reached. Despite evidence that the site was a grange owned by Flaxley Abbey and occupied in the medieval period, all features dated to the later post-medieval house and walled garden and later activities on the site. archenfield archaeology AA_84 The Old Grange, Littledean, Gloucestershire: archaeological evaluation 4 Tewkesbury Cheltenham Gloucester Forest of Dean Stroud Cotswold Lydney Coleford Littledean Newent Chepstow Map Maker Gratis www.mapmaker.com Map Maker Gratis www.mapmaker.com 1.0 Introduction

archenfi2-31190_1

Summary In July 2007, an archaeological evaluation was carried out at Granham's Road, Great Shelford, Cambridgeshire, a site within a rich archaeological landscape of Romano- British, Iron Age, Bronze Age and Neolithic activity. A program of archaeological work was recommended by Cambridge Archaeology and Planning Countryside Service (CAPACS) (Thomas 2007). The recommendations included the monitoring of all preliminary groundworks (Sherlock, 2007a, Meadows Arnold 2007). The current program of work is the evaluation of 514 square metres of the development site. The stratigraphy exposed across the site showed that natural deposits were fairly shallow and the survival of archaeological features cutting them was potentially high. However, modern truncation had removed any potential archaeological deposits. Archaeological evidence was sparse in the areas exposed, with the only identified features being tree throws, modern field drains, a possible enclosure ditch, and three post holes. However, none of the features contained any dating evidence to provide solid proof of their period or usage. archenfield archaeology ltd AA_92 Granham's Road, Great Shelford, Cambridgeshire: archaeological evaluation 5 London Cambridgeshire England 1.0 Introduction

archenfi2-31198_1

Summary Archenfield Archaeology conducted a program of building surveying and archaeological monitoring at Castle Cottage, Castle Street, Wigmore; a grade II listed building. A photographic record of exposed structural detail was made and the excavation of a shallow trench was monitored. No archaeological finds were recovered during the monitoring. 1.0 Introduction

archenfi2-31204_1

Summary Archenfield Archaeology conducted an archaeological evaluation in advance of an agricultural building development at Wharton Court Farm, Leominster, Herefordshire. The area of the development was in a field immediately to the north of Wharton Court, an early 17th century Grade II* listed building. Wharton was a Domesday Manor which appears to have originally belonged to the Anglo Saxon Abbey at Leominster prior to its dissolution in 1046. It was returned to the church in 1123 and remained a property of the re-founded Priory at Leominster until Henry VIII's dissolution of the monasteries in 1539. Neither archaeological structures nor artefacts were found during the excavation and cartographic evidence suggests the probability that the area was part of the open strip fields of Wharton until the early 19th century. 1.0 Introduction

archenfi2-31206_1

Summary Archenfield Archaeology conducted an evaluation excavation in advance of a proposed housing development adjacent to Hunsdon Manor Hotel, Weston-under-Penyard, Herefordshire. Three trenches, each measuring 10 metres by 2 metres, were excavated by machine to an average depth of about 1 metre. Despite the relative proximity of the Roman site of Ariconium, no features of any date earlier than the 19th century were found. One large feature containing pot and building material of the early 19th century was observed in the southernmost of the trenches. The excavation supported the cartographic evidence that the area under investigation was a paddock adjacent to the farmhouse in the early 18th century and had subsequently been a garden area for the house. 1.0 Introduction

archenfi2-31228_1

Summary Archenfield Archaeology were commissioned by Mrs E Bailey (the client) to conduct a programme of archaeological monitoring and building survey at Llancillo Hall, Llancillo, Herefordshire, preceding the construction of an indoor pool enclosure. In August 2004, the hall and its outbuildings were surveyed, and any modern additions and restoration work recorded. All intrusive excavation that took place on site was monitored and recorded, but this only exposed bedrock directly beneath the surface. The only significant features were details of architectural interest within the buildings. The finds were sparse and were of relatively modern date, and none were of any particular archaeological interest. archenfield archaeology ltd AA_52 Llancillo Hall, Herefordshire: archaeological monitoring 4 1.0 Introduction

archenfi2-31240_1

Summary An excavation and archaeological monitoring was carried out by Archenfield Archaeology between late 2003 and early 2004 at a site near the centre of Bromyard, Herefordshire during construction of a new housing development. The site is within the medieval borough as described in the late 13th century Red Book of the Bishop of Hereford. Lying between Pipe Street and Frog Street, the site encroached upon an early 18th century Quaker burial ground to the rear of 16 Broad Street. At the end of the 19th century a tannery occupied the site and it was most recently used as a car-park. The greater part

of the excavation was concerned with the Quaker burial ground. A total of fifteen graves were recorded with twelve orientated east- west and three north-south. Eleven of the twelve east-west graves were excavated. Most of the skeletons were buried in a supine position with the skulls facing slightly to the south due to the natural contours of the area. Of these eleven graves seven showed remains of coffins which were identified by faint beige stains, iron nails and iron or copper alloy coffin handles. The north-south graves were north of the excavation area and were left in- situ. Two were investigated, establishing that stratigraphically they were of a later date than the east-west graves they inter-cut. Only one of these north- south graves had evidence of a coffin. Quakers were supposed to keep all aspects of their lives plain and simple and this included distaste for extravagant burial practices. No distinction was allowed between the richer and poorer families; however this rule was regularly ignored and coffins tended to display many differences in wealth and means among the Quaker families. That wealthier families could afford more elaborate coffins and fittings than poorer ones would have been reflected in the selection of wood, coffin linings, and, perhaps, even in the dressing of the corpse. Copper alloy fittings were found in some of the coffins, these were of better quality than the iron ones which suggests that there was a degree of difference in status. Outside the burial ground the archaeological monitoring of ground works recorded features associated with the 19th century tannery. Wooden dye pits, a brick-lined oval pit and walls of former buildings associated with the tannery were exposed by ground works. Two stone culverts were also located; one was rectangular in shape and approximately 1.30 metres wide and 0.75 metres deep with a base and a cap of flat stone flags. The other was of similar construction and it had water running through it. archenfield archaeology ltd AA_29 The Tanyard and Quaker burial ground, Bromyard, Herefordshire: archaeological excavation and monitoring 6 Introduction

archenfi2-31240_1

Summary and conclusion The cattle represented at the tanyard in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries are medium-horned beasts that appear to be appreciably larger than the short- horned animals of the medieval period. These cattle were bred to provide higher meat yield and more efficient traction. The remains have the characteristics of primary and secondary butchery waste typical of the majority of sites in Hereford (Baxter forthcoming; Noddle 1982, 2002). The sheep from the tanyard are skeletally mature and would have been primarily raised for wool and mutton. archenfield archaeology ltd AA_29 The Tanyard and Quaker burial ground, Bromyard, Herefordshire: archaeological excavation and monitoring 64 7.0 Conclusions

archenfi2-31262_1

Summary Archenfield Archaeology were commissioned by Herefordshire Council to carry out a programme of archaeological monitoring and recording in the area to the north-west of the late Victorian bridge at Bridge Sollers. An earlier archaeological evaluation¹ of the area immediately to the north of the existing bridge abutment revealed a layer containing significant amounts of medieval pottery. In 2003, an area (area 1) of approximately 20 x 20 metres was stripped of topsoil and a series of trenches dug, producing significant quantities of stratified medieval pottery. This may relate to the shrunken medieval settlement of Lulham. Given the opportunity, more extensive and structured excavation might have produced structural evidence to support the presence of settlement. 1 Sherlock and Maurice, 2003 Bridge Sollers Bridge, Herefordshire: archaeological monitoring archenfield archaeology ltd AA_53 Bridge Sollers Bridge, Herefordshire: archaeological monitoring 4 1.0 Introduction

archenfi2-31280_1

Summary Herefordshire Council commissioned an archaeological evaluation of the area to the north west of the late Victorian bridge at Bridge Sollers. A single trench was excavated and revealed the extent of the embankment supporting the bridge abutments and the road as well as a layer containing a scatter of

medieval pottery. This may relate to the shrunken medieval settlement of Lulham. 1.0 Introduction

archenfi2-31283_1

Summary A programme of archaeological monitoring and building recording was carried out during the conversion of the Crown Inn barns into three dwellings between June and July 2002. The main building was shown to be a typical threshing barn of 17th century date, whilst the adjoining cart shed must have been constructed after 1838. No archaeological features or deposits pre dating the nineteenth century were discovered during the excavation of trenches for underpinning the structure. archenfield archaeology ltd AA_47 Crown Inn Barns, Lea, Herefordshire: building recording and archaeological monitoring 4 1.0 Introduction

archenfi2-31288_1

Summary Dairy Farm house, Weobley, Herefordshire, is a Grade II* listed building which has been dated to the 14th or 15th century. It stands on Meadow Street, a medieval street which leads north-west out of the centre of Weobley. The De Lacy family founded the medieval borough of Weobley. Their castle there was probably built at the end of the 11th century or early in the 12th and the borough seems to have been founded outside its gates shortly afterwards. It apparently superseded an earlier village, which may have lain slightly further to the north, in the area of the present church. The area in which Dairy Farm stands, to the east of the Meadow Street, had been identified as being likely to have contained burgage plots. The Synock family, which owns Dairy Farm, has been recorded in Weobley for six centuries. During December 2000 Archenfield Archaeology conducted an evaluation on land 30 metres to the north-east of the house. This was in advance of a proposed housing development. No material earlier than the 19th century was recovered and the only feature was a single posthole, which was on the line of a field boundary which existed in the later 20th century. The absence of early archaeological evidence, the distance of the excavation from the house, together with the distance from a possible early medieval village core near Weobley church, and from the later medieval centre of the borough to the south-east, suggest that there are not likely to be significant archaeological remains in the immediate area. Some of the reasons for this inference are expanded in the conclusions section of this report. 1.0 Introduction

archenfi2-31303_1

Summary In June 2001 a team from Archenfield Archaeology and the University of Birmingham excavated human remains at Dewsall, Herefordshire. These bones represented at least 11 individuals of both sexes from children to adults. Carbon 14 dating indicated a likely date from the 7th to 9th centuries for two of the burials. Charcoal from the base of another grave suggested a date between the 2nd and 4th centuries. The burials were towards the southern edge of a large oval enclosure measuring approximately 270 metres east to west and 150 metres from north to south. A stream bisected this enclosure. Also within this enclosure, against its northern boundary, is the parish church of St Michael. The northern boundary of the graveyard forms part of the larger enclosure. Dewsall was within the Welsh kingdom of Ergyng in the late 6th and earlier 7th century. This had passed into the control of the kings of Glywysing in the mid 7th century. Some time in the 9th century the area became part of the English kingdom of Mercia. The cemetery, or at least part of it, may have survived all these changes, to continue in use up to the present time. archenfield archaeology ltd AA_30 Dewsall Court Herefordshire interim report 4 1.0 Introduction

archenfi2-31303_1

Summary and conclusion The interpretation of this assemblage is somewhat hampered by its tiny size and the circumstances of its recovery. As the cemetery was Christian most of the contemporary faunal

remains probably represent accidental inclusions of butchery waste from a nearby settlement. It is possible, however, that the dogs may have been buried with their owners. It is equally possible on the available evidence that the dog burials represent a separate and possibly more recent event. archenfield archaeology ltd AA_30 Dewsall Court Herefordshire interim report 33 5.5 The environmental evidence

archenfi2-31370_1

Summary Archenfield Archaeology conducted an evaluation excavation in advance of housing development in Longtown, Herefordshire, in June 2001. The property, Greyhound Farm, is to the south-east of the centre of Longtown. Longtown is situated in the ancient Welsh commote of Ewyas, which was associated with the kingdom of Gwent. Norman occupation of Ewyas began in about 1052 with the building of a castle at what is now Ewyas Harold. The years after 1066 saw increased foreign activity in Ewyas with construction, in the standard Norman fashion, of castles, monasteries and boroughs. The de Lacy castle and borough at Longtown was part of this process. The civil partition of Ewyas was effected in 1536 by what is often erroneously referred to as the Act of Union.¹ Eastern Ewyas became part of England. The ecclesiastic partition occurred in 1852 when the Ewyas parishes in England were transferred from the diocese of St David's to that of Hereford while those in Wales were transferred from St David's to Llandaff. The excavation discovered no features which were interpreted as medieval. It was concluded that the buildings and properties along the south-west side of the road were the result of post-medieval encroachment onto what had originally been highway. A linear earthwork extending from the south-eastern end of the development area was tentatively identified as part of the bounds of 'Merthir Clitauc', confirmed or re-established in the early 8th century when King Ithel of Gwent/Glywysing granted to the church of Ergyng/Llandaff. 1.0 Introduction

archenfi2-31380_1

Summary The Old Corner House, Weobley, Herefordshire, is a Grade II* listed building which has been dated to the 15th century. It stands on the corner of Broad Street, a medieval street which runs north south through the centre of Weobley. The de Lacy family founded the medieval borough of Weobley. Their castle there was probably built at the end of the 11th century or early in the 12th and the borough seems to have been founded outside its gates shortly afterwards. It apparently superseded an earlier village, which may have lain slightly further to the north, in the area of the present church. The orchard of the Old Corner House is situated roughly half way between the de Lacy castle and the church and the site is believed to have a high potential for the preservation of medieval archaeology. During January 2004 Archenfield Archaeology conducted an evaluation in the orchard of the Old Corner House in advance of a proposed housing development. Four trenches measuring 10m x 2m were opened by machine to reveal in-situ archaeological deposits. Archaeological deposits were recorded from the medieval to Victorian periods stretching from the Broad Street frontage through to the rear boundary of the property. Demolition rubble was found close to Broad Street, which may be associated with buildings on the 1838 tithe map. Further back from the street frontage post medieval pits and post holes cut through a layer with little archaeological activity. This layer sealed stone rubble containing green glazed roof tile probably dating to the 14th to 15th century. The stone rubble covered earlier in-situ burning. East west linear features were found towards the rear of the property with a medieval ditch and its possible terminus occurring just inside the western boundary hedge of the orchard. This possible ditch could represent a boundary to one of the burgages mentioned in the brief and shown on the tithe map. Dating evidence from the f of the ditch show that it was open for some 200/300 years. archenfield archaeology ltd AA_66 Old Corner House, Weobley, Herefordshire: archaeological evaluation 4 1.0 Introduction

archenfi2-31386_1

Summary Archenfield Archaeology conducted an archaeological evaluation at Parkfields, Weobley,

Herefordshire, in an area to the south of the early 17th century house. The Parkfields property has been identified as being part of the early medieval churchyard component of Weobley, and there is some evidence to suggest that the lane that separates the property from the churchyard did not exist in the 16th century. A strip of ground along the eastern edge of the property has been identified as the site of an eastern defensive bank around Weobley and was investigated by excavation in 1982. This excavation, 45m north-east of the present site, produced some evidence of a bank to the west of the feature, which forms the eastern boundary of the property and was known as the 'Town Ditch' in the 16th century. It also produced quantities of pottery of a later medieval date. The report of this excavation, previously unpublished, forms an appendix to this report. The area of the church, including Parkfields, seems to have formed the core of Weobley prior to the construction of the castle and the founding of the borough. The lane to the north of the property seems to have originally been part of the road from the village of Dilwyn, to the north-east and is referred to as the 'Queen's Highway' in 1698. It was within this context that two 5.0 metre by 2.0 metre trenches were excavated to coincide with the centre of the site of the proposed dwelling and the associated garage. The only feature discovered was a shallow gully running north-south across the cutting measuring 0.4 m, 0.45m across and 0.1m deep. Other than 19th century pottery from the topsoil, no artefacts were recovered from either cutting. The gully, while not substantial, may just possibly be associated with a pre-Norman core of Weobley which is likely to have been in this area. To the east of the site, the feature known as the Town Ditch may be associated with the Domesday park at Weobley rather than with any defensive system. 1.0 Introduction

archenfi2-31389_1

Summary Archenfield Archaeology were commissioned by Mr Mrs D Lewis (the clients) to conduct a program of archaeological monitoring and building survey at Pool Farm, Much Dewchurch, preceding the conversion of a barn into four residential units. The excavation of a service trench outside unit 1, measuring 1.4 metres by 10 meters, was monitored and photographs were taken of the floors inside the building. There were no finds or features observed during the groundwork. A building survey was carried out on a timber framed barn, two stone barns and Pool farmhouse. The timber structures appear to have been originally constructed in the 17th or 18th century, although later alterations have been made to most of the buildings. The agricultural buildings are typical of the vernacular architecture of the area and are indicative of the types of agricultural practice carried on in the area. archenfield archaeology ltd AA_57 Pool Farm, Much Dewchurch, Herefordshire: archaeological monitoring 4 1.0 Introduction

archenfi2-31435_1

Summary Archenfield Archaeology were commissioned by Mr. and Mrs. Parry to carry out an archaeological building survey and watching brief during work carried out at Swan House, Tarrington, Herefordshire, in March and April 2001. The building survey showed that, in its current form, Swan House is typical of a late eighteenth or early nineteenth century building, although a number of features tend to support the Royal Commission inspector's thesis that it has a seventeenth century origin. The watching brief revealed only one feature of possible medieval origin, a wooden beam found in situ was recorded during the observation of groundworks associated with the construction of a new double garage. 1.0 Introduction

archenfi2-31470_1

Summary.....	31	Study
Aims.....	31	
Background.....	31	
Methodology	31	
Results.....	34	

Discussion.....	51
Summary and conclusions	55
Geomorphological References.....	56
Geoarchaeological Glossary.....	57
Ceramic material	61

archenfi2-31470_1

Summary Archenfield Archaeology conducted an evaluation excavation at the Conder Building in Castle Street, Worcester, offices of Hereford and Worcester Chamber of Commerce. The initial fieldwork consisted of the excavation of two trenches to correspond with the well of a new lift shaft and the foundations of a new wall. This was followed by the observation of the excavation of a new service trench. The project produced evidence of intensive Roman activity, some of which seemed to be of an industrial nature. The evidence included a clay oven base of between 288 and 357AD, sherds of pottery, and quantities of daub and wall plaster, some of which was painted. Three hearth like features suggested industrial activity. Two large pots, which had been buried upright, and seemed to be associated with metal-working activities, were recovered from the site. archenfield archaeology ltd AA_06 The Conder Building, Worcester: archaeological evaluation 7 1.0 General Background

archenfi2-31470_1

Summary This site is formed from late Devensian outwash sand and gravel, Keuper marl, clay, soils, and the debris of occupation, industry and building debris. A series of depositional and post-depositional processes have formed the site. The strata record evidence of dumping, industrial processes and agriculture, whilst the actions of earthworms have been the most destructive pedogenic influence and in some instances have destroyed elements of the stratigraphic record. Overall, the detailed study of the soil and deposits at Conder Building has been able to contribute important information about the origin, depositional and post- depositional processes of site formation that could not have been determined in the field. Study Aims

archenfi2-31470_1

Summary and conclusions This study of the soils and, natural and archaeological deposits that comprise the Conder Building in Worcester aimed to identify the parent materials and processes by which the site has formed and been preserved. A mixture of natural and anthropogenic parent materials make up the deposits. Late Devensian outwash sands and the underlying Keuper Marl, the early brown earth soils, and a range of industrial and occupational residues form the strata of the site. Each in its way will have affected the formation and preservation of the other deposits around it. The soils evidence suggests the following phases of development. The development of typical brown earths and stagnogleyic brown earths on the Late Devensian sand and gravel terrace. The local hydrology and depth of sand covering the underlying Keuper marl affects their development. The occupation of the terraces and a sequence of Roman industrial deposits and covered floor layers associated with metalworking. Following the Roman activity context 9 developed, by a series of soil truncation, deposition, disturbance and earthworm reworking. Earliest deposits include reworked local soil materials and fragments of burnt clay, and later more organic rich and occupation debris together with slag from iron working. The post-medieval soil may well have been agricultural and consists of a range of materials including occupation, industrial and buildings residues that have been intimately mixed together by ploughing and earthworms and may have destroyed earlier stratigraphy. Post-depositional worm activity has mixed many of these deposits, leading to a loss of stratigraphic information. Worming seems to have been most intense on the drier areas of the site, whilst the wetter areas, for example where the depth of sand over the marl is shallow, have been protected. It is in these wetter areas of the site where most stratigraphy survives. The site has formed from

a number of different parent materials and depositional processes, but subsequent post-depositional processes destroyed certain areas of stratigraphic information. Earthworms and ploughing have been the major destructive forces, but localised soil conditions have lessened the impact of the first on the wetter areas of the site. ©Archenfield Archaeology 2003 AA/00/6 archenfield archaeology ltd AA_06 The Conder Building, Worcester: archaeological evaluation 56 Geomorphological References

archenfi2-31549_1

Summary Archenfield Archaeology conducted a programme of building recording and archaeological monitoring at Pound Farm prior to the restoration of the house and farm buildings. The work was carried out, in various stages, during the spring, summer, and autumn of 2003. The house at Pound Farm is a grade II* listed timber-framed building (Herefordshire SMR number 6188) with what the Royal Commission on Historic Monuments described as the remains of five 14th or 15th century cruck trusses (RCHM, 1931). The house was completely re-faced in the 19th century (DOE, 1987). Dendrochronology dating indicates that the timbers used in the construction of the building were felled between 1451 and 1461 AD (Nayling, 2002). The survey comprised of structural recording and archaeological monitoring of all building activities and ground work disturbance at Pound farm. The house comprises the remains of a four bay hall building of which four of the five original crucks survive in-situ. A bay added in a later phase of the history to the house, at the southern end, now makes this a five bay house. At the time of the survey one of the original cruck frames, and most of the western stone elevation had collapsed, bringing down with it parts of the first floor and the middle section of the stairs. The whole of the building at the north end had collapsed. The archaeological monitoring of ground works revealed no in-situ archaeological features. However, the area around the farm is likely to preserve possible archaeological features associated with the early occupation of the house, and associated land-use. archenfield archaeology ltd AA_50 Pound Farm, Kington, Herefordshire: archaeological monitoring and building recording 5 1.0 Introduction

archenfi2-31553_1

Summary Archenfield Archaeology conducted a programme of archaeological monitoring and building survey at Merryh Farm, Herefordshire, preceding the conversion of the buildings into residential units. The excavation of service trenches around the farm buildings showed no signs of archaeological features, deposits or datable finds. The lowering of the concrete floor surface within the cattle shed revealed an extensive area of cobbling, probably of an earlier floor of the shed. The farm buildings probably date to the 18th century and were surveyed (to level 2 RCHME) from architect drawings supplied by the client, and revealed three phases of alterations to the farm yard complex associated with the continued modernization and industrialization of farming techniques. The stable has remained relatively untouched while building scars on the barn show that the west end of the building is an extension to an original threshing barn. The original threshing barn is defined, on the outside, by vertical ventilation slots that would have helped to preserve the stored crop. A later floor was inserted into the threshing barn, supported by iron beams. Added to the later barn was a north-south building attached to the south elevation. This north-south building (no longer standing but suggested by a scar) would have housed an engine, probably steam driven, that would have powered farm machinery. An iron wheel and drive shaft, as well as a "Clipper" chaff cutter of late 19th century design, survive in-situ. The west barn was also used for crop storage, suggested by cross-shaped ventilation holes and a through-way door, used for loading. A further phase of modernization replaced the steam engine and its building. A cattle/storage shed, suggested by a scar on the north elevation of the added west barn, could also have been demolished. The north entrance of the through-way door was in-filled and replaced with a smaller door that would have been used as an entrance into the new cattle. The new cattle shed was standing at the time of the survey. archenfield archaeology ltd AA_64 Merry H Farm, Haywood, Herefordshire: archaeological evaluation 6 1.0 Introduction

archenfi2-31555_1

Summary Archenfield Archaeology carried out a programme of archaeological building recording and monitoring at the site known as Pugh's Barn, Weobley, Herefordshire, between March and October 2002. The buildings were analysed, and it was concluded that they were originally constructed as two separate barns, dating from the 17th Century. The main building was constructed for use as a threshing barn and the secondary building was used for cattle with storage space above. No major archaeological features or deposits were observed during the monitoring of ground disturbance associated with the construction work. 1.0 Introduction

archenfi2-31568_1

Summary Archenfield Archaeology was commissioned by Ms Denise Camps to carry out a programme of archaeological monitoring and recording at The Chapel, Steen's Bridge, Herefordshire during December 2001. No archaeological finds or features were observed during the monitoring of groundwork and excavation of service trenches at Steen's Bridge Chapel. The chapel itself is of architectural and historic interest, particularly the coloured brick decoration around the windows and wall buttresses, the decorated ridge tiles, and a large circular window above the entrance porch. archenfield archaeology ltd AA_40 Steen's Bridge Methodist Chapel, Docklow, Herefordshire: archaeological monitoring, building recording and survey 3 1.0 Introduction

archenfi2-31580_1

Summary In August 2001 Archenfield Archaeology recorded a length of railway embankment immediately before its removal to permit housing development. This was at Norton Canon in Herefordshire, on the old Hereford and Brecon line, which went out of use in the 1960s. A note was made of its means of construction and the probable source of the materials. A brief history of the line was compiled, together with anecdotal evidence from the local newspaper and the diaries of the Rev. Francis Kilvert. 1.0 Introduction

archenfi2-31584_1

Summary Archenfield Archaeology conducted a program of archaeological monitoring during the construction of new gallops adjacent to Eccleswall Court, Bromsash, Herefordshire. The area stripped consisted of 560 metres by 3 metres, excavated by machine to an average depth of about 300mm. Despite the relative proximity of the Roman site of Ariconium, no features of any date earlier than the medieval period were found. Apparently regular undulations in the subsoil may represent medieval ridge and furrow. A small quantity of iron slag and two sherds of pottery were the only finds recovered from the excavation. archenfield archaeology ltd AA_65 Eccleswall Court, Linton, Herefordshire: archaeological monitoring 3 1.0 Introduction

archenfi2-31695_1

Summary A trench was dug by machine using a small width bucket to a total length of 89.60 metres. The trench ran in a north south direction and was aligned centrally to the existing trackway. At 84.50 metres, the trench angled off in a south-western direction towards the western side of the gate entrance which was sited at the limit of the excavation (see figure 4). The reason for this trench was for a new feeding trough and associated water supply and as the area is a Scheduled Ancient Monument (Herefordshire Scheduled Ancient Monument No.:10) close supervision by a qualified archaeologist was felt to be a wise

precaution. The depths of the trench were measured at every 2 metres from the present ground level. The shallowest depth recorded along the trench at the 40 metre mark was 0.78m and the deepest depth was at 15 metres, to a depth of 1.15m. On average the depth of the trench was approximately 1m and was 0.60m wide. Two features were encountered within the trench which could be associated with stone walling or they may simply be soakaways for drainage. 1.0 Introduction

archenfi2-31766_1

Summary In the summer of 2001 Archenfield Archaeology carried out a building survey of buildings on the former Davies Brooke soft drink factory site between Catherine Street and Coningsby Street, Hereford, in advance of demolition. During November and December a watching brief was maintained during excavation of trenches for new housing on the site. The building survey revealed that the earliest structure standing on the site was a two-storey building in the south-east quadrant, lying east to west along Catherine Street (building 1), which appeared to have originally been an agricultural building of the earlier 18th century. The area lies outside the medieval city walls and is of some local curiosity, as Catherine Street ('Catteslone') and Coningsby Street ('Hospetalestrete' or 'Hospetelaslone') are recorded in the 13th century. References to medieval extra-mural streets are extremely unusual in Hereford. No evidence for medieval occupation was found during the monitoring of the construction trenching, supporting the suggestion from the records that the area was garden until the 18th century. 1.0 Introduction

archenfi2-31805_1

Summary The site lies very close to the presumed site of the Benedictine Priory of St Guthlac, the area now occupied by a cinema, a night club - 'Club Eros', Hereford Country Bus Station and Hereford County Hospital. The priory was established on this site in the 1140s. In the later 11th century a large triangular market-place was established in the area of Hereford now known as High Town, St Peter's Street, St Peter's Square, Union Street and Commercial Street. The street frontage between this area and the future site of the priory, may have been laid out at this time as burgage plots as part of the development of a 'New Town' around the market-place. The construction of a defensive circuit around the centre of Hereford in the 1180s excluded this part of the city and transformed it into a suburb, although the proximity of the priory, and its location on the main road to the north-east may have ensured that it remained a relatively high status area. The site is very near the boundary where the priory and the burgage plots met. To the north-east of this boundary the priory was dissolved in 1539 and replaced by, or more likely modified into, a private house. This was in turn demolished to accommodate a new county gaol in the 1790s (itself demolished to accommodate the bus station in the 1920s). To the south-west, the properties continued in use for a mixture of residential and commercial purposes. The rear part of the present site was purchased by the local Baptist Church in the early part of the 19th century and used for the construction of a chapel. The grounds around the chapel were used for burials. In the 1960s the front of the property was a garage and the chapel was used as a youth club. The most recent use of the site, up until early 2000, was as a supermarket. archenfield archaeology ltd AA_15/1 49-53 Commercial Road, Hereford: desk-based assessment 3 1.0 Introduction

archenfi2-31818_1

Summary In April 2003 Archenfield Archaeology conducted archaeological monitoring on a site to the rear of number 16 South Street. South Street, formerly 'In Vico versus Hereford' is believed to have been burgaged by the Prior of Leominster as part of the creation of the town in the 12th century. The disturbance to the site was limited to the new foundations and few features were observed. The most significant of these was an unmortared stone wall of unknown date which appeared to be a property boundary running at 90° to the street. This tends to support the evidence from cartographic and

documentary evidence that the site was occupied in the medieval period. archenfield archaeology ltd AA_36 16 South Street, Leominster, Herefordshire: archaeological monitoring and building recording 3 1.0 Introduction

archenfi2-31833_1

Summary Archenfield Archaeology was commissioned by Mr Galvin to carry out a programme of archaeological monitoring and recording at Sycamore, Bodenham, Herefordshire during May 2002. Despite excavation of a large number of trenches, up to 1.5 metres deep in places, the only features observed were the footings of modern bungalows, and a modern cesspit. There were a small number of finds, mostly dating to the 20th century. Extensive landscaping of the area prior to the construction of the bungalows that previously occupied the site seems likely to have removed any traces of previous occupation. archenfield archaeology ltd AA_45 Sycamore, Bodenham, Herefordshire: archaeological monitoring and recording 3 1.0 Introduction

archenfi2-31851_1

Summary In February 2003 Archenfield Archaeology conducted an archaeological evaluation of the former Brooklyn Ford Car dealership, Bath Road, Worcester on behalf of Neil Grinnall Homes and Spa Housing Association. A geoarchaeological study of cores taken from a borehole situated close to the line of Birmingham to Worcester Canal showed that the deposits consisted of an accumulation of alluvium overlying bedrock and overlain by a greater depth of made-ground. The lower levels were shown to have formed in waterlogged conditions, and samples may contain valuable pollen and plant remains that relate to the former course of the Frog Brook. Archaeological trial trenching showed that the site has been very disturbed by 19th and 20th century construction and demolition. Deep accumulations of made ground and a build up of layers of industrial dumping and the presence of back filled cellars were recorded. No evidence of occupation observed on either side of Bath Road was earlier than the later post medieval period. archenfield archaeology ltd AA_46/2 Brooklyn Ford, Bath Road, Worcester: archaeological monitoring and evaluation 3 1.0 Introduction

archenfi2-31851_1

Summary Deposits studied at a site on Bath Road, Diglis, Worcester were found to consist of an accumulation of alluvium overlying bedrock and overlain by a greater depth of made-ground. The lower alluvium was probably deposited gradually in stable, wet conditions and may preserve pollen and other evidence by which the environmental history of the valley floor might be reconstructed. It is unlikely, however, that the sequence of environmental development could be dated since the deposits do not contain material on which dating could be reliably carried out. Aims of the study This study aimed to clarify the origins of deposits recovered from a site at Bath Road, Diglis, Worcester and assess their potential to provide geoarchaeological and palaeoenvironmental evidence in response to a brief issued by Worcester City Museum Archaeology Section (Brief 02/37). Background

archenfi2-31856_1

Summary Archenfield Archaeology was commissioned by Mr Mr H Evans to carry out a programme of archaeological monitoring and recording at Spice House, Kimbolton, Herefordshire during July 2002. All ground work was monitored, but only one feature was observed, interpreted as a cut for the footings of a timber-framed lean-to building. The f of this feature yielded the only finds observed during excavation: these included brick, stone, tile, glass, and late post-medieval pottery. archenfield archaeology ltd AA_48 The Spice House, Kimbolton, Herefordshire: archaeological monitoring 3 1.0 Introduction

archenfi2-32024_1

Summary Archenfield Archaeology Ltd was commissioned to archaeologically evaluate land at St Owen's Street Hereford at the former Peter Nash car dealership. The work was commissioned to provide additional information for the demolition of existing buildings and the erection of a block of 22 flats. The site was in an area which may have been first developed as a suburb by the later 11th and early 12th centuries. Cartographic evidence shows that the modern plot boundaries still reflect the medieval partitioning of the site. Two evaluation trenches were excavated which showed that the stratigraphic sequence is well preserved and were not truncated by Victorian and modern intrusions. No medieval features were encountered, but there is clearly a high potential for the preservation in situ of medieval deposits across the site. archenfield archaeology ltd AA_101 101-107 St Owen's Street, Hereford: archaeological evaluation 4 1.0 Introduction

archenfi2-32037_1

Summary Mr. Colin Simmonds commissioned Archenfield Archaeology to carry out a programme of archaeological building recording and monitoring during the conversion of a barn at Nether Court, Stoke Lacy, Herefordshire. The barn was a former coach house and stable and the removal of the brick floor revealed some features associated with the original layout of the building. All the archaeological artefacts or features recorded were contemporary with the construction of the barn. The fieldwork took place in April 2003 archenfield archaeology ltd AA_101 Nether Court Barn, Stoke Lacy, Herefordshire: archaeological monitoring and building recording 3 1.0 Introduction

archenfi2-32046_1

Summary Archenfield Archaeology was commissioned by Entech Europe Ltd (the client) to archaeologically evaluate 400sq metres of land on the proposed site of an integrated waste treatment and recycling facility, at Madley Industrial Estate, off Stoney Street, Herefordshire. The evaluation took place in September 2004, and the results suggest that, although archaeological remains have been demonstrated in close proximity to the site (Sherlock 2003) none were present within the areas investigated by this evaluation. All ten trenches were excavated onto natural mixed red clay/gravel deposits to an average depth of between 80-81m OD. archenfield archaeology ltd AA_59 Stoney Street Industrial Estate, Madley, Herefordshire: archaeological evaluation 4 1.0 Introduction

archenfi2-32081_1

Summary Archenfield Archaeology was commissioned by Herefordshire Council to carry out a programme of archaeological monitoring and recording at Kingsland Primary School during September 2003. Three trenches were dug and groundwork was monitored, but no significant finds or features were encountered. Archenfield archaeology ltd AA_62 Kingsland Primary School, Kingsland, Herefordshire: archaeological monitoring 3 1.0 Introduction

archenfi2-32999_1

Summary Archenfield Archaeology Ltd undertook an archaeological evaluation at the rear of the Grade II listed building, Oakwood on Church Road, Eardisley, Herefordshire. The fieldwork took place between the 23-24th October 2007. This was prior to the submission of a planning application to construct a building on site and adjust access to the road. The area investigated consisted of 2 trenches each measuring 10 metres by 2 metres, a total of 40 square metres, excavated by machine until the first

significant archaeological or natural level was reached. Evidence for a ditch orientated south-east, north-west, dating to the medieval period survived in trench one, with other garden activity and a pipe trench above. This is thought to be the boundary to the original medieval burgage plot. The second trench contained no significant archaeological evidence. archenfield archaeology AA_103 Oakwood, Eardisley, Herefordshire: archaeological evaluation 4 1.0 Introduction

archenfi2-35859_1

Summary Archenfield Archaeology carried out work on behalf of the National Trust at Morville Hall, Morville, Shropshire. The estate has been in possession of the Trust since the 21st December 1965 when it was gifted by Miss Audrey Prestwich Bythell. The project included a walk-over historic landscape survey of the estate and a brief survey of all of the standing buildings, except for the hall itself, and was undertaken during a number of site visits between April and May 2006. The survey revealed 60 previously unidentified sites and added significant detail to a further 17 records, including aspects of the evolution of the agricultural buildings and almost certainly the original rear entrance to the farm complex. The historic landscape survey revealed a number of interesting features including a relict field system and evidence of past woodland industry. The survey has shown that the survival of archaeological features is high, in particular in Aston H Wood and the surrounding fields where a complex of tracks, charcoal burning platforms and a possible saw pit were identified. Furthermore a fragmentary field system, of medieval or earlier date, was identified on the north-facing slope below the woodland. Evidence of an iron working industry was also revealed in a small woodland plantation to the north of the estate which may be a continuation of an industry previously identified at Aldenham Hall, approximately 1 kilometre to the north of Morville. archenfield archaeology ltd AA_87 Morville Hall, Shropshire archaeological and historic landscape survey 6 1.0 Introduction

archenfi2-35898_1

Summary In July and August 2006 Archenfield Archaeology Ltd carried out excavation and monitoring work on a parcel of land between High Street and St Mary's Lane, Much Wenlock. The area of the site was approximately 5,700 square metres. The thin, rectangular, north-eastern part of the site appeared to have been a burgage plot fronting onto High Street. The rest of the site was the area bounded by the rear of occupied properties facing both High Street and St Mary's Road. This part of the site was wasteland, covered in self-seeded scrub and small trees and possible grown-out hedges that may have represented former property boundaries. Previous archaeological work at the site included two phases of evaluation. In 2000 three trenches were excavated in the area behind the occupied plots. No important archaeological features were recorded and it was suggested that if ever there had been, they were probably of low intensity or truncated by later activity (Horton, 2006). Further evaluation trenches excavated in 2006 concentrated on the empty plot that ran back from High Street (Lewis, 2006). The main area of the present archaeological work was within the High Street plot. The evidence - features such as pits and ditches containing dateable pottery - suggested that it was occupied from the 12th to the 14th centuries. The medieval features also extended to the rear of the occupied plots where back boundary ditches and a malt drying oven were uncovered. The oven was inside the line of the ditches. The pottery dates suggested a period of abandonment in the later medieval period, possibly due to the effects of the Black Death. Many of the buildings that front High Street date from the 15th century, including the two buildings adjacent to the site. High Street has been suggested as the latest of the medieval suburbs in Much Wenlock. The foundations of a building were uncovered at the front of the plot and the date of the pottery suggested that it was occupied during the post-medieval period: no medieval pottery was retrieved from contexts within or around the building and cartographic evidence suggests that the building had been demolished before 1882. Most of the post-medieval features were truncated by modern buildings and services. The Much Wenlock telephone exchange had been located on the site and a large service trench ran north/south through the High Street plot. This service trench truncated a pipe-makers' kiln. Within the collapsed debris of the kiln were hundreds of clay pipe bowls marked by the maker John Roberts. He was

known to be making pipes in Much Wenlock between the late 16th and early 17th centuries. archenfield archaeology ltd AA_86 High Street, Much Wenlock: assessment report 4 1 Introduction

archenfi2-35898_1

Summary Samples from 5 deposits of medieval to post-medieval date were selected for analysis. All samples, except for context 574 were rich in charcoal/clinker, but little environmental evidence was associated with this. Only low levels of fragmented large and small mammal bone, fish and charred cereal grain were noted. Project parameters The environmental project conforms to relevant sections of the Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation (IFA, 1999a); Standard and guidance for archaeological excavation (IFA, 1999b) and Environmental Archaeology: a guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation (English Heritage, 2002). Aims

archenfi2-35924_1

Summary Mr Z. Dutton-Thompson (the client), wished to identify the extent of any possible soil contamination that may have arisen from the presence of buried fuel tanks on the site (within `Area 1' in fig.1). To achieve this a borehole survey was necessary, but given the proximity of the site to a Scheduled Ancient Monument (S.A.M. Hereford 124), and that it lies within the Area of Archaeological Importance (as defined by the Area of Archaeological Importance (Hereford) Order 1984), Mr. Dutton-Thompson commissioned an archaeological watching brief in order to assess the likely survival of substantially undisturbed archaeological remains in the area of potential disturbance (marked as Area 1 and Boreholes 1,2 and 3 in fig.1). The Boreholes were sunk with a percussion cap rig after removal of the concrete yard surface. The cores retrieved from the boreholes were analysed, drawn and sampled. They showed that substantially undisturbed and potentially important archaeological remains survive below the modern yard surface to a maximum depth of 3m in places. archenfield archaeology ltd AA_01 Bastion Mews, Hereford: archaeological bore-hole survey monitoring 3 1. Site location and description

archenfi2-35932_1

Summary Archenfield Archaeology was commissioned by Herefordshire Council to carry out a programme of archaeological monitoring and recording at Eardisley Primary School during October and December 2003. On two occasions trenches were dug and groundwork was monitored, but no significant finds or features were encountered. archenfield archaeology ltd AA_63 Eardisley Primary School, Eardisley, Herefordshire: archaeological monitoring 3 1.0 Introduction

archenfi2-37298_1

Summary Archenfield Archaeology Ltd was commissioned to archaeologically evaluate land to the rear of the Hop Pole Inn on Commercial Road, Hereford. The work was commissioned in response to planning application CE 06/1158/F for the demolition of existing rear extensions and the erection of living accommodation for 38 key worker properties. The site was in an area which seems likely to have been first developed as a suburb by the bishops of Hereford in the later 11th and early 12th centuries. It was adjacent to the presumed site of the Benedictine priory of St Guthlac, which was established to the north-east of the old Anglo- Saxon town in the 1140s, having been re-located from the site of Hereford Castle. A single `T' shaped trench was opened within the area of the development and revealed well preserved archaeological features. Pits and ditches contained pottery dating from the medieval period and horncores and smithing gromps that possibly indicate industrial activity. The medieval features were covered by a 1.50 metre thick layer of well-mixed garden soil that remained relatively undisturbed until the late post-medieval period when the site was re-utilized. Several rubbish pits recorded in the evaluation

probably date to this period. The trench was approximately 50 metres from the road frontage and it may be expected that archaeological features will increase in density closer to the Commercial Road frontage. © archenfield archaeology ltd AA_89 Hop Pole, Hereford: post-evaluation statement 4 1.0
Introduction

archenfi2-40884_2

Summary.....	2
History.....	3
the archaeological evidence.....	6
The changing village.....	7
Discussion.....	9
Key to features shown by contour survey.....	18
Interpretation.....	19
Bibliography.....	23
Figures: figure 1: the probable eastern bounds of the Forest of Haye.....	5
figure 2: Manor Cottage, among the trees in the centre, is one of the few houses dating to before 1840.	7
figure 3: having turned left from the view above, looking back towards the north side of Manor Cottage.....	7
figure 4: further st away from Manor Cottage this was the old main road beside the Wye. At this point it was also the horse towing path of the River Wye Navigation Company.....	8
figure 5: Watery Lane railway bridge. The stream, the Red Brook, is the only original boundary to the scheduled field. The 1850s railway line cut through the 1840s field pattern.....	8
figure 6: the village on the tithe map. Manor Cottage is marked X. Figure 2 was taken from position A, figure 3 from B and figure 4 from C.....	9
figure 7: the location of the linear features (right) survey by Archaeophysica Ltd and the 1990 excavations	10
figure 8: the trenches excavated in Sevin Close in 1990.....	11
figure 9: RAF photograph, 22 October 1941, showing earthworks as shadows.....	12
figure 10: linear features as surveyed by Archaeophysica Ltd.....	13
figure 11: the survey 2nd edition OS map, 1905. The linear features in the southern corner of the field are associated with the boundary of the orchard there.....	14
figure 12: the tithe map, 1840. In addition to the field boundary at the southern end of the field, other of the linear features can be seen to be associated with field boundaries of this period.....	15
figure 13: major alterations in the 1850s changed most of the field boundaries.....	16
figure 14: features shown by contour survey.....	17
figure 15: enclosure 10 with 'ditch' 11 superimposed on the tithe map showing lane 101.....	19
figure 16: the inhabited houses in Lower Bullingham in 1840. Watery Lane has five houses out of a total of 14 for the settlement. It had been a major route from Hereford to Ross via a road over Dinedor H which had been turnpiked in 1730.....	20
figure 17: Watery Lane on Dinedor Hill, looking towards Hereford.....	21
figure 18: Lower Bullingham and the surrounding area on Bryant's map of 1835. The name Watery Lane applies to quite a different road. The	

archenfi2-41136_1

Summary Archenfield Archaeology was commissioned to monitor ground works carried out within the graveyard of St Andrew's Church, Allensmore, Herefordshire during August 2004. Trenches were excavated to allow for the improvement of existing rainwater and drainage systems from the church building. These followed the outline of the building from the north, around the east and finally heading south to the limit of the graveyard. The trenches revealed that burials in the churchyard are within 1 metre of the ground surface. The shallowest was south of the church between the south-east corner of the chancel and the blocked door in the south wall and was only 0.25 metres deep. The grave was brick-lined and topped by stone flags, the lining going down at least 4 courses. A further burial was identified in the south section of the trench, east of a manhole and was 0.70 metres (303.27m OD) below the ground surface. The only other archaeological feature identified was a substantial post-hole, also in this part of the churchyard and close to the south-east corner of the chancel. The hole was substantial, packed on all sides by large stone blocks and a partly decomposed post was visible within this packing. It would either have been a gate-post or possibly a wooden grave marker. It is possible that there were burials disturbed in this trench. At least one leg bone was observed in the east section, and several other bones were recovered from the spoil heap. However, given the size of the trench and the fact that disarticulated bones are common in graveyards, it is difficult to establish whether the bones were from an articulated burial or not. St Andrew's Churchyard, Allensmore, Herefordshire 1.0 Introduction

archenfi2-41142_2

Summary.....2
Introduction

archenfi2-41142_2

Summary Archenfield Archaeology conducted an archaeological excavation upon the north-east of the Cathedral Close, Hereford in front of the Precentor's House, to assess the significance of archaeological remains prior to the erection of a statue commemorating Sir Edward Elgar. The composer lived in Hereford for seven years between 1904 and 1911. The excavation of a single trench began on Wednesday May 25th 2005, and finished on Friday June 3rd, with the final re-interment of the excavated human remains taking place beneath the same site on Monday 13th June. No articulated human remains were recovered from the site. Instead, the good scattering of disarticulated, many fragmentary, bones was in keeping with the upper layers being those of levelling and landscaping in the 18th and 19th centuries after the cemetery had been closed. The juxtaposition of medieval and post-medieval artefacts in the lower ones is also evidence of redeposition, possibly by gravedigging, and certainly by modern root action. Sir Edward Elgar's Statue, Cathedral Close, Hereford 3 Introduction

bamburgh1-13544

SUMMARY This report has been compiled by The Bamburgh Research Project for Mr Michael Spriggs during March 2006. The report sets out the results of an archaeological monitoring carried out at the Old Vicarage, Hartburn during January 2006. The development involved the construction of a conservatory on the south west side of the Old Vicarage within the Village of Hartburn in Northumberland (NGR NU 0893 8610). Hartburn lies on the River Wansbeck 11km to the west of Morpeth. A photographic record with black and white print film including an appropriate scale, was made of the two walls that w be

partially obscured by the conservatory. It has been reported to us that the alterations to the chimney, partition wall and door mentioned in the brief as requiring photographic recording had been undertaken some time ago. It was not therefore possible to compile a photographic record prior to these alterations. Excavation within the footprint of the structure revealed a dark brown humic, topsoil with a small rubble content to a depth of 0.25 to 0.3m. The topsoil overlay a redbrown sandy clay subsoil and a series of preexisting service trenches. No features of potential archaeological interest were encountered during the monitoring and no finds of premodern date recovered. The excavation associated with the construction of the conservatory revealed subsoil at a relatively shallow depth beneath the topsoil. No archaeological features were encountered whether this was due to the absence of activity in this particular area or due to truncation by later activity is not apparent from the limited area of excavation.

____ The Bamburgh Research Project For Mr Michael Spriggs. 1 Old Vicarage, Hartburn, Report of Archaeological Monitoring OLD VICARAGE, HARTBURN, NORTHUMBERLAND REPORT OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING AND RECORDING 1.0 INTRODUCTION

bamburgh1-13544

Summary of monitoring works required: Recording of external walls to be obscured by conservatory
Recording in advance of opening up of new / reopened doorway
Removal of partition wall to be recorded
Changes to fireplace to be recorded in advance
Archaeological watching brief on all groundworks associated with building work

____ The Bamburgh Research Project For Mr Michael Spriggs. 11 Old Vicarage, Hartburn, Report of Archaeological Monitoring REFERENCES Published and unpublished sources BRP Finds Manual, 2000 BRP Health and Safety Document English Heritage Archaeology Division Research Agenda, 1997. English Heritage Management of Archaeological Projects 2, 1991. English Heritage A strategy for the Care and Investigation of Finds. Ancient Monuments Laboratory, 1995. IFA 2000 Code of Conduct IFA 2001 Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation. Ryder, PF. 1995 'Towers and Bastles in Northumberland A Survey in 1994/5: Part III Castle Morpeth District'. Unpublished Report for Northumberland County Council

bamburgh1-17289_1

SUMMARY This report has been compiled by The Bamburgh Research Project for Eland Design during July 2006. The report sets out the archaeological background and assesses the archaeological potential for the development site and its vicinity. The development site lies at Tiledsheds Plantation (NGR NU 1902 2722), Chathill, Northumberland, within the civil parish of Ellingham. The first edition Ordnance Survey map of 1866 shows the brick and tile works that formerly occupied the site to have consisted of an east-west aligned rectangular kiln structure to the south of a large north-south aligned building. These were surrounded by a series of clay pits. The principal potential impact of development on the site will be upon the remains of the brick and tile works. The locations of the structures on the site are primarily evident from the cartographic evidence and their likely forms and functions must be deduced from comparable sites elsewhere. At the same time, a walkover hinted at the survival of subsurface structures in the appropriate positions. Sympathetic design, in consultation with the Conservation Team of Northumberland County Council, could avoid damage to any of the major components identified.

PROJECT BACKGROUND 1.0 INTRODUCTION

bamburgh1-18459_1

SUMMARY This report has been compiled by The Bamburgh Research Project for Blackshaw's Garage during September 2006. The report sets out the results of an archaeological evaluation carried out at the

Blackshaw's Garage showroom during August 2006. The development site lies adjacent to the east side of the A1, 160m to the east of the road within North Road Industrial Estate, Berwick upon Tweed, Northumberland (NGR NT 9990 5495) (Figure 1). Two trial trenches were excavated in order to investigate if any significant archaeological remains survived within the site area. The two Trial Trenches revealed subsoil and modern services with no indication of the presence of any features of archaeological significance.

_____ The Bamburgh Research Project For Blackshaw's Garage. 1 Land at Blackshaw's Garage, Report of Evaluation LAND AT BLACKSHAW'S GARAGE, NORTH ROAD INDUSTRIAL ESTATE, BERWICK UPON TWEED, NORTHUMBERLAND REPORT OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRIAL TRENCH EVALUATION 1.0 INTRODUCTION

bamburgh1-39630_1

SUMMARY This report has been compiled by The Bamburgh Research Project for Mr Julian Board and sets out the results of archaeological monitoring undertaken during December 2007. The development comprised the construction of two extensions to Sea View, Bilton. The first, a small porch extension measuring 4.7m east to west by 1.7m north to south on the north side of the building was not subject to a watching brief as previous ground disturbance has indicated that no archaeology was present in this area. The second extension, 5.6m east to west by 8.7m north to south, was attached to the east side of the building and was subject to archaeological monitoring. The site is located on the north side of the road that passes through the village of Bilton, Northumberland. The village lies 2km west of Alnmouth and 1km to the west of the A1068 (NGR NU 2279 1085) (Figure 1). Topsoil comprised a very dark greybrown sandy silt up to 0.4m thick over a yellowbrown sand with some silt. The excavation of the southern line of foundations revealed a waste service pipe at the base of the trench extending along its full length. Excavation of the east and north sides of the foundation revealed a single modern feature, a further waste service pipe. The pipe extended across the eastern foundation trench on an east to west alignment. The backf of this trench contained a number of roughly squared stones clearly from a building. No further indication of occupational material was present in the two trenches and no finds recovered. Although the site lay within the area of Bilton Village, known to have been in existence since the medieval period, no indication of occupation was present on the site, though the presence of building stone in the service trench backf would indicate structural activity in the general vicinity.

_____ The Bamburgh Research Project Mr Julian Board 4 Sea View, Bilton, Northumberland, Report of Archaeological Monitoring SEA VIEW, BILTON, NORTHUMBERLAND REPORT OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING

bamburgh1-39641_1

SUMMARY This report has been compiled by The Bamburgh Research Project for Mr John Barlow and sets out the results of archaeological monitoring undertaken during January 2008. The development comprised the construction of an extension to the Manor House Hotel, Holy Island Village. The extension, located in the southeast corner of the building required the excavation of the foundation trenches and limited underpinning of the standing building. The site is located on the north side of the priory and churchyard, off Church Lane, in the south part of Holy Island Village, Northumberland, (NGR NU 1261 4182) (Figures 1 and 2). Excavation of the foundation trench for the extension was undertaken under archaeological supervision on January 9th 2008. The area occupied by the extension measured 4.3m east to west by 5.7m north to south. Topsoil (100), a very dark greybrown sandy silt, was excavated to a depth between 0.8m and 1.1m. This layer extended undifferentiated to the full depth of the excavation within the trenches with the exception of a layer of stone rubble (101) encountered towards the base of the north to south oriented trench. This rubble contained frogged brick fragments indicating a date no earlier than the mid 19th century. Although shell fragments were apparent within the soil no

features of archaeological interest were encountered and no finds of premodern date recovered. The wall that demarks the boundary between the Manor House Hotel and the Priory was exposed to its foundations in the southern foundation trench. It was revealed to be a single phase of build and composed of roughly dressed irregularly coursed sandstone blocks. The excavation revealed what is almost certainly the upper, post medieval, part of a midden sequence known to be present in the centre of the village from evaluation and monitoring undertaken in the area of the Winery and Village Hall and at Castlereigh on Prior Lane, to the north and west.

_____ The Bamburgh Research Project Mr John Barlow 4 Manor House Hotel, Holy Island Village Å, Å
Report of Archaeological Monitoring

_____ The Bamburgh Research Project Mr John Barlow 5 Manor House Hotel, Holy Island Village Å, Å
Report of Archaeological Monitoring MANOR HOUSE HOTEL, HOLY ISLAND,
NORTHUMBERLAND REPORT OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING

bamburgh1-45269_1

SUMMARY This report has been compiled by The Bamburgh Research Project for Mrs Hilary Guthrie and sets out the results of archaeological monitoring undertaken during June 2008. The development comprised the construction of an extension to South Lodge, Callay, Northumberland. The extension was located on the north east side of the building which lay on the north side of The Avenue, an unclassified road between Whittingham and Thropton, adjacent to the driveway to Callaly Castle, (NGR NU 0549 0972) (Figures 1 and 2). Excavation of the foundation trenches commenced on the 24th June and was completed the following day. The area occupied by the extension measured 4.3m south west to north east and 4.5m north west to south east and the depth of excavation varied between 1.1m and 1.2m below ground level. Excavation was undertaken using a JCB under continuous archaeological supervision. The area of the new extension had been extensively disturbed by a series of service trenches. As a consequence only very limited areas of undisturbed subsoil, comprising a redbrown silty clay, were encountered immediately beneath the topsoil. No features of archaeological interest were identified and no finds recovered.

_____ The Bamburgh Research Project Mrs Hilary Guthrie 4 South Lodge, Callaly Å, Å Report of
Archaeological Monitoring SOUTH LODGE, CALLAY, NORTHUMBERLAND REPORT OF
ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING

birmingh2-19094_1

SUMMARY..... 3 1
INTRODUCTION

birmingh2-19094_1

SUMMARY An archaeological evaluation of land at Moreton Business Park, Moreton-on-Lugg, Herefordshire (centred on NGR SO 5050 4832) was undertaken by Birmingham Archaeology in October 2005 on behalf of GreatWest 2003 Ltd. The work was carried out as a condition of planning consent for the development of the site, which was formerly part of a military base. The landscape in the vicinity of the study area has produced a wealth of archaeological information, dating from the Palaeolithic to the post-medieval period and Worcestershire Archaeological Service has carried out a series of archaeological investigations, immediately to the north of the present site, at Wellington Quarry. A previous desk-based assessment of the site suggested that there was good potential for the survival of archaeological remains dating to the prehistoric and Romano- British periods. A preliminary programme

of test- pitting and deposit modelling within the site, carried out by Worcestershire Archaeological Service, revealed extensive alluvial deposits and indicated archaeological features and deposits may be present. Seventeen trial- trenches were excavated in order to assess the nature and significance of any potential archaeological features or deposits. In two of the trenches potentially significant archaeological features were revealed. In Trench 11, at the west part of the site two parallel shallow linear ditches were recorded, one of which contained three abraded sherds of Romano- British pottery. In Trench 2, close to the northern limit of the site, a shallow linear ditch was recorded containing a partial semi- articulated horse skeleton. The size of the horse skeleton was consistent with an animal dating to the Iron Age or Romano- British periods. Close to the southern edge of this linear ditch was an undated feature, possibly a pit. The linear ditches were all on a similar alignment, all the features contained similar fills and were sealed by a similar depth of alluvium. This evidence may suggest that all these features could date to the Romano- British period or perhaps earlier. Preservation of artefacts from the probable Romano- British features was fairly poor, although the condition and survival of the features was good, as they were protected by layers of alluvial deposits and modern overburden. The precise function of the features is unclear, although it seems possible that the ditches could be associated with drainage and/ or agricultural activities. Similar features have been recorded in investigations to the north of the site and at the nearby Wellington Quarry. The deep alluvial deposits, encountered in all of the trenches, sealed the probable Romano- British features indicating that the site was often prone to flooding in the post-Roman period. This may be a contributing factor for the lack of evidence for any cultivation or other activity during much of this period. However, the alluvial deposits had been truncated, in some of the trenches, by landscaping and construction activities during the period between the 1940s and 1990s, when the site was in use as a military base and depot. It may be that these 20th century activities have obscured any possible archaeological evidence for medieval and post- medieval cultivation and land management. It was concluded that the probable Romano- British features, identified during the evaluation, were likely to be of regional significance. Birmingham Archaeology 3 Land at Moreton Business Park, Moreton-on-Lugg, Herefordshire: an archaeological evaluation 2005 LAND AT MORETON BUSINESS PARK, MORETON-ON-LUGG, HEREFORDSHIRE: AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION 2005 1 INTRODUCTION

birminh2-19113_1

SUMMARY	3 1
INTRODUCTION	4

birminh2-19113_1

SUMMARY An archaeological desk-based assessment and building survey was carried out at the Fort and Tower Works, Wolverhampton (BCSMR 13254 and 13587, centred on NGR SO 904980) on behalf of Wolverhampton City Council. The work was requested in order to help to inform future decisions on the sites. The two works comprise the major part of two street blocks within the western suburbs of Wolverhampton, and the Fort Works is included in the Council's Local List of Buildings, Gardens, Parks and Archaeological Sites of Special Historic Interest. The assessment concluded that two nationally renowned and locally important companies, involved in three of Wolverhampton's key industries, had occupied the sites. The original buildings known as the Ashes Works, on the Tower Works site, belonged to Joseph Brazier, gunlock maker, and are likely to date from the early 19th century. At the end of the 19th century the sites were then occupied by cycle manufacturers, including the Clyno Company, which was first involved in motorcycle manufacturing, and was later a successful car manufacturer in the early 20th century. Though the buildings underwent many additions and alterations over time, the assessment identified that a substantial amount of earlier building fabric had been incorporated into the present standing buildings. It is concluded that the buildings are of sufficient historic and architectural interest to merit further investigation, including some detailed recording ahead of development. The assessment has also highlighted the potential for earlier below-ground archaeological deposits relating to the early

gunlock makers to survive beneath the Tower Works. Fort and Tower Works, Wolverhampton: An Archaeological Desk-based Assessment, 2006 Birmingham Archaeology 4 FORT AND TOWER WORKS, WOLVERHAMPTON: AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT, 2006 1 INTRODUCTION

birmingh2-19118_1

Summary 1.0 Introduction

birmingh2-19118_1

Summary An archaeological watching brief was observed at 1 and 3 Morjon Drive and 42 and 44 Sundial Lane, Great Barr, West Midlands. The work was commissioned by Antler Homes, in fulfilment of a condition attached to planning consent for the development of twelve new houses and associated car parking areas. The site formed part of a field in 1886, and appears to have remained undeveloped since then, latterly as gardens to the rear of properties fronting Sundial Lane and Morjon Drive. Although all groundworks were monitored, no significant archaeological features, deposits or finds were observed. 1.0 Introduction

birmingh2-19121_1

SUMMARY Birmingham Archaeology carried out an archaeological evaluation at land adjacent to the Crown and Cushion Public House, Wellington Road, Perry Barr, Birmingham (NGR SP 0671 9088) in February 2006. The evaluation was required by Birmingham City Council, to provide further information to facilitate the determination of a planning application for a proposed residential development. A desk-based assessment carried out prior to the evaluation indicated that the site had potential to contain archaeological deposits associated with a Roman pottery kiln, dating to the second century AD, discovered nearby in the 1950s. Evidence of settlement dating to the first and second centuries AD was also recorded at the kiln site. The site is also close to the predicted line of the Roman road Icknield Street, and near to the location of several finds of Roman coins. Three trial- trenches were excavated over the area of the proposed development. No significant archaeological features were encountered during the evaluation. A shallow gully of probable pre- late 19th century date was recorded in one trench. This was partly filled by a degraded buried soil, overlying the natural sand and gravel, which was present in all the trenches. Although this contained no dating evidence it probably pre-dated the late 19th century development of the site. Another layer sealing the buried soil, also encountered in all trenches was probably a 19th century garden soil. Cutting these soils were the remnants of brick footings and associated brick surfaces associated with 19th century housing and related structures depicted on the first edition Ordnance Survey map of 1890 and later maps. No evidence of activity dating to the Roman period was recorded. The depth of stratigraphy and the preservation of a buried soil demonstrated that, if early deposits had been present on the site, there was a good probability that they would have been preserved, indicating a lack of activity rather than later destruction of any evidence. Birmingham Archaeology ii Land Adjacent to the Crown and Cushion Public House, Wellington Road, Perry Barr, Birmingham: Archaeological Evaluation 2006 LAND ADJACENT TO THE CROWN AND CUSHION PUBLIC HOUSE, WELLINGTON ROAD, PERRY BARR, BIRMINGHAM AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION 2006 1 INTRODUCTION

birmingh2-19124_1

SUMMARY In December 2005, Birmingham Archaeology undertook an archaeological evaluation, sponsored by Sandwell Metropolitan Borough Council on behalf of Warley Woods Community Trust

(WWCT), at Warley Woods Park, Sandwell (centred on NGR SP 0130 8610). In compliance with an approved Written Scheme of Investigation, 20 trial trenches were excavated within the park. The trenches were located to assess the survival and character of the archaeological remains across the site, targeting features and structures associated with the transformation of the Warley Estate according to the designs of Repton in the late 18th and early 19th century. A further aim of the evaluation was to identify possible areas suitable to excavate as part of a future community/outreach project. The evaluation proved successful in characterising the remains of many of the targeted features. Structural remains were identified at the locations of the Abbey, Icehouse, stables, North and South lodges, and the Temple. The remains, consisting of a variety of brick walls, foundations, and surfaces were all in a good state of preservation. The trenches across the site of the Abbey identified substantial walls and surfaces sealed by shallow deposits of topsoil and demolition debris. The character, survival, and depth of the archaeological evidence associated with the Abbey would make this area suitable for excavation as part of an outreach community project. Other trenches identified several of the 'lost' footpaths running across the Park. No structural remains were identified at the putative location of Warley Tor, where the trenches revealed a large area of landf material consisting of ash and slag. Warley Woods Park: Archaeological Evaluation 2005 Birmingham Archaeology 1 1 INTRODUCTION

birminh2-19124_1

SUMMARY OF FIELDWORK RESULTS: In December 2005, Birmingham Archaeology undertook an archaeological evaluation at the request of the Warley Woods Community Trust at Warley Woods Park, Sandwell Metropolitan Borough. In compliance with an approved Written Scheme of Investigation, twenty trial trenches were excavated within the park. The trenches were located to assess the survival and character of the archaeological evidence across the site, targeting features and structures associated with the transformation of the Warley Estate according to the designs of Repton in the late 18th , early 19th century. A further aim of the evaluation was to identify possible areas suitable to excavate as part of a community/outreach project. The evaluation proved successful in characterising the remains of many of the targeted features. Structural remains were identified at the locations of the Abbey, Icehouse, stables, north and south lodges, and the temple. The remains, consisting of a variety of brick walls, foundations, and surfaces were all in good states of preservation. The trenches across the site of the Abbey identified substantial walls and surfaces sealed by shallow deposits of topsoil and demolition debris. The character, survival, and depth of the archaeological evidence associated with the Abbey would make this area suitable for be excavation as part of an outreach community project. Other trenches identified several of the 'lost' footpaths running across the Park. No structural remains were identified at the putative location of Warley Tor, indeed the trenches revealed a large area of land-f material consisting of ash and slag. Previous Summaries/Reports: Sandwell MBC ã,ã Warley Woods restoration project ã,ã report on archaeological work, 1996 Northamptonshire Archaeology ã,ã Geophysical Survey at Warley Woods, 2002 Yates, D ã,ã The History of the Warley Hall estate 1066 ã,ã 1996, 1996 Author of Summary: Kevin Colls Date of Summary: December 2005 Warley Woods Park: Archaeological Evaluation 2005 Birmingham Archaeology 39 Appendix 5 - Photographic Registers Digital: The shot numbers correspond to the file names of each digital photograph on the CD- ROM (located with the paper archive). Shot Number Description Scale Orientation (looking) 1 General shot, Trench 1

birminh2-19125_1

Summary In December 2005, an archaeological watching brief was carried out at Rowley Village Surgery, Rowley Village Road, Rowley Regis, Sandwell (centred on NGR SO 9712 8728) by Birmingham Archaeology. The watching brief was commissioned by Gould Singleton Partnership in advance of the construction of an extension to the rear of the Surgery, and was carried out during the excavation of a foundation trench for the extension. As the site is close to the historic medieval settlement core of Rowley Regis there was potential for the presence of associated archaeological features within the site. No archaeological features were noted, but a small amount of animal bone and post-medieval pottery

was recovered. 1.0 Introduction

birminh2-19128_1

SUMMARY In February 2006 Birmingham Archaeology carried out an archaeological evaluation at the junction of Warner Street and Warwick Street, Bordesley, Birmingham (centred on NGR SP 0824 8602). The fieldwork was undertaken for the Midland Catering Company Limited in advance of a proposed residential development. A previous desk-based assessment highlighted the proximity of the site to the Bordesley High Street/Camp H Road junction, one of the main routes into the medieval core of Birmingham. The assessment suggested that archaeological evidence relating to the early development of Bordesley could survive within the proposed development area. Two trenches were excavated in the eastern part of the proposed development area to evaluate the potential for buried archaeological deposits and to inform the archaeological mitigation strategy which could be required in advance of development. The earliest features and deposits identified by trenching were related to an almshouse chapel, laid out in 1820-1. The remains of the brick built floor and wall footings of part of the chapel were encountered in the northeastern corner of the proposed development site. This structure had evidently been demolished in the 1970s at which time the ground level was raised by 1.2m. No features or finds of medieval date were recovered. 1 INTRODUCTION

birminh2-19132_1

Summary 1.0 Introduction

birminh2-19132_1

Summary A programme of historic building recording was carried out at 7-8a Freeman Street, Birmingham, West Midlands (NGR SP 0747 8685) on behalf Countryside Properties (Northern) Ltd in advance of demolition of the buildings as part of the proposed City Park Gate development. The recording work was carried out to a degree equivalent to the Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England's Level 3 (RCHME 1996). Freeman Street was staked out for building in 1724/5, and the site of Nos 7-8a built up between 1731 and 1750. Some 18th -century fabric survives, and it is probable that the 18th -century property boundaries are preserved within the existing building complex. A major redevelopment of the site took place c. 1865, when both Nos 7 and 8 were provided with three-storey workshops to the rear, and a large part of the existing fabric appears to date from this time. During the mid-20th century No. 8 was subdivided into Nos 8 and 8a, and No. 8a largely rebuilt. Around the same time, No.7 was gutted and rebuilt internally, though the shell of the earlier building may have been retained. Also, during the mid and later 20th century the rear yards of these properties were roofed over to provide additional accommodation. Few significant internal features survived, notable exceptions being the late 19th -century roof structures over the two workshops. Targeted stripping of the various claddings is recommended in order to elucidate the extent to which the 18th -century fabric is preserved. 1.0 Introduction

birminh2-19134_2

SUMMARY The first phase of an archaeological evaluation was carried out at the former Corus Steelworks, Birmingham Road, Oldbury, Sandwell (NGR SO 997 895) in April 2006. Documentary and cartographic evidence suggested there was potential for the survival of buried remains associated with the medieval Blakeley Mill. Three trial-trenches were excavated and no significant archaeological features, deposits or finds were identified. In two of the trial-trenches evidence of a buried soil layer predating the 20th century industrial development of the site was recorded. A brick culvert of 18th or 19th century date,

probably associated with the adjacent Birmingham Canal, was also revealed. Former Corus Steelworks, Oldbury, Sandwell (Phase 1): Archaeological Evaluation 2006 Birmingham Archaeology 1 FORMER CORUS STEELWORKS, OLDBURY, SANDWELL (PHASE 1) AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION, 2006. 1 INTRODUCTION

birminh2-19134_2

SUMMARY SHEET Site name/Address: Former Corus Steelworks, off Broadwell Road and Birmingham Road, Oldbury Borough: Sandwell NGR: NGR SO 997 895 Type of Work: Evaluation

birminh2-19134_2

SUMMARY OF FIELDWORK RESULTS: The first phase of an archaeological evaluation was carried out at the former Corus Steelworks, Birmingham Road, Oldbury, Sandwell in April 2006. Documentary and cartographic evidence suggested there was potential for the survival of buried remains associated with the medieval Blakeley Mill. Three trial-trenches were excavated and no significant archaeological features, deposits or finds were identified. In two of the trial-trenches evidence of a buried soil layer predating the 20th century industrial development of the site was recorded. A brick culvert of 18th or 19th century date, probably associated with the adjacent Birmingham Canal, was also revealed. Author of Summary: Mary Duncan Date of Summary: July 2006 June 2002 LAND AT THE FORMER CORUS STEEL WORKS, OFF BROADWELL ROAD AND BIRMINGHAM ROAD, OLDBURY, SANDWELL. ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION AND

birminh2-19135_1

SUMMARY In April 2006 Birmingham Archaeology undertook an archaeological desk-based assessment of the site of a former tanyard, Shifnal, Shropshire. The work was commissioned by Morris Homes in advance of a proposed residential development. Shifnal is a typical Shropshire market town, developing to supply its local hinterland and acquiring the trappings of a Victorian township without ever becoming a major seat of manufacturing. Historically, the town supported the local agricultural community, but was close enough to the main road from Holyhead to London, Watling Street (the modern A5), to become one of the principal coaching posts en route to London in the 18th century. Documentary research has shown that there is certainly evidence of a tannery on the site between 1828 and 1929. However, it is not impossible that tanning predates these documents, and given its location at the core of the planned medieval settlement there could be any number of features associated with early industry or domestic occupation that could potentially date from the 13th century onwards. From a research perspective, there are important socio-historical links associated with small scale industries of this period. This site therefore offers a good opportunity to learn more about one, very important aspect, of market towns of this period; one of its industries, from a period of great flux and innovation in industrial terms. The tannery fell out of use in the inter war period, and was eventually demolished in the 1950s. The site has been used for light industrial purposes up to the present. At some point in its history the whole site was levelled up from the surrounding area, and there is as much as a 2m drop to land to the south, and the stream to the west. The buildings that occupied the site at the time of the assessment were all typical of the mid-20th century, and were generally light framed with insubstantial foundations. It is therefore likely that should archaeological deposits survive on the site the below-ground preservation is potentially very good. It is therefore recommended that a programme of trial trenching be undertaken to target early industrial features identified by the cartographic research. The Tanyard, Shifnal, Bridgnorth, Shropshire Birmingham Archaeology 1 THE TANYARD, SHIFNAL, BRIDGNORTH, SHROPSHIRE 1 INTRODUCTION

birminh2-19138_1

SUMMARY An archaeological evaluation at the site of a former tanyard, High Street/Broadway, Shifnal, Shropshire (NGR SJ 7480 0802) was commissioned by Morris Homes West Midlands. The work was undertaken by Birmingham Archaeology in May 2006 as part of a staged archaeological response to a planning application for the development of the site with residential accommodation. An earlier desk-based assessment identified that the site was located in one of the earliest parts of the town which was planned in the 14th century. It also identified that the site bordered the Wesley Brook, and there was therefore the potential for good environmental remains, dating from the medieval period onwards, to survive within the bounds of the proposed development. There was also good documentary and cartographic evidence for a tannery, known to have been in operation from at least 1828. Three trial trenches were excavated to assess the archaeological potential of the site revealing that structures from the tanning complex were well preserved. The tanning pits themselves, also identifiable from cartographic sources, were found to have been constructed variously from brick and wood, and re-used masonry. The environmental evidence showed that following its abandonment circa 1929, the pits were backfilled up to ground level to increase yard space, and the buildings were re-used as stabling. The Tanyard, Shifnal, Shropshire: Archaeological Evaluation 2006 Birmingham Archaeology 1 THE TANYARD, SHIFNAL, SHROPSHIRE: AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

birminh2-26469_1

SUMMARY A programme of building recording was undertaken on two surface type air raid shelters (BCSMR 13590) situated within the bounds of the Low Level Station, Wolverhampton City Centre (centred on SO 9206 9885). They occupied a position by the southeastern entrance to the Low Level Station, at the foot of the retaining wall of the earlier Queen Street or High Level Station of the Shrewsbury-Birmingham Railway. Inspection of the shelters revealed that they had been constructed, perhaps not entirely surprisingly given their location, by railway workers. One of the most obvious features of this was the brickwork at either end of the shelters and the anti-blast walls. The bricks themselves were good quality and hard fired, as used in railway infrastructure, and an unusual degree of craftsmanship was shown in the build. The back walls of the shelters, for example, were decoratively laid with red and black bricks arranged in a symmetrical pattern, a common feature in railway architecture. The quality of the bricklaying, and finishing, using good quality mortar is perhaps exemplified in the strong clean lines of the curving anti-blast wall at the entrance of Structure 2. Here bricks were purposefully cut to fit the curve, and the whole structure has a good overall finish with an angled capping course adding to the overall effect. The difference between the utilitarian breeze block anti-blast wall of Shelter 1, and the brick one of Shelter 2 was also very clear, and may have been due to the location of Shelter 2 directly outside the main entrance to the station buildings. It was also unusual, given the level of finish and workmanship that had gone into the shelter construction, and their location in close proximity to an electrical supply that they were never supplied with electricity. It may be suggested that this was because railway workers carried torches as part of their own personal equipment, and it was therefore deemed unnecessary to provide them with further lighting in the shelter. The use of redundant sleepers for the supports for the benches was a particularly nice touch, and is typical of the wartime mentality of recycling. If pots and pans could be turned into planes then old railway sleepers could certainly be used to give some degree of comfort in an otherwise basic and potentially rather uncomfortable and frightening environment. Birmingham Archaeology iii Air Raid Shelters at the Low Level Station, Wolverhampton Recording of Two Air Raid Shelters at the Low Level Station, Wolverhampton, Black Country (BCSMR 13590) 1 INTRODUCTION

birminh2-26478_1

SUMMARY In June 2006, Birmingham Archaeology undertook an archaeological impact assessment at the former CORUS steelworks, Bloomfield Road, Tipton, West Midlands. The work was commissioned

by David Wilson Homes (West Midlands) in order to fulfil a condition attached to planning permission to redevelop the site. A desk-based assessment of all relevant readily available published and unpublished documentary sources was carried out. A rapid survey and a digital photograph record of all standing buildings in the study area were also undertaken. The assessment revealed a site with a long history of iron working. It is possible that a 13th - century iron m was located here. Documentary sources refer to James Watt's first commercial steam engine being installed on this site in 1776. In 1829 Joseph Hall built Bloomfield Ironworks on the site of an earlier ironworks. Here he perfected his 'puddling' method of refining the raw material and gained international recognition for his BBH brand. The Bloomfield Ironworks closed in the early 20th -century, and were replaced by Bloomfield Colliery, which was replaced by the 1930s by Brym Steelworks who partook in two phases of construction in the 1920s and in the late 1950s. The site was utilised until recently by Corus Steelworks who constructed their Firsteel Cold M and Service Centre here. The existing buildings date from after the clearance of the site to accommodate the colliery after 1904. Three buildings of early to mid 20th -century date are of good architectural and historical quality to warrant preservation by record. Recommendations are made for the detailed recording of these; archaeological evaluations in specific areas of archaeological potential, and for the monitoring of future ground breaking activities on the site of earlier works. Former Corus Steelworks, Tipton. Birmingham Archaeology iii Figures

birminh2-26478_1

SUMMARY SHEET Title of Report: Former Corus Steelworks, Tipton. Archaeological Impact Assessment (phase 1). Site name/Address: Former Corus Steelworks, Bloomfield Road, Tipton. Borough: Sandwell

birminh2-26478_1

SUMMARY OF FIELDWORK RESULTS: The assessment revealed a site with a long history of iron working. It is possible that a 13th -century iron m was located here. Documentary sources refer to James Watt's first commercial steam engine being installed on this site in 1776. In 1829 Joseph Hall built Bloomfield Ironworks on the site of an earlier ironworks. Here he perfected his 'puddling' method of refining the raw material and gained international recognition for his BBH brand. The Bloomfield Ironworks closed in the early 20th -century, and were replaced by Bloomfield Colliery, which was replaced by the 1930s by Brym Steelworks who partook in two phases of construction in the 1920s and in the late 1950s. The site was utilised until recently by Corus Steelworks who constructed their Firsteel Cold M and Service Centre here. The existing buildings date from after the clearance of the site to accommodate the colliery after 1904. Three buildings of early to mid 20th -century date are of good architectural and historical quality to warrant preservation by record. Recommendations are made for the detailed recording of these; archaeological evaluations in specific areas of archaeological potential, and for the monitoring of future ground breaking activities on the site of earlier works. Author of Summary: Shane Kelleher

birminh2-27890_1

SUMMARY An archaeological desk-based assessment of land at Albrighton, Shropshire (NGR SJ828 053), commissioned by the Environment Agency, was carried out in December 2006 and January 2007 in advance of a flood prevention scheme. A walkover survey took place in an area to the west of the study area, north of the Albrighton village conurbation. Both primary and secondary sources, including cartographic evidence, were researched in order to construct an historic background to the study area and its environs. The Historic Environment Record was also consulted to uncover any previous archaeological work or finds within the study area and the wider locality to inform the assessment of archaeological potential The assessment found no evidence of standing structures or archaeological features within the

walkover survey area except those that may be associated with a previously recorded watermill. It is most likely that this m stood to the west, outside the survey area. In the north western area the purely desk-based assessment found evidence of standing listed and scheduled buildings dating from the medieval period to the early 19th century, but no evidence for structures or archaeology other than had already been identified. Birmingham Archaeology iii LAND AT ALBRIGHTON, SHROPSHIRE: AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT 2007 LAND AT ALBRIGHTON, SHROPSHIRE AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT, 2007. 1 INTRODUCTION

birminh2-27916_1

SUMMARY 1 INTRODUCTION

birminh2-27916_1

SUMMARY In August 2006, Birmingham Archaeology undertook an archaeological evaluation on behalf of Wm Morrison Supermarkets PLC, in advance of proposals for the construction of a new supermarket and associated petrol filling station in Wednesbury, West Midlands (centred on NGR SO 9862 9490). Three areas were investigated: to the north and south of Union Street, and to the northeast of Holyhead Road, all within the Town Centre. A total of ten trenches were excavated in August-September and October 2006 following the completion of a desk-based assessment. The trial-trenching was intended to assess the evidence for surviving below-ground deposits related to medieval settlement and industry, and post-medieval industry. Two trenches contained datable late medieval to early post-medieval deposits. Trench 3, to the south of Union Street contained a group of late medieval to early post-medieval features, including pits, possible property boundary and a beam-slot. Trench 9, located to the northeast of Holyhead Road contained evidence for early post-medieval pottery production. A number of possible kilns or pits were located, together with a hearth rake-out deposit, containing large quantities of pottery. The remaining trenches mainly contained the truncated remains of 19th brick structures and associated deposits. To the north of Camp Street archaeological deposits had been scoured-out by the construction of a 1960s shopping centre, now demolished. Wednesbury Town Centre Development, Archaeological Evaluation, Stage 1, 2006 Birmingham Archaeology 1 Wednesbury Town Centre Development

birminh2-27916_1

SUMMARY SHEET Site name/Address: Wednesbury Town Centre land bounded by Union Street, Holyhead Road, Russell Street and Camp Street. Borough: Sandwell NGR: 9862 9490 Type of Work: Phase 2 Archaeological Evaluation

birminh2-27916_1

SUMMARY OF FIELDWORK RESULTS: Trench 3, to the south of Union Street contained a pit, possible property boundary and a beam-slot. The features were dated by pottery from the late 15th-17th century. Trench 9, to the northeast of Holyhead Road contained a partly excavated possible pottery kiln, together with two unexcavated possible kilns, associated with a deposit sealing the subsoil, interpreted as hearth rake-out material. The associated pottery was of 16th-17th century date. The other trenches mainly identified brick buildings of 19th century date, with associated deposits. Author of Summary: AEJ Date of Summary: 11/12/2006. 14 14 *Wednesbury Town Centre, archaeological evaluation 2006 Birmingham Archaeology 2 APPENDIX 2: WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION, WEDNESBURY TOWN CENTRE (MORRISONS) (Site Code: WTCP2WS06) PART A (SITE SPECIFIC) 1 INTRODUCTION

birminh2-27927_1

SUMMARY In November 2006, Birmingham Archaeology carried out a desk-based assessment of land along the course of Cinderford Pipe Bridge, in the Forest of Dean, Gloucestershire (NGR SO 648 138). The work was commissioned by Severn Trent Water in order to highlight the archaeological implications of the proposed rehabilitation of the pipeline. A search was made of all readily available published and unpublished documentary records, including maps, illustrations and archaeological and geotechnic records, primarily at Gloucestershire County Records Office. Gloucester County Sites and Monuments Record were also consulted. In addition, a walkover of the study area was undertaken in order to assess the topography and any above-ground archaeology, including standing buildings. The assessment revealed an area that succinctly exhibits the development of railway transport in the Forest of Dean area. There were a number of industrial enterprises in the vicinity of the study area, these were instrumental in the adoption and development of the transport infrastructure, which initially started as tramroads, developed into tramways, and later into rail tracks. Numerous footpaths (on the site of former tracks) and embankments in the study area are related to these transportation enterprises. Letcher's Bridge, a 19th-century tramway bridge is also extant in the study area. It has been recommended that any future work at the study area should take into account the presence of these relict industrial features. Cinderford Pipe Bridge Rehabilitation, Gloucestershire Birmingham Archaeology 1 CINDERFORD PIPE BRIDGE, GLOUCESTERSHIRE AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT, 2006. 1
INTRODUCTION

birminh2-27933_1

SUMMARY An archaeological desk-based assessment of land at 2 Straits Green, Gornal, Dudley, West Midlands (NGR S0 9055 9154), was undertaken in January 2007 on behalf of Mr P. Rann. This report was commissioned in advance of a residential planning application to Dudley MBC. The study area is located on the fringe of the Black Country in an area that developed during the 18th and 19th centuries into a semi-rural, semi-industrial landscape. There is evidence of buildings on the land from 1826, and the local area is known for its history of nail making. In 1826 a house, shop, garden, warehouse and stable were recorded as having been within in the study area. At the time of the assessment a pair of early to mid-19th-century semi-detached houses occupied the study area together with a former privy. Dry stone walls defining a smaller plot than the study area, are also 19th-century in date. None of these structures was of special architectural or historic interest, but the boundary walls made a significant contribution to the character of the historic landscape in this locality. No evidence was found for the survival of significant below-ground archaeology. 2 Straits Green, Gornal, Dudley

birminh2-27956_1

Summary 1 1.0 Introduction

birminh2-27956_1

Summary Archaeological building recording was carried out at the former Father Hudson's Retirement Home, 98-106 Moseley Road, Birmingham, for McBains Cooper, Property and Construction Consultants, on behalf of Concept. The work was a condition of planning permission for the conversion of three grade II listed buildings facing Moseley Road, the demolition of buildings to the rear, and subsequent construction of 89 apartments with 66 basement parking spaces. The listed buildings date from the 1820s and are indicative of an early middle class exodus from industrial Birmingham. All three houses have been subjected to varying degrees of alteration, illustrating a history of adaptation to changing circumstances. The least altered is No. 98, the most altered No. 102, the interior of which has been

thoroughly remodelled in the later 20th -century. Changes such as these have in some cases obscured the historic fabric, and conversion may provide opportunities for further recording and interpretation. 1.0 Introduction

birminh2-27981_1

SUMMARY During October 2006 - January 2007 Birmingham Archaeology carried out a programme of archaeological evaluation and watching brief at the former Corus steelworks, Bloomfield Road, Tipton. Seven trenches were excavated across the site. Post-medieval archaeological features, consisting of brick floor-surfaces, backfilled cellars, and a brick-lined industrial well or mine shaft, a stone-lined ditch, a possible pond were identified and recorded within the trenches close to Bloomfield Road. High levels of truncation were present across the site, with some areas entirely scoured out by later mining activity. The eastern part of the site was disturbed to levels of c.3m+ by later demolition and ground levelling work, and so it is likely that any features of note in this area have also been lost to these activities. This suggests that the potential for the survival of archaeological features in these areas is limited, and therefore no further work is recommended. Birmingham Archaeology iv Bloomfield Road, Tipton: Archaeological Evaluation and Watching Brief Report 2007 BLOOMFIELD ROAD, TIPTON AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION AND WATCHING BRIEF, 2007. 1 INTRODUCTION

birminh2-27981_1

SUMMARY SHEET Site name/Address: Borough: Sandwell

birminh2-27985_1

SUMMARY In May of 2007, Birmingham Archaeology undertook an evaluation in the land to the east of Coppice Lane in the village of Hallow, Worcestershire. Five trenches were excavated across the development site. The natural geological substrate was identified across the site at approximately 0.50m below present ground level. The evaluation identified intense agricultural activity, with furrow ditches visible across the site on an east-west alignment. One sherd of residual Medieval pottery was recovered, perhaps indicating a probable date for this activity. The layer of slag dumped in the east end of Trench 3 appears to be recent in date. No further archaeological features or deposits were encountered during the course of this evaluation. Birmingham Archaeology ii Land off Coppice Close, Hallow, Worcestershire: Archaeological Evaluation 2007 Land off Coppice Close, Hallow, Worcestershire AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION, 2007. 1. INTRODUCTION

birminh2-27988_1

SUMMARY This report describes the results of a programme of archaeological work undertaken by Birmingham Archaeology at the site of the Assembly Hall in Wellcroft Street, Wednesbury, in March 2007. Work consisted of both historic building recording and the excavation of an archaeological evaluation trench in the yard just to the east of the Assembly Hall buildings. The study area lies within the medieval core of the medieval town and just outside the supposed ramparts of a possible Iron Age hillfort. Building recording revealed that the standing building essentially represents a two-phase structure, originating with a single range, gabled hall erected in 1857 by the Christian Brethren as a non-conformist assembly hall, substantially enlarged at some point between 1919 and 1936 with the addition of a second gabled range to the east. In the evaluation trench, modern make-up deposits were encountered to a depth of 2.00m, with some indication that ground reduction took place prior to the building up of ground levels. Natural clay was encountered directly below 19th century deposits. Cut into the natural clay in the northern part of the trench was a large feature, thought to be a ditch running southwest to

northeast, filled with a homogenous reddish brown silty clay. The ditch was up to 1.00m deep and at least 2.20m wide, with the location of the northwestern side and therefore the full extent of the ditch not established. The base of the ditch was 3.00m down from the present ground surface. No dateable finds were recovered from the ditch fill. Birmingham Archaeology iv The Assembly Hall, Wellcroft Street, Wednesbury: Historic Building Recording and Archaeological Evaluation

birminh2-27988_1

SUMMARY SHEET Site name/Address: Assembly Hall, Wellcroft Street, Wednesbury Borough: Sandwell NGR: Type of Work: Archaeological Evaluation

birminh2-27988_1

SUMMARY OF FIELDWORK RESULTS: Author of Summary: Date of Summary: APPENDIX 2 ASSEMBLY HALL, WELLCROFT STREET, WEDNESBURY WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION

birminh2-27988_1

Summary
A copy of the report
The drawing register
One paper copy of the building drawings
One paper copy of evaluation drawings
One CD-R containing the architect's drawings
Building and room record sheets
Excavation context sheets
The photographic register
Two sets of 35mm black and white negatives
Two sets of 35mm black and white contact prints
Two CD-Rs containing digital images
APPENDIX 4 SANDWELL MBC SMR
SUMMARY SHEET Site name/Address: Borough: Sandwell

birminh2-28094_1

Summary An archaeological desk-based assessment and walkover survey of 40 acres of land to the south of Bilston and the Black Country Route was commissioned in 2003 by Wolverhampton City Council in advance of the proposed development of 'Bilston Urban Village'. The desk-based assessment was designed to update a previous report (White BCSMR 10950), and to propose specific mitigation strategies in advance of the development. The assessment was further revised in 2007 after the addition of new areas to the original site. The assessment highlighted the importance both historically and archaeologically of the area surrounding the historic core of Bilston, from the early industrial sites of the medieval period through to the massive expansion and development of the iron and coal industries during the post-medieval period. It suggested that while the area as a whole had been subjected to a lot of modern development and landscaping, there was still the potential for earlier archaeological deposits to survive in discrete areas across the site. The significance of any surviving industrial archaeology is not only important in relation to Bilston itself, but, as Bilston is a typical example of a Black Country town, the industry based here had an effect at a national level. Birmingham Archaeology 3 Bilston Urban Village, The Black Country: Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment Supplement 1.0 INTRODUCTION

birminh2-28098_1

SUMMARY An archaeological evaluation of land off Aston Street, Wem, Shropshire (centred on NGR SJ 515 285) was undertaken by Birmingham Archaeology in March 2007. The evaluation took place in advance of a proposed residential development and aimed to locate the 17th century Civil War defences that, records suggested, passed through the site. Previous trial-trenching of the site, in 2001, investigating

the area corresponding to the course of the defences, first depicted on early OS maps, found no evidence of the defences. Three trial-trenches were excavated to locate and identify any archaeological remains associated with the defences that could be affected by the proposed development. One trial-trench revealed evidence of two wide adjacent parallel ditches that may have formed part of the Civil War defences. The secondary f of one of the ditches contained sherds of late 17th /18th century pottery. The other ditch contained no finds and had a single f that was consistent with rapid backfilling that may have occurred at the end of the Civil War. This was later recut by a ditch that contained a large amount of pottery dating from the 18th and 19th centuries. Another trial-trench located a ditch, possibly a field boundary, of 18th century or earlier date. Land off Aston Street, Wem, Shropshire: Archaeological Evaluation 2007 Birmingham Archaeology 1 LAND OFF ASTON STREET, WEM, SHROPSHIRE: AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION 2007. 1. INTRODUCTION

birminh2-28106_1

SUMMARY..... 2 1
INTRODUCTION

birminh2-28106_1

SUMMARY An archaeological watching brief was carried out at Aston Hall, Aston, Birmingham (NGR SO 078 899) in July 2006 by Birmingham Archaeology (BA). The work was commissioned by Birmingham City Council and Birmingham Museums and Art Gallery and consisted of the excavation of two machine-dug trial trenches and two hand-dug test pits in a car parking area immediately to the south of the hall. Further information was required concerning the provenance and construction history of the southern and eastern retaining walls of the former Privy Gardens in order to inform design proposals for their reinstatement. These gardens were situated on a terrace to the south of the hall and overlook landscaped pleasure grounds and an access route to the hall immediately on their eastern side. Excavation revealed that the wall had been modified on several occasions, most recently when the car park was constructed, presumably at some point in the later half of the 20th century. The lower brick courses of the original wall footing were laid in English Garden Wall bond, and were built off sandstone foundations. This design is similar to that of the hall and parts of the northern service range that have been investigated previously. Subsequently the wall was underpinned and strengthened with concrete foundations. 1
INTRODUCTION

birminh2-28140_1

Summary Archaeological building recording was carried out at the site of the Eliza Tinsley Ironworks, Reddal H Road, Cradley Heath, West Midlands (NGR 395300 286900). Eliza 'The Widow' Tinsley moved her ironworks to the site in 1853. The surviving remains of the earliest works were Structure A, the chain-shop, fabric within Structure B and the original southern elements of the house Structure D. Originally production centred on nail-making but altered in the late half of the 19th century and became almost exclusively centred on chain-making. By the inter-war years the works had begun to mechanise and a general transition occurred to larger open factory units, in particular the construction of Structure C. Later renovation continued the development of the works away from hand-produced chains to machine-produced chains. The site represented an interesting example of the locally important chain industry, despite minimal survival of the original works and large-scale alteration of the site during the 20th century. 1.0 Introduction

birminh2-28147_1

SUMMARY 1 INTRODUCTION

birminh2-28147_1

SUMMARY OF FIELDWORK RESULTS: 1. North-south ditch, 17th

birminh2-28156_2

SUMMARY This report describes the results of a desk-based assessment and trial trench evaluation of the site of a moated enclosure at 2-8 Warwick Road, Birmingham known from early maps. The site is centred at NGR SP1282 2871. The work was undertaken by Birmingham Archaeology on instruction from Orion Developments with advice from Gould Singleton Architects. Three trial trenches were excavated. These revealed differential survival of medieval features associated with the moat. Very good survival of archaeological deposits was encountered in the southeastern part of the site. A large pit-like feature and a cobbled surface, within the interior of the moated enclosure, were found beneath a protective layer of gravelly clay. Further to the northwest, however, severe truncation was found to have removed all archaeological traces, with the exception of deep features. The truncated base of the moat, just 2.5 m wide, was uncovered and investigated. A possible leet that may have brought water into the moat was also found running down the slope from the northwest. Environmental samples from the base of these features produced negative results, perhaps indicating that they were regularly washed through with running water. Fills contained surprisingly few finds, with only two pieces of roof tile and one sherd of pot coming from the f of the truncated moat; all are thought to be of 13th-14th century date. Birmingham Archaeology

birminh2-28160_1

SUMMARY The third in a series of archaeological excavations was undertaken at Longdales Road, Kings Norton, Birmingham (centred on NGR. SP 05337761), in August-September 2006. This report describes the results of the most recent fieldwork and provides proposals to being the results to publication. The fieldwork was undertaken by Birmingham Archaeology on instruction from Birmingham City Council, and was undertaken in advance of a cemetery development. The excavation followed an initial archaeological evaluation in 2002 which identified remains of possible field boundaries and a pebble surface adjoining Icknield Street. Earlier archaeological excavation elsewhere within the cemetery development excavated a triple ditched enclosure, probably used for the corralling of livestock. A second focus of activity was located by excavation in 2003-4, also to the rear of the Icknield Street frontage, comprising ditched enclosure boundaries, cobbled surfaces, pits and post-holes. The pottery dating indicates that the site was in use from the 2nd to the early 4th century. Two areas were excavated in 2006, one immediately adjoining the Icknield Street road frontage. The earliest activity probably comprised the layout of ditched plot boundaries at right-angles to the Roman road. The full width of three plots (A-C), and part of a fourth plot (D) were recorded within the area investigated. The plot boundaries were further defined by metalled roads adjoining the ditched boundaries. The excavated part of the Plot A road frontage comprised a metalled surface, possibly used as a hardstanding for storage, which was not continued along the frontage area of the other excavated plots to the north. Plot B contained a rectangular ditched enclosure within which was sited part of ring-gully. Plot C also contained a ring-gully, which may have been in use in late Phase 1-early Phase 2. Phase 2 activity was in general more limited. The main Phase 2 feature was the northeastern angle of a ditched enclosure, cut through the two Phase 1 road surfaces in Plot A. This enclosure was associated with an east-west aligned ditch. Further to the north the only Phase 2 feature was a large pit. With the exception of the Phase 1 Plot B enclosure, activity was

concentrated away from the road frontage, most notably in Phase 2. The pottery from Phase 1 contexts was dated mainly in the second half of the 2nd-3rd century. This material included Severn Valley ware jars and bowls, a Malvernian tubby cooking pot, and Black Burnished ware. Phase 2 activity was dated to the late 3rd-4th century. It included Severn Valley jars and tankards, and mortaria from Oxfordshire and Mancetter Hartshill. Birmingham Archaeology iii Longdales Road: Archaeological Evaluation 2005 LONGDALES ROAD, KINGS NORTON, BIRMINGHAM ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION 2006 POST-EXCAVATION ASSESSMENT 1 INTRODUCTION

birminh2-28160_1

Summary (250w) Introduction

birminh2-28170_1

SUMMARY Birmingham Archaeology undertook a programme of historic building recording and an ornamental audit in May 2007 at the surviving office block of the former Bloomfield Works of James Grove and Sons Ltd., button manufacturers, Stourbridge Road, Halesowen, Dudley, West Midlands. The work was required as a condition of planning consent prior to the demolition of the building and the redevelopment of the former factory site for mixed use. The street elevation in particular was recorded in detail including the animal head motifs at the head of the applied brick pilasters which articulate the elevation. The structure as recorded represented an interesting though unremarkable example of an early 20th - century office building. The recent demolition of the remainder of the associated factory complex has served to remove the building almost completely from its historical context, and to reduce the contribution it formerly made to its contemporary streetscape. The building has lost its original exterior fenestration and an elaborate entrance porch, illustrated on original architect's drawings. Internally, however, the building was found to survive much as built, and retained a high proportion of original fittings including carpentry detailing and brass door furniture. Birmingham Archaeology iii James Grove and Sons Ltd, Stourbridge Road, Halesowen: Historic Building Recording and Ornamental Audit JAMES GROVE AND SONS LTD, BLOOMFIELD WORKS, STOURBRIDGE ROAD, HALESOWEN Historic Building Recording and Ornamental Audit, May 2007 1 INTRODUCTION

birminh2-28177_1

SUMMARY 2 1.0 INTRODUCTION

birminh2-28177_1

SUMMARY An archaeological watching brief was carried out at land off Gadley Lane, River's Vale, Buxton, Derbyshire (NGR SK 0470 7346), between March 2004 and October 2005. The work was undertaken by Birmingham Archaeology on behalf of McKay Building. The watching brief was required by the Development Control Archaeologist for High Peak Borough Council and was required as a condition of planning permission for the construction of four new buildings. The site was thought to have potential for the presence of archaeological remains and artefacts due to its close proximity to Mesolithic and Neolithic archaeological sites. It was also possible that Roman remains might be present, as Buxton (Aquae Arnemetiae) was an important spa town during this period. No archaeological features, deposits or significant finds were recorded in the foundation trenches for the new buildings. This may indicate that either the site was not the focus of human activity, earlier than the 19th century, or disturbance caused by the previous use of the site as a depot had removed any evidence of earlier activity. Deep alluvial deposits were recorded during the watching brief and these may be associated with former watercourses or ponds. 1.0 INTRODUCTION

birminh2-28182_1

SUMMARY In November 2006, Birmingham Archaeology carried out a programme of Historic Building Research and Recording at Peddimore Hall, Minworth, West Midlands (NGR SP 153 937). An identification of the historic fabric of the building was undertaken in order to inform design for a proposed conversion of the farm outbuildings to residential accommodation. The range of barns and outbuildings were phased using pre-existing architects plans, and a full photographic record of the buildings was made. The work done revealed a continuing pattern of development from the 17th -century onwards, with adaptation or addition of buildings at least once in each century. The survey found significant amount of 17th -century fabric surviving as either upstanding remains or as re-used roof timbers. It is proposed that prior to any conversion work, further work be carried out on the timber-framed elements of Buildings 4 7, comprising dendrochronological analysis of the timbers and a detailed survey and identification of the 17th -century components to assess the form and extent of the earlier buildings on the site. Peddimore Hall Barns, Minworth, West Midlands Birmingham Archaeology 1 PEDDIMORE HALL BARNS, MINWORTH, WEST MIDLANDS 1 INTRODUCTION

birminh2-28359_1

Summary Building recording and documentary research was carried out in respect of the former premises of G. and S. Brough Ltd, 25-29 Commercial Street, in Birmingham city centre (NGR SP 0640 8632), for the Birmingham Development Company Limited. The work was undertaken to fulfil a planning condition attached to permission for the demolition of the existing buildings and redevelopment of the site, and was equivalent to an English Heritage level 3 record (2006). The study area, together with the adjacent No. 31 Commercial Street, appears to have been developed as a saw m and timber yard c. 1862, continuing to fulfil this function until 1907, when it became the premises of the Asphalte and Cement Co., asphalt makers, a division of the Adamant Company whose premises were situated at Nos 37-45 Commercial Street. Amongst the principal components of the complex was a late 19P th P-century sawmill building, in existence by 1888, and possibly to be identified with some of the additions made to the works in 1878 and 1882. The ground storey of this building was open to the north, south and east, the west side forming the boundary with No. 31 and containing blocked carriage and pedestrian entrances. The other main building was the street range of 1899, a mainly three-storey structure of open-plan shopping and first-floor office, designed by the Birmingham architect G. R. Faulkner. At the east end of this building was a small cellar with early concrete ceiling reminiscent of contemporary construction techniques recorded in 2006 at the former Adamant Works at Nos 37-45 Commercial Street (Hislop and Lobb, 2006). 2 25-29 Commercial Street, Birmingham Building Recording and Documentary Research, 2007 1.0 Introduction

birminh2-28362_1

SUMMARY 1 INTRODUCTION 1

birminh2-28362_1

SUMMARY An archaeological watching brief was carried out within a Scheduled Ancient Monument in the east of Sutton Park, Birmingham (between NGR: SP 1131 9667 and SP 1118 9707), during works carried out on a National Grid gas main in July, 2006. The work was undertaken by Birmingham Archaeology on behalf of National Grid. The watching brief was undertaken in accordance with Scheduled Monument Consent for the groundworks. Two machine dug trenches were monitored by an archaeologist during the watching brief. No features of possible archaeological interest were identified, and no finds were collected. 1 INTRODUCTION

birminh2-28363_1

Summary An archaeological building record was made of 44-74 Enville Street and 1-4 School Street, Stourbridge, West Midlands (NGR SO 898 844) for Dudley Metropolitan Borough Council and was conducted in conjunction with desk-based assessment of the study area. The overall character of Enville Street during the Victorian period was typified by small terraces utilised for both residential and small-scale industrial purposes that became increasingly given over to commercial use during the early twentieth-century. Terraced housing of the kind within the study area was once typical of those towns that underwent industrial expansion throughout the mid-to-late 19th -century though large-scale demolition of such properties has meant that in some areas they are becoming increasingly rare. The buildings have a greater significance as a group than as individual properties and represent an interesting chronological cross-section of the process of urban development in the Black Country. 1.0 Introduction

birminh2-28372_1

SUMMARY An evaluation was carried out on the site of the Cambrian Railways land, Oswald Road, Oswestry to determine the location and state of preservation of Wat's Dyke. The trench was situated in a former rail yard in an area which had been less intensively developed than the majority of the remaining study area. The trench was orientated northeast - southwest and the Dyke was exposed in the southwest end of the trench. Although none of the original bank material had survived at all, the ditch itself was fairly well preserved. No artefacts or organic remains were recovered. A full profile of the feature was not excavated on health and safety grounds, however, its general character and orientation were recorded and it is likely that further lengths of the ditch survive well in this part of the site. In addition to the trenching programme a comprehensive walkover survey of the rail yard site was also undertaken. The remains of a carriage shed and a loading wharf were recorded. The concrete floor of the former survived, in which three pairs of rails and a number of associated iron fixtures were located. An aerial photograph of the site depicts the carriage shed and several smaller wooden buildings to the south as well as a larger building of similar size to the station though no evidence of these structures was found during the walkover survey. FORMER RAILWAY LANDS, OSWALD ROAD, OSWESTRY, SHROPSHIRE Birmingham
Archaeology 1 FORMER RAILWAY LANDS, OSWALD ROAD, OSWESTRY, SHROPSHIRE: AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

birminh2-28377_1

SUMMARY In June 2006, Birmingham Archaeology undertook an archaeological impact assessment at the former CORUS steelworks, Bloomfield Road, Tipton, West Midlands. The work was commissioned by David Wilson Homes (West Midlands) in order to fulfil a condition attached to planning permission to redevelop the site. A desk-based assessment of all relevant readily available published and unpublished documentary sources was carried out. A rapid survey and a digital photograph record of all standing buildings in the study area were also undertaken. The assessment revealed a site with a long history of iron working. It is possible that a 13th - century iron m was located here. Documentary sources refer to James Watt's first commercial steam engine being installed on this site in 1776. In 1829 Joseph Hall built Bloomfield Ironworks on the site of an earlier ironworks. Here he perfected his 'puddling' method of refining the raw material and gained international recognition for his BBH brand. The Bloomfield Ironworks closed in the early 20th -century, and were replaced by Bloomfield Colliery, which was replaced by the 1930s by Brym Steelworks who partook in two phases of construction in the 1920s and in the late 1950s. The site was utilised until recently by Corus Steelworks who constructed their Firsteel Cold M and Service Centre here. The existing buildings date from after the clearance of the site to accommodate the colliery after 1904. Three buildings of early to mid 20th -century date are of good architectural and historical quality to warrant preservation by record. Recommendations are made for the detailed recording of these; archaeological evaluations in specific areas of archaeological potential, and for the monitoring of future ground breaking activities on the site of earlier works. Former Corus

birminh2-28377_1

SUMMARY SHEET Title of Report: Former Corus Steelworks, Tipton. Archaeological Impact Assessment (phase 1). Site name/Address: Former Corus Steelworks, Bloomfield Road, Tipton. Borough: Sandwell

birminh2-28377_1

SUMMARY OF FIELDWORK RESULTS: The assessment revealed a site with a long history of iron working. It is possible that a 13th -century iron m was located here. Documentary sources refer to James Watt's first commercial steam engine being installed on this site in 1776. In 1829 Joseph Hall built Bloomfield Ironworks on the site of an earlier ironworks. Here he perfected his 'puddling' method of refining the raw material and gained international recognition for his BBH brand. The Bloomfield Ironworks closed in the early 20th -century, and were replaced by Bloomfield Colliery, which was replaced by the 1930s by Brym Steelworks who partook in two phases of construction in the 1920s and in the late 1950s. The site was utilised until recently by Corus Steelworks who constructed their Firsteel Cold M and Service Centre here. The existing buildings date from after the clearance of the site to accommodate the colliery after 1904. Three buildings of early to mid 20th -century date are of good architectural and historical quality to warrant preservation by record. Recommendations are made for the detailed recording of these; archaeological evaluations in specific areas of archaeological potential, and for the monitoring of future ground breaking activities on the site of earlier works. Author of Summary: Shane Kelleher

birminh2-28378_1

Summary An archaeological watching brief was carried out at the site of the former Royal Brierley Crystal Works, North Street, Brierley Hill, West Midlands (NGR SO 913870) The site opened in the 1870s and continued in production until the modern day. The watching brief was aimed at enhancing the understanding of the works through supplementary recording of the standing buildings, particularly the glasshouse that was due for demolition. The watching brief revealed little that greatly enhanced the archaeological record. However, it did allow the completion of the detailed record of the glasshouse prior to its demolition. 1.0 Introduction

birminh2-28378_1

Summary 1.0 Introduction

birminh2-28382_1

Summary 1.0 Introduction

birminh2-28382_1

Summary A watching brief was carried out for English Heritage at Ditherington Flax Mill, Shrewsbury, to coincide with the partial removal of the blockings from five early windows within the main m building, in order to expose the window heads and to recover evidence for the techniques of construction. The

exercise revealed 9 in wide timber lintels to all five window openings. Two of these lintels were abutted by chamfered outer timbers, one towards the exterior and one towards the interior. In one opening a splayed jamb was recorded. 1.0 Introduction

birminh2-28438_1

SUMMARY A programme of historic building recording was undertaken at 7, 8, and 8A Freeman Street, Birmingham, West Midlands (NGR SP 0747 8685). The work was commissioned by Countryside Properties (Northern) Ltd in advance of the demolition of the buildings as part of the proposed City Park Gate development. Recording work was carried out here in January 2006. However, previously inaccessible historic fabric, including cellars, has subsequently been discovered, and the purpose of the present phase of work was to record the newly exposed fabric to the same level of detail as the earlier work, and to issue this supplementary report. The recording work was carried out to a degree equivalent to English Heritage Level 3 (English Heritage 2006). This included the visual analysis and photographic survey of the recently exposed historic fabric and the production of measured plans and sections. The removal of later cladding revealed areas of the 18th - and 19th -century boundary wall. Two cellar areas were also revealed; these are largely of 19th -century form, but the walls may retain 18th -century fabric. The principal cellar, under No. 7, has three separate rooms, one of which was altered significantly in the 20th -century with the removal of its vaulted roof. The other cellar, under No. 8, also had its vaulted roof removed at this time. The survival of this earlier fabric itself is significant in this part of Birmingham; however, they do not warrant any changes or alterations to their protection status. Birmingham Archaeology iii 7, 8, and 8a, Freeman Street, Birmingham. 7, 8, AND 8A, FREEMAN STREET, BIRMINGHAM SUPPLEMENTARY HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING, 2006. 1
INTRODUCTION

birminh2-28450_1

SUMMARY In March 2007 a desk-based assessment was carried out by Birmingham Archaeology at Newman College, Genners Lane, Bartley Green, Birmingham (NGR SP 004 817). The assessment was commissioned by Associated Architects on behalf of Newman College in advance of a proposed redevelopment of the college. The assessment consulted all readily available published and unpublished documentary sources, including the Birmingham Sites and Monuments Record. A walkover survey of the area was also undertaken to assess any visible potential above and below ground archaeological remains. The assessment concluded that there was low potential for the existence of prehistoric or Roman remains within the study area. Due to the close proximity of the medieval and post- medieval village of Bartley Green, it is possible that archaeological remains dating to these periods may have existed within the study area. However, these remains are likely to be in the form of the remains of agricultural features such as field boundaries. As the study area was redeveloped when Newman College was built in the late 1960s, these remains are unlikely to have survived. It is unlikely that any structural remains relating to the medieval and early post-medieval period were present as the main settlement during this period, appears to have been located to the north-west of the study area. It may be possible that remains of the 19th century Athol House and associated farm buildings, which may be considered of local interest, could be present below-ground within the study area. These possible remains are likely to be located in the western part of the study area, currently used as a car park. However, the current development proposals would appear to have no impact on any possible surviving remains of Athol House and associated buildings. Birmingham Archaeology iii Newman College, Bartley Green, Birmingham. An archaeological desk-based assessment 2007 NEWMAN COLLEGE, BARTLEY GREEN, BIRMINGHAM AN
ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT, 2007 1 INTRODUCTION

birminh2-28458_1

Summary A programme of archaeological building recording and evaluation was undertaken in July 2006 at the former site of Taunton Cider Company premises, Norton Fitzwarren, Somerset (NGR ST 19502585). This was carried out in advance of proposed residential redevelopment of the site and supplemented a programme of historic building assessment undertaken as part of an overall environmental impact assessment. Further work was carried out on Building 2, Morse's House and Building 3, Home Place/Eden Mead specifically assessment of the building fabric and roof structure, and the production of measured plans and cross-sections. Building 2 revealed evidence to suggest that it dated to the early part of the 17th century with good survival of the original fabric on both the interior and exterior. Building 3 appeared to date to the 17th century with good survival of the exterior fabric and fenestration pattern but more limited survival of interior fabric. Birmingham Archaeology ii Former Taunton Cider Company Premises, Norton Fitzwarren, Somerset: Archaeological Building Recording 2006 Former Taunton Cider Company Premises, Norton Fitzwarren, Somerset Historic Building Recording and Assessment, 2006 1.0 Introduction

birminh2-28460_1

SUMMARY In September 2006, Birmingham Archaeology undertook a programme of Historic Building Assessment and Recording at 13/14 Bradford Street, Walsall (NGR SP 0124898387) (SMR 13293). The work was commissioned by Dr C. Wong in order to fulfil a condition attached to planning permission to carry out a mixture of alterations and demolitions at the address in advance of its redevelopment as a Chinese restaurant. A desk-based assessment of all readily available published and unpublished documentary sources was undertaken. The building recording work of the principal structures was carried out to a degree equivalent to English Heritage (2006) level 3, whilst the sheds to the rear were recorded to Level 1. The street frontage building, which was constructed in the 1830s, retains some of its original features such as moulded picture rails and an elegant staircase. The industrial buildings to the rear were built in three distinct phases. It was found that the original function of the first phase of these buildings in the 1850s was for lorinering, or the production of metal horse furniture. These structures saw numerous changes in function; however, all were in some way associated with the leather industry. 13/14 Bradford Street, Walsall. Birmingham Archaeology iii Figures

birminh2-28464_1

SUMMARY In November 2006, Birmingham Archaeology carried out an archaeological watching brief on the site of a former carriage shed at Oswestry Railway Lands, Oswald Road, Oswestry, Shropshire (NGR SJ 2952/3002). The work was carried out in order to retrieve associated finds, for possible future display. A concrete pad is all that remained of the carriage shed structure. During this watching brief the removal of this concrete pad was observed prior to a future residential development on the site. It was found that within and beneath this concrete pad were three sets of, railway track with their associated railway chairs, and some sleepers, gas and oil outlets, and other railway related ironwork. Former Carriage Shed, Oswestry Railway Lands, Oswestry, Shropshire: An Archaeological Watching Brief, 2006. Birmingham Archaeology 1 FORMER CARRIAGE SHED, OSWESTRY RAILWAY LANDS, OSWALD ROAD, OSWESTRY, SHROPSHIRE: AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF, 2006. 1 INTRODUCTION

birminh2-28471_1

SUMMARY An archaeological evaluation was undertaken in January and February 2006 at Tameside Park, Aldridge Road, Perry Barr, Birmingham (NGR 40567 27895) in advance of a proposed

development. The evaluation was informed by a desk-based assessment which highlighted that the course of the Roman road, Icknield Street, was likely to pass through the site. The presence of a watercourse depicted on historic maps also suggested the possibility of water management features, perhaps relating to a mill, surviving within the site. In addition it was highlighted that the location of the site, north of the River Tame, may indicate high potential for the preservation of organic archaeological and palaeo-environmental deposits. The site comprises an area of former playing fields in the north and a southern area of built-up ground, adjacent to the river, probably created in the 20th century. Eight trenches were excavated and in the northern area of the site natural gravels were revealed, disturbed by natural tree root activity and overlain by a black silty clay peat-rich layer. To the south and east the peat-rich layer was much deeper, although it was contaminated by modern material and was below the water table. The presence of undisturbed waterlogged archaeological or palaeo-environmental deposits within the site remains a possibility, although the southern area of the site has been extensively levelled with modern material, which may have contaminated any natural organic layers. Artefacts recovered included an assemblage of 19th century buttons and button blanks in a redeposited context, together with a small quantity of 19th and 20th century ceramics recovered from natural tree boles. No evidence of the Roman road or any other archaeological features was recorded. Tameside Park, Aldridge Road, Perry Barr, Birmingham. An archaeological evaluation 2006 Birmingham Archaeology 1 TAMESIDE PARK, ALDRIDGE ROAD, PERRY BARR, BIRMINGHAM AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION, 2005. 1 INTRODUCTION

birminh2-28474_1

SUMMARY An archaeological desk-based assessment was carried out in January 2006 on land at the Crown and Cushion public house, Wellington Road, Perry Barr, Birmingham (NGR SP 0671 9088) in advance of residential development. The site is located on the north side of Wellington Road, adjacent to the Crown and Cushion, and at the intersection of Walsall Road, Birchfield Road, Wellington Road and Aston Road. Previous archaeological work to the west along Wellington Road identified archaeological remains associated with a Roman kiln dating to the second century, and evidence of settlement from the first and second centuries. The site is also close to the predicted line of Icknield Street, and spot finds of Romano-British coins, and the assessment has highlighted the potential for archaeological remains of this period to survive within the site boundaries. The assessment also highlighted the potential for archaeological remains of the post-medieval period to be present within the site boundaries. Birmingham Archaeology 2 Land adjacent to the Crown and Cushion Public House, Wellington Road, Perry Barr, Birmingham: An Archaeological Desk-based Assessment, 2006 LAND ADJACENT TO THE CROWN AND CUSHION PUBLIC HOUSE, WELLINGTON ROAD, PERRY BARR, BIRMINGHAM AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT, 2006 1 INTRODUCTION

birminh2-28479_1

SUMMARY An archaeological watching brief on land at Weoley H Park, Bristol Road, Birmingham (NGR SP 034815) was commissioned by ALS Landscape Architecture Ltd on behalf of Bournville Village Trust. The work was undertaken by Birmingham Archaeology in August 2006 during the monitoring of groundworks associated with flood alleviation and amenity enhancement adjacent to the Wood Brook. The site is situated within the bounds of an extensive survey undertaken in the 1980s, designed to locate and identify Bronze Age burnt mounds, which are indicative of settlement in the mid-late second millennium BC. The survey identified a substantial concentration of these Bronze Age burnt mounds close to the south of the current site. Burnt stones have also been recovered from a sewer trench in close proximity to the Wood Brook to the south of the site. Previous geophysical work as part of the Birmingham Roman Roads Project also surveyed the southern part of the site aiming to identify the crossing point of the Roman road over the water course. Evidence for landscaping and diverting of the Wood Brook was identified at the north end of the site. No other archaeological features and deposits were identified during the watching brief. Weoley H Park, Bristol Road, Birmingham Birmingham

birminh2-28480_1

SUMMARY An archaeological desk-based assessment of part of Aston University campus (NGR 407620 287270) was undertaken on behalf of Aston Student Villages. The aim of the assessment was to identify the extent, potential survival and significance of any archaeological remains within the study area, prior to the proposed redevelopment of much of the site. All available documentary, cartographic and published sources were examined as part of the assessment and a site visit was made in order to identify topographic features which may influence the presence of in situ archaeological deposits. The study area was developed from the middle of the 18th century onwards as Birmingham expanded outwards from its medieval core. It grew as a mixed area of working class courtyard housing, industrial concerns ranging from workshops to large-scale manufactories, commercial premises, a church and associated schools, a number of licensed premises and a theatre. The earliest development occurred to the east of the site prior to 1731, and the majority of the site was fully developed by c.1839. The same configuration of streets survived until demolition in the 1970s following a compulsory purchase order of the land. Because of this, the old street grid can be used to locate any archaeological remains. Despite extensive modern redevelopment of the site since the 1970s, there appears to be potential for the survival of archaeological deposits relating to Birmingham's post medieval industrial development, particularly from the mid-19th century. These are likely only to survive outside the footprint of existing and past modern developments constructed since the 1970s. There remains the potential for any future development to impact on any such remains, where this extends beyond existing or former buildings constructed since the 1970s. Birmingham Archaeology iii Aston Student Villages, an archaeological desk-based assessment 2007 ASTON STUDENT VILLAGES

birminh2-28490_1

SUMMARY An archaeological excavation and watching brief at Snow H Queensway, Birmingham (centred on NGR. SP 069873) was commissioned by Ballymore Properties Ltd. The work was undertaken by Birmingham Archaeology in August 2006. The watching brief monitored the excavation of a service location trench through the earth bank and car park to the northeast of Snow Hill Station, and a trench was excavated within the bank area. The archaeological investigations aimed to identify any remains relating to Oppenheim's Glassworks, the earliest known glassworks in Birmingham, identified by a previous desk-based assessment as potentially surviving within this area. The archaeological investigations established that the area had been substantially truncated by the construction of large foundation walls, floor surfaces, and service trenches, probably associated with the former Snow H Station, which had been demolished and replaced in the 1980s. Part of an earlier wall was identified that was possibly associated with the early glassworks, although as it was heavily truncated, and not associated with any other features or structures, little can be inferred from its presence within the site. Snow H Queensway, Birmingham: Archaeological Excavation and Watching Brief 2006 Birmingham Archaeology 1 SNOW H QUEENSWAY, BIRMINGHAM AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION AND WATCHING BRIEF, 2006 1 INTRODUCTION

birminh2-28745_2

SUMMARY Geophysical investigation, in the form of resistance survey, was undertaken within Walsall Council land on the southern summit of Barr Beacon, Walsall. Work was commissioned by Walsall Council and undertaken by Birmingham Archaeology. Three areas were surveyed, two upon the summit itself, and one on the western slope of the beacon. Despite constraints imposed by the local geomorphology, survey revealed a series of potential features across the area. Primarily, substantial

possible structural remains were identified on the south-eastern summit, in the form of a large (15m²) regular high resistance square, potentially indicative of a structural footprint, foundations or floor. A further potentially structural area of high resistance was identified to the south, with evidence of later truncation by a series of negative features. A series of responses correlating to visible earthworks, which were identified as the remains of medieval ridge and furrow, cross the area, along with several potential field boundaries. An unusual series of three high resistance regular arcs was identified within the area, of unknown origin, and of interest for future investigation. Survey has indicated the potential for the preservation of archaeological features at shallow depths upon the southern summit. The geophysical survey of the western slope failed to identify any features of possible archaeological origin. Recommendations based upon the results of this investigation were proposed, primarily that identified features may benefit from targeted trial excavation. The topography and geology of the area suggests the site would form the basis for a successful community-based project. Barr Beacon, Walsall: Geophysical Survey, June 2007 1 BARR BEACON, WALSALL: GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY, JUNE 2007 1 INTRODUCTION

birminh2-29031_1

SUMMARY In May 2007, Birmingham Archaeology carried out a desk-based assessment of Ridge Hill Hospital, Wordsley, Dudley MBC, West Midlands. The work was commissioned by DTZ Consulting and Research on behalf of Dudley Primary Care Trust in order to highlight the archaeological implications of a proposed residential development at the site. A search was made of all readily available published and unpublished documentary records, including maps, illustrations and archaeological and geotechnic records, primarily at Dudley Archives and Local History Centre. Dudley Sites and Monuments Records were also consulted. In addition, a walkover of the study area was undertaken in order to assess the topography and any above ground archaeology, including standing buildings. The assessment revealed a site with little development on it until the construction of the hospital buildings in the late 1970s. The only tangible evidence for development here prior to this was the existence of a brick kiln in the late 18th and early 19th -centuries, whilst earthworks on Cooknell H may be related to the Second World War period. The development of Ridge H Hospital at the study area in the late 1970s was the first major development in an area historically almost exclusively utilised as pastureland. This hospital development radically altered the landscape and topography of the study area, with plateaus being created for buildings, pools being drained, and a stream running through the site being culverted. Recommendations are made for future archaeological work. Ridge H Hospital, Wordsley, Dudley MBC, West Midlands Birmingham Archaeology 1 RIDGE H HOSPITAL, WORDSLEY, DUDLEY MBC, WEST MIDLANDS AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT, 2007. 1 INTRODUCTION

birminh2-29062_1

SUMMARY An archaeological watching brief was observed at Yardley Wood Road, Birmingham in the West Midlands. The site is located to the east of Yardley Wood Road and is centred on NGR SP 408605 280064. The work was commissioned by Seven Trent Water in advance of the proposed construction of an underground storage tank. Two test trenches were excavated on the location of the underground storage tank and these were observed on the 13th March 2007. Although the two trenches were monitored, no significant archaeological features, deposits or finds were observed. 1 INTRODUCTION

birminh2-31573_1

SUMMARY Building recording and ornamental audit was undertaken at Wordsley Hospital, Stream Road, Stourbridge for MarGall (Wordsley) Ltd in advance of demolition and redevelopment of the site. Wordsley Hospital was originally the Stourbridge Poor Law Union Workhouse. Three principal construction phases were included in the recording programme. Phase 1 was represented by the one

surviving 19th -century building (The Guardians' Boardroom) dating from c. 1874. Phase 2 comprised the bulk of the recorded buildings, which dated from a general rebuilding of the workhouse between 1903 and 1907 to the designs of Arthur Marshall of Nottingham, architect of workhouses at Wolverhampton and Nottingham. The surviving buildings from Phase 2 included the master's block and associated clock tower, the workshops, the stables, engine room/boiler house, maternity and nursery block, isolation block, nurses' centre, infirmary, and accommodation blocks. Phase 3 consisted of a series of annexe wards dating from c. 1940. The phases 1 and 2 buildings were recorded to a standard commensurate with Level 3, and the Phase 3 buildings to Level 1 as defined by English Heritage (2006). The buildings of 1903-07 displayed a good deal of uniformity of constructional detail being constructed of red brick, laid in Flemish bond, with blue brick plinths, sandstone ashlar dressings and hipped tiled roofs. The windows of the domestic areas were timber-framed single-pane vertical sashes with sandstone lintels and sills, resting on a course of chamfered blue brick. Fenestration consisted of horizontal sashes in the domestic areas and metal-framed multi-paned windows in the service areas. The interior retained brown glazed brick to mid-height in the corridors, and bullnose brick surrounds to door and window openings. This uniformity of detail extended to Marshall's other workhouses at Nottingham and Wolverhampton, and the three complexes are also linked by a marked similarity of plan. Former Wordsley Hospital, Wordsley Birmingham Archaeology 1 Former Wordsley Hospital, Stream Road, Wordsley, Dudley, West Midlands Archaeological Building Recording/Ornamental Audit, 2007. 1 INTRODUCTION

birminh2-31636_1

Summary An ornamental audit and building record was made of Straits House, Lower Gornal, Dudley, a former house, latterly a public house, dating from around 1820-30. The work was occasioned by a condition attached to planning permission to demolish part of the building and to convert the main element to residential apartments. The exercise recorded a significant Regency period gentleman's residence, which had been substantially altered during its time as a public house, including an unsightly extension, and internal remodelling, but which nevertheless retained a good deal of its original character, including the ornamental stucco treatment, the bow windows, and small-pane sashes. Original features to have survived internally include moulded window and door architraves, window shutters, plaster cornices, the principal staircase (lately vandalised). 1 Straits House, Lower Gornal, Dudley, West Midlands An Ornamental Audit and Building Record 1.0 Introduction

birminh2-36088_1

SUMMARY Birmingham Archaeology undertook a programme of historic building recording in August 2007 at the Goodyear Tyre Factory, Stafford Road, Wolverhampton in advance of demolition works associated with the redevelopment of the site for mixed-use purposes. A total of 20 buildings were examined, ranging in date from the early 20th century to the early 1990s, tracing the development of the factory site from its acquisition by Goodyear in the mid-1920s. The phasing of the site has been greatly enhanced by a series of dates design drawings and photographs held at the Wolverhampton Archives and Local Studies collection. A number of the recorded structures were found to be remnants of a former enamelware manufactory, established on the site by the Scottish company of Macfarlane and Robinson in the early years of the 20th century, and included a four-storey clock tower which is to be retained within the proposed development of the site. The site was chosen by Goodyear, when it decided to set up a British manufacturing plant in 1927, both for its central geographical location and due to the pre-existence of suitable factory buildings. Phases of rapid expansion are evident in the early years of Goodyear ownership, in the period following the Second World War, and again in the late 1960s and 1970s. The complex developed using a fairly repetitive, modular pattern of factory ranges, adopting what appears to be a consistent site 'style'. Expansion continues down to the recent past, with the latest recorded building dating to the middle 1990s; the later buildings becoming increasingly utilitarian in nature. Birmingham Archaeology

birminh2-36111_1

SUMMARY 1 INTRODUCTION

birminh2-36111_1

SUMMARY The second and third phases of an archaeological evaluation and historic building recording were carried out at the former Corus Steelworks, Birmingham Road, Oldbury, Sandwell (NGR SO 997 895) in November 2006 and April 2007. Documentary and cartographic evidence suggested that there was potential for the survival of buried remains associated with the medieval Blakeley Mill. A total of nine trial-trenches were excavated, six in the southwest part of the site and three to the northwest. No evidence for features associated with the m was found. A palaeochannel running roughly east-west was recorded in one trench. Two small gullies of probable post-medieval date were also recorded. A large tree bole, at first tentatively identified as a possible complex of archaeological features, was encountered at the western part of the site. A single sherd of medieval pottery was recovered from a context associated with the tree bole. Undated possible buried soils were identified at the centre of the site. At the extreme western end of the site evidence of a 19th century canal basin associated with the former Broadwell Colliery was uncovered. This had been filled in during the latter part of the 20th century. The historic building recording, equivalent to an English Heritage Level 1 record, was carried out on two former mid to late Victorian railway buildings converted in the mid to late 20th - century for use as ancillary steelworks buildings. Despite later steel cladding and additions, a basic record was obtained. the site Birmingham Archaeology iii Former Corus Steelworks, Birmingham Road, Oldbury, Sandwell: Building Recording and Archaeological Evaluation (Phases 2 3) 2006-2007 FORMER CORUS STEELWORKS, BIRMINGHAM ROAD, OLDBURY, SANDWELL: BUILDING RECORDING AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION (PHASES 2 AND 3) 2006-2007 1 INTRODUCTION

birminh2-36121_1

SUMMARY	3
BACKGROUND	3

birminh2-36121_1

SUMMARY In July 2007, Birmingham Archaeology undertook a programme of building assessment and recording at Bluntington Farm House, Chaddesley Corbett, Worcestershire (NGR SO 8965074357). The work was undertaken at the request of the planning archaeologist for Worcestershire County Council in relation to a planning application for alteration and refurbishment of the building. A measured survey of the timber-frame, plans and a photographic survey of the building were made, together with a written description of the existing structure. Historical research and map regression analysis was undertaken confirming the 17th century date of the house. The timber-frame survived throughout much of the house but was in need of repair and conservation. Alteration to the internal areas of the house had been limited and the house maintained substantial elements of the original layout as well as the overall character of the building. The original layout conformed to a two-cell main range and northern wing. The north wing displayed decorative ashlar sandstone around the ground floor whilst the remainder of the original build was in square timber-frames, four panels high. Later alterations included 18th century replacement of the wattle and daub with brick nogging and the addition of 19th century brick-built extensions to the west. 1 PLANNING BACKGROUND

birminh2-36121_1

Summary This written scheme of investigation describes historic building recording and interpretation of grade II listed Bluntington Farmhouse, Chaddesley Corbett, Worcestershire (NGR SO8965074357) for Dr. Richard Shelton as a condition of planning permission for restoration of the building. The objective of obtaining an interpretative archaeological record of the buildings prior to restoration will be met by a digital photographic survey, the compilation of a written description, a measured survey of the timber framing, structural analysis, the creation of a phased plan, and historical research. The results of the project will be presented in an illustrated report. 1.0 Planning Background

birminh2-36136_1

SUMMARY Excavations were carried out at the Saracen's Head, Kings Norton, Birmingham (SP 0498 7876; SMR PRN 01237 and 20767) as a condition of planning consent for restoration and redevelopment (planning application number S/06452/05/FUL). The work was undertaken by Birmingham Archaeology in two phases: in August-October 2006, and in May 2007. Documentary evidence and an archaeological evaluation carried out in 2005 had indicated a high probability of the survival of significant archaeological deposits within the development area. The excavations described in this report include three areas investigated in 2006, namely, the courtyard, the entrance passage from The Green to the courtyard, and a small area on the eastern frontage of the north range, as well as the former hall and cross passage areas inside the north range, which were investigated in 2007. A number of Roman pottery sherds were recovered, and the earliest stratigraphical feature was a large ditch, which straddled the line of the north wall of the north range. This feature, which seems to represent a substantial property boundary, possibly delineating the churchyard of St Nicholas, appears to have been filled in order to develop the site on which the Saracen's Head now stands. This seems to have occurred in the early 13th century which appears to be the date of the earliest datable archaeological deposits. The excavation demonstrated that at least three timber structures existed on the site in this period. These remains included, towards the western end of the courtyard, a 3m wide building of earth-fast post construction, of which a 4.5m length was located within the excavation area, and which appeared to have extended further to the south, into the area occupied by the 19th -century south range. Immediately to the east of this building were the remnants of a s beam slot and a stone plinth apparently indicating a timber-framed structure. Within the north range there was evidence for a third building, which is also likely to have been timber framed. It is probable that these are the remains of domestic structures. There was evidence of associated domestic cooking activities of the same date. Deposits edging The Green immediately south of the churchyard of St Nicolas suggest that this area, which also has medieval origins, was well paved with a pebble surface. It seems that parts of the site, at least, were abandoned and left vacant after the 13th century, a tentative conclusion that corresponds with the results of excavations on the southern side of The Green carried out in 1992, which also indicated a period of abandonment at much the same time. A second medieval phase is contemporary with the construction of the existing timber-framed buildings on the site which date from the late 15th / early 16th century. A cobbled yard surface dated from this period, and, inside the north range, there was evidence for the composition of the floors including the remnants of cobbling within the cross passage and stamped earth in the hall, where there were also a number of contemporary ceramic tiles in situ. Birmingham Archaeology 3 Archaeological Investigations at the Saracen's Head, Kings Norton, Birmingham, 2005-2007: Post Excavation Assessment

birminh2-36155_1

SUMMARY An archaeological evaluation of land at Oak House barns, West Bromwich, Sandwell (centred on NGR SP 99782 90862) was undertaken by Birmingham Archaeology in October 2007. The evaluation took place in advance of proposed development and was sited to record the remains of 184-186 Oak Road, the probable former farmhouse that stood on the site until the 1970's, and also to investigate any archaeological remains or deposits lying beneath the Grade III listed building. The

evaluation identified evidence of probable 16th -17th century ceramic production in the form of fragmented pottery saggars and other internal kiln waste, adding to the weight of evidence gleaned from earlier archaeological investigations suggesting that pottery production occurred within the locality. Evidence of a structure predating 184-186 Oak Road and an undated stone structure, comprising of a north-south aligned wall, was also located. The evaluation was able to confirm the survival of remains of 184-186 Oak Road when deeply cut cellars were uncovered during excavation. Oak House Barns, West Bromwich, Sandwell: An Archaeological Evaluation 2007 3 OAK HOUSE BARNs, WEST BROMWICH AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION, 2007. 1.0 INTRODUCTION

birminh2-36165_1

SUMMARY 1 INTRODUCTION

birminh2-36165_1

SUMMARY An archaeological evaluation of land at Warwick University, University Road, Coventry (centred on SP 30087620) was commissioned by Warwick University. The work was undertaken by Birmingham Archaeology in October 2006. Five trenches were excavated to locate and identify any archaeological remains that could be affected by the proposed development. No previous archaeological work had been undertaken in the area, however, a desk-based assessment undertaken in 1996 had highlighted the potential for Iron Age and medieval remains to be present within the site boundaries. The evaluation identified the former course of a watercourse now present at the south of the site. Tile from the uppermost deposits of this feature suggests that the latest phase of silting up of the palaeochannel occurred during the medieval period. A ditch was identified aligned parallel to the former watercourse, the upper fills of which contained post-medieval pottery and clay pipe. Four contexts were sampled for waterlogged environmental remains, two of which were identified as having assemblages suitable for further analysis. These samples were from the upper f of the palaeochannel and the lower f of the ditch. Radiocarbon dating was undertaken for three contexts; the upper and lower fills of the palaeochannel and the lower fill of the ditch. The basal fills of both features were dated to the Iron Age period, with an anomalous result returned for the upper f of the palaeochannel. The environmental evidence showed that the area was prone to seasonal flooding and that the land around the palaeochannel during the medieval period had been utilised for the grazing of cattle. This corroborates the evidence from the documentary research previously conducted, which also noted the area had a tendency to flood and that local farms had a particular interest in cheese manufacturing. Environmental evidence from the ditch suggests that while the surrounding landscape was similar in nature, there was no evidence of human or pastoral activity in the area during the Iron Age period. The evaluation also confirmed that alluvial deposits were present, as well as subsequent modern levelling deposits associated with the land use as a sports pitch. No other archaeological features or deposits were identified during this work. Warwick Digital Laboratory, University of Warwick, Coventry: Archaeological Evaluation 2006 REVISED 2007 Birmingham Archaeology 1 WARWICK DIGITAL LABORATORY SITE, UNIVERSITY OF WARWICK, COVENTRY AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION, 2006. 1 INTRODUCTION

birminh2-36184_1

SUMMARY A contour survey was undertaken on the Newhall Burnt Mound (SMR 20795, centred on NGR SP 1328 9463) on 30th June 2007 as part of the voluntary Helping Hands Project run by members of the congregation of the Church of the Latter Day Saints. The project was commissioned by Birmingham City Council. The survey revealed that the mound was very well preserved (measuring 12.5m X 9.5m) and survived to a height of 0.56m above the surrounding floodplain of the Plants Brook. The waterlogged nature of the site means that there is great potential for the survival of important environmental remains and ecological indicators such as pollen, charred plant, beetles and charcoal to

survive on or in the vicinity of the site. Its location on the floodplain has meant that there has been little plough activity on the site and there is therefore also good potential for the survival of associated features around the monument. Due to the fragility of the remains, as well as their importance to the overall understanding of man's effects on the environment of Newhall Valley, it has been recommended that the site be kept in its current waterlogged condition and that tree planting and vehicle access be prohibited in the area in order to maintain the monuments good condition. Newhall Valley Burnt Mound Survey 2007
NEWHALL VALLEY BURNT MOUND SURVEY 2007 (SMR 20795) 1 INTRODUCTION

birminh2-36238_1

SUMMARY 1 INTRODUCTION

birminh2-36238_1

SUMMARY Further archaeological work was undertaken at Longdales Road, Kings Norton, Birmingham (centred on NGR SP 05337761) by Birmingham Archaeology in June 2007 on instruction from Birmingham City Council. The work comprised trial-trenching adjoining the frontage of Icknield Street, and a small-scale salvage recording exercise adjoining an area excavated in 2006. Earlier work undertaken during 2002-2004 and in 2006 in advance of the cemetery development has comprised trial-trenching, area excavation and watching brief. This has identified a double-ditched enclosure complex possibly associated with animal husbandry, located to the rear of the Roman road frontage. Closer to the road frontage have been identified evidence of ditch plot divisions and other ditches, some possibly defining further enclosures. Occupation of this roadside area has been dated from the early/mid 2nd century to the late 3rd/early 4th century. The 2007 trial-trenching identified pebble surfaces alongside the Roman road frontage, similar to those identified by fieldwork further to the north during 2006. No other Roman, or possibly Roman features were encountered. The salvage recording provided an opportunity to further examine a ring-gully and adjoining ditched plot boundary, first investigated in 2006. Longdales Road, Kings Norton, Birmingham Archaeological Fieldwork 2007 Birmingham Archaeology 2
LONGDALES ROAD, KINGS NORTON, BIRMINGHAM ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELDWORK 2007
1 INTRODUCTION

birminh2-36402_1

Summary Documentary research was carried out to elucidate the construction history of No. 31 Commercial Street (Shaw Munster Ltd), Birmingham. The property is a sub-division of a plot of land that was developed c. 1862 as a sawm and timber yard, by a man called Alfred Bullock, and included the whole area now occupied by Nos 25-31. By 1888 Bullock had raised buildings along the northwest and southwest sides of the plot, the latter being on the site of the present No. 31 and adjacent to the pre-existing Washington Foundry (on the site of the present Nos 37-45). Around 1890, the Washington Foundry premises were taken over by the Adamant Company Limited, lime cement manufacturers, an event which prompted some rebuilding of the old works. Architect's plans of 1897 for the reconstruction of what is now Nos 37-45 Commercial Street show that an 18 in thick northeast-southwest wall was to be built up against an existing northeast-southwest wall on the adjacent plot (now No. 31) to form the boundary with Alfred Bullock's property. This boundary wall of 1897 appears to have remained in situ ever since. In 1899 Alfred Bullock erected some new buildings on his land, including a range of shopping facing Commercial Street which was later to become the front range of Nos 25-29. The southwest end of this street range, which still exists, appears to have been built up against an existing structure on the site of No. 31. During Alfred Bullock's ownership and occupancy of the site several other businesses were based here, but it is difficult to be certain about the spatial distribution of these operations, nor is it possible to say whether the site of No. 31 formed a distinct entity at this time. After 1907 Bullock no longer appears in the records, and the property seems to have been acquired by the Adamant and Asphalte Co. Ltd,

which may have based its asphalte manufacturing operation here for a while. In 1919, a company called the Prima Co. Ltd, motor accessories manufacturers, appeared in the records for Commercial Street, and probably occupied the site of No. 31 from this date. Certainly, by 1936 its address was recorded as No. 31 Commercial Street. The Prima Co. was based here until 1951, and Young's (Lifting Apparatus) Ltd between 1956 and 1958. After this there was another hiatus in the occupancy of the property, but by 1964 J. Shaw Co. (Birmingham) Ltd, metal small-ware manufacturers (Jayesco Works) was trading from Commercial Street. This seems to have been the forerunner of the current occupier of No. 31, Shaw Munster Ltd, metal smallware manufacturers (Jayesco Works). The date of its appearance in the records is compatible with the architectural character of the existing street elevation. It is evident from an aerial view of the site that No. 31 comprises several different structural phases, and it is probable that, in addition to the late 20th -century front and a mid-20th -century rear block, the complex contains earlier structures, possibly dating back to the 19th -century use of the site as a sawmill. 1 1.0 Introduction

birminh2-36404_1

SUMMARY In November 2006 Birmingham Archaeology undertook an archaeological watching brief at three sites (Bayston Road, Glastonbury Road and Cocks Moors Woods West) in Kings Heath, south Birmingham (centred on NGR 407687, 279903) for Severn Trent Water Ltd. The watching Brief monitored the excavation of 12 geotechnical test pits in the vicinity of the Chinn Brook. The test pits revealed sequences of natural geology and alluviation, together with some waterlogged organic deposits at the site of Cocks Moors Woods West. Tame schemes, Kings Heath, Birmingham: an archaeological watching brief 2006 Birmingham Archaeology 1 TAME SCHEMES, KINGS HEATH, BIRMINGHAM AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF, 2006 1 INTRODUCTION

birminh2-36409_1

SUMMARY An Archaeological Evaluation was undertaken on the site of a proposed extension to the Old Fire Station, Hales Street, Coventry (SMR 5504, NGR SP 3358 7929). The aim of the evaluation was to ascertain the location of the town boundary wall and ditch, as well as to investigate a building shown in the vicinity of the site on the Board of Health Map of 1851. A single trench was excavated, revealing the rubble core of the medieval town wall. This comprised fragments of sandstone loosely bonded with lime mortar. Immediately to the west was a tumble of stone, identified as being the original facing of the wall. This comprised un- bonded dressed sandstone blocks varying in size between 0.3mX0.2m and 0.3X0.6m. The full width of the wall could not be ascertained due to the presence of live services immediately to the north of the trench. No datable artefacts were recovered from this feature, however pottery dating from the 14th to mid-19th centuries was recovered from a clay-rich deposit immediately overlying the stone tumble. This was identified as the levelling layer for the brick floor of the mid-19th century building depicted on the Board of Health Map. Chilvers Coton A glazed ridge tiles were also recovered from this deposit, attesting to the presence of buildings of status in the vicinity of the site in the medieval period, which may represent further evidence of the Priory of St Mary which is known to have been located in this area of the town. Land Adjacent to the Old Fire Station, Hales Street, Coventry Birmingham Archaeology 1 LAND ADJACENT TO THE OLD FIRE STATION, HALES STREET, COVENTRY: AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION, 2006. Planning Application Number 51457 1 INTRODUCTION

birminh2-36411_1

SUMMARY..... 2 1
INTRODUCTION

birminh2-36411_1

SUMMARY An archaeological desk-based assessment was carried out in January 2006 on land at the junction of Warwick Street and Warner Street, Bordesley, Birmingham (NGR SP 08248602) in advance of proposed demolition of existing buildings and residential development of the whole site. The site is located to the southwest of High Street Bordesley, which formed part of the principal road leading south from Birmingham since the medieval period. Indeed it is possible that, like Deritend, Bordesley began as a settlement in its own right, and capitalised on the increase in trade along this route after the granting of Birmingham's market charter in 1166. Though the date and extent of the original settlement is unclear, previous archaeological work around High Street Bordesley has provided evidence of industry and occupation during the medieval period and onwards. Cartographic evidence suggests that subsequent to any potential medieval occupation, the site was undeveloped until the late 18th early 19th centuries, and was then occupied by a set of almshouses and a chapel, and various other, possibly industrial, buildings. The courtyard between the terraces of almshouses is currently beneath a car park, and has had no post-medieval or modern development. As a result, there is the potential for the survival of archaeological deposits that can significantly contribute to our understanding of the date and extent of Bordesley. Similarly, archaeological deposits dating to the post-medieval development of the site may survive beneath the present standing building, and can further contribute to our understanding of Bordesley during this period. Warwick Street/Warner Street, Birmingham: An Archaeological Desk-based Assessment, 2006 Birmingham Archaeology 3 1 INTRODUCTION

birminh2-36423_1

SUMMARY An archaeological desk-based assessment and impact assessment was carried out in April 2007 on land within and adjoining Minworth Sewage Treatment Works, Birmingham (centred on NGR SP 16699218) in advance of the proposed redevelopment of part of the sewage works and landscaping to the east. The assessment was undertaken by Birmingham Archaeology on instruction from Severn Trent Water Ltd. The site is located within the flood plain of the River Tame, to the south of Kingsbury Road, and is surrounded by small hamlets of medieval origin including Minworth Greaves, Water Orton, Curdworth and the deserted medieval village of Wiggins Hill. Evidence for the medieval landscape is in the form of occasional standing buildings, ridge and furrow earthworks, excavated field boundaries, and quantities of pottery recovered during fieldwalking. To the south of the site is Minworth Mill, also recorded as medieval in origin. Cartographic evidence suggests that the development site itself was fields, and it is likely that no archaeological deposits may survive within the areas proposed for development within the Sewage Treatment Works. The proposed area for landscaping, however, is much closer to the medieval village of Curdworth, and cartographic evidence suggests that there has been no development or disturbance in this area, suggesting that any archaeological here deposits may survive. Minworth, Birmingham: Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment and Impact Assessment 2007 Birmingham Archaeology 4 MINWORTH, BIRMINGHAM ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT AND IMPACT ASSESSMENT 2007 1 INTRODUCTION

birminh2-36425_1

SUMMARY An archaeological evaluation was undertaken at Site 5, Warwick Street, Birmingham (centred on NGR SP 08098614) in June 2007. The fieldwork was carried out by Birmingham Archaeology on instruction from S and K Properties, with advice from Waterman CPM Environmental Planning and Design. The evaluation followed the completion of a desk-based assessment. A total of three trenches were excavated. No evidence of medieval or early post-medieval deposits or structures was recorded. The natural subsoil was truncated by brick buildings recorded on the OS map dated 1888. One range of buildings formed part of a cellared brick-built tenement block. Trenches 2 and 3 recorded further brick-built buildings, also recorded on the same map. Warwick Street, Birmingham, Archaeological Evaluation 2007 Birmingham Archaeology 1 SITE 5, WARWICK STREET,

birminh2-36426_1

SUMMARY..... 2 1
INTRODUCTION

birminh2-36426_1

SUMMARY An archaeological desk-based assessment was carried out in December 2005 along the route of a proposed road scheme in Darlaston, near Walsall, West Midlands (centred on NGR SO 980987). The proposed road scheme involves work around Bentley Road South. A previous desk-based assessment, conducted for the Darlaston Strategic Development Area, concluded that the area as a whole was probably not initially developed prior to the closing stages of the eighteenth century, though the area spans much of the core industrial area which established Darlaston's importance and reputation as a regional and national centre for mining and the manufacture of metals and metal goods from the mid-nineteenth century (Conway 2002). The assessment concluded that below-ground archaeological remains associated with a malthouse depicted on the First Edition Ordnance Survey Map (BCSMR 11032) might survive within the study area. The assessment further concluded that early- 20th -century walls fronting Bentley Road South to the south of the canal have earlier 19th -century walls incorporated into them relating to earlier industrial works and might merit further archaeological recording if they are to be demolished during redevelopment. The history and development of Darlaston, and the Black Country in general, is greatly influenced by the natural mineral resources of the area and the construction of man-made infrastructure that helped utilise these resources. Due to the degraded character of the site, the development will have a moderately positive effect on the visual environment and be of itself part of an ongoing history involving new and improved infrastructure that has been occurring for over 200 years. Birmingham Archaeology 2 Bentley Road South, Darlaston: An Archaeological Desk-based Assessment, 2005 BENTLEY ROAD SOUTH, DARLASTON: AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT, 2005 1 INTRODUCTION

birminh2-36439_1

Summary A desk-based assessment of Priory Park, Dudley, West Midlands (NGR SO 942910) was carried out to inform the preparation of a conservation plan commissioned by the Friends of Priory Park and the Green and financed by a project planning grant from the Heritage Lottery Fund. Priory Hall, the former house of the earl of Dudley's agent, Francis Downing, is a grade II listed Tudor Gothic-style house of 1825 built to the design of the architect Thomas Lee. It lies to the west of Dudley Castle, within Priory Park on the periphery of one of the most important medieval landscapes within the West Midlands conurbation, which incorporates both the Priory and Castle of Dudley. Priory Park itself, which is on the Register of Historic Gardens, was created for the house, and contains the remains of the buildings belonging to the Priory of St James as well as the extensive earthworks of the former pools that once surrounded it. The ruins were utilised as part of a romantic approach to the Hall, which occupies a high point overlooking the park, immediately south of the parish boundary. Map evidence suggests that the parish boundary itself may have formed part of the monastic precinct. A large earthen mound immediately to the northeast of the house was in existence in 1835. It is possible that it represents a spoil heap connected with the cutting of the Dudley Canal Tunnel of 1792 and that it was later used as a feature within the landscaped park, but other, earlier origins cannot be ruled out, and an alternative hypothesis is that the mound is a 12th -century motte, perhaps a siege castle connected with King Stephen's attack on Dudley in 1138, that was subsequently landscaped and adapted as a park feature. 1.0 Introduction

birminh2-36445_1

SUMMARY An archaeological watching brief was carried out by Birmingham Archaeology in June 2005 at Longstanton, Cambridgeshire NGR TL 3915 6660. The work was commissioned by Bidwells Property Consultants on behalf of The Cambridge Water Company. The development included the construction of a water main extension involving the stripping of topsoil for a pipeline and the excavation of a 0.5m wide pipe trench. Along the pipeline corridor the topsoil was stripped to the upper surface of a layer of alluvium and no archaeological features identified. The pipe trench, however, was excavated through the alluvium to the natural ground surface. Several features with archaeological potential were recorded at this level. Features close to the line of Over Road were primarily linear ditches of probable medieval date which may represent drainage features or boundaries. Other, subtle features were identified in the southwestern spur of the trench comprising three shallow linear gullies, two pits and a post hole. These undated features might be attributed to a different, possibly Iron Age phase of activity in the southern area of the pipe trench. Land at Home Farm Longstanton Land at Home Farm, Longstanton: Cambridge Water Company, water main construction An archaeological watching brief 1 INTRODUCTION

birminh2-36448_1

Summary 1 1.0 Introduction

birminh2-36448_1

Summary An historic building record and interpretation was carried out at Bell Hall Farm, Hartle Lane, Belbroughton, Worcestershire (NGR SO 9358 7694). The work was undertaken on behalf of Mr A. Mrs S. Richards in order to discharge a condition attached to planning permission granted by Bromsgrove District Council (B2004/0313) for the conversion of the farm buildings into residential accommodation and the farmhouse into office and ancillary accommodation. Bell Hall Farm was built by the Noel family during the 1860s, and formed part of the Bell Hall Estate. The complex of buildings is made up of four wings and a farm house arranged around a central courtyard. The west wing contained a central barn, with a granary over a cartshed adjoining the north side, and a loose box and Worcestershire cowshed (added later in the 19th -century), adjoining the south. The east wing was originally made up of a single building which stood alone, this was likely to have been an animal pen with hen loft above, the gap between this and the south wing was later occupied by a 'parlour'. The north wing was stables and the south wing was used as a cowhouse. The buildings have undergone much alteration since their constructions, many of the original windows and doorways have been blocked or replaced. The farmhouse also dates from the 1860s and is in a nominal Tudor Gothic style. Documentary records show that the farmhouse was occupied by domestic servants employed by the Noel family until the death of Charles Perrett Noel 1908. During the first half of the 20th -century the Bell Hall Estate was sold and from this time onwards Bell Hall Farm was privately owned. 1.0 Introduction

birminh2-36452_1

Summary 4 1. Introduction

birminh2-36452_1

SUMMARY An Historic Environment Study was carried out on an area of land in central Birmingham bounded by Digbeth, Allison Street, Well Lane and Park Street. The study area lies close to the centre of the medieval town of Birmingham, immediately east of the Parish Church. There is little doubt that the

southwestern half of the study area has been settled since the Middle Ages, probably since the foundation of the town in 1166, and that the street and property pattern is to a large extent derived from that period. Digbeth formed the principal route to and from the east in the medieval period, and was probably part of the 12th-century town layout, whereas Park Street is likely to have been a 13th-century creation. Orwell Passage, began life as a service road c.1900, but probably preserves part of the line of an early watercourse that was in use during the 12th century. This watercourse, part of which has been excavated on the edge of the study area, took the form of a ditch, some 7m wide and at least 2m deep. It served to confine the 12th-century town as well as to demarcate the rear extent of the properties facing Digbeth. Although changes have occurred over the centuries, including amalgamation of plots, and a considerable amount of rebuilding, the present delimitations of these Digbeth plots and buildings probably preserve the positions of several medieval property boundaries, and hence represent continuity from the foundation of the town in the 12th century to the present day. Allison Street, which borders the area to the southeast, was formed at the end of the 18th century, probably as a response to the creation of the Digbeth Branch Canal in 1790, and the opening up of this area to development. Well Lane, which forms the northeastern side of the study area, was built c.1809 by the Inge estate. Buildings followed, including small industrial concerns at least two of which were exploiting the water supply by the mid-19th century. The buildings that occupy the study area today range in date from the mid-19th century to the mid-20th century, though it is possible that some earlier fabric might survive in the party walls. Several are of good architectural quality, and although none is statutorily listed, or is likely to qualify or listing, there are four locally listed buildings along the Digbeth frontage (Nos 124-134, 135-6, 137, and 138-9), as well as one Grade A locally-listed building (Police Station, Digbeth/Allison Street), and one Grade II listed building (RTP Crisps, Allison Street/Well Street) immediately outside the study area. The significance of the study area is that it represents the remarkable survival of part of the medieval town plan, whereas nearly all the other property boundaries of that date have been lost. It is even more consequential in that it preserves aspects of the plan of the town founded of 1166, and therefore, along with the Church of St Martin, embodies one of the last physical reminders of that early settlement. It is recommended that in any proposed redevelopment of the area, these medieval boundaries are preserved. Birmingham Archaeology 4 SITE BOUNDED BY DIGBETH, ALLISON STREET, WELL LANE AND PARK STREET: AN HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT STUDY, 2005 1 INTRODUCTION

birminh2-37014_1

SUMMARY In August 2007 Birmingham Archaeology undertook an archaeological evaluation was undertaken on behalf of William Morrison Supermarkets PLC, in advance of proposals for the construction of a new supermarket and associated petrol filling station in Wednesbury, West Midlands (centred on SO 9862 9490). The work described represented the third stage of evaluation under the footprint of the former Market Hall at the eastern end of the development site. A single evaluation trench and five test pits were excavated within the area. The results of the evaluation revealed a series of Post-medieval deposits. The depth of material suggested a period of substantial infilling of large features within the site that may relate to clay pits associated with the localised pottery industry. Above this material structural remains of the 19th -century housing stock were discovered along the Camp Street frontage with associated wells and brick-lined cess pits to the rear. Birmingham Archaeology ii Wednesbury Town Centre Stage 3: Archaeological Evaluation 2007 WEDNESBURY TOWN CENTRE STAGE 3 AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION, 2007. ã,Â· INTRODUCTION

birminh2-37014_1

Summary Sheet Site name/Address: Wednesbury Town Centre land to the south of Camp Street on the plot of the former Market Hall Borough: Sandwell NGR: 9862 9490 Type of Work: Phase 3 Archaeological Evaluation

birminh2-37014_1

SUMMARY OF FIELDWORK RESULTS: In August 2007 Birmingham Archaeology undertook an archaeological evaluation was undertaken on behalf of William Morrison Supermarkets PLC, in advance of proposals for the construction of a new supermarket and associated petrol filling station in Wednesbury, West Midlands (centred on SO 9862 9490). The work described represented the third stage of evaluation under the footprint of the former Market Hall at the eastern end of the development site. A single evaluation trench and five test pits were excavated within the area. The results of the evaluation revealed a series of Post- medieval deposits. The depth of material in trench 1 and test-pits 1 and 4 suggested a period of substantial infilling of large features within the site that may relate to clay pits associated with the localised pottery industry. Above this material structural remains of the 19th -century housing stock were discovered along the Camp Street frontage in trench 1 and test-pit 4, with associated wells and brick-lined cess pits to the rear in test-pits 1, 2 and 3. Author of Summary: CH Date of Summary: 27/11/2007. Fig.1 Reproduced from the 1998 Ordnance Survey 1:50,000 map with the permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationary Office, c Crown Copyright Licensee : Field Archaeology Unit University of Birmingham Edgbaston BIRMINGHAM B15 2TT Licence No. AL 51303A c Site Fig.2 0 50m L o x d a l e S t r e e t Trench 7 Trench 6 Trench 5 Trench 4 Trench 1 Trench 2 Trench 8 Birmingham Archaeology Excavation 1992 Hodder Excavation 1991 Birmingham Archaeology Watching Brief 2003 Trench 3 Bus Station Trench 10 D u d l e y S t r e e t U n i o n S t r e e t C a m p S t r e e t High Bullen Market Place U p p e r H i g h S t r e e t Trench 7 Trench 6 Trench 5 Trench 4 Trench 1 Trench 2 Trench 3 Trench 10 2 Stage 1 Evaluation Camphill Lane Former Continuation of Camph Lane Stage 2 Evaluation R u s s e l l S t r e e t Full Excavation Stage 3 Evaluation TrA TrC TrB TrD TrE TrF TrG TrH TrI Tp4 Tp3 Tp5 Tp2 Tp1 Trench 8 Former Continuation of Camph Lane CC TrAA TrC TrB TrB Fig.3 0 20m Site Boundary C a m p S t r e e t U p p e r R u s s e l l S t r e e t Market Hall (Demolished) Extent of Deep Deposit Brick Built Structures Trench 1 Cut Features Test Pit 5 Test Pit 4 Test Pit 1 Test Pit 2 Test Pit 3 0 2m Trench 1 concrete Fig.4 1006 1005 services Sondage 1023 1024 1004 1005 1007 1009 10071025 1021 10081010 1008 1020 1019 1018 1015 1016 1001 1000 1026 1009 1008 1001 1000 1017 10181019 NW SE Southwest Facing Section

birminh2-37056_1

SUMMARY Site Name: Dormston House, Dudley St. Sedgley NGR: SO 9190 9350 Type: Watching brief Date of fieldwork: 18th - 19th October 2007 Client: Daynote Ltd. Property Development and Investment In October 2007 an archaeological watching brief was undertaken by Birmingham Archaeology at Dormston House in Sedgley on behalf of Daynote Ltd. during groundworks associated with the construction of a new extension. No archaeological features, structures, deposits or horizons were identified during the course of the groundworks. No artefactual material predating the modern period was recovered. Birmingham Archaeology ii Dormston House, Dudley St. Sedgley: An archaeological Watching Brief 2007 DORMSTON HOUSE, DUDLEY ST. SEDGLEY AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF, 2007. 1 INTRODUCTION

birminh2-37077_1

SUMMARY 1 INTRODUCTION

birminh2-37077_1

SUMMARY Birmingham Archaeology undertook an archaeological desk-based assessment in December 2007 on the line of a proposed nitrate removal pipeline running from Bromesberrow Heath (NGR: SO 738 832) to Maisemore (NGR: SO 816 211), 3km north-west of Gloucester city centre. The assessment

was commissioned by Grontmij on behalf of Severn Trent Water to inform the detailed design process for the proposed pipeline. The assessment comprised a documentary search of all readily available published and unpublished sources at Gloucestershire Archives and at the libraries of the University of Birmingham. The Gloucestershire Sites and Monuments Record (SMR), the primary source for archaeological information for the county, extending to known archaeological sites, finds, Statutory Listed Buildings and Conservation Area, was also consulted. Subsequent to documentary searches, a walkover survey of the entire route was undertaken to assess the topography, current land use and survival of any above ground archaeological features or earthworks of possible archaeological interest. The route was shown to pass through a varied landscape of above and below ground archaeological remains. Isolated finds of the Roman period are recorded within the county SMR and the Over Old Road between Maisemore and Hartpury which has been shown to reflect an ancient alignment, undated but possibly of Roman origin. . The identified remains, however, date predominantly to the medieval period, representing early agricultural exploitation of the landscape and including two moated sites, at Hartpury and Prestberries Farm. Such moated sites normally date to the 12th /13th centuries and are traditionally associated with rural agricultural settlement and initial colonisation of former wooded landscapes, which would appear to be the case here. Areas of high relative archaeological potential identified by the desk-based assessment would appear to be the historic core of Redmarley D'Abitot village, an area of extensive earthworks around Prestberries Farm, and the road alignment between Maisemore and Hartpury. That the proposed pipeline w follow in its entirety the existing road carriageway limits the archaeological implications and potential impacts of the scheme. A notable exception applies in the case of the ancient road/track within the southern part of the study corridor, which follows the line of the existing road. Birmingham Archaeology iv Bromesberrow Heath to Maisemore Pipeline, Gloucestershire: Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment, 2007 Birmingham Archaeology v Bromesberrow Heath to Maisemore Pipeline, Gloucestershire: Archaeological desk-based assessment, 2007 BROMESBERROW HEATH TO MAISEMORE NITRATE REMOVEL PIPELINE, GLOUCESTERSHIRE Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment, November 2007 1 INTRODUCTION

birminh2-7905

SUMMARY	2 1
INTRODUCTION	

birminh2-7905

SUMMARY An archaeological investigation was carried out in March 2004 in advance of the construction of flats to the rear of 14-18 High Street, Sutton Coldfield, Birmingham (centred on NGR SP 1215 9641). The work was undertaken by Birmingham Archaeology for Portland Properties Ltd. The area excavated was to the rear of The Bank, 14-18 High Street; a 1900 Grade II listed building. Limited archaeological evidence for occupation in the medieval period was located during the investigations. The majority of the activity identified related to the 19th century, when the site was subject to a substantial raising of ground level associated with the construction of outbuildings to the rear of the High Street frontage. 1 INTRODUCTION

borderar1-17182_1

Non Technical Summary The evaluation at Park House Cottages, Church Stretton, comprised two trenches located on the east side of the property on an area of scrub garden (Trench 1: 6m NS x 2.5m EW) and at the front of the property, to the west of the driveway (Trench 2: 2.4m EW x 1.4m NS). Trench 1 produced no definite evidence of activity predating the postmedieval period. One of the earliest features revealed appears to have been either a natural watercourse or a holloway. Two later pit features appeared to be 19th century or later and were st active during a phase of activity possibly relating to the

demolition and subsequent levelling of the probable barn or stable building fronting onto Church Way recorded on the Church Stretton tithe map of 184041, which appears to have been taken down by 1883. Trench 2 did not contain any evidence of the structure recorded on the tithe map of 184041. This is likely to be due to the structure having shallow foundations, which were fully truncated during the demolition process represented by (202). BA0551BOCS Archaeological Evaluation March 2006 Page 3 Park House Cottage Church Stretton Shropshire

borderar1-17198_1

Non-Technical Summary Archaeological observation of groundworks carried out prior to construction of the new Youth Service Building and associated courtyard, access road and car parking at Lower Galdeford was carried out between July 7th and August 10th 2005, with excavations occurring continuously during this period. The site lies immediately north of and partially within the area of the medieval Augustinian Friary of Ludlow and possible remains associated with the Friary, including a wall and floor surface, were identified in this location during an archaeological evaluation carried out by Border Archaeology in 2004. Although these discoveries were located approximately within the footprint of the new building, the foundation trenching revealed no further indication of their nature or extent. No other significant archaeological structures, finds or features were identified, the archaeological observation thus confirming that no archaeology was impacted during the programme of works. BA0442SCCLGL Archaeological Observation March 2006 Page 3 Youth Service Building Lower Galdeford Ludlow Shropshire

borderar1-17205_1

Non Technical Summary Border Archaeology carried out archaeological observation of seven test pits and foundation trenching at Tuckers Place, situated within the medieval core of Newport. The site occupies part of a rear area of former medieval tenement plots but was heavily developed with the construction of smallscale factory buildings in the early 20th century. Due to the site's history of intensive industrial use, it is probable that any earlier archaeological features or deposits would have been heavily impacted. The groundworks revealed a large amount of demolition material together with modern domestic waste and scrap metal indicative of significant disturbance. No evidence of activity predating the 20th century was identified. The archaeological observation thus confirms that no archaeology was damaged or disturbed by the groundworks. BA0523HCATP Archaeological Observation October 2005 Page 3 Tuckers Place Newport Shropshire

borderar1-17219_1

Non-Technical Summary The evaluation located what appears to be the eastern wall (oriented northwest-southeast) of an aisled structure and contemporary cobbled stone floor in Trench 3, together with a probable hearth feature. Three fragments of c. 14th century impressed stone tile appear to be associated with the demolition of the aisled structure. Also identified within the trench was part of a probable terrace feature contemporary with the floor and wall. The function of the building discovered in Trench 3 is unclear. It may have simply served as a barn for the storage of agricultural produce (the Austin Friars held substantial gardens, orchards and meadows, extending to over 12 acres by 1538). Another possibility, suggested by the evidence of the probable hearth feature, is that the building was intended for the reception and entertainment of paupers or wayfarers, the primary mission of the Augustinian Friars being to minister to the poor and travellers. Trench 1 revealed the base course of an irregularly built rubble wall, whose orientation does not seem to align with the features found within Trench 3 and is probably a post-medieval field boundary wall, while Trench 2 comprised a series of heavily disturbed 19th and 20th century deposits and revealed no significant archaeology. Report Specification

borderar1-17281_1

Non Technical Summary The archaeological observation of groundworks in a former livestock barn at Balance Farm, Titley, identified evidence of a cobbled floor surface in the central portion of the barn, probably contemporary with the extension of the original structure in the midlate 19th century. Also revealed were the slight remains of a foundation course interpreted as the remnants of the NWfacing gable wall of the original barn prior to its subsequent extension. No other finds, features or deposits of archaeological significance were identified during this programme of archaeological observation. BA0602WBBT Archaeological Observation March 2006 Page 3 Balance Farm Titley Herefordshire

borderar1-17532_1

Non-Technical Summary The archaeological observation revealed no significant findings. A series of worked sandstone slabs within the interior of the building appeared to be contemporary with the original construction phase of the warehouse that is incorporated into the fabric of No. 33. Externally, no significant archaeology was identified but some insight was gained into the original ground levels prior to construction of the modern leanto. Plate 1: Southern end of No. 33 High Street, looking north
BA0423JPHSR Archaeological Observation July 2004 Page 4 No. 33 High Street RossonWye Herefordshire 3. Introduction

borderar1-17563_1

Non-Technical Summary Aerial photography has revealed a number of cropmarks in fields to the south of the River Lugg, immediately north of the study area, including two ring ditches of apparent Bronze Age date. However, the study area itself has revealed no such evidence of prehistoric activity. Indeed, the only physical remains within the field located during a site visit are of 20th century date, namely traces of the foundations of the clubhouse or 'Recreation Room' that was built in about 1920. An essential premise of this DeskBased Assessment was a response to an English Heritage assertion that the site included earthworks of potential significance. No documentary or visual evidence was found to confirm this assertion. North Street Meadow may originally have formed part of one of the large open common arable fields of Kingsland during the medieval period. Some time before 1816, it was enclosed and became part of the property of Upper House (now known as Croft Mead) situated immediately to the east, which was built during the late 16th early 17th century. From at least c.1800 onwards, North Street Meadow is recorded as having belonged to Croft Mead; the ownership of which changed hands several times during the 19th century. During this period it appears that the study area was occasionally leased to tenant farmers. BA0412DTNSM DeskBased Assessment May 2004 Page 3 North Street Meadow Kingsland Herefordshire

borderar1-17592_1

Non-Technical Summary The initial presumption that the presence of human remains would require manual excavation of the trench was understandably correct and, despite the narrowness of the trench, five inhumations were revealed. These formed a series of burials that probably date to the 18th and early 19th centuries. Disarticulated human remains found during the programme of excavation seem to imply that the churchyard was used continuously for burial prior to these dates. The inhumations in situ were carefully protected before the trench was used and reburial of one individual was subsequently undertaken. BA0315LIN Archaeological Excavation February 2004 Page 4 ST MARY'S CHURCH LINTON ROSSONWYE HEREFORDSHIRE 2. Introduction

borderar1-18341_1

NONTECHNICAL SUMMARY 3 2. INTRODUCTION

borderar1-18341_1

Non-Technical Summary A trench oriented northeast-southwest and measuring 10.00m x 1.00m was opened within the garden at the rear of the property. The probable remains of a building were revealed at a depth of 0.58m below the existing ground surface, comprising a single course of tightly laid rubble stones oriented east-west. Within stone fragments sealing the western portion of the feature were a number of animal bone fragments and two sherds of c.14th century pottery. Although the boundary of the 'Town ditch' can be traced to the rear of the properties on the east side of Hereford Road, including The Throne, the evaluation revealed no evidence of a defensive circuit. BA0448TTWC Archaeological Evaluation December 2004 Page 3 The Throne Weobley Herefordshire Report Specification

borderar1-19044_1

NONTECHNICAL SUMMARY3 2.INTRODUCTION

borderar1-19044_1

Summary of the report The archaeological observation revealed only slight evidence of activity in the form of a waste disposal pit of probable late post-medieval date. No significant archaeological structures, features or deposits were revealed. BA0531DTSHL Archaeological Observation December 2005 Page 16 Sunnyh Luston Herefordshire Document Control Job title Sunnyh Luston Herefordshire Job No BA0531DTSHL Report written by Nigel Reade BA Report edited by George Children MA Issue No Status Date Approved for issue 1 Final November 30

borderar1-38956_1

Non-Technical Summary Bosbury Parish Hall lies to the south of Old Court Farm, a Grade II Listed building occupying the site of the medieval manor of the bishops of Hereford; a series of related banks and ditches have been identified in fields to the northwest and east of the house. Despite the proximity of these remains, the groundworks revealed only modern construction and drainage activity underlying the topsoil. As remains of significance were not encountered, the observation confirms that no archaeological features, structures or deposits were impacted by the groundworks. BA0702BVHC Archaeological Observation February 2007 Page 3 Bosbury Parish Hall Bosbury Herefordshire

borderar1-38956_1

Summary: The groundworks revealed traces of modern construction and drainage activity underlying the topsoil. No remains of archaeological significance were encountered. Document Control Job title Bosbury Parish Hall Bosbury Herefordshire

borderar1-38961_1

Non-Technical Summary The site lies immediately north of a series of earthworks representing the

remains of a small castle or other defended structure of medieval date. Despite its proximity to these remains, however, the site revealed nothing of archaeological interest. This may be explained by the deposition of soil on the site at some point in the recent past for levelling purposes. This soil underlay a series of modern concrete surfaces and contained no pottery or other finds. The archaeological observation thus confirms that no archaeological structures, features or deposits were impacted by the groundworks. BA0704DGPHML Archaeological Observation February 2007 Page 3 The Old Police House Mansell Lacy Herefordshire 2. Introduction

borderar1-38961_1

Summary of the report: The groundworks revealed a homogenous soil deposit immediately underlying a series of modern surfaces. This soil consisted of a friable mid brown silty clay containing no pottery or other inclusions and appeared to be a modern levelling deposit. The trenching revealed no archaeological structures, features or deposits. Document Control Job title The Old Police House Mansell Lacy

borderar1-38982_1

Non Technical Summary Two evaluation trenches were opened within gardens to the rear of 'Wildgoose Chase', Broad Street, Weobley, located within the footprint of the proposed new dwelling. Cartographic evidence shows that the site had previously been occupied by four narrow burgage plots shown on the Weobley tithe map of 1838, which were subsequently cleared in the mid 19th century when the site was converted into an orchard. Evidence of an accumulation of postmedieval garden soils was noted in Trench 1, disturbed by modern landscaping activity. Natural deposits were observed at a shallow depth, occurring at 0.5m at the E end of the trench and gradually deepening towards the W end of the trench. A significant accumulation of garden soils and a number of rubbish pits of probable post medieval date were encountered within Trench 2, reflecting the usage of the area as garden plots lying to the rear of the burgage properties which previously occupied the site as shown on the Weobley tithe map of 1838 and were demolished in the mid 1840s. These garden soils were evidently of considerable depth, extending down to the base of the trench. No significant archaeology was discovered. BA0713MLWCW Archaeological Evaluation October 2007 Page 3 Wildgoose Chase Weobley Herefordshire

borderar1-38982_1

Summary The excavation of two trenches in gardens to the rear of 'Wildgoose Chase' produced limited evidence of post medieval activity. Natural deposits were encountered at a shallow depth in Trench 1, while a significant accumulation of postmedieval garden soils was revealed in Trench 2, extending to the base of the trench. Document Control Job title Wildgoose Chase, Broad Street, Weobley. Job No BA0713MLWCW BA0713MLWCW Archaeological Evaluation October 2007 Page 20 Wildgoose Chase Weobley Herefordshire Report written by James Archer BSc Report edited by Stephen Priestley MA Issue No Status Date Approved for issue 1 Final October 2007

borderar1-39009_1

NONTECHNICAL SUMMARY 5 2. INTRODUCTION

borderar1-39024_1

Non-Technical Summary Archaeological observation was carried out intermittently between 8th November 2004 and 8th June 2005 in close proximity to prehistoric surface finds and post medieval

brickworks at the Bloor Homes development on Bullingham Lane Hereford. The archaeological observation programme revealed no further remains and confirmed that no structures, features or deposits of archaeological significance were damaged during the course of the engineering works. BA0441BHBL Archaeological Observation September 2005 Page 3 Bullingham Lane Hereford

borderar1-39059_1

Non Technical Summary Church House Barn is located to the NE of the large motte and bailey fortification known as Richard's Castle. The archaeological observation identified the possible remains of part of an extensive outer enclosure established to the E of the castle, into which the barn's outer walls had been cut. The enclosure postdated the foundation of the castle and was probably established to protect the parish church and a small settlement established under the protection of the castle. No other finds or features were located. Limited evidence relating to the phasing of the barn was also revealed, comprising three beams or posts that appeared to have formed part of an earlier partitioning arrangement. BA0701CSCHB Archaeological Observation December 2007 Page 3 Church House Barn Richard's Castle Herefordshire 2. Introduction

borderar1-39059_1

Summary of the report: The archaeological observation located limited evidence relating to construction phasing, principally in the form of three beams / posts that appeared to have been part of an earlier partitioning arrangement. Some insight into the barn's initial construction was also gained, with the outer barn walls appearing to have been dug into a mound representing either a landscaping / levelling deposit or the flattened remains of a bank relating to an outer enclosure attached to the castle. No other finds or features were located. Document Control Job title Archaeological Observation: Church House Barn Richard's Castle Herefordshire

borderar1-39096_1

Non Technical Summary The site is located on the outskirts of the village of Walford, to the rear of Fowbridge Gardens. The earliest occupation identified appears to date from 1st 3rd centuries AD be of Iron Age RomanoBritish date from the, while the upper layers were indicative of late 19th /early 20th century activity, together with more recent activity relating to the construction and demolition of the former Welsh Water facility and subsequent exploratory work in advance of the current development. The early occupation evidence and later activity were separated by a sustained period of flooding or hillwash. The early features comprised a probable settlement enclosure boundary encompassing a posted structure that was replaced by a roundhouse. The enclosure boundary may also have had a second phase of usage, although this may be misleading. Iron slag and burnt stones found within two pits located in the western portion of the enclosure suggest the presence of light industrial activity within this area. The early activity continued to the south and west of the excavated area, although it could not be ascertained whether it continued north and east beyond the enclosure boundary. The later activity appeared to extend over the entire site. A detailed assessment of the pottery assemblage found during the excavation indicates that occupation on the site extended. With regard to the later activity, no datable artefacts were recovered from Phase 4 or Phase 5; however, a number of features within Phase 5 appear to have been excavated by machine, suggesting a 19th or 20th century date. All later phases appear to be mid to late 20th century, except Phase 9, which is very recent. BA0529KRRCRW Archaeological Excavation August 2006 Page 3 Former Welsh Water Site Coughton RossonWye Herefordshire BA0529KRRCRW Archaeological Excavation August 2006 Page 4 Former Welsh Water Site Coughton RossonWye Herefordshire Fig. 1: Plan showing location of site within its wider surroundings BA0529KRRCRW Archaeological Excavation August 2006 Page 5 Former Welsh Water Site Coughton RossonWye Herefordshire 2. Introduction

borderar1-39096_1

SUMMARY BA0529KRCRW Archaeological Excavation August 2006 Page 61 Former Welsh Water Site Coughton RossonWye Herefordshire This report presents the results of a plant macrofossil assessment of four environmental samples taken from possible Iron Age/RomanoBritish features on a former Welsh Water site at Coughton, Ross on Wye. The samples produced very small flots in which the only charred plant macrofossils were a few weeds seeds in (172) and (149). No further plant macrofossil work is recommended for the samples due to the low flot volumes and absence of charred cereal grains. No suitable material for radiocarbon dating was recovered from the samples. 1. PROJECT BACKGROUND

borderar1-39096_1

Summary of the report The site is located on the outskirts of the village of Walford, to the rear of Fowbridge Gardens. The earliest occupation identified appears to be of Iron Age/RomanoBritish date while the upper layers were indicative of late C19/early C20 activity, together with more recent activity relating to the construction and demolition of the former Welsh Water facility and subsequent exploratory work in advance of the current development. The early occupation evidence and later activity were separated by a sustained period of flooding or hillwash. The early features comprised a probable settlement enclosure boundary encompassing a posted structure that was replaced by a roundhouse. The enclosure boundary may also have had a second phase of usage, although this may be misleading. Revealed within a break in the circuit of the roundhouse was a deposit interpreted as an occupation layer. Iron slag and burnt stones found within two pits located in the western portion of the enclosure suggest the presence of light industrial activity in this area. At least two phases of such activity were identified and these may well be comparable to the two phases of domestic occupation. BA0529KRCRW Archaeological Excavation August 2006 Page 66 Former Welsh Water Site Coughton RossonWye Herefordshire 16. Document Control

borderar1-39197_1

Non Technical Summary The site, located within an orchard to the S of The Old Corner House, within the centre of the historic medieval town of Weobley, revealed a series of deposits and structural remains dating from the medieval and post-medieval periods, relating to one or more medieval burgage houses occupying the street frontage on the W side of Broad Street, which are shown on the Weobley tithe map of 1838 and were probably demolished in 1844-45. The earliest phase of activity identified on the site was dated to the 13th -14th centuries and consisted of three structural elements, namely: ã,â. The lowest courses of a regularly coursed stone wall running east-west across the centre of the excavation trench which was abutted by a deposit containing 14th century pottery. ã,â. A rectangular area of flagstone flooring bounded by a well-built stone wall to the west and by a cobbled surround to the north and east, which upon further investigation was found to be the capping for a stone-lined pit. ã,â. A series of stone steps at the extreme north end of the trench leading to a subterranean structure, presumably cellarge, evidence for which, however, was not identified within the limits of the excavation trench. During the late medieval/early post-medieval period, the regularly coursed wall running east-west appears to have been partially rebuilt and extended. These buildings appear either to have collapsed or were partially demolished at some point in the 17th -18th centuries, following which an attempt was made to rebuild them, represented by a series of walls, cobbled surfaces and stone kerbing. The structures occupying the site in the 1830s-early 1840s, which are depicted in a painting of 1831, were humble cottages rather than high-status dwellings, which were then occupied by agricultural labourers, a tailor and a postmaster. The cottages are described in contemporary documents as `vote houses' belonging to the Marquess of Bath, lord of the manor of Weobley, and were probably demolished as part of the wholesale destruction of up to 84 `vote houses' which took place in 1844-45. Following the demolition of the houses occupying the site in the mid-1840s, the site was converted into orcharding, as shown on the OS 1st edition map of 1887 and

borderar1-39197_1

Summary of the report The excavation within the site of an orchard to the S of Old Corner House, Weobley, revealed a stratified sequence of features and deposits dating from the medieval and post-medieval periods, apparently relating to one or more burgage houses occupying the site, which are shown on the Weobley tithe map of 1838 and which were probably demolished in 1844-45. Document Control Job title Old Corner House Weobley Herefordshire Job No BA0624BOCHW Report written by Stephen Priestley MA Report edited by George Children MA Issue No Status Date Approved for issue 1 Final January 2007

borderar1-39215_1

Non Technical Summary The site lies on the southern verge of Ermin Street (now Denmark Road), leading west to the Roman fortress at Kingsholm established in the mid-1st century, and two pits excavated at No.107 Denmark Road contained a large assemblage of pottery of this date. Throughout the Middle Ages and well into the post-medieval period it is likely that the area was under cultivation and by the 1840s market garden allotments formed part of the Wheeler Nursery (later known as the Kingsholm Nursery). The existing house at No. 101 Denmark Road dates from the 1920-30s, contemporary with the extensive suburban development that took place in this part of Gloucester during the interwar period, and the archaeological observation revealed evidence of activity relating to this period of construction. No earlier archaeological features, structures or deposits were identified, although a single residual sherd of medieval pottery was located within the subsoil. 101 Denmark Road Gloucester BA0519DSDRG Desk-Based Assessment Archaeological Observation November 2005 Page 4 2. Introduction

borderar1-39247_1

Non-Technical Summary The excavation site at No 169 Southgate Street occupies a low-lying site immediately NE of where the old Bristol Road (now Southgate St) forded the Sudbrook stream. Archaeological evidence has previously been found indicative of Roman and medieval occupation to the west and southwest of the site. Later cartographic and documentary evidence indicates that a detached house was built in the northwest corner of the site c.1820-30 and that significant industrial development followed, with the building workshops or carriage assembly sheds connected with the Gloucester Railway Carriage and Wagon Company. The evaluation revealed 19th and 20th century building activity followed by subsequent demolition and clearance phases. No archaeological features or artefacts predating the 19th century were observed or recovered. 169 Southgate Street Gloucester BA0432SSGMB Archaeological Evaluation January 2005 Page 5 2. Introduction

borderar1-39279_1

Non Technical Summary 32 London Road Gloucester Archaeological Observation Page 4
BA0430MBLRG August 2005 2. Introduction

borderar1-39690_1

Non Technical Summary Border Archaeology carried out archaeological observation of groundworks relating to proposed development at the rear of No 37 Broad Street, Newent. These works comprised the

excavation of two trenches measuring 3.6m northwest/southeast and 0.7m northeast/southwest to a depth of approximately 1.1m. Historic maps relating to the area show a series of property boundaries running northeast to the rear of Broad Street and these probably delineate medieval burghage plots. The 1840 Tithe map indicates buildings either within or close to the site and meadowland adjoining it to the northeast. The 1880, 1900 and 1925 OS plans shows no development on the site with the latter indicating the position of the present access road. The archaeological observation revealed no significant structures, features or deposits. 37 Broad Street Newent Gloucestershire BA0524DCABN Archaeological Observation March 2006 Page 4 2. Introduction

borderar1-39735_1

Non Technical Summary The standing building recording survey carried out on a Grade II Listed barn of 15th century date at Green Farm, Preston on Wye, revealed evidence of three phases of construction, namely: 1/ The principal construction phase dated to the 15th century, represented by the southernmost four bays of the barn. Internal evidence suggested that the original function of the building was domestic rather than utilitarian, indicated by the smoke- blackened central truss implying the existence of a centrally placed hearth (although no archaeological evidence of a hearth feature was encountered). 2/ A secondary building phase represented by the northernmost bay of the barn, which appeared to be a late 17th /early 18th century addition. 3/ A tertiary phase of building activity dating to the 19th /early 20th century evidenced by the corrugated iron roof, the reconstruction of the flooring of the barn and the substantial repair in brick of the plinths carrying the timber-framed structure. The archaeological observation of groundworks carried out within and immediately outside the barn revealed evidence of extensive 19th century refurbishment to the structure; in particular, an intact cobbled floor surface inlaid with brick drain channels in the northernmost bay of the barn. No definite archaeological evidence of medieval occupation was found during the groundworks, apart from an earthen floor surface in the SW corner of the central portion of the structure, although this may have dated from its later use as a stable building Barn to S of Green Farm Preston on Wye Herefordshire BA0614WGFBP Standing Building Recording Survey Archaeological Observation May 2007 Page 4 2. Introduction

borderar1-40335_1

Summary Although this is only a small assemblage, it makes an important contribution since it comes from an area where there has been little previous work on clay tobacco pipes. The evidence suggests that locally produced pipes were already available by the early 17th century and that, by the middle of the century, local forms were dominating the market at the expense of pipes from the Broseley area of Shropshire. There is no mid-18th century evidence from the site, perhaps suggesting a change of use or waste deposition, and then resurgence from the late 18th century onwards, with a particular peak during the period c1810-60. Bowls with simple leaf decorated seams dominate this later assemblage and, once again, the main styles being used are local or imported from the south, rather than showing any input from the prolific workshops of the Broseley area to the north. Acknowledgements

borderar1-40825_1

Non Technical Summary An archaeological programme of work was carried out on 2.2ha of land adjacent to Ellesmere Business Park in Shropshire, where aerial photography has revealed evidence of a double-ditched cropmark feature of unknown date and function. The initial phase of work comprised a geophysical (magnetometry) survey, which identified a number of positive responses, suggesting the presence of cut features such as ditches and pits. These results, in conjunction with the aerial photographic evidence, were then used to assist in the locating of six evaluation trenches. Of these, Trenches 1 2 were positioned with respect to the cropmark feature shown on the aerial photography and revealed the remains of two ditches possibly forming part of a double-ditched enclosure. Trenches 3 and 4

were located in the southern part of the site, where the geophysical survey indicated several possible sub-rectilinear or curvilinear features. Trench 3 revealed part of a very large shallow ditch, measuring approximately 7m wide and 0.6m deep, while Trench 4 contained two ditches running parallel with a third, probably post- medieval ditch, cutting across the outer one. The survey also indicated a series of pit-like features aligned roughly northwest/southeast in the northern area of the site and a trench (Trench 6) was opened in this area to investigate these features. However, what appeared to be pits were in fact patches of loose sand, which probably represented natural variations in the geological composition of the site. The larger linear features revealed in the evaluation trenching appear to be enclosure or boundary ditches and parallels may be drawn between these features and other sub- rectangular and rectangular enclosure sites, existing as cropmarks, which have been identified from aerial photography just across the border in Flintshire and which may be of late prehistoric date. Ellesmere Business Park Oswestry Road Ellesmere Shropshire

borderar1-40857_1

Non Technical Summary A detailed documentary survey of the site at No. 4 Castle Hill, Cleobury Mortimer, which incorporates the remains of part of a substantial Norman motte and bailey castle, has demonstrated that there is archaeological and historical evidence of occupation probably dating back to before the Norman Conquest. The existing castle remains were probably built by the Mortimer family in the early 12th century and functioned as the caput or administrative centre of the extensive Mortimer estates in southern Shropshire. The castle was besieged and destroyed by Henry II in 1155, but subsequently appears to have been rebuilt (in some form) by 1179. The lack of any documentary references to the castle from c.1200 onwards suggests that its defensive role ceased at some point during the 13th century and later medieval documentation refers only to the buildings of the 'manor' of Cleobury, rather than the castle. The castle site is documented as having been largely abandoned by c.1540; however, there appears to have been a stone-built dwelling on or immediately adjacent to the motte, probably incorporating structural remains of medieval date, which was occupied until 1776, when it was destroyed by fire. This resulted in the site being landscaped and subsequently divided into several separate enclosures occupied by cottages and gardens as shown on the parish tithe map of 1846. The programme of emergency recording carried out at Cleobury Mortimer revealed a sequence of deposits reflecting the changing usage of the site during the medieval and post-medieval periods. The uppermost deposits were identified as post-medieval garden soils probably contemporary with the sub-division of the castle site into smaller enclosures used for gardens and small-scale cultivation, which appears to have occurred during the late 18th -early 19th century, following the landscaping of the site, which is documented as having taken place after the fire of 1776. Beneath these post-medieval garden soils, a series of silty sand and rubble deposits was encountered, generally interpreted as structural elements associated with the construction or consolidation of the medieval castle motte, presumably intended to provide stability for the mound. This was particularly apparent within Section 5, at the SE end of the excavation site, where a series of well defined, inclined silty sand and rubble deposits were visible, tipping NE-SW, identified as redeposited material used in the original construction of the medieval motte. Also of significance was a rubble slump identified within Section 1, which could possibly relate to the collapse of a revetment wall or structure that stood on or adjacent to the motte and was subsequently incorporated within the motte, perhaps following its landscaping in the late 18th century. The complete lack of artefactual evidence within these lower deposits prevents the establishment of a detailed chronological phasing for the site; the only datable material being a small assemblage of post-medieval ceramic sherds and CBM recovered from the uppermost garden soil deposits. Nevertheless, the recording programme provided an important opportunity to record in detail a sequence of deposits associated with the construction and subsequent consolidation of a medieval castle motte. No. 4 Castle H Cleobury Mortimer Shropshire BA0626ICM Emergency Archaeological Recording November 2006 Page 4 2. Introduction

borderar1-40888_1

Non Technical Summary Site observations on the development of a former car park site at Nettles Lane, Frankwell, Shrewsbury took place between 17th May and 5th June 2006. It was anticipated that the site could contain significant archaeological remains relating to the medieval and later development of the suburb of Frankwell, which came into existence in the 12th century. The programme of observation revealed a series of brick walls and ceramic drains which were probably associated with mid to late 19th century tenement housing, workshops and sheds that occupied the area to the rear of the Frankwell street frontage and are shown on the OS 1st edition and 2nd edition maps of 1887 and 1900 respectively. These buildings were demolished in the 1960s when the existing roadway of Nettles Lane was constructed and the site was converted into a car park. Brick rubble material from the demolished buildings was used as a levelling layer across the site. During the topsoil strip and the subsequent excavation of foundation trenching, a moderate quantity of ceramic building materials, pottery and clay pipe fragments of 19th century date was encountered in association with the brick walls, drains and other features identified on the site. This programme of archaeological observation confirms that no archaeology was damaged or disturbed during the works without being recorded. New Autotyres Depot Nettles Lane Shrewsbury BA0545PWATS Archaeological Observation July 2006 Page 4 2. Introduction

borderar1-40900_1

Non Technical Summary The Old Stables lies within the medieval form of Dorstone, close to the location of Dorstone Castle (ref HSM 1559). Two sample trenches were excavated by machine in the proposed access area at The Old Stables but no significant archaeological deposits were revealed. Each trench revealed three contexts, with topsoil overlying two subsoil deposits. No natural deposits were exposed on the site and there is thus a possibility that archaeological deposits may be present below the required 0.5m trench depth. A significant height difference evident between the proposed parking area and the adjacent garden, suggests that that the deposits encountered may represent redeposited materials excavated during the original construction of the property. Plate 1: Site overview looking S, with Dorstone Castle visible in the background The Old Stables Dorstone Herefordshire BA0709KGLOSD Archaeological Observation May 2007 Page 4 2. Introduction

borderar1-40900_1

Summary table Report Name Title Archaeological Observation

borderar1-40906_1

Non Technical Summary Two evaluation trenches measuring 10m x 1.5m were opened at Sunnymeade Back Lane Weobley Herefordshire; the trenches were located to the north and east of The Willow Gallery. Trench 1 was situated immediately north of the gallery building and revealed three modern features: a modern pit and two utility trenches. Two further pits containing no dating evidence were identified cutting into natural deposits at the base of the trench. Trench 2 was located to the east of the gallery and measured 10m x 1.5m. The trench produced evidence of deposits and features that appeared to be uniformly of post- medieval date. Natural deposits were generally encountered at about 0.5m below the present ground surface. Sunnymeade Back Lane Weobley Herefordshire

borderar1-40909_1

Non Technical Summary A single evaluation trench was opened within the car-parking area to the rear of

Rai Fashions, Bye Street, Ledbury, which lies within the precinct of the medieval St Katherine's Hospital and is considered likely to contain evidence of associated service buildings. The evaluation has established that the survival of archaeological deposits is good, with a number of well-preserved early post-medieval features and deposits revealed at around 1m below the existing ground level. It appears likely that these overlie intact medieval deposits. Bye Street Ledbury Herefordshire BA0715DRBSL Archaeological Evaluation December 2007 Page 4 2. Introduction

borderar1-40909_1

Summary of the report: An evaluation trench was opened within the car-parking area to the rear of Rai Fashions, Bye Street, Ledbury. The site lies within the precinct of St Katherine's Hospital, founded in 1232, and is considered likely to contain the remains of associated service buildings. The evaluation revealed a number of well-preserved early post-medieval features and deposits at around 1m below the existing ground level. Although evidence for surviving medieval material was limited, it seems likely that medieval deposits lie intact beneath the post-medieval remains. Bye Street Ledbury Herefordshire BA0715DRBSL Archaeological Evaluation December 2007 Page 15 Document Control Job title Evaluation at Bye Street Ledbury Herefordshire Job No BA0715DRBSL Report written by Thomas Wellicome BSc AIFA Report edited by George Children MA AIFA Issue No Status Date Approved for issue 1 Final December 2007

borderar1-41588_1

Non Technical Summary The evaluation carried out on the development plot adjacent to The Forge at Lingen, located immediately west of the earthworks of a medieval motte and bailey castle, revealed a series of features relating to late post-medieval / modern landscaping activity, consisting of stake-holes and postholes and holes dug for the planting of trees and shrubs. Within Trench 1, a moderate amount of building material (including brick, tile and concrete) was identified relating to the demolition and contemporary deposition of an outhouse or pigsty of 20th century date. Finds were restricted to a very small quantity of late 19th /20th century china and blue and white transfer ware recovered from the topsoil and the demolition material in Trench 1. No deposits, finds or features of archaeological significance were found during the course of the evaluation. Land adjoining The Forge Lingen Herefordshire BA0706PBTF L Archaeological Evaluation March 2007 Page 4 2 Introduction

borderar1-41588_1

Summary: The evaluation revealed evidence of extensive landscaping activity across the site, represented by a series of postholes and stake-holes and holes dug for the planting of trees and shrubs, all of which appear to be of late post-medieval or modern origin. Within Trench 1, a quantity of building rubble (including brick, tile and concrete) was encountered, relating to the demolition of an outhouse or pigsty of 20 th century date. Finds were limited to a very small quantity of late 19 th /20 th century china and blue and white transfer ware recovered from the topsoil and the demolition material in Trench 1. The deposits, features and finds identified during this evaluation appeared to be uniformly of late post-medieval or modern date and of low archaeological significance. Land adjoining The Forge Lingen Herefordshire BA0706PBTF L Archaeological Evaluation March 2007 Page 21 Document Control Job title Land adjoining The Forge Lingen Herefordshire Job No BA0706PBTF L Report written by Stephen Priestley MA Report edited by George Children MA Issue No Status Date Approved for issue 1 Final March 2007

borderar1-41626_1

Non Technical Summary The site at Sunnydale Floodgates is situated on the NW outskirts of the historic

town of Kington, approximately 100m to the W of the earthworks of a 12th century motte and bailey castle. Evidence of medieval ridge and furrow cultivation has previously been identified to the E of the site. Despite the proximity of these remains, the groundworks revealed no remains of archaeological significance. A U-shaped cut feature interpreted as a pit associated with post-medieval agricultural or landscaping activity was revealed in the NE corner of the site, sealed by topsoil containing late 19th /20th century pottery. Sunnydale Floodgates Kington Herefordshire

borderar1-41626_1

Summary: A U-shaped cut feature identified as a pit associated with post-medieval agricultural or landscaping activity was revealed in the NE corner of the site, sealed by topsoil containing late C19 th /20 th pottery. No archaeologically significant features, deposits or structures were revealed during the observation of groundworks. Sunnydale Floodgates Kington Herefordshire

borderar1-41682_1

Summary of the report The earliest datable deposit found (012) appeared to be 18th century. Layer (022) exposed below this contained mortar flecking, CBM and charcoal and is likely to have represented a further occupation surface. As no date could be obtained for this layer during the scope of the evaluation, it is impossible to say at what depth any potential medieval or earlier archaeology may lie. The presence of residual medieval pottery in fills (018) and (020) suggests the presence of some medieval activity in the vicinity of the trench. 10. SITE SUMMARY

borderar1-7401_1

Non Technical Summary The evaluation indicated continuous land use within this area of Bridgnorth from the 15th to the 20th century. The earliest evidence revealed was a buried soil located c.0.7m below the existing ground surface, which produced several sherds of c.15th century partially glazed pottery. The paucity of finds and features suggests that, during the late medieval period, this was a cleared area of possible horticultural use. Dating from the 18th /19th century were a number of domestic waste and rubbish pits, the evidence suggesting these were probably in use for only a limited period. These pits truncated or wholly cut away large sections of the late medieval soil horizon. The structural remains discovered on the site appear to correspond in alignment to a oneroom rectangular building shown on the Ordnance Survey 1st edition map of 1891. This building is also shown, partially altered and extended, on an OS map of Bridgnorth dated c.1960. BA0461FILCCB Archaeological Evaluation March 2005 Page 4 Central Court High Street Bridgnorth Shropshire

cambridg1-15708_1

Summary A two-stage programme of archaeological work was undertaken at Canterbury Way, Thetford by CAM ARC (formerly CCC Archaeological Field Unit) on 19th and 20th June and 4th December 2006. The work comprised a trial trenching exercise (evaluation), followed by a Level 1 photographic survey (RCHME, 1996). The evaluation revealed the presence of one post-medieval ditch and a Victorian sewerage drain. The ditch may have been a plot boundary, although its alignment was not consistent with others seen on the 1883 Ordnance Survey map. The photographic survey recorded the remains of two railway structures, both thought to be associated with Thetford Station. Contents 1 Introduction

cambridg1-23154_1

Summary Between the 24th and 28th July 2006 the Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeological Field Unit (CCC AFU) conducted an archaeological evaluation at Bassingbourn Village College, Bassingbourn in advance of the construction of a sports hall, an all weather football pitch and a car park. The work was undertaken in accordance with a Brief issued by Cambridgeshire Archaeology, Planning and Countryside Advice team (CAPCA), supplemented by a Specification prepared by the CCC AFU (James Drummond Murray 2006) The evaluation sought to establish the character, date, extent and preservation of any archaeological remains within the proposed development area. Eight trenches were excavated, seven of which contained archaeological remains. The archaeology was for the most part sparse, but three trenches in the southern area (Area 2) contained a number of ditches and some structural remains indicative of a possible settlement. Despite a general absence of datable finds, an Iron Age date seems likely from the recovered pottery. Modern activity was also recorded across both development areas that presumably relates to the use of the school. Contents 1 Introduction

cambridg1-23692_1

Summary An archaeological evaluation has been undertaken on land adjacent to The Whitehouse, 66 Hay Street, Steeple Morden (TL 2871 4293). One trench 40 metres in length was excavated to the north-west of the proposed development, revealing no archaeological deposits. A further trench 30 metres in length was excavated to the south of the development area which revealed one undated drainage ditch and one undated posthole. Contents 1 Introduction

cambridg1-24458_1

Summary Between the 20th and the 21st November 2006 CAM ARC, Cambridgeshire County Council (formerly Archaeological Field Unit). conducted an archaeological evaluation on the land behind the Old Paper M at 1A Ditton Walk in Cambridge, in advance of the construction of an extension to the existing building and the construction of a new dwelling in its grounds. The work was undertaken in accordance with a brief issued by Cambridgeshire Archaeology, Planning and Countryside Advice team (CAPCA), supplemented by a specification prepared by CAM ARC (James Drummond- Murray 2006). The evaluation sought to establish the character, date, extent and preservation of any archaeological remains within the proposed development area. An assessment of the standing building was also undertaken to determine, as far as reasonably possible, whether any fabric dating to the earliest M building remained. Two trenches were excavated both of which contained archaeological remains. A number of pits and ditches were recorded indicating a possible settlement dating to the Roman/Saxon period, close to marsh or wetland immediately adjacent to Coldham's Brook. The land immediately to the west of the m had been raised and levelled to create a flat terrace/garden during the 18th century. The visual survey of the building itself indicated that the surviving fabric dated to the 18th/19th century. Much of the fabric of the building was concealed by modern office fittings. Contents 1 Introduction

cambridg1-24460_1

Summary An archaeological evaluation has been undertaken on land adjacent to Home Farm, High Ditch Road, Fen Ditton, Cambridgeshire (TL 4883 6025). Four trenches were opened up and revealed several phases of ditch running south of and parallel with a scarp crossing the site on an east to west orientation. This ridge had previously been thought to represent the line of the supposed northern section of Fleam Dyke (an Anglo-Saxon defensive earthwork). Finds recovered from the lower fills of the major ditches in Trenches 1 and 4 have been dated securely to the mid to late 18th century, and no earlier material was residual within those deposits. Trench 1 also contained pits that may be medieval in date. No

archaeological features were encountered in trenches 2 and 3. Contents 1 Introduction

cambridg1-24504_1

Summary Following a request from Mr Chris Child (Elm C of E Primary School, Elm), CAM ARC of Cambridgeshire County Council undertook monitoring work as part of the planning requirements for the erection of a small wind turbine. The work was carried out in response to the a CAPCA Brief issued December 2006 (A. Thomas) and a project specification issued by CAM ARC (Macaulay Jan 2007). A small wind turbine is proposed at Elm C of E Primary School, the location of which is in close proximity to known archaeological remains which include the former site of St Giles Chapel (Cambs HER 03951) and nearby inhumation (Cambs HER 03951a). The archaeological monitoring consisted of the excavation and recording of a single test pit which was excavated at the location of the foundations of the proposed wind turbine. The rectangular test pit measured 1m x 2m x max depth of 1.20m. The excavation work took place on a single day (February 1st 2007). The monitoring records did not uncover any in-situ archaeological remains of medieval date (i.e. relating to the nearby Chapel. A single feature of modern or post-medieval date was revealed, a probable pit which did not contain any artefacts but was cut through post-medieval deposits. 1 Geology and Topography

cambridg1-24948_1

Summary On the 24th and 25th of October 2006 the Archaeological Field Unit of Cambridgeshire County Council conducted an archaeological evaluation within the area of a proposed development at Millfield Primary School, Littleport, Cambridgeshire. The development comprises an extension of the school building. Two trenches were excavated, totalling 28m in length. Two features were recorded; a shallow Roman pit and a field drain aligned east to west. Datable artefactual material was recovered from the topsoil, this consisted of a few very heavily abraded Romano-British pottery sherds and a few fragments of 18th/19th century material including clay pipe and pottery. Artefacts were also retrieved from the subsoil and from the pit, dating it to the 2nd-4th centuries AD. Contents 1 Introduction

cambridg1-26707_1

Summary CAM ARC, Cambridgeshire County Council undertook an archaeological evaluation along the route of a proposed new water main. The work was commissioned by Anglian Water In response to a brief issued by Adrian Scruby of the Cambridgeshire Archaeology, Planning and Countryside Advice team (CAPCA), supplemented by a Specification prepared by CAM ARC. The pipeline route stretched for 4.5km's from the A1198 to Hemingford Abbots and was 20m wide. Twenty-six trenches were excavated along the route. A geophysical survey was carried out prior to trial trenching, revealed relatively few magnetic anomalies. A series of linear and rectilinear anomalies were identified to the south of the A1198 (outside of the evaluation area) and within trench 19. It was suggested that these were possible enclosure ditches of Iron Age/Romano-British date. Ridge and furrow remains were also detected along the entire length. The trial trenches were located in areas indicating possible archaeological features. Archaeological features (N=11) were recorded in just 4 trenches (4/5 and 18/19). They comprised mainly of ditches and have been attributed to agricultural activity, most likely dating from the prehistoric or Iron Age periods. Recommendations for any future work based upon this report will be made by Cambridgeshire Archaeology, Planning and Countryside Advice team (CAPCA). Contents 1 Introduction

cambridg1-27038_1

Summary Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeological Field Unit was commissioned by Upware

Marinas Limited to undertake an archaeological evaluation on land south of Isaacson Road, Burwell. The work took place from 7th to 14th November 2006. Archaeological features were identified in all seven trenches and consisted of pits, ditches, postholes and possible ploughscars. The pottery assemblage suggests that the site dates to the medieval period - although many features were undated. No evidence for domestic occupation was identified but there may be evidence for clunch extraction, water extraction (via wells) and iron smithing. Contents 1 Introduction

cambridg3-27196_1

Summary Between August and September 2006 the Cambridge Archaeological Unit undertook an excavation of a Roman cremation and inhumation cemetery identified during the course of an archaeological trench evaluation carried out in advance of the construction of a new access road to Babraham Hall from the A1037. This revealed a narrow (approx. 8m wide) NE-SW aligned strip of burials containing upwards of 36 late 2nd to early 4th century AD graves with at least 42 individuals represented (possibly up to 40% of the entire cemetery). Initially this appears to have been centred upon an earlier circular cremation cemetery, possibly a Roman cremation barrow containing up to seven cremations ranging from the late 1st to the early 3rd century AD. However, the alignment of the later inhumation cemetery appears to respect that of the putative Roman Road some 70m to the west. Burials seemed to be equally divided between males and females and included evidence for the presence of family groups (at least 10 infants and juveniles). Four possibly five (14%) of the skeletons (predominantly male adults) showed evidence for post-mortem decapitation, whilst the average age of death was probably around 40 years. At least four coffin burials were recognized, whilst the presence of grave goods including local (E. Anglian) made pottery beakers, jars and flagons, hob-nailed footwear (male) and bracelets, rings and necklaces (female) would seem to suggest a moderately wealthy civilian population, but without evidence for rich burials. However, an unusual jet necklace of a type more common in prehistoric (Early Bronze Age) graves accompanied one of the skeletons. CONTENTS INTRODUCTION

colchest3-10528

1 Summary 1 2 Introduction

colchest3-10528

1 Summary An archaeological watching brief and an evaluation consisting of 1400m of trenches were carried out between June and September 2005. Features were found to be spread very thinly over the site and were almost all linear cuts resembling ditches or gullies, with a few pit-like features. The north and west areas of the site were particularly quiet archaeologically. Only nine of the 41 features recorded produced any finds. Of those features without finds, most were natural in appearance and may have been the result of natural processes occurring during the last Ice Age or of more recent activity such as the felling of trees. Ditches containing Late Iron Age and early Roman pottery at the south-western corner of the site indicate that the land is on the edge of a Late Iron Age settlement which continued in use until the 1st century AD. The scarcity of features from the rest of the site suggests that most of the land here was not inhabited or used for arable farming, and it has been suggested that it was heathland. 2 Introduction (Figs 1

colchest3-10528

Summary sheet Site address: Great Notley business park, near Braintree, Essex Parish: Black Notley District: Braintree NGR: TL 73665 21719 (c) Site code: ECC site code GNBP05 Type of work: watching

brief and evaluation Site director/group: Colchester Archaeological Trust

colchest3-12136

1 Summary 1 2 Introduction

colchest3-12136

1 Summary Three small test-pits were excavated by hand next to the drama block at St Helena School, which is within the scheduled ancient monument of Sheepen. Three cut features were recorded of early Roman, probably 1st century AD date. One ditch appears to have held a post and may have supported a wooden fence. The type of pottery and the presence of animal bone, burnt flint, a coin, slag and Roman tile suggest domestic use similar to that identified as a result of previous investigations at Sheepen. The finds include a sherd of Arretine samian bearing a potter's stamp not recognised in Colchester before. This reinforces the importance of Camulodunum as a centre for trade in the Late Iron Age. 2 Introduction (Fig 1

colchest3-12136

Summary sheet Site name/address: St Helena School Drama Block, Sheepen Road, Colchester, Essex

colchest3-15867_1

1 Summary 1 2 Introduction

colchest3-15867_1

1 Summary A watching brief on the stripping of a new road line and the installation of services to a new housing development off Deyncourt Gardens revealed nothing of archaeological significance. The development site has been created out of parts of the back gardens to properties on Hall Lane and Courtenay Gardens. The site was generally covered by 0.3m of garden topsoil over a dark yellow or orange clay natural. There were fragments of concrete platforms and walls (from old garden sheds?) at the extreme south end of the development, and modern ceramic land drains were intercepted at several points. 2 Introduction

colchest3-18946_1

Summary sheet Site address: Gurnhams Farm, Church Road, Tendring, Essex Parishes: Tendring and Little Bentley District: Tendring NGR: this part of the site is centred on TM 1260 2375 HEM site code: TEGF 06 Type of work: Excavation and watching brief Site director/group: Colchester Archaeological Trust

colchest3-27821_1

1 Summary 1 2 Introduction

colchest3-27821_1

1 Summary Three test-holes dug by CAT at the northern side of the nave encountered features and layers, some pre-dating the construction of the nave. Of principal interest was an east-west aligned inhumation burial, of probable Anglo-Saxon or Norman date. A Roman layer or feature f in one of the test-holes may be associated with the nearby villa. The nave foundation was seen to extend to between 400 and 500mm below ground-level and to be of unmortared stone and earth construction. 2 Introduction (Figs 1

colchest3-27821_1

Summary sheet Site address: St Barnabas' Church, Alphamstone, Essex Parish: Alphamstone District: Braintree NGR: TL 8788 3545 Site code: HEM site code APSB07; accession code BRNTM 2007.121 Type of work: Excavation of test-holes Site director/group: Colchester Archaeological Trust

colchest3-31967_1

Summary An archaeological evaluation at Rails Farm, Thaxted, Essex uncovered the natural subsoil close to the modern ground-level and did not locate any significant archaeological deposits. Introduction

colchest3-31967_1

Summary sheet Site address: Rails Farm, Watling Lane, Thaxted, Essex Parish: Thaxted District: Uttlesford NGR: TL 6089 3100 Site codes: ECC code TX 15 Museum accession code SAFWM 2007.149 Type of work: Evaluation

colchest3-31967_1

Summary of fieldwork results: An archaeological evaluation at Rails Farm, Thaxted, Essex uncovered the natural subsoil close to the modern ground-level and did not locate any significant archaeological deposits. Previous summaries/reports: None Author of summary: Donald Shimmin

colchest3-33711_1

1 Summary 1 2 Introduction

colchest3-33711_1

1 Summary CAT carried out archaeological monitoring and limited excavation along the line of a water-main replacement pipeline, to the north-west of Braintree. The northern end of the pipeline, in Great Bardfield parish, produced evidence for Late Bronze Age and Roman activity including a Roman burial. In the central part of the pipeline, a kiln was recorded which was producing Heddingham ware pottery from the earlier 13th to earlier 14th century. Nearby, but within Shalford parish, a medieval ?stock-pen was recorded. Also, archaeological evidence from the central southern part of the pipeline in Shalford parish corresponded with cartographic evidence for the now- vanished hamlet known as `Park End'. 2 Introduction (Figs 1

colchest3-33711_1

Summary sheet Site address: an Anglian Water mains replacement scheme from Shalford Green in Shalford to Petches Bridge in Great Bardfield, Essex Parishes: Shalford and Great Bardfield

colchest3-33711_1

Summary of fieldwork results: CAT carried out archaeological monitoring and limited excavation along the line of a water-main replacement pipeline, to the north-west of Braintree. The northern end of the pipeline, in Great Bardfield parish, produced evidence for Late Bronze Age and Roman activity including a Roman burial. In the central part of the pipeline, a kiln was recorded which was producing Hedingham ware pottery from the earlier 13th to earlier 14th century. Nearby, but within Shalford parish, a medieval ?stock-pen was recorded. Also, archaeological evidence from the central southern part of the pipeline in Shalford parish corresponded with cartographic evidence for the now-vanished hamlet known as 'Park End'. Previous summaries/reports: None

colchest3-33775_1

1 Summary 1 2 Introduction

colchest3-33775_1

1 Summary Seventeen evaluation trenches were excavated at the Chelmsford park and ride site, Maldon Road, Sandon, Essex. The significant archaeological features consisted of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pits, post-/stake holes and ditches, concentrated in the northern part of the evaluation area. In addition to the pits and ditches, there was a single unurned and undated cremation burial in the north-east corner of the site (adjacent contexts suggest that this is also likely to be Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age in date). Subsequent monitoring of groundworks during building produced similar settlement evidence. 2 Introduction

colchest3-33775_1

Summary sheet Site address: Chelmsford park and ride site, A414 Maldon Road, Sandon, Essex

colchest3-33799_1

1 Summary 1 2 Introduction

colchest3-33799_1

1 Summary An area of 0.68ha was soil-stripped and excavated at the 'Skyline 120' business park at Great Notley, near Braintree in Essex. The principal discovery was an enclosure, probably a farmstead, which was established in the Late Iron Age and enlarged by the addition of an outer ditch in the later 1st or early 2nd century AD. The farmstead probably continued in use into the 2nd century AD, when its east side was cut by a ditch on a different alignment. This probably indicates that the settlement had been abandoned by that time, and the land given over to agricultural or pastoral farming. Subsequent subdivision of the landscape is suggested by a field-boundary ditch which must be at least post 2nd

century AD (but probably later) cut at right-angles to the 2nd-century Roman field ditch. Finds other than pottery were not plentiful, but the presence of loomweights, briquetage and structural clay suggest a domestic settlement based on an agricultural economy. Heavy plough damage probably accounts for the absence of any identifiable structures apart from a few pits and post-holes, the latter probably forming parts of fence lines. Glacial features (cut by the Late Iron Age/Roman enclosure ditches) were also identified. 2 Introduction

colchest3-33799_1

Summary and conclusion Cremated animal and unidentified bone were recovered from the site. The bone cremated remains could represent evidence for cremated burials at or near this site. The remains in F2, a ditch fill, could represent the disturbance of an earlier burial deposit (possibly a burial pit containing pyre debris). The remains in F77, contained in a charcoal-rich matrix from a feature with scorched edges, could represent the evidence for a pyre/bustum burial. However, as none of the bone fragments in either feature could be positively identified as human, it is not possible to prove the burial nature of these deposits. As the full oxidisation of animal bone can also be obtained through deliberate or accidental burning, it is, therefore, equally possible that the bone in these contexts could also represent burnt domestic refuse or residues of domestic cooking. CAT Report 367: An archaeological excavation at the Skyline120 business park, Great Notley, near Braintree, Essex: January/February 2006 14 7 Discussion and interpretation

colchest3-33799_1

Summary sheet Site address: 'Skyline 120' business park, Great Notley, near Braintree, Essex

colchest3-36665_1

Summary sheet Site address: on land at the junction of Celeborn Street and The Withywindle, South Woodham Ferrers, Chelmsford, Essex Parish: Holy Trinity District: Chelmsford Borough NGR: TQ 80063 96855 (c) Site code: SWFCS07 Type of work: Evaluation

colchest3-36665_1

Summary of fieldwork results: The site is located on land at the junction of Celeborn Street and The Withywindle, South Woodham Ferrers, Chelmsford, Essex. No archaeological material or features were observed, and no finds were recovered. Previous summaries/reports: No Author of summary: Adam Wightman

colchest3-37848_1

1 Summary 1 2 Introduction

colchest3-37848_1

1 Summary An archaeological evaluation by trial-trenching was carried out on Kell Field, Petches Yew Farm, Finchingfield, Essex in June-July 2005 in response to the planned construction of a reservoir. Initially, five evaluation trenches were machine-excavated within the proposed footprint of the reservoir. Later, a sixth evaluation trench was excavated on another area of the site to evaluate an alternative

location for the reservoir. A concentration of Roman flue tiles and roof tiles was observed on the field surface in the south-east part of the site. This proved to be the site of a Roman building with a mortared flint foundation. A spread of Roman demolition material, adjacent to the wall foundation and incorporating flue tiles and opus signinum mortar, may be filling the lowered area of a hypocaust base. The spread of Roman tiles and an absence of archaeological features east of the identified building probably indicates the site of another Roman building although probably of timber construction. A disturbed line of tile and flint nodules within this area could represent a wall line. One or two tile tessera cubes indicate a tessellated floor, though no floor levels were recorded other than the possible hypocaust base. Beyond the area of the Roman building and across the whole site were numerous ditches which suggest a long period of occupation. Only a limited amount of excavation was carried out; however, it is clear that the ditches are primarily of Roman date, and probably most if not all represent compounds around settlement rather than field ditches. Pottery from the ditches, mostly recovered from the surface of the features, spans the Roman period, and sherds of Middle Iron Age and Late Iron Age date demonstrate later prehistoric settlement on the site. 2 Introduction (Figs 1

colchest3-37848_1

Summary sheet Site address: Kell Field, Petches Yew Farm, Finchingfield, Essex Parish: Finchingfield District: Braintree NGR: TL 7006 3060 Site code: ECC site code FFHH05 Type of work: Evaluation Site director/group: Colchester Archaeological Trust

colchest3-37854_1

1 Summary 1 2 Introduction

colchest3-37854_1

1 Summary A metal-detecting survey was carried out on Kell Field, Petches Yew Farm, Finchingfield, Essex in September 2006 prior to the removal of topsoil ahead of the construction of a proposed reservoir. The site was systematically surveyed, with all archaeological material plotted with a Total Station. The survey recovered abundant quantities of modern material, which was discarded on site, as well as fifteen items of potential archaeological interest. These included six lead objects, six iron objects and three coins, of which one is Roman. This last find is in keeping with the overall Roman character of the site, the rest of the material detected from the topsoil is not. It should be noted that, as this survey was limited to the topsoil only, other archaeological finds may still be present within the subsoil. 2 Introduction

colchest3-37854_1

Summary sheet Site address: Kell Field, Petches Yew Farm, Finchingfield, Essex Parish: Finchingfield District: Braintree NGR: TL 7006 3060 Site code: ECC site code FFHH06 Type of work: Metal-detecting survey Site director/group: Colchester Archaeological Trust

colchest3-37896_1

1 Summary 1 2 Introduction

colchest3-37896_1

1 Summary An archaeological evaluation on a site on the periphery of the Roman town of Chelmsford (Caesaromagus) revealed 25 archaeological features. Twelve of them were of post-medieval or modern date, and ten were of natural origin or created by modern gardening activity. Only three features were of archaeological significance. These were a north-south gully in the south-west corner of the site, a small Roman pit on the west side of the site, and a prehistoric pit at the extreme north edge of the site. Three prehistoric flints were found in residual contexts. 2 Introduction (Fig 1

colchest3-37896_1

Summary sheet Site address: land rear of 2-26 Goldlay Avenue, Chelmsford, Essex Parish: Moulsham District: Chelmsford NGR: TL 7130 0600 (c) Museum accession code: CHMER 2008.001 Type of work: Evaluation

colchest3-37896_1

Summary of fieldwork results: An archaeological evaluation on a site on the periphery of the Roman town of Chelmsford (Caesaromagus) revealed 25 archaeological features. Twelve of them were of post-medieval or modern date, and ten were of natural origin or created by modern gardening activities. Only three features were of archaeological significance. These were a north-south gully in the south-west corner of the site, a small Roman pit on the west side of the site, and a prehistoric pit at the extreme north edge of the site. Three prehistoric flints were found in residual contexts. Previous summaries/reports: - Author of summary: Adam Wightman and Howard Brooks

colchest3-38053_1

1 Summary 1 2 Introduction

colchest3-38053_1

1 Summary An archaeological evaluation consisting of 831.1m of trenches was carried out between July and August 2007. Features were found to be spread very thinly over the site and were almost all linear cuts resembling ditches or gullies, with a few pit-like features. Some parts of the site, in particular in the south-west, were found to be devoid of archaeology, with features recorded in thirteen of the 24 trenches. Only five of the 27 features recorded produced any finds. Of those features without finds, most were natural in appearance and may have been the result of natural processes occurring during the last Ice Age or of more recent activity such as the felling of trees or invasive agricultural practices. Post-medieval field drains and likely field boundaries observable on the 1881 1:10,560 OS map were excavated in the western and north-eastern parts of the site, while linears which did not produce any artefacts dominated the archaeology of the rest of the site. The absence of any Late Iron Age and early Roman finds indicates minimal activity in this area associated with the probable farmstead to the south-west of the site (excavations by CAT in 2006). This implies that most of the land here was not inhabited or used for arable farming in that period, and it has been suggested that it was heathland. 2 Introduction (Fig 1

colchest3-38053_1

Summary sheet Site address: `Skyline 120' Great Notley business park, near Braintree, Essex Parish:

Black Notley District: Braintree NGR: TL 7380 2178 (centre) Site code: GNBPO7 Type of work: Evaluation

colchest3-38138_1

1 Summary 1 2 Introduction

colchest3-38138_1

1 Summary A watching brief was carried out on groundworks for the construction of a small dwelling in the garden at the rear of the property at 10/10a East Street, Coggeshall, Essex. The new dwelling replaces a store building which occupied the area. The property is situated on the south side of the main road through the town (which follows the line of a Roman road) and is close to the medieval centre of the town located around Market Hill. The garden of the property slopes down toward the edge of the flood-plain of the River Blackwater. The west side of the footprint of the new dwelling was found to have been disturbed by modern services, and the south side by the remains of a former swimming- pool. Within the construction trenches over the central and north-eastern parts of the footprint of the new dwelling were the remains of a gravel surface and several clay- packed post-holes which represent a previous out- building. These features were encountered at a depth of approximately 0.7 m below the present ground- level. The poor quality of the gravel surface suggests a yard, although, in conjunction with the post-holes, it may represent a covered surface belonging to the out- building. Peg-tiles sealing the gravel surface possibly originate from demolition of the roof of the out- building supported by the post-holes. Although the majority of the pottery finds securely associated with the surface are of the medieval period (13th-14th century to 15th century), pieces of bricks recovered from the surface suggest that it is almost certainly of post-medieval (17th- to 18th-century) date. 2 Introduction (Figs 1

colchest3-38138_1

Summary sheet Site address: 10/10a East Street, Coggeshall, Essex Parish: Coggeshall District: Braintree NGR: TL 8507 2256 Site code: Museum accession code BRNTM 2005.1 Type of work: Watching brief and recording Site director/group: Colchester Archaeological Trust

colchest3-38138_1

Summary of fieldwork results: A watching brief was carried out on groundworks for the construction of a small dwelling in the garden at the rear of the property at 10/10a East Street, Coggeshall, Essex. The new dwelling replaces a store building which occupied the area. The property is situated on the south side of the main road through the town (which follows the line of a Roman road) and is close to the medieval centre of the town located around Market Hill. The garden of the property slopes down toward the edge of the flood-plain of the River Blackwater. The west side of the footprint of the new dwelling was found to have been disturbed by modern services, and the south side by the remains of a former swimming-pool. Within the construction trenches over the central and north-eastern parts of the footprint of the new dwelling were the remains of a gravel surface and several clay-packed post-holes which represent a previous out- building. These features were encountered at a depth of approximately 0.7 m below the present ground-level. The poor quality of the gravel surface suggests a yard, although, in conjunction with the post-holes, it may represent a covered surface belonging to the out- building. Peg-tiles sealing the gravel surface possibly originate from demolition of the roof of the out- building supported by the post-holes. Although the majority of the pottery finds securely associated with the surface are of the medieval period (13th-14th century to 15th century), pieces of bricks recovered from the surface suggest that it is almost certainly of post-medieval (17th- to 18th-century) date. Previous summaries/reports: None Author

of summary: Stephen Benfield

colchest3-38142_1

Summary sheet Site address: St Giles' Church, Great Maplestead, Essex Parish: Great Maplestead District: Braintree NGR: TL 80818 34570 (c) Site code: GMSG 07 Type of work: Watching brief Site director/group: Colchester Archaeological Trust

colchest3-39585_1

Summary sheet Site address: St Andrew's Church, Parsonage Lane, Barnston, Essex Parish: Barnston District: Uttlesford NGR: TL 652 197 (centre) Site codes: HEM - BARAC 08 CAT - 08/3c Museum - SAFWM:2008.30 Type of work: Watching brief Site Director/Group: Colchester Archaeological Trust

colchest3-41400_1

2 Summary 2 3 Documentary and cartographic survey 2

colchest3-41400_1

Summary sheet 1 Historic building record This report provides a written and photographic record at English Heritage (2006) Level 2 of a grade II-listed farmhouse and a complex of former farm buildings (NGR TQ 776 955). It is intended to fulfil a condition of planning permission for partial demolition and alterations (application CHL/01648/07/FUL) and has been prepared to a brief designed by the Historic Environment Management team of Essex County Council (Teresa O'Connor, October 2007) and an associated Written Scheme of Investigation (CAT, November 2007). 1 Introduction

colchest3-41400_1

2 Summary High House Farm adjoins the southern side of Woodham Road (B1012) in the ecclesiastical parish of Rettendon and the civil parish of Rettendon and Battlesbridge (Battlesbridge is not a parish in its own right). Its conspicuous site overlooks the valley of the River Crouch and the hamlet of Battlesbridge, and lies approximately 750 m south-east of the Norman church of All Saints. The weatherboarded exterior of the farmhouse is highly characteristic of coastal Essex and is of considerable historic significance in this respect. Its proportions and layout, with a Mansard roof, central stair-lobby, gable chimneys and rear service lean-to, is typical of 18th- and 19th-century farmhouses in the region. Its interior, however, was heavily altered in the 1970s and retains few historic features. The timber-framed external walls and internal partitions are largely hidden by plaster and precise historic analysis is therefore hampered, but the majority of the present building appears to date only from the early 19th century. The northern half of the structure (excluding its roof and lean-to) survives from an older house on the site and appears to date from the late 17th or early 18th century; its walls consist of re-used 16th-century timbers but incorporate primary bracing and cannot therefore pre-date the mid 17th century. More information may well be revealed during any forthcoming remedial work. The farmyard to the west of the house contains a variety of mid 20th-century block-work buildings of no historic significance, but includes two timber-framed structures of the mid 19th century. A redundant cattle yard is formed by an open-sided shelter shed of 5 bays to the west and another of 3 bays to the east. The 5-bay structure was originally divided by a lateral partition into compartments of two and three bays respectively, and the 3-bay structure appears to have been open to all sides in the manner of a cart-lodge. Both buildings underwent partial conversion for domestic purposes in the 1970s or 1980s and are of limited historic value in

consequence. The roadside barn which forms the northern side of the yard is a mid- 20th-century brick replacement of an earlier barn shown on 19th-century maps. A brick shed of c 1920 to the south appears to have been designed as a workshop with exceptionally large windows flanking a central entrance but has since been heavily mutilated and is, once again, of limited historic value as a result. A complex of mid 20th-century animal sheds to the south of the cattle yard may incorporate elements of an earlier building on the site but any remains have been altered beyond recognition. 3 Documentary and cartographic survey

colchest3-41400_1

Summary sheet Site address: High House Farm, Woodham Road, Battlesbridge, Chelmsford, Essex Parish: Rettendon District: Chelmsford NGR: TQ 776 955 Site code: Chelmsford Museum accession code - 2008.34 HEM site code - REHH07 Type of work: Building recording Site director/group: Colchester Archaeological Trust

colchest3-41400_1

Summary of fieldwork results: The weatherboarded exterior of the farmhouse at High House Farm is highly characteristic of coastal Essex and is of considerable historic significance in this respect. Its proportions and layout, with a Mansard roof, central stair-passage, gable chimneys and rear service lean-to is typical of 18th- and early 19th-century farmhouses in the region. Its interior, however, was heavily altered in the 1970s and retains few historic features. The timber-framed external walls and internal partitions are largely hidden by plaster and precise historic analysis is therefore hampered, but the majority of the present building appears to date only from the early 19th century. The northern half of the structure (excluding its roof and lean-to) survives from an older house on the site and appears to date from the late 17th or early 18th century; its walls consist of re-used 16th-century timbers but incorporate primary bracing and cannot therefore pre-date the mid 17th century. More information may well be revealed during any forthcoming remedial work. The farmyard to the west of the house contains a variety of mid 20th-century block-work buildings of no historic significance, but includes two timber-framed structures of the mid 19th century. A redundant cattle yard is formed by an open-sided shelter shed of 5 bays to the west and another of 3 bays to the east. The 5- bay structure was originally divided by a lateral partition into compartments of two and three bays respectively, and the 3-bay structure appears to have been open to all sides in the manner of a cart lodge or milking shelter. Both buildings underwent partial conversion for domestic purposes in the 1970s or 1980s (ostensibly) and are of limited historic value in consequence. The roadside barn which forms the northern side of the yard is a mid 20th-century brick replacement of an earlier barn shown on 19th-century maps. A brick shed of c 1920 to the south appears to have been designed as a machine shed or workshop with exceptionally large windows flanking a central entrance, but the building has been heavily mutilated and is, once again, of limited historic value as a result. A detached building to the south of the cattle yard, which may have been a stable, is shown on early 20th-century maps but has been rebuilt or altered beyond recognition. Previous summaries/reports: None Keywords: post-medieval, farmhouse, building recording Significance: neg Author of summary: Leigh Alston

colchest3-8833

1 Summary 1 2 Introduction

colchest3-8833

1 Summary A watching brief on drainage works and depth-limited soil-stripping within a large compost-

production site at Birch airfield resulted in the discovery of linear features and pits dating from the Late Iron Age/early Roman period onward. The observations were too fragmentary to yield an integrated picture of the earlier activity, but the evidence includes ditches and gullies belonging to field systems, possibly with associated structures. The nature and distribution of finds suggest that a focus of Roman occupation lies within or in the immediate vicinity of the north-western region of the airfield. 2
Introduction

colchest3-8833

Summary description Period F1 ditch, continuation of F12 (Late Iron Age?) - Roman F2 ditch (Late Iron Age?) - Roman F3 pit and ditch: group number covering F37, F38 Roman

colchest3-8833

Summary A total of 1.819kg of faunal remains, comprising of 161 pieces, was recovered from the site. Six species were identified, including deer. A small breed of dog, probably a lap-dog, was also recovered from a Roman ditch fill. Methodology

colchest3-8833

Summary sheet Site name/address: Birch airfield compost site, Birch, Colchester, Essex Parish: Birch District: Colchester NGR: TL 911 198 Site code: HEM site code: BICS05 - museum accession code: 2005.512005.51 Type of work: Excavation and watching brief Site director/group: Colchester Archaeological Trust

compassa1-11714

5 Summary of the findings and conclusion 17 Appendices

compassa1-12270

Summary The evaluation did not reveal any significant remains. Apart from a couple of residual medieval sherds the earliest features were two large pits, dating between 1600-1750 and possibly dug for gravel extraction. Most evidence related to residential development between the later 18th and early 19th centuries, and it is likely that before this the site was open. There was no evidence for the tin-glaze pottery manufacture that is recorded on the adjacent Norfolk House site from the 1680s. The evaluation generally produced small assemblages of domestic pottery, plus a few sherds probably deriving from the nearby 18th century sugar refinery. Cellars within the former terrace houses on the southern part of the site had removed deposits to a depth of over 2m, exposing natural River Terrace gravels. 39 Bibliography

compassa1-13156

Summary Observations during topsoil stripping adjacent to North Drive and c 190m of pipe trench excavation within Kelsey Park did not reveal any significant remains. The trench works exposed a fairly consistent sequence of topsoil and subsoil over weathered natural, truncated by 20th century activity to the east. The natural was a light brown sand/silt mix that became more clayey with depth, identified by the Geological Survey as part of the Harwich Formation. The reworked soil horizons produced occasional fragments of ceramic building material and a few modern potsherds, plus one of probable pre-1700

whiteware. Within the compound area metal detecting recovered several artefacts, the earliest a musket ball and a ?George I halfpenny. Historically it is likely that both areas of investigation formed open land, perhaps only utilised for pasture or meadow. 16 References

compassa1-13824

Summary Excavation revealed substantial deposits of made ground associated with development of the site c 1970, plus some evidence for previous 20th century activity. Two lines of brick foundation related to a large glasshouse that was constructed on the Addington Palace estate c 1810-30. Map evidence indicates that this building was over 21m in length and 6m wide, with an adjoining structure to the north that may have contained boilers. The excavated remains related to both areas, and included brick arches c 1.5m wide that are probably associated with heating of the glasshouse. There were no earlier finds, and the natural ground surface was not exposed. References

compassa1-5505

3 Summary and conclusion 2 Figures

cotswold2-24193_1

SUMMARY.....	3
INTRODUCTION	4

cotswold2-24193_1

SUMMARY Site Name: Land to the east of Ickleton Road Location: Duxford, Cambridgeshire NGR: TL 4850 4530 Type: Evaluation Date: 25 September to 4 October 2006 Location of Archive: To be deposited with Cambridgeshire Museum Service Site Code: DUX 06 HER Event no.: ECB 2492 An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in September and October at the request of ERM on behalf of Hexcel Composites Ltd on land to the east of Ickleton Road, Duxford, Cambridgeshire. Seventeen trenches and 12 test pits were excavated across the development area. Machine excavated sondages through natural 'pond' features in trenches 6, 14, and 15 did not reveal evidence for use in the prehistoric period in the form of flint tools or debitage flakes, although small abraded sherds of Bronze Age pottery found in the topsoil above one of these features may suggest that they were utilised in some form. Further evidence for prehistoric use of the site is almost entirely confined to stray finds in ploughsoil contexts across the proposed development area, although only a single worked flint was found during hand excavation of the test pits. A single isolated feature, that of a Saxon pit (fully excavated during the evaluation) was uncovered during the course of the fieldwork. The presence of one pit allows little interpretation; suffice to acknowledge the area was at least utilised during this period, probably agriculturally rather than as a focus for settlement. The Scheduled Roman site to the south of the site was situated on a gravel terrace, and this geological boundary may also reflect the boundary of the settlement activity during this, and other periods. 3 Project Hook, Duxford, Cambridgeshire: Archaeological Evaluation, © Cotswold Archaeology

1. INTRODUCTION

cotswold2-29270_1

SUMMARY.....	3
INTRODUCTION	5

cotswold2-29270_1

SUMMARY Site Name: Angelinos Pumping Station to Ardley Reservoir Location: Oxfordshire NGR: SP 501205 to SP 548249 Type: Evaluation, Excavation and Watching Brief Date: 2004-2005 Location of Archive: To be deposited with Oxfordshire Museum Service Accession no. OXCMS 2004/149 Site Code: APS 04/05 A programme of archaeological work was undertaken in advance of the construction of the northern section of the Angelinos Pumping Station to Ardley Reservoir Mains Pipeline Reinforcement, from Kirtlington to the Ardley Reservoir, Oxfordshire and to the M40 to the east. The work was commissioned by Thames Water Utilities Ltd and undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology (CA). The programme of work comprised a fieldwalking survey (CA 2004) and field evaluation along the pipeline route, followed by the excavation of two areas (Areas 5 and 6) and a watching brief carried out during mechanical excavation of the pipe trench. Features associated with settlement/enclosures and dated to the Mid to Late Iron Age to 1st century AD were uncovered. Area 5 contained a number of circular, steep-sided, flat-bottomed pits interpreted as storage pits, which had been re-used for the disposal of domestic waste. These were located close to a ditch and two subcircular enclosure ditches. The enclosures were only partially uncovered within the pipeline route. Two neonate burials were excavated within Area 5, one within a pit, the other within one of the enclosure ditches. Area 6 also contained a number of storage pits, some of them with human bone placed within them. A large ditch defined the limits of the pits, and was cut into the bedrock. All the features were dated by quantities of similarly dated Iron Age pottery. The subsequent watching brief recorded the remains of the Iron Age 'Aves Ditch', a probable tribal territory marker, evidence for which survived beneath the road (B4030) between Areas 5 and 6, and as an earthwork alongside the excavation areas. This document presents a quantification and assessment of the evidence recovered from the excavation. It considers the evidence collectively in its local, regional and national context, 3 Angelinos to Ardley Pipeline: Post-Excavation Assessment and Updated Project Design, © Cotswold Archaeology and presents an updated project design for a programme of post-excavation analysis to bring the results to appropriate publication. 4 Angelinos to Ardley Pipeline: Post-Excavation Assessment and Updated Project Design, © Cotswold Archaeology 1. INTRODUCTION

cotswold2-29270_1

Summary for publication 0.5 day (EO) Table 3: Hand collected animal bone recovered from Areas 5 and 6, Period 1 by Phase group and context Area Phase context Group Spot- date no of frags/ pcs no of bones weight Number of bones id mandibles epiphyses species/part state age 5 1 5104 Pit Group 1 MLIA 1 1 1 0 SSZ(LB) WE 5 1 5014 Pit Group 1 MLIA 11 10 13 1 O/C(MTP) SSZ(LB) WE RT MB 5 1 5015 Pit Group 1 IA+ 3 1 17 1 1 O/C(H,UL) WE RT MB A I 5 2 5018 Ditch A1 LIA-C1ST 61 38 385 7 3 1 E(H) B(H,V) O/C(H,P) CSZ(UL,LB) SSZ(LB) CHSZ(LB) WE TR MB A 5 2 5025 Ditch A1 IA 61 35 443 3 1 3 E(LL) B(H,P) CSZ(LB) WE RT MB A 5 2 5027 Ditch A1 LIA-C1ST 50 39 271 11 2 3 B(H,V,P) O/C(H,UL,LL) S(H) CSZ(UL,LB) SSZ(LB) WE RT MB GN A, J 5 2 5079 Ditch A1 MLIA+ 9 9 20 1 B(H) SSZ(LB) WE RT MB A 5 2 5081 Ditch A1 MLIA 1 1 2 0 SSZ(LB) WE RT 5 2 5082 Ditch A1 LIA-C1ST 42 41 73 2 B(LL) CSZ(R,F) SSZ(LB) WE RT MB A 5 2 5100 Ditch A1 3 2 7 0 CSZ(LB) SSZ(R) WE RT 5 2 5106 Ditch A1 4 3 17 0 CSZ(LB) WE TR MB A 5 2 5107 Ditch A1 MLIA 4 3 24 2 1 E(H) O/C(LL) CSZ(R) WE RT MB A 5 2 5089 Ditch A1 MLIA 3 1 20 1 S(H) WE A 5 2 5109 Ditch A1 C1ST 4 4 79 3 B(H,UL) O/C(LL) UNID(F) WE RT MB BT A 5 3 5006 Pit Group 2 MLIA 30 27 106 5 1 B(H) O/C(H) CSZ(LB) SSZ(LB,R) UNID(F) WE RT ,B A 5 3 5007 Pit Group 2 10 8 46 2 1 B(H) S(LL) CSZ(LL,LB) UNID(F) WE RT MB BT A 5 3 5012 Pit Group 2 IA 18 14 61 2 1 1 B(UL) O/C(H) CSZ(LB) SSZ(LB) WE RT BN A 5 3 5013 Pit Group 2 16 11 342 3 2 B(H,V,UL) SSZ(LL,MTP,LB) UNID(F) WE MB BN BT A 5 3 5051 Pit Group 2 LIA 47 40 154 7 B(H,LL) O/C(H) S(H) CSZ(UL,LB) SSZ(LB) WE, RT MB BT BN A 5 3 5052 Pit Group 2 MLIA 145 143 815 11 3 B(H,UL,MTP) O/C(UL) S(H) CSZ(V,R,LL,LB) SSZ(LB,R) WE BT RT MB GN A SA 5 3 5053 Pit Group 2 MILA 54 44 58.5 1 3 B(H,HC) CSZ(LB) SSZ(LB,R) CTSZ(R) WE RT BT BN MB A 5 3 5055 Pit Group 2 MIA 30 26 118 4 1 O/C(H,LL) CSZ(LB,R) SSZ(LB) WE RT BN BT A 5 3 5056 Pit Group 2 MLIA 6 2 28 1 1 O/C(H) CSZ LB) MB A Area Phase context Group Spot-date no of frags/ pcs no of bones weight Number of bones id mandibles epiphyses species/part state age 5 3 5037 Ditch A2 1 1 24 1 B(V) GN A 5 3 5039 Ditch A2

MLIA 2 2 39 0 CSZ(LL,R) RT BT GN A 5 3 5042 Ditch A2 MLIA 8 8 7 0 SSZ(LB,R) WE TR BT 5 3 5049 Ditch A2 MLIA 12 7 53 0 CSZ(LL) O/C(LL) UNID(F) WE RT BT MB BN A 5 3 5092 Ditch A2 2 1 14 0 SSZ(LB) MB WE RT A 5 3 5094 Ditch A2 13 12 208 3 1 B(UL) O/C(H) CSZ(FB) SSZ(LB) BN WE RT GN A 5 3 5095 Ditch A2 MLIA 3 2 44 0 1 CSZ(UL,LB) WE RT BT MB A 5 3 5098 Ditch A2 MLIA 13 12 504 5 2 E(H) O/C(H,LL) CSZ(LB) SSZ(LB) WE RT MB A 5 3 5111 Ditch A2 MLIA-C1ST 50 4 270 4 1 1 E(UL) B(H,LL) O/C(LL) WE RT MB A 5 3 5112 Ditch A2 17 17 108 3 B(H) CSZ(LB) UNID(F) BT MB WE A 5 3 5114 Ditch A2 C1ST 39 39 84 3 1 E(UL) B(H,HC) O/C(LB) CSZ(LB) SSZ(LB) WE RT MB A, I 5 3 5061 Ditch B1 MLIA- C1ST 15 6 103 4 1 2 B(UL) O/C(H,UL,P) SSZ(LB,V) WE RT MB A 5 3 5067 Ditch B1 MLIA 3 3 19 1 O/C(H) CSZ(LB) WE MB A 5 3 5069 Ditch B1 MLIA 2 2 3 0 SSZ(LB) WE RT 5 3 5070 Ditch B1 MLIA 17 9 63 5 1 5 D(H) S(LL,V) O/C(H) SSZ(LB) CTSZ(R) WE RT BT A, I/J 5 3 5070 Ditch B1 MLIA 2 1 70 1 B(UL) WE RT BT MB A 5 3 5070 Ditch B1 MLIA 1 1 54 1 B(UL) RT BT MB SA 5 3 5070 Ditch B1 MLIA 20 11 187 7 1 5 D(H) B (UL) S(LL,V) O/C(H) SSZ(LB) CTSZ(R) RT BT MB PA WE A I 5 3 5073 Ditch B2 3 1 68 1 1 E(LL) WE RT BT? MB A 5 3 5076 Ditch B2 MLIA 32 32 43 0 CSZ(LB) WE RT MB Area Phase context Group Spot-date no of frags/ pcs no of bones weight Number of bones id mandibles epiphyses species/part state age 6 1 6013 Pit Group 3 MLIA 14 13 90 2 B(H,LL) CSZ(LB) WE RT MB A 6 1 6018 Pit Group 3 MLIA 48 46 39 7 2 B(H) O/C(UL,LL,MTP) CSZ(LB,R) SSZ(LB,R) CTSZ(R) UNID(LB) WE RT GN A 6 1 6020 Pit Group 3 1 1 0.5 1 O/C(HYD) 6 1 6003 Pit Group 4 MLIA 49 45 160 14 1 2 B(H,HC,P) O/C(H,P) S(MTP) CSZ(V,R,LB) SSZ(LB) WE RT BN BT A, J 6 1 6004 Pit Group 4 MLIA 12 8 44 3 1 1 B(HC) O/C(H,UL) SSZ(LL,LB) WE TR MB A 6 1 6022 Pit Group 4 MLIA 1 1 9 1 CSZ(LB) WE A 6 1 6029 Pit Group 4 MLIA 42 42 67 6 1 B(LL) O/C(H,LL) S(MTP) CSZ(LB) SSZ(UL, LB,R) WE RT GN BT A 6 1 6032 Pit Group 4 MLIA 18 18 25 3 1 O/C(H,UL) CSZ(LB,R) SSZ(UL,LL,LB,R) WE RT MB BT A, I 6 1 6041 Ditch C1 C1ST 2 2 126 1 1 E(LL) CSZ(LL) WE RT MB A 6 1 6042 Ditch C1 MLIA 31 31 82 8 B(H) O/C(H,V) CSZ(LB) SSZ(LL,LB,R) WE RT MB A

Table 4: Sieved animal bone recovered from Areas 5 and 6 by phase group and context Area Phase context Group Spot-date sample no of frags/ pcs no of bones weight Number of bones id species/part state age 5 1 5102 Pit Group 1 MLIA 504 25 25 2.5 SSZ(LB) ROD(H) UNID(F) WE RT 5 3 5055 Pit Group 2 MIA 501 85 85 5.5 SSZ(LB) UNIB(LB) UNID(F) BN 5 3 5056 Pit Group 2 MLIA 502 1 1 0.25 UNID(F) BN 5 3 5056 Pit Group 2 MLIA 502 11 11 1 SSZ(LB) WE 5 3 5056 Pit Group 2 MLIA 502 12 12 0.25 UNID(F) 5 3 5007 Pit Group 2 503 187 186 17 1 O/C(H) CSZ(R) SSZ(LB) FR(V,UL,LL) SM(LB,V) UNID(F) MB BN WE A 6 1 6003 Pit group 4 MLIA 1 237 237 5 6 B(UL,LL,P) O/C(H) VSP(H) ROD(H) SM(V) FR(LL) CSZ(LB,R) SSZ(H,LB,R) UNID(F) BT WE RT BN MB A J 6 1 6041 Ditch C1 MLIA 2 101 101 35.5 5 FR(UL,LL) SM(F) CSZ(LB) SSZ(UL,LL,LB,R,V) UNID(F) WE BT BN A

Key to codes used in tables Species; E = Equus caballus (Horse), B = Bos taurus (cow), C = Capra hircus, O = Ovis aries (sheep) (goat) O/C Ovis/Capra (sheep/goat), S = Sus scrofa (pig), D = Canis familiaris (dog), VSP = vole species, FR Ñ, Ñ Rana temporaria (frog), ROD = rodent, CSZ = cow-sized, SSZ = sheep-sized, CTSZ = cat-sized, SM small mammal (mouse-sized), CHSZ = chicken-sized UNID = unidentified Parts; H = head, HC = horncore, HYD = hyoid, V = vertebra, R = rib, UL = upper limb, LL = lower limb, MTP metapodial, P = phalange, FB = flat bone, LB = long bone, F = fragment. Ageing data; epiphyses = simple count, mandibles = simple count State; WE = weathered, BT = butchery marks, BN = burnt, GN = gnawed, RT = root etching, MB = modern break, PA = pathology. Age; F/N = foetal/neonatal, I = infant, J = juvenile, SA = sub- adult, A = adult, O = old adult. Angelinos Pumping Station to Ardley Mains Reinforcement: Post-Excavation Assessment and Updated Project Design Â© Cotswold Archaeology APPENDIX 8: CHARRED PLANT MATERIAL BY S. WARMAN AND ELIZABETH PEARSON Processing Methods

cotswold2-29270_1

Summary for Publication EO (1hour) 40 Angelinos Pumping Station to Ardley Mains Reinforcement: Post-Excavation Assessment and Updated Project Design 41 Â© Cotswold Archaeology APPENDIX 9: CHARCOAL BY ROWENA GALE Introduction

cotswold2-33423_1

SUMMARY.....	3 1.
INTRODUCTION	4

cotswold2-33423_1

Summary Site Name: Land adjacent to Orchard House Location: Upper Up, South Cerney, Gloucestershire NGR: SU 04350 9692 Type: Programme of Archaeological Recording Date: 27 May-16 June 2003, 30 September-4 October 2004 Planning Reference: CT8163/J K Location of Archive: To be deposited with Corinium Museum, Cirencester Site Code: OHU 03 A programme of archaeological recording was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology during groundworks associated with the construction of a new dwelling, garage, and driveway on land adjacent to Orchard House, Upper Up, South Cerney, Gloucestershire. Medieval activity was represented by six ditches, small pit/posthole alignments and larger pits, probable quarry pits, containing evidence of industrial waste. The presence of a whittle- tang knife may indicate settlement of Saxon origins in the vicinity of the site, probably contemporary with the burials recorded to the south-west at the Royal Oak. The existence of quarry pits and other pits backfilled with domestic rubbish and industrial waste suggests that by the 12th/13th centuries the site certainly lay close to, or on the very periphery of, a settlement. Waste from these pits suggests that some form of ironworking took place close to the periphery of the settlement. The ditches recorded may represent the enclosure boundaries or field system of the settlement, with further fencing or post-built structures represented by pit/posthole alignments. 3 Orchard House, Upper Up, South Cerney, Gloucestershire: Programme of Archaeological Recording Â© Cotswold Archaeology 1.

INTRODUCTION

cotswold2-36194_1

SUMMARY.....	2 1.
INTRODUCTION	3

cotswold2-36194_1

SUMMARY Project Name: Upper Farm Barn Location: Coln Rogers, Gloucestershire NGR: SP 0870 0970 Type: Watching Brief Date: 17 April 2007 Planning Reference: 06/00868/FUL Location of Archive: To be deposited with Corinium Museum Site Code: UFB 07 An archaeological watching brief was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology during groundworks associated with the development of existing agricultural buildings to residential dwellings at Upper Farm Barn, Coln Rogers, Gloucestershire. No features or deposits of archaeological interest were observed during groundworks, and no artefactual material pre-dating the modern period was recovered. 2 Â© Cotswold Archaeology Upper Farm Barn, Coln Rogers, Gloucestershire: Archaeological Watching Brief 1.

INTRODUCTION

cotswold2-36319_1

SUMMARY.....	2 1.
INTRODUCTION	3

cotswold2-36319_1

SUMMARY Project Name: Mildenhall Court Location: 11 Oxford Street, Lambourn, West Berkshire
NGR: SU 3276 7893 Type: Evaluation Date: 07 January 2008 Planning Reference: 07/02442/FULD
Location of Archive: To be deposited with Newbury Museum Site Code: MCL 08 An archaeological
evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in January 2008 at the request of Hannick Homes at
Mildenhall Court, 11 Oxford Street, Lambourn, West Berkshire. One trench was excavated, no
archaeological deposits, features, or structures pre-dating the modern period were observed. 2 ©
Cotswold Archaeology Mildenhall Court, 11 Oxford Road, Lambourn, West Berks: Archaeological
Evaluation 1. INTRODUCTION

cotswold2-36872_1

SUMMARY.....2 1.
INTRODUCTION3

cotswold2-36872_1

SUMMARY Project Name: Land off Church Street Location: King's Stanley, Stroud, Gloucestershire
NGR: SO 8105 0362 Type: Evaluation Date: 7-9 January 2007 Location of Archive: The Museum in the
Park, Stroud, Gloucestershire Site Code: CSK 07 An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by
Cotswold Archaeology in January 2008 at the request of Colburn Homes Limited at land off Church
Street, King's Stanley, Stroud, Gloucestershire. Five trenches were excavated. Three ditches dating to the
medieval period were identified, together with one undated ditch. One modern ditch and two modern
service trenches were also identified. 2 © Cotswold Archaeology Land off Church Street, King's
Stanley, Stroud, Gloucestershire: Archaeological Evaluation 1. INTRODUCTION

cotswold2-37134_1

SUMMARY.....2 1.
INTRODUCTION3

cotswold2-37134_1

SUMMARY Site Name: Land to the West of A38 Location: Filton, South Gloucestershire NGR: ST 6025
7963 Type: Evaluation Date: 15-17 February 2006 Location of Archive: Bristol Museum and Art Gallery
Site Code: AIR 06 An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in February
2006 at the request of Airbus on land to the west of the A38, Filton, South Gloucestershire. Six trenches
were excavated within the proposed development area. Although no significant archaeological features
were identified, the presence of an alluvial deposit and of modern archaeological features indicates that
the original ground level is preserved along the north-eastern, south-eastern and southern edges of the
site. Within these areas the archaeological potential identified in the Environmental Statement for the site,
primarily for the presence of features associated with the medieval settlement of Filton, remains. 2 Land
to the West of A38, Filton, South Gloucestershire: Archaeological Evaluation © Cotswold Archaeology
1. INTRODUCTION

cotswold2-37140_1

SUMMARY.....	3 1.
INTRODUCTION	4

cotswold2-37140_1

SUMMARY Site Name: Buildings 200B and 210, Airbus Technology Park Location: Filton, South Gloucestershire NGR: ST 6012 7973 ST 5983 7994 Type: Evaluation Date: 10 April-24 May 2006 Location of Archive: Bristol City Museum and Art Gallery Site Code: AIR 06 An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in April-May 2006 at the request of Airbus on land at the sites of the proposed Buildings 200B and 210, at the Airbus Technology Park, Filton, South Gloucestershire. Thirteen trenches of various dimensions were excavated within the footprints of the proposed buildings. The evaluation has characterised the archaeological potential of the study area, and has indicated that made ground resulting from the demolition of earlier industrial buildings, some associated with the construction of aircraft during WWII, survives at a depth of 0.2m below the modern ground surface. Modern demolition deposits were observed directly overlying the natural substrate and the absence of any earlier ground surfaces suggests that the area had previously been truncated, in some cases to a considerable depth. The only structures to survive consisted of a series of brick walls forming narrow chambers and a concrete slab floor revealed in trench 4. These probably represent basements or machine inspection/maintenance pits associated with a former industrial building which stood on the site. 3 Buildings 200B and 210, Airbus Technology Park, Filton, South Gloucestershire: Archaeological Evaluation Â© Cotswold Archaeology 1. INTRODUCTION

cotswold2-38301_1

SUMMARY.....	2 1.
INTRODUCTION	3

cotswold2-38301_1

SUMMARY Project Name: Hailes Abbey Cottage Location: Stanway, Gloucestershire NGR: SP 0510 3012 Type: Evaluation Date: 12-13 December 2007 Planning Reference: 07/01563/LBC SMC: HSD 9/2/9726 Location of Archive: To be deposited with The National Trust Site Code: HAC 07 An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in December 2007 at the request of the National Trust at Hailes Abbey Cottage, Stanway, Gloucestershire. Two trenches were excavated. Possible demolition layers were revealed in both trenches, which may be related to a former building on the site, shown on a map of 1587. Sealing this layer in one of the trenches was a buried soil or palaeosol representing a former land surface, suggesting that the site was open for an extended period of time after the deposition of the demolition debris. Above this were deposits associated with the construction and use of Hailes Abbey Cottage. 2 Â© Cotswold Archaeology Hailes Abbey Cottage, Stanway, Gloucestershire: Archaeological Evaluation 1. INTRODUCTION

cotswold2-38750_1

SUMMARY.....	2 1.
INTRODUCTION	3

cotswold2-38750_1

SUMMARY Project Name: Tithe Barn Location: Southam Lane, Southam, Gloucestershire NGR: SO 9697 2558 Type: Evaluation Date: 21-22 February 2008 Location of Archive: Cheltenham Art Gallery and Museum Site Code: SBS 08 An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in February 2008 2007 at the Tithe Barn, Southam Lane, Southam, Gloucestershire at the request of GL50 Properties Ltd. Three trenches were excavated. The evaluation identified undated limestone and crushed brick surfaces within the application area. Artefactual material retrieved from trench 2 would suggest that a pond depicted on 19th-century cartographic records was infilled in the later 20th century. 2
© Cotswold Archaeology Tithe Barn, Southam Lane, Southam, Glos: Archaeological Evaluation 1.
INTRODUCTION

cotswold2-39297_1

SUMMARY.....4 1.
INTRODUCTION5

cotswold2-39297_1

SUMMARY Project Name: 9 St Peter's Road Location: Cirencester, Gloucestershire NGR: SP 02235 01655 Type: Evaluation Date: 20th December 2007 SMC: HSD 9/2/9795 Location of Archive: Corinium Museum Site Code: PET 07 An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in December 2007 at the request of Classic Windows and Conservatories Limited on behalf of Mrs Wheeler at 9 St Peter's Road, Cirencester, Gloucestershire. A single test pit was excavated. Probable Roman demolition debris was encountered at a depth of 0.67m below the modern ground surface (108.8m AOD). This debris was sealed by 'dark earth' and redeposited mortar. 4 1. INTRODUCTION

cotswold2-40028_1

SUMMARY.....2 1.
INTRODUCTION3

cotswold2-40028_1

SUMMARY Project Name: Lightmoor Village, Stocking Park Way, Infrastructure Works Location: Telford, Shropshire NGR: SJ 6740 0620 Type: Watching Brief Date: 10 April 2006 Planning Reference: W2002/0392 (Condition 23) Location of Archive: To be deposited with Shropshire Museum Service Site Code: LUV 06 An archaeological watching brief was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology during groundworks associated with construction of an access road for a new residential development at Lightmoor Village, Telford, Shropshire. No features or deposits of archaeological interest were observed during groundworks, and no artefactual material pre-dating the modern period was recovered. 2 © Cotswold Archaeology Lightmoor Village, Stocking Park Way, Infrastructure Works: Archaeological Watching Brief 1. INTRODUCTION

cotswold2-40469_1

SUMMARY.....2 1.
INTRODUCTION3

cotswold2-40469_1

SUMMARY Project Name: Land at Shooters Bottom Location: Chewton Mendip, Somerset NGR: ST 5940 5065 Type: Watching Brief Date: 5 and 9 November 2007 Planning ref: APP/Q3305/A/05/1181087 Location of Archive: To be deposited with Somerset County Museum Accession Number: TTNCM 203/2007 Site Code: BUM 07 An archaeological watching brief was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology during groundworks associated with the construction of a wind turbine, platform and access road on land at Shooters Bottom, Chewton Mendip, Somerset. No features or deposits of archaeological interest were observed during groundworks, and no artefactual material was recovered. 2 Â© Cotswold Archaeology Land at Shooters Bottom, Chewton Mendip, Somerset: Archaeological Watching Brief 1. INTRODUCTION

cotswold2-40482_1

SUMMARY.....2 1.
INTRODUCTION3

cotswold2-40482_1

SUMMARY Project Name: The Willows Location: Lincoln Green Lane, Tewkesbury, Gloucestershire NGR: SO 89016 31407 Type: Evaluation Date: 27 February 2008 Location of Archive: To be deposited with Cheltenham Museum and Art Gallery Site Code: WIL 08 An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in February 2008 at the request of S F Planning Limited on behalf of Mr Davies at The Willows, Lincoln Green Lane, Tewkesbury, Gloucestershire. Two trenches were excavated. No archaeological features or artefacts were encountered within the trenches. Natural clay, overlain by subsoil, was noted in both trenches. 2 Â© Cotswold Archaeology The Willows, Lincoln Green Lane, Tewkesbury, Gloucestershire: Archaeological Evaluation 1. INTRODUCTION

cotswold2-41127_1

SUMMARY.....2 1.
INTRODUCTION3

cotswold2-41127_1

SUMMARY Project Name: Old Green Farm Location: Alveston, South Gloucestershire NGR: ST 6494 8431 Type: Evaluation Date: 25-27 March 2008 Location of Archive: To be deposited with Bristol's Museums, Galleries and Archives Accession Number: BRSMG 2008/22 Site Code: OGF 08 An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in March 2008 at the request of Ecotricity on land at Old Green Farm, Alveston, South Gloucestershire. Three trenches were excavated. No archaeological features or artefacts were encountered within the trenches. Natural clay was noted in all three trenches. 2 Â© Cotswold Archaeology Old Green Farm, Alveston, South Gloucestershire: Archaeological Evaluation 1. INTRODUCTION

essexcou1-10093

SUMMARY Archaeological excavation and monitoring in advance of the construction of a compound and cable trench for a telecommunications installation at Tye Green, Essex, has uncovered a 19th/20th-

century field ditch, and an undatable ditch and post-hole. The investigation has encountered no evidence for the Roman farmstead or villa, which is postulated to lie close to the development site. 1
Telecommunications installation, Tye Green, Essex Archaeological excavation and monitoring Report prepared for Gridcom (UK) Limited 1.0 INTRODUCTION

essexcou1-10460

SUMMARY Client: Essex Police FAU Project No.: 1518 NGR: TL 6367 2072 Planning Application No.:UTT/0669/04 Site Code: GDSF 05 Date of Fieldwork: 25th to 26th August 2005 An archaeological evaluation was carried out by ECC FAU on behalf of Essex Police on the site of a proposed new police station at Smiths Farm, on the south-eastern outskirts of Great Dunmow, Essex. The site was formerly rough pasture. The Chelmsford Road, which is thought to be the line of a Roman road, runs immediately to the east of the site. Five 30m x 2m trenches were excavated within the footprint of the proposed building and the area of associated carpark. Only one archaeological feature was revealed, a ditch containing prehistoric pottery dating to the Late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age along with burnt flints and flint flakes. No other archaeological features were identified, although a number of prehistoric pottery sherds and flint flakes were discovered on the surface of the natural geology. Although the results of the evaluation do not suggest intensive landscape use during the Late Bronze/ Early Iron Ages it is clear from this and other nearby investigations that a focus for the low level activity seen may well lie in the general vicinity. The absence of Roman or medieval remains indicates that this site was well outside the settlements of these periods. The low quantity and quality of the remains encountered on the site suggests that there is only a minor archaeological implication for the location of the proposed police station here. 1
New Police Station, Smiths Farm, Great Dunmow Archaeological Evaluation Report

essexcou1-10460

SUMMARY OF FIELDWORK RESULTS: An archaeological evaluation was carried out by ECC FAU, on behalf of Essex Police, on the site of a proposed new police station at the southern end of Great Dunmow, Essex. The site was formerly rough pasture and known as Smith Farm. Immediately to the east of the site ran Chelmsford road, which is thought to be the line of a Roman road. Five 30m trenches were excavated within the footprint of the proposed building and carpark. Only one archaeological feature was revealed, a northeast-southwest aligned ditch containing prehistoric pottery, burnt flints and flint flakes. The pottery is undiagnostic but probably dates to the Late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age. No other archaeological features were identified although a number of prehistoric pottery sherds and flint flakes were discovered on the surface of the natural geology. Although the results of the evaluation do not suggest intensive landscape use during the Late Bronze/ Early Iron Ages it is clear from this, and other nearby discoveries, that a focus for the low level activity seen may well lie in the general vicinity. The absence of Roman or Medieval remains indicates that this site was well outside the settlements of these periods. Previous Summaries/Reports: None

essexcou1-10464_1

SUMMARY Client: RPS Planning on behalf of Countryside Properties Plc FAU Project No.: 1478 NGR: TL5730 2140 Planning Application No.: UTT/0816/00/OP Site Code: TAPG05 Date of Fieldwork: 20/06/05 - 05/08/05 An archaeological excavation comprising of six areas, over c.9.9 hectares, was carried out on the site of the first phase of a proposed housing development at Priors Green, Takeley. This followed on from Stage 1, a 40 trench evaluation undertaken during the winter of 2004. Although two small Neolithic features were present, the earliest period from which coherent remains were identified was the Early to Middle Iron Age. These consisted of at least two fragments of field systems which were identified at opposite sides of the development area. At the western end of the site, a long irregular ditch ran approximately north-south across area and two large intercutting pits were located nearby. Only a

relatively little amount of pottery was recovered that dated to this period. However a quantity of carbonised grains was recovered from soil samples collected from these features. It seems probable that this area was not occupied during this period, but was under agriculture. The Late Iron Age was represented by large boundary ditch with a blocked entrance, which ran approximately east-west across the western part of the site. Although it is likely that these ditches represented a major landscape division with controlled access; no other features of this date were present to suggest why the boundary was there. Only one possible Roman feature was identified, a possible pond or watering hole, and although a few other Roman artefacts collected they were residual in later features. No Saxon features or artefacts were identified on the site. It is clear that, even with the close proximity of Roman Stane Street, this area was not intensively utilised during either the Roman or Saxon periods. The medieval period remains from the site fall into two phases, the early 13th century and the mid to late 13th century. All are concentrated along the line of Jacks Lane which reinforces the perception that this thoroughfare was utilised during the medieval period. The earlier medieval remains comprise of a number of perpendicular gullies which form a right angle, and a relatively deep pit. It is likely that the gullies are associated with small farming plots alongside Jacks Lane. 11 The remains that date from the mid to late 13th century are more substantial than the earlier ones. These consist of four large pits, and part of a substantial post-built structure such as a barn. All these features were surrounded by a possible ditched enclosure. It is likely that these were part of a small farmstead, more of which probably lies to the east, alongside Jacks Lane. The post-medieval landscape is dominated by three ditch alignments, comprising 21 ditches, in the far west of the site, which may represent the remains of horticultural activity. With the possible exception of three parallel ditches running east-west towards the east of the site, the remaining evidence for post-medieval activity related to the sub-division of the land into semi-regular fields. In general the quality of the archaeological remains uncovered is relatively low and the majority of the features are poorly dated. Further work, primarily on wider comparative research for publication is recommended, particularly for the medieval and post-medieval remains. However, such dissemination is not envisaged until all phases of this project have been completed and the results amalgamated and studied as a whole. It is anticipated that an overview of landscape development and use from prehistoric to post- medieval periods will emerge, supplementing the large and important corpus of data that already exists for the Takeley / Stansted area. 22 Priors Green, Takeley Archaeological Excavation Report

essexcou1-10464_1

SUMMARY OF FIELDWORK RESULTS: An archaeological excavation comprising of six areas, over c.9.9 hectares, was carried out on the site of the first phase of a proposed housing development at Priors Green, Takeley. This followed on from Stage 1, a 40 trench evaluation undertaken during the winter of 2004. Neolithic and Iron Age Although two small Neolithic features were present, the earliest period from which coherent remains were identified was the Early to Middle Iron Age. These consisted of at least two fragments of field systems which were identified at opposite sides of the development area, a long irregular ditch which ran approximately north-south across the western end of the site and two large intercutting pits. Only a relatively little amount of pottery was recovered that dated to this period, however a quantity of carbonised grains was recovered from soil samples collected from these features. It seems probable that this area was not occupied during this period, but was under agriculture. The Late Iron Age was represented by large boundary ditch with a blocked entrance, which ran approximately east-west across the western part of the site. Although it is likely that these ditches represented a major landscape division with controlled access; no other features of this date were present to suggest why the boundary was there. Roman and Saxon

essexcou1-10549

SUMMARY.....	1
INTRODUCTION	3

essexcou1-10549

SUMMARY Client: Barratt Eastern Counties NGR: TQ8765 9045 Planning Application No: ROC/0947/03 Site Code: RF16 Project No: 1461 Date of Fieldwork: 5/5/05 - 6/5/05 7/7/05 - 18/7/05 Essex County Council Field Archaeology Unit carried out an archaeological evaluation by trial trenching in an area of proposed development on land north of Market Square, and bounded by West Street, North Street, and the former Rochford Hospital. The specific aim of the work was to determine if Roman remains extend to the south of the former hospital; to establish evidence for medieval occupation to the north of the Market Place; and to examine the impact of the proposed development on the archaeological resource. No Roman remains were encountered within the twelve evaluation trenches. Most significantly, a medieval probable quarry pit, and associated levelling layers over it, was identified in the south of the development area. A small amount of residual medieval pottery was also recovered from features and deposits of later date. No other significant archaeological features were identified pre-dating the post-medieval period. It is apparent that the northern half of the site had been truncated by modern activity associated with the construction of Rochford Hospital. The southern part did not appear to have been truncated, and is likely to have been used for cultivation rather than occupation in the medieval and later periods. The incidence of generally late post-medieval intrusive remains such as tree boles, rubbish pits, quarries, animal burials and probable cultivation trenches are interpreted as constituting activities within the rear garden plots of houses on the North and West Street frontages, and are typical of such towns. It is concluded that the proposed development will have a minimal adverse impact on the archaeological resource of this area of Rochford. Land North of Market Square, West Street, and West of North Street, Rochford, Essex Archaeological Evaluation by Trial Trenching Prepared for Barratt Eastern Counties © Essex County Council 2005 2 # West Street Market Square North Street N Mapping reproduced by permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of the controller of HMSO. Crown copyright. Licence no.LA100019602. Fig.1. Site location SITE Essex SITE Southend- on-sea Greater London Rochford Site Rochford Hospital Land North of Market Square, West Street, and West of North Street, Rochford, Essex Archaeological Evaluation by Trial Trenching Prepared for Barratt Eastern Counties - © Essex County Council 2005 3 1 INTRODUCTION

essexcou1-10685

SUMMARY The excavation of an archaeological trial-trench in advance of residential development alongside the Pincey Brook has uncovered a ditch, perpendicular to nearby Stane Street. The primary f of the ditch contained animal bone and a small amount of 1st-century AD Roman pottery, probably all from the same vessel. It is surmised that the ditch is Roman, and that it formed one side of an enclosure or plot alongside Stane Street (the B1256), the Roman road from Braughing to Colchester. No other archaeological features or finds were found. 1 Brookside, The Street, Takeley, Essex Archaeological trenching Report prepared for Ricklin Limited 1.0 INTRODUCTION

essexcou1-11060

SUMMARY..... 1 1
INTRODUCTION3

essexcou1-11060

SUMMARY Client: H Partnerships Ltd NGR: TQ 53738 90874 Planning Application No: London Borough of Havering P0010.05 Site Code: NVE05 Project No: 1494 Date of Fieldwork: 20/7/05 - 22/7/05 Essex County Council Field Archaeology Unit carried out an archaeological evaluation by trial trenching on behalf of H Partnerships Ltd before construction of special needs care accommodation at the

Grange (formerly West Marsh Lodge), Neave Crescent, Harold Hill Romford. The main aim of the evaluation was to identify any further evidence of Roman cremation burials, previously recorded in the general area, or any evidence of settlement or field boundaries related to the Roman London to Colchester road (the A12) that ran 300m to the south-east of the site. The six evaluation trenches identified no significant archaeological remains, and the only features and artefacts recorded were all of recent origin. The area was farmland to the rear of Haroldwood Hall and became built up with housing and factories during the 1950s, and 1960s. Much of the site was disturbed during the construction of the former West Marsh Lodge in the 1970s. The trial trenching results suggest that the proposed development is extremely unlikely to have any impact on archaeological remains. 2 # T1 T2 T3 T4 T5 Essex Greater London SITE Site ROMFORD A12 Reproduced by permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of the controller of HMSO. Crown copyright. Licence no.LA100019602. Fig.1. Site Location Plan N # Harold Hill T6 0 20 40m School Neave Crescent Hatherleigh Way The Grange, Neave Crescent, Harold Hill, Romford Archaeological Evaluation by Trial Trenching Prepared for H Partnerships Ltd Â© Essex County Council 2005 3 1 INTRODUCTION

essexcou1-11088

Summary 1 1.0 Introduction 2

essexcou1-11088

SUMMARY Client: Knights Development Ltd NGR: TL 8466 0694 Planning Application No.: MAL/1320/04 FAU Project No.: 1482 Site Code: MD35 Date of Fieldwork: 17/09/05 to 03/11/05 Archaeological Excavation was carried out on the foundation trenches of new houses to north and south of the existing house at New Tress, Wellington Road, Maldon. The monitoring was carried out by the Essex CC Field Archaeology Unit on behalf of Knight Developments LTD as part of the condition on planning consent. The site is located on the hilltop to the west of Maldon town centre, which previous archaeological work has suggested is the site of an early Iron Age settlement, and a large earthwork interpreted as the Maldon burh, a late Saxon defended enclosure, possibly a re-fortification of an Iron Age hill fort. The monitoring identified pits, ditches and post-holes surviving in the south-eastern corner of the footprint of the southern house (Area B, Plot 3), but no artefacts were recovered to date them. A possible ditch was identified in the footprint of the northern housing block (Area A, Plots 1 and 2), but this area was extensively truncated by modern disturbances. However, the survival of archaeological features in Area B/ Plot 3 suggests that features might survive over other parts of the site that have not been disturbed by modern buildings or landscaping. Due to the lack of dating evidence the significance of the recorded features is uncertain. They could be related to the earthwork enclosure of the postulated Iron Age hill-fort and/ or late Saxon burh, but could equally represent evidence of the Iron Age settlement that preceded it. 1 New Trees, Wellington Road, Maldon Archaeological Monitoring and Recording

essexcou1-11088

SUMMARY OF FIELDWORK RESULTS: Essex County Council Field Archaeological Unit carried out monitoring on ground works on behalf of Knight Developments at Wellington Road, Maldon, Essex, NGR TL 846 069 (Centred). The work was carried out under an archaeological condition placed on the planning application (MAL/1320/04) because of its location within a potentially sensitive archaeological area. Specific reference was given to the presence of a potential late Saxon burh defined through previous investigations of which remains or associated activity may have been present within the scope of ground works The application was for two new houses either side of the existing structure on the site. Much of the trenching revealed no archaeologically significant material or deposits due to truncation through landscaping and terracing, the SE corner of the development area proved the exception. Present were a collection of stake or post holes dispersed within an area of pitting. In addition a potential ditch was also

present aligned NE-SW. All features remained un-dated, interpretation was speculative based on the known archaeological record. Previous Summaries/Reports: None Author of Summary: Matthew Pocock

essexcou1-11318

Summary 1 1.0 Introduction 2

essexcou1-11318

SUMMARY Client: Salvation Army FAU Project No.: 1420 NGR: TL 536383 Planning Application No.: UTT/0432/04 Site Code: SW46 Date of Fieldwork: 14th - 16th November 2005 The excavation of two trial trenches was undertaken in advance of proposed extensions to the church hall at the rear of United Reform Church, Abbey Lane, Saffron Walden. The evaluation revealed multiple earth-filled grave cuts, the majority of which were present to depths of c.2m below current ground surface levels. Two brick-built vaults were also exposed; one c.0.5m below the surface the other at the base of a deep earth filled cut some c.4m in depth. Roman pottery was retrieved from a ground surface/ cultivation horizon at the base of Trench 1 encountered at a depth of 1.90m below ground surface. This layer sealed apparently sterile alluvial silts. No significant remains denoting activity pre-dating the 18/19th century graves were revealed within the scope of this investigation. The investigation has established that a higher density of post-medieval graves are present than previously thought in the vicinity of the proposed building extensions. In addition, some of these graves are of a significantly greater depth, potentially causing problems for grave clearance. The depth and density of graves signify low potential for survival of archaeological remains despite being deeply buried. 1 United Reform Church / Salvation Army Hall, Abbey Lane, Saffron Walden Archaeological Evaluation

essexcou1-11318

SUMMARY OF FIELDWORK RESULTS: Essex County Council Field Archaeology Unit (ECCFAU) carried out an archaeological evaluation comprising two trial trenches located in the areas to be impacted by proposed development. The two Trenches (1 and 2) were positioned within the footprints of the proposed building extensions to the Salvation Army Hall at the rear of the United Reform Church, Abbey Lane. Trench 1 covered an area of 9.1 sq m and Trench 2, 7.8 sq m The evaluation exposed multiple earth-filled graves of a standard size, around 0.5m wide by 1.83m (6 feet) deep cutting a substantial thickness of made-ground across the site. The majority of the earth-filled graves were present to depths of c.2m below current ground surface levels. Two brick-built vaults were also exposed one 0.5m below the surface the other at the base of a deep earth filled grave some c.4m in depth. The limit of the made-ground was defined within Trench 1 at a depth of 1.9m below the turf level. This sealed a ground surface/ cultivation horizon that contained Roman material which sat above the alluvial silts deposited on the Slade valley slope. No significant features denoting activity pre-dating the graves were revealed within the scope of this investigation, despite close proximity to the Roman, Saxon and Medieval site at Gibson Way The investigation has enlarged upon the results of the monitoring of the earlier ground investigation window sampling establishing that a higher density of post-medieval graves are present than previously thought in the vicinity of the proposed building extensions. In addition, some of these graves are of a significant depth, potentially causing problems for grave clearance. The potential for the survival of archaeological remains within the URC graveyard is judged to be low, given the likely high degree of disturbance of the burial soil horizon by the 18/19th century graves Previous Summaries/Reports: Pocock, M.J. United reform Church/ Salvation Army Hall, Abbey Lane, Saffron Walden , Essex: Archaeological Monitoring and Recording of Ground Investigations, 2005 Author of Summary: Matthew Pocock

essexcou1-11762

SUMMARY Archaeological monitoring was carried out on the excavation of foundation trenches for a church community hall and a related service trench within the churchyard of St Peter's church, Nevenden, which dates from the 13th or 14th century. The monitoring was undertaken by the Essex CC Field Archaeology Unit on behalf of the Nevendon District Church Council in response to a condition on planning consent. The monitoring of the groundworks showed that the building works had only a minimal impact on any archaeological remains present within the churchyard. No human burials were disturbed, although the top of one grave cut was slightly truncated. No disturbed human bones or archaeological artefacts were found in the graveyard soil. 1 St Peter's Church Community Hall, Nevendon, Essex
Archaeological Monitoring Report

essexcou1-11848

SUMMARY An archaeological watching brief was carried out on the site of a new fishpond and filtration pit in the grounds of Great Tomkyns, Tomkyns Lane, Upminster, Essex. The fishpond measured approximately 7.5m by 5m and was excavated to a depth of 1.6m. The adjacent filtration pit measured approximately 2.5m by 3m. Two sherds of medieval (13th-14th century) pottery, a Victorian glass decanter stopper and pieces of a 19th-20th century decorated earthenware plate were recovered unstratified from the topsoil. No archaeological features or deposits were identified. 1.0
INTRODUCTION

essexcou1-11849

SUMMARY An archaeological excavation and watching brief was carried out on the site of a small residential development at 63a Castle Street, Saffron Walden. A large ditch, 6.4m wide, aligned north-east/south-west and cut into the natural chalk bedrock was excavated to a depth of 1.2m, and its bottom was subsequently recorded at a depth of 4.0m during a watching brief on the foundation trenches for the new houses. The ditch is clearly that of the outer bailey of the 12th century castle, within which the medieval town was initially established. This length of ditch remained in use in the 13th and 14th centuries, when it was incorporated within the enlarged circuit of the later town enclosure. The lack of obvious rubbish material within the ditch, and the bands of slippage and erosion down its sides, suggest that it filled up gradually through natural processes, although its final infilling must have been deliberate as it was capped with a compacted layer of chalk. No pottery dating evidence was recovered from the earliest ditch fills, but the pottery from the later fills is dated to the 12th-14th centuries, with the most diagnostic pottery dated to the first half of the 13th century. No later pottery was recovered and the ditch had presumably become completely infilled by the late medieval period. Later features at the north end of the trench, some of which cut the ditch, are undated, while a thick layer of garden soil is post-medieval, but not closely dated. A small brick structure at the north end of the trench and a cellar at its south end are both dated to the 19th/20th centuries. 1 63a Castle Street, Saffron Walden Archaeological Excavation Report

essexcou1-11849

SUMMARY OF FIELDWORK RESULTS: An archaeological excavation and watching brief was carried out by the Essex County Council Field Archaeology Unit on land proposed for residential development at 63a Castle Street, Saffron Walden. A large ditch, 6.4m wide, aligned north-east/south-west and cut into the natural chalk bedrock was excavated to a depth of 1.2m. The full depth was subsequently identified as approximately 4m during the watching brief. The ditch is clearly that of the outer bailey of the 12th century castle. This stretch of ditch is believed to have been re-used in the 13th century as the northern

section of the town enclosure. No post-medieval pottery was recovered from the ditch and the latest medieval pottery was dated to the 14th century. This suggests that the ditch had been completely infilled by the end of the 14th century. The lack of obvious rubbish material within the ditch and the bands of slippage and erosion suggest that this occurred mainly as a natural process rather than deliberate infill. A number of other undated features were excavated at the north end of the trench, most clearly post-dated the infilling of the ditch. A modern (19th/20th century) small brick structure was identified within the northern part of the excavation trench and the natural chalk was truncated by a cellar, of similar date, at the south-end of the trench. Previous Summaries/Reports: - Author of Summary: T. Ennis Date of Summary: September 2005 19 # N Saffron Walden Greater London Essex Saffron Walden Development area St Mary's Church Castle Street Site Fig.1. Site location Reproduced by permission of Ordnance survey on behalf of the controller of HMSO. Crown copyright. Licence no.LA100019602. 20 N No.61 Castle Street Path Development area Projected line of ditch Excavated segment of ditch 0 25m Fig.2. Projected ditch line Reproduced by permission of Ordnance survey on behalf of the controller of HMSO. Crown copyright. Licence no.LA100019602. 21 22 14 18 12 16 4 9 cellar 35 20 19 ÅfÅ° TL 53716 38747 ÅfÅ° TL 53717 38737 Fig.4 Fig.5 6 7 in section 6 in section N 0 2.5m Fig.3 Excavated features S N 19 30 29 28 27 26 34 33 1 22 23 31 24 55.54m Section recorded during watching brief Excavated depth Fig.5. East facing section of ditch 19 0 2m 2m0 Fig.4 West facing section of ditch 19 SN 55.58m 35 20 19 36 21 1 25 24 22 2 3 32 33 23 31 34 26 27 28 29 30 chalk block not excavated 38 39 40 44 41 25 root? 23 Reproduced by permission of Ordnance survey on behalf of the controller of HMSO. Crown copyright. Licence no.LA100019602. N Fig.6. The medieval town enclosure 0 200m Castle Development Area Existing Ditch Projected town enclosure Inner Bailey Outer Bailey Barnards Yard Cinema Maltings Former Rose and Crown

essexcou1-12027

Summary 1 1.0 Introduction 2

essexcou1-12027

SUMMARY Client: Courtmead plc NGR: TL757229 Planning Application No: BTE/219/03 BTE/1491/03 Site Code: BT40 Project No: 1375 Date of Fieldwork: 06/08/04 - 23/02/05 Archaeological monitoring and limited excavation was carried out on the foundation trenches of a new residential development at 95-103, High Street, Braintree. The archaeological work was undertaken by the Essex County Council Field Archaeology Unit on behalf of Courtmead plc as a result of a condition on planning consent. The site fronts onto the north-west side of London Road, originally the Roman road from Braintree to Chelmsford, and incorporates the areas of two previous archaeological investigations, now published: 97-99 High Street (Hickling 2002) and 103-105 High Street (Pearson 2002). These investigations recorded evidence of Late Iron Age, Roman, medieval and post-medieval activity to the rear of buildings along the London Road frontage. The present investigation revealed fragmentary Roman remains within the north-east and south-west parts of the site, in localised areas which had survived truncation from later post-medieval and modern activity. Roman features recorded in the north-east included a rough metallised surface with parts of a possible timber structure, and a large 3rd-4th century pit. In the south-west a further part of a previously excavated large mid-2nd century pit was recorded, along with a few smaller Roman features. Altogether, these features provide further evidence of gravelled surfaces and pits as recorded in the earlier excavations, dating to the 2nd to 4th centuries, and representing yard areas 20m or more back from the frontage onto the former Roman road. Two medieval pits were recorded in the south-west and the north-east areas of the site, but otherwise the earliest evidence of post-Roman activity was in the form of pits and a well dating to the later 17th and 18th centuries, representing typical back yard activity to the rear of the existing buildings at the street frontage (refurbished in the present development), at least one of which may date from the late medieval period. 1 95-103, High Street, Braintree, Essex Archaeological Excavation Watching Brief

essexcou1-12027

SUMMARY OF FIELDWORK RESULTS: Fieldwork comprised the excavation of archaeological features within several trenches denoting the footprint of residential development to the rear of existing properties 95-103 High Street, Braintree. Associated service runs were also monitored. The results of this investigation revealed fragmentary archaeological remains within the north-east and south-west areas of the site in areas that escaped the extensive truncation from post-medieval and modern disturbances. The archaeological results are summarised below by period: Late Iron Age. A residual pottery sherd was retrieved from a Roman feature. Roman. In the north-east was a rough gravelled surface with a possible timber structure. The gravelled surface correlates with similar surfaces dated to the 2nd century previously recorded at 97-99 High Street (Pearson 2002) and 103-105 High Street (Hickling 2002). A large 3rd-4th century pit was also recorded in the north-east. In the south-west were 2nd century features, including part of a large pit (25) that had previously been excavated at 103-105 High Street. Midden deposits, dated to the 2nd century in the previous excavations, overlay the gravel surfaces, and also sealed the late Roman pit in the north-east of the site. Saxon/Medieval. The Roman midden deposits and late Roman pit were sealed by a cultivation layer 0.40 metres thick. This survived in Trench D in the north-east end of site. This could have built up towards the latter stages of Roman period, and during the Saxon period, but no evidence of Saxon occupation was identified. Medieval activity on site was represented by a single pit mainly seen in section. Post medieval; The post-medieval remains on site, outhouses, wells and pits, were typical of back yard activity, and lay behind buildings on the street frontage, denoting the spread of roadside occupation along the High Street. Features comprised fragments of wall dating to the 19th century, a well shaft dating to between the 17th and 18th century, and Victorian rubbish pits. 26 95-103, High Street, Braintree, Essex Archaeological Excavation Watching Brief

essexcou1-12316

Summary 1 1.0 Introduction 3

essexcou1-12316

SUMMARY Client: Anglian Water NGR: TL 536383 Site Code: SW47 Project No: 1539 Date of Fieldwork: 06/08/04 - 23/02/05 Archaeological monitoring and recording was carried out on the construction of a new sewerage pumping station, sewer trench and exchange station in Abbey Lane due to its location within an area of known potential for the presence of Roman, Saxon and Medieval period remains. No archaeological remains were identified within the areas impacted by the groundworks. In particular, no earlier road surfaces were in evidence despite Abbey Lane being of Medieval origin. In addition there was no evidence for the southward continuation of Roman, Saxon and Medieval remains of the type encountered during the 19th century excavations at nearby Gibson Way/Close. Natural chalk was encountered only c.0.34m below the present tarmac road surface. It is likely that modern road construction and the insertion of services have disturbed and removed any remains that may have once been present. Within the groundworks for the exchange station, immediately to the north of the road, natural orange clay deposits survived at a depth of c.2.5m. It is conjectured that Abbey lane was originally built along a natural chalk terrace on the north slope of the Slade Valley, just above the floodplain deposits, and may mark the southern limit of Roman to early Medieval land-use for the purposes of settlement and burial. 1 2 Abbey Lane Sewer Scheme

essexcou1-12316

SUMMARY OF FIELDWORK RESULTS: Archaeological monitoring and recording was carried out on the construction of a new sewerage pumping station, sewer trench and exchange station in Abbey Lane

due to its location within an area of known potential for the presence of Roman, Saxon and Medieval period remains. No archaeological remains were identified within the areas impacted by the groundworks. In particular, no earlier road surfaces were in evidence despite Abbey Lane being of Medieval origin. Nor was there evidence for the southward continuation of Roman, Saxon and Medieval remains of the type encountered during the 19th century excavations at nearby Gibson Way/Close. Natural chalk was encountered only c.0.34m below the present tarmac road surface. It is likely that modern road construction and the insertion of services have disturbed and removed any remains that may have once been present. Within the groundworks for the exchange station, immediately to the north of the road, natural orange clay deposits survived at a depth of c.2.5m. It is conjectured that Abbey lane was originally built along a natural chalk terrace on the north slope of the Slade Valley, just above the floodplain deposits, and may mark the southern limit of Roman to early Medieval land-use for the purposes of settlement and burial. Previous Summaries/Reports: None Author of Summary: Matthew Pocock Date of Summary: 09/03/2006 9 Abbey Lane Sewer Scheme

essexcou1-12336

SUMMARY Client: Carter Manning on behalf of Rusfer Properties Limited FAU Project No.: 1410 NGR: TL 4779 4645 Planning Application No.:S/1410/03/O Site Code: MRDX 05 Cambridgeshire HER event No: ECB 2037 Date of Fieldwork: 6th September 2005 An archaeological evaluation was carried out by ECC FAU on behalf of Carter Manning on the site of a proposed new residential development on Land off of Moorfield Road at the northern end of the village of Duxford, Cambridgeshire . The site was formerly a plant nursery and was partially concreted over. To the north and east of the site were two medieval moated sites. Four trenches were excavated, each within the footprint of a proposed building. It was established that the site has been subject to significant ground reduction, which cut into the natural geological deposits, prior to being built back up with modern rubble and ballast. The truncated surface lay at c.24.87m OD which was approximately 0.5m below the surrounding ground surface. No archaeological features were identified, and no finds collected. Although the results of the evaluation are negative, the amount of localised ground reduction and disturbance does not give a clear picture of whether earlier remains may survive in the general area. Land off Moorfield Road, Duxford Archaeological Evaluation Report

essexcou1-12336

SUMMARY OF FIELDWORK RESULTS: An archaeological evaluation was carried out by ECC FAU on behalf of Carter Manning on the site of a proposed new residential development on Land off of Moorfield Road at the northern end of the village of Duxford, Cambridgeshire . The site was formerly a plant nursery and was partially concreted over. To the north and east of the site were two medieval moated sites. Four trenches were excavated, each within the footprint of a proposed building. It was established that the site has been subject to significant ground reduction, which cut into the natural geological deposits, prior to being built back up with modern rubble and ballast. The truncated surface lay at c.24.87m OD which was approximately 0.5m below the surrounding ground surface. No archaeological features were identified, and no finds collected. Although the results of the evaluation are negative, the amount of localised ground reduction and disturbance does not give a clear picture of whether earlier remains may survive in the general area. Previous Summaries/Reports: None

essexcou1-12338

SUMMARY An archaeological condition was placed upon a planning application made by Stonebond Ltd for the construction of an eight-storey apartment block. Essex County Council Field Archaeology Unit (ECC FAU) was commissioned to undertake trial trenching on the development area, this consisted of three 7m-long trenches. All the trenches were excavated to the top of the undisturbed natural geology,

between 1.4m and 1.6m below the present ground surface. All three trenches showed a series of modern rubble layers to a depth in excess of 1m, with a possible 19th century soil layer below. The ground surface was heavily disturbed by services and only modern finds were noted. No archaeological features or deposits were identified. It is unlikely that any archaeological remains survive within the development area given the amount of build-up and modern disturbance. 21-23 North Street, Romford Archaeological Desk Top Assessment and Test Pit recording Prepared for Stonebond Ltd 2 1.0 INTRODUCTION

essexcou1-12910_1

Summary 1 1.0 Introduction 3

essexcou1-12910_1

SUMMARY Client: Royal Society for the Protection of Birds NGR: TQ 732 858 Site Code: BAVW06 Project No: 1571 Date of Fieldwork: 13th to the 20th of February Essex County Council Field Archaeology Unit carried out a trial trenching evaluation on behalf of the RSPB under an archaeological condition placed on a planning application for the construction of a reservoir adjacent to the sea wall at Vange Wick. The proposed reservoir aims to improve the wetland habitat for birds and other wildlife. Trial trenching identified archaeological remains comprising boundaries of several smaller post-medieval fields that were utilised by Vange Wick Farm for the grazing sheep until the 19th century. These have been incorporated into a larger area for cultivation by 1841 and are no longer visible on the surface as they have been levelled and ploughed. Drainage channels identified within an earlier walkover survey conducted by the ECC Historic Environment Branch survived as shallow depressions within the topsoil, c.0.30 m wide. These likely constitute more modern drainage attempts that may also have been softened by plough action. No further archaeological evidence was present to substantiate earlier development of the marshland in this area. Hand augering, undertaken in conjunction with the trial trenching identified estuarine deposits overlying London Clay at c.2.76 m below current ground level. No palaeosols (old-soil), buried land surfaces, cut features or peat deposits indicative of archaeological horizons survived at depths that would be impacted by the reservoir. A minor deposit containing carbonised plant remains was observed in a localised area of the investigation and likely formed organic material sealed within a hollow of the London Clay c.2.76 m below the ground surface. 1 Vange Wick (East) Reservoir Archaeological Evaluation by Trial Trenching Prepared for R.S.P.B The results of this evaluation indicate that the current proposals for the RSPB reservoir will not impact upon significant archaeological remains. 2 Vange Wick (East) Reservoir Archaeological Evaluation by Trial Trenching Prepared for R.S.P.B 1.0 INTRODUCTION

essexcou1-12910_1

SUMMARY OF FIELDWORK RESULTS: Essex County Council Field Archaeology Unit (ECC FAU) carried out the evaluation on behalf the RSPB prior to construction of a reservoir on land to the south of Vange Creek, on Vange Marshes, Essex. Trial trenching identified archaeological remains comprising boundaries of several smaller post- medieval fields that were utilised by Vange Wick Farm for the grazing sheep until the 19th century. These have been incorporated into a larger area for cultivation by 1841 and are no longer visible on the surface as they have been levelled and ploughed. Drainage channels identified within an earlier walkover survey conducted by the ECC Historic Environment Branch survived as shallow depressions within the topsoil, c.0.30 m wide. These likely constitute more modern drainage attempts that may also have been softened by plough action. No further archaeological evidence was present to substantiate earlier development of the marshland in this area. Hand augering, undertaken in conjunction with the trial trenching identified estuarine deposits overlying London Clay at c.2.76 m below current ground level. No palaeosols (old-soil), buried land surfaces, cut features or peat deposits indicative of archaeological horizons survived at depths that would be impacted by the reservoir. A minor

deposit containing carbonised plant remains was observed in a localised area of the investigation and likely formed organic material sealed within a hollow of the London Clay c.2.76 m below the ground surface. The results of this evaluation indicate that the current proposals for the RSPB reservoir w not impact upon significant archaeological remains. Previous Summaries/Reports: N/A Author of Summary: Matthew Pocock Date of Summary: March 2006 17 0 50 m Fig.1 Trench locations Mapping reproduced by permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of the controller of HMSO. Crown copyright. Licence no.LA100019602. Proposed Reservoir Evaluation trench 1:1,250 Basildon SITE A13 Tr1 Tr2 Tr3 Tr4 Tr5 Tr6 Tr7 Tr8 Tr9 Tr10 T11 Drains ESSEX Basildon Vange Marshes Key Auger hole Modern ditch TQ73241, 85666 TQ73086, 85827 A A 404 606 N 18 19 c.1.97 m O.D. Estuarineclay Estuarineclay Subsoil Topsoil = Auger holes N = Isolated organic remains Londonclay

essexcou1-12911_1

Summary 1 1.0 Introduction 3

essexcou1-12911_1

SUMMARY Client: BeagrieCO NGR: TL 786 356 Site Code: CH5 Project No: 1588 Date of Fieldwork: 9th January 2006 Oasis Accession Number: Essexcou1-12911 Archaeological monitoring and recording was carried out on residential development at 5 Castle Lane, Castle Hedingham, Essex, because of its location within the outer bailey of a medieval castle and nearby 16th and 17th century listed buildings. The development comprised demolition of an existing garage block on the property frontage and construction of a one/two bedroom dwelling and extension on the north-east side of the existing house. No archaeological remains were identified within any part of the investigation. In particular, no remains were encountered that alluded to the expansion of the town in the late medieval period into the outer bailey. Furthermore no features or deposits survived that could be associated with any nearby listed properties. Reduction of the ground level by removal of topsoil, subsoil, and overburden had previously taken place alongside 5 Castle Lane prior to the construction of several associated outbuildings on its north-east side. The foundations of these outbuildings had truncated the natural and all subsequent soil horizons. Where no previous development had taken place clean natural sand that sloped gently to the south-west, was encountered below colluvium into which any archaeological remains would likely have been cut. Above the colluvium was a dark substrate/subsoil that was sealed by an accumulation of modern garden topsoil. No finds were recovered from any stage in the depositional sequence. The evidence is consistent with cartographic sources that indicate these groundworks were carried out on land that was and has remained undeveloped until fairly recently. 1 On the properties frontage, modern garage construction, together with the insertion of a range of services has brought about significant truncation and disturbance that has meant that all earlier remains, including a possible pre-19th century structure evident on historic maps, have been removed. 2 5 Castle Lane, Castle Hedingham

essexcou1-12911_1

SUMMARY OF FIELDWORK RESULTS: No archaeological remains were identified during detailed observations within the areas adjacent to number 5 Castle Lane. In particular, no remains were encountered that alluded to earlier Saxon or medieval occupation or expansion of the town in the late medieval period into the outer bailey. Furthermore no features or deposits survived that could be associated with nearby 16th and 17th century listed buildings or the contemporary/pre-19th century property that historic maps show once stood at the road frontage of the site. Reduction of the ground level by removal of topsoil, subsoil, and overburden had previously taken place alongside 5 Castle Lane prior to the construction of associated outbuildings on its north-east side. The foundations of these outbuildings had truncated the natural and all subsequent soil horizons. Where no previous truncation had taken place clean natural sand that sloped gently to the south-west was encountered c.1.1m below a 0.44m-thick layer

of orange/red clay silt colluvium into which any remains would likely have been cut. Above the colluvium was a dark substrate/subsoil 0.5m-thick that was sealed by a c.0.20m-thick accumulation of modern garden topsoil. No finds were recovered from any stage in the depositional sequence. Evidence is consistent with cartographic sources that indicates the majority of the groundworks were carried out on land that has been heavily truncated by modern development or has remained undeveloped until fairly recently. PREVIOUS SUMMARIES/REPORTS: None AUTHOR OF SUMMARY: Matthew Pocock (ECCFAU) DATE OF SUMMARY: Jan 2007 10 5 Castle Lane, Castle Hedingham

essexcou1-13190

SUMMARY An archaeological evaluation, consisting of four trenches, was carried out to the rear of Mulberry Green House, Mulberry Green, Old Harlow. Only two archaeological features were identified, both of which were probably Victorian in date. A deep pit, in Trench 1, containing a loamy f with post-medieval brick and pottery at its base, was likely created as a planting hole, with the finds placed to aid drainage. The second feature was located in Trench 2 and was part of a planting bed; the f of which contained a high humic content, suggesting that the soil had been improved. Both of the features were probably related to the garden of Mulberry Green house itself which was a Grade II* listed building, dating to the 18th century. No earlier archaeological features or finds were identified in any of the trenches and the western side of the development area was heavily disturbed by modern services. The garden features are of relatively low archaeological significance and it is unlikely that earlier remains exist within the development area. 1 Mulberry Green House, Mulberry Green, Old Harlow
Archaeological Evaluation Report

essexcou1-13274

SUMMARY OF FIELDWORK RESULTS: An archaeological watching brief was carried out on the excavation of foundation trenches for the addition of a glass entrance porch to the current buildings at Maldon Youth Centre, which is constructed on the site of a Carmelite Friary and a later Tudor mansion. The foundation trenches were hand excavated to a depth of 1m and were 0.6m wide. The sections showed four distinct layers: 0.2m of tarmac; 0.5m of modern rubble; 0.2m of dark grey clay; and 0.1m of mid yellow brown clay natural geology. The foundation trenches were heavily disturbed by modern services. No archaeological deposits were identified and only two unstratified sherds of pottery were collected. A split rod handle from a jug in sandy orange ware, with traces of white slip adhering, broadly dated to the 13th to 16th centuries, and a rim sherd, probably from a flowerpot in a sandy fabric, with an internal red wash, indicating a post-medieval date. These finds were retained for the FAU teaching collection. The service trenches were not monitored as they had been dug and backfilled prior to the site visit. Previous Summaries/Reports: N.A. Author of Summary: A. Robertson (ECC FAU) Date of Summary: February 2006 0 4 m Fig.1. Site location Mapping reproduced by permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of the controller of HMSO. Crown copyright. Licence no.LA100019602. 1:100 40 WHITE HORSE LANE El Sub Sta The Friary (Maldon youth centre and evening institute) (Carmelite, founded 1292) Friary site of Carmelite House Library Chapter House 30 32 to 40 FRIARY FIELDS

essexcou1-13496

SUMMARY.....	1 1
INTRODUCTION	3

essexcou1-13496

SUMMARY Client: H Partnerships Ltd NGR: TQ 50635 92166 Planning Application No: London

Borough of Havering P2302.04 Site Code: HII05 Project No: 1485 Date of Fieldwork: 21/6/05, 24/6/05 The Essex County Council Field Archaeology Unit carried out an archaeological evaluation by trial trenching on the site of a new housing development to the rear of Highfield Towers, Hillrise Road, Colliers Row, Romford. The aim of the work was to identify evidence of possible medieval or post-medieval activity associated with the site of a nearby 16th-century manor, Celys Place, or any earlier evidence of exploitation of the agriculturally fertile soils. The five evaluation trenches identified only modern ditches, a gully, a burnt area and service trenches, and no earlier archaeological features, deposits or artefacts were recovered. The site was agricultural land until the area was built up in the mid-20th century. It also appears that the site area had been truncated during the construction of the adjacent tower block and related garages. It is considered that the development will have at most only a negligible impact on archaeological remains in this part of Romford. Land to the rear of Highfield Towers, Hillrise Road, Havering Archaeological Evaluation by Trial Trenching Prepared for H Partnerships Ltd 2 # # Highfield Towers Hillrise Road T1 T2 T3 T4 T5 Essex Greater London SITE Site Romford A12 Reproduced by permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of the controller of HMSO. Crown copyright. Licence no.LA100019602. Fig.1. Site Location Plan N 50m0 Land to the rear of Highfield Towers, Hillrise Road, Havering Archaeological Evaluation by Trial Trenching Prepared for H Partnerships Ltd © Essex County Council 2005 3 1 INTRODUCTION

essexcou1-13549

SUMMARY An archaeological evaluation by trial trenching in advance of the proposed construction of industrial units to the rear of 644 to 646 Sutton Road, Southend-on-Sea has found a c. 0.8m thick deposit of modern building debris and disturbed ground. It has found no topsoil, archaeological deposits, features or finds. The presence of the made ground supports local opinion that the site was stripped and truncated in the 1970s. It is therefore extremely unlikely that any archaeological remains survive in the proposed development area. 1 644-646 Sutton Road, Southend-on-Sea, Essex Archaeological trenching Report prepared for Mr P. Handley 1.0 INTRODUCTION

essexcou1-13615_1

SUMMARY An archaeological excavation was carried out on the site of a residential development at the rear of 16 High Street, Great Baddow. Five shallow pits and two gullies were excavated. A fragment of Roman box-flue tile and a small piece of probable Roman brick attest to Roman activity in the vicinity. No other dateable finds were recovered. One small pit contained burnt animal bone and charcoal and represents the deliberately buried remains of a fire of probable recent origin. The archaeological features were all located to the rear of the property and appear to be associated with back-yard or garden activity of post-medieval or later date. No evidence was found for the Saxon or medieval origins of Great Baddow. 1 16 High Street, Great Baddow

essexcou1-13615_1

SUMMARY OF FIELDWORK RESULTS: An archaeological excavation was carried out on the site of a residential development at the rear of 16 High Street, Great Baddow. Five shallow pits and two gullies were excavated; none were positively dated. One small pit contained a fragment of Roman box-flue tile and a second, a small piece of possibly Roman brick. Both finds are likely to be residual but do attest to Roman activity in the vicinity. No other dateable finds were recovered. A third pit, of probable recent origin, contained the deliberately buried remains of a fire, including a small amount of burnt animal bone and charcoal. The features were all located to the rear of the property and are probably associated with back-yard or garden activity of post-medieval or later date. No evidence pertaining to the Saxon and medieval origins of Great Baddow was encountered. Previous Summaries/Reports: Author of Summary: T. Ennis Date of Summary: April 2006 11 Essex

essexcou1-13888_1

Summary 1 1.0 Introduction 3

essexcou1-13888_1

SUMMARY Client: Prime Crest Ltd NGR: TL 515 252 Site Code: SMMH06 Oasis Accession Number: essexcou1-13888 Project No: 1614 Date of Fieldwork: 19th to the 21st April Essex County Council Field Archaeology Unit (ECC FAU) carried out an evaluation by trial trenching on behalf of Prime Crest Ltd under an archaeological condition placed on planning consent for development of residential properties on land associated with Mont House, High Lane, Stansted Mountfitchet. The proposed development lies on a valley slope opposing Stansted Mountfitchet Castle. 19th century cartographic evidence shows that the grounds of Mont House were not as extensive as they are now or have been in recent centuries. It seems clear that towards the end of the 19th century the grounds were extended and with this a series of three terraces were constructed against the valley slope. Elements of the terracing still survive in the northern part of the development area. Residual medieval pottery came from the embanked soil that formed the terraces. The trial trenches were primarily located around the central terrace. Heavy rooting had disturbed much of the area and trenches generally confirmed evidence of recent removal of trees and other large vegetation. Archaeological remains comprised modern garden structures and isolated pits. Sample excavation of these remains recovered residual material dating to between the 17th and 19th century. These features and deposits were associated with the recent 20th century occupation of Mont House and either overlay or cut into the embanked material that formed each terrace edge. 1 Prior to the construction of Mont House the area was cultivated and occupation does not appear to have extended to this point along High Lane until the construction of Mont House. However, a date for the construction of property was not established within the scope of this investigation. It is clear terracing has caused truncation to the valley slopes by up to 1m. However, it is likely that any features or deposits of significant size would have survived if present. It is therefore concluded that no significant remains of earlier dates had ever been present within the site 2 Mont House, Stansted Mountfitchet Archaeological evaluation by trial trenching Prepared for Prime Crest Ltd 1.0 INTRODUCTION

essexcou1-13888_1

SUMMARY OF FIELDWORK RESULTS: Essex County Council Field Archaeology Unit (ECC FAU) carried out evaluation by trial trenching on behalf of Prime Crest Ltd under an archaeological condition placed on planning consent for development of residential properties on land associated with Mont House, Stansted Mountfitchet (UTT/0076/05). The proposed development lies on the valley slope opposing Stansted Mountfitchet Castle alongside High Lane with access via Brewery Lane (TL 515 252). 19th Century maps show that the property boundaries of Mont House were not as extensive as they are now or have been in recent centuries. It seems clear that towards the end of the 19th Century the grounds were extended and with this a series of three terraces were constructed against the valley slope. Elements of the terracing still survive in the northern part of the development area. The lower terrace represents the area occupied by the house and its original grounds. It is here that any associated occupational remains would likely have survived. Unfortunately, the southern end of this lower terrace was heavily landscaped in recent years and trenching in this area identified no significant or datable archaeological features or deposits. The evaluation did not extend onto the northern end of the lower terrace. Primarily the trial trenches were located around the central terrace. Heavy rooting had disturbed much of the area and generally trenches confirmed evidence of recent removal of trees and other large vegetation. Archaeological remains comprised modern garden structures and isolated pits. Sample excavation of these remains recovered residual material dating to between the 17th and 19th century. These features and deposits were associated with the recent 20th century occupation of Mont House and either overlay or cut into the embanked material that formed each terrace edge. No archaeological remains were found alluding to early development of Mont House. Artefacts of medieval date were found mixed in with the embanked

subsoil that made up the front edge of the central platform. The un-abraded nature of the pottery recovered suggested that it has not moved far but sherd size implies activity was not extensive or intensive. It is clear that the terracing has caused heavy. Areas of the slope have been truncated by up to a metre. However, it is likely that any features or deposits of significant size would have survived if 16 Mont House, Stansted Mountfitchet Archaeological evaluation by trial trenching Prepared for Prime Crest Ltd present. It appears that occupation did not extend this far along High Lane until the construction of Mont House itself perhaps around the 17th century. Prior to this the slopes are likely to have been cultivated hence the survival of small sherds of residual medieval pottery mixed with the embanked subsoil. Mont House was unable to be obtained within the scope of the investigation and this would only have been achievable with a record being made of the building. Previous Summaries/Reports: None Author of Summary: Matthew Pocock Date of Summary: May 2006 17 Mont House, Stansted Mountfitchet Archaeological evaluation by trial trenching Prepared for Prime Crest Ltd 18 Essex

essexcou1-14324_3

SUMMARY OF FIELDWORK RESULTS: The watching brief monitored the excavation of groundworks for a new conservatory. The work occurred in response to advice from English Heritage and the Essex County Council Historic Environment Management team. The Hall is a timber-framed manor house. It was built in the late 16th century and is a listed building. Adjacent to The Hall is a medieval motte-and-bailey castle. The groundworks occurred between The Hall and a stable block and measured 5.4m long, 4.6m wide and 0.35m and 0.65m deep (Figs 1 and 2). The developer excavated the groundworks with a small tracked excavator with a broad toothless bucket. Beneath 300mm of topsoil (Fig. 2, context 1) were six brick-built pads and a post-medieval/modern layer of brown silt clay (Fig. 2, contexts 2 and 3). The pads occurred within the post-medieval/modern deposit and stood at least four courses high. They measured approximately 600mm square and were constructed from un-frogged red-orange bricks (220mm x 110mm x 60mm) in an irregular bond. Old photographs seen by the site owner suggest that the pads were formerly part of a granary (Michael Knight, site owner, pers. comm.). The topsoil and post-medieval/modern layer contained fragments of brick, tile, glass and flower pot. An early to mid 13th-century rim sherd from a type H2 coarse ware cooking pot was found in the topsoil. Previous Summaries/Reports: None Author of Summary: Mark Germany Date of Summary: April 2006 Rose Cottage Sinks Pond Issues The Hall 73.8m Church End FB The Mount Motte and Bailey Pond 75.6m Pond 2896 2992 3292 3900 5300 4500 Great Canfield 3913 3007 3507 3900 4500 5300 71.0m FB The Maltings Drain BM 70.56m River Drain

essexcou1-14731_2

SUMMARY.....	1
INTRODUCTION	3

essexcou1-14731_2

SUMMARY Client: Destinyhomes Ltd NGR: TQ 497 892 Planning Application No: P1613/05 Site Code: MBU 06 Project No: 1611 Date of Fieldwork: 23/03/06 Essex County Council Field Archaeology Unit carried out an archaeological evaluation by trial trenching on the site of a residential development by Destinyhomes Ltd to the rear of 117-119 Marlborough Road, Romford. The general aim of the evaluation was to identify any archaeological evidence on the site, which lies at the edge of the built-up area adjacent to open land to the south and west, which has high archaeological potential, with evidence of extensive cropmarks recorded by aerial photography. The three evaluation trenches, located alongside the footprint of the proposed block of flats, did not identify any archaeological remains. Apart from a few small modern pits there was no evidence of truncation or ground disturbance. The development is therefore extremely unlikely to have any impact on any archaeological remains. 1 2 117-119 Marlborough Road,

essexcou1-14747_2

SUMMARY Archaeological evaluation by trial-trenching and open-area excavation were carried out in advance of the construction of a lagoon for a flood alleviation scheme. The fieldwork uncovered part of the former Langthorne Brickworks in Sible Hedingham, which was in operation from 1883 to 1911. It retrieved samples of bricks made by the brickworks and identified and investigated the remains of four or five buildings and five ancillary structures. The buildings included an engine/boiler house, the west end of a drying shed, and the north end of a possible administrative building or workshop. The engine house contained the remains of a furnace and the support for a piece of machinery, possibly a brick mill. The ancillary structures included two beam impressions and traces of a narrow gauge railway. The other features comprised pits and drainage gullies and ditches. Some of the buildings found by the excavation correspond with those recorded on the 1898 Ordnance Survey map. The archaeological remains were well-preserved and were cut in to made-ground, which implied that clay extraction and backfilling had taken place prior to the construction of the features and buildings. 1 Lagoon 2, Flood Alleviation Scheme, Wethersfield Road, Sible Hedingham, Essex Archaeological trial trenching and excavation Report prepared for Essex County Council Highways and Transport 1.0 INTRODUCTION

essexcou1-14842_1

SUMMARY 1.0 INTRODUCTION

essexcou1-14842_1

SUMMARY An archaeological investigation was carried out in the fields to the east of St Botolph's Church, Hadstock, during October 2005. Five trenches were excavated across earthworks in the pasture field to the immediate east of the churchyard and two trenches were investigated in the large arable field to the south east. Trenches were located to further investigate the results of a geophysical survey carried out by GSB Prospection that demonstrated the presence of a range of likely archaeological features. Four small boundary ditches were excavated in the large arable field. These formed part of a Roman field system dating from the late 1st to early 3rd centuries AD. Of these, two parallel ditches formed the sides of a possible trackway. Large and comparatively littleabraded sherds of pottery recovered from a third ditch may indicate the presence of a nearby mid Roman occupation site. One residual sherd of Middle Saxon pottery was recovered from the excavation, indicating a probable Saxon presence in the landscape. However, no firm evidence for the existence of St Botolph's monastery was found. Two large 13th to 14th century quarry pits were identified in the southeast of the pasture field and medieval layers of similar date were excavated from beneath an undated flint surface in the centre of the field. Two large postmedieval quarry pits were identified in the south of the pasture field, one clearly equated with a large earthwork hollow that is depicted as a feature on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map. The quarry pits were most likely a source of clay and chalk for use in house building and repair work within the village. Other postmedieval deposits were identified in the centre of the field, along with a ditch containing 19th to 20th century pottery. A bank in excess of 3m wide, composed of sand with chalk and flint, was partly exposed in the centre of the field. This corresponded with part of a large semicircular anomaly identified by the resistivity survey. The bank was sealed by deposits containing postmedieval material, although no dating evidence was recovered from the bank itself. The function of the bank is unclear from the limited investigation. It is unlikely to be an in situ deposit of natural sand and may be a stockpile of constructional material associated with building works for the church or village. 2 Fields east of St Botolph's Church, Hadstock Archaeological investigation on behalf of the Hadstock Society 1.0 INTRODUCTION

essexcou1-14842_1

SUMMARY OF FIELDWORK RESULTS: During October 2005 earthworks in the fields east of St Botolph's Church were investigated by members of the Hadstock Society under the supervision of the ECC Field Archaeology Unit. Five trenches were excavated in the pasture field to the east of the churchyard and two trenches were investigated in the larger arable to the south east of this. Trench location was based on the results of gradiometry and resistivity surveys carried out by GSB Propection Ltd. Roman

essexcou1-14844_1

SUMMARY The monitoring of the groundworks associated with the formation of a new wildlife reserve at Vange Marsh North has revealed archaeological features dating to the Roman, medieval and modern periods. Two features, a possible red h and a pit, may both be associated with salt extraction activities located on the marsh edge. Although neither feature contained dating evidence it is likely that they are of Roman origin. Medieval layers and water channels were identified indicating localised activity, including arable farming and perhaps near- by occupation, during the 12th to 13th century. An extensive carbonised grain deposit was investigated that might represent the remains of a burnt wheat field or the result of the accidental combustion of a timber grain store. The proximity of several contemporary water channels suggests that the grain and other commodities may have been transported by water. Other infilled water channels were undated or else date to the modern period. One corresponds to a channel linking a drainage ditch and an open water channel depicted on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map (c. 1875). Also on the map was a track, identified on the ground, which led across the marsh to a small building next to Pitsea Creek. The building was probably used for the storage of coal which had arrived by sea. Other cartographic research indicated that the sea bank to the north-east of the site was created after the mid-1930s and is therefore not archaeologically significant. 1 Vange Marsh North, Vange Archaeological monitoring on behalf of the RSPB 1.0 INTRODUCTION

essexcou1-14844_1

SUMMARY OF FIELDWORK RESULTS: Monitoring of ground works associated with the formation of the new wildlife reserve was undertaken at Vange Marsh North. The ground works comprised the excavation of a new sluice and linking ditch to the north-east of the marsh and the excavation of a major boundary ditch (c.8m wide by 700m long) around the western side of the marsh. A range of archaeological features dating to the Roman, medieval and modern periods were revealed: Roman

essexcou1-14902_1

Summary 1 1.0 Introduction 3

essexcou1-14902_1

SUMMARY Client: Mr And Mrs N.R.Kennedy NGR: TQ 953956 Site Code: BCWH06 Project No: 1632 Date of Fieldwork: 17th May 2006 Oasis Accession Number: essexcou1-14902 Essex County Council Field Archaeology Unit carried out an archaeological investigation comprising monitoring and recording on behalf Mr and Mrs N.R. Kennedy for construction of a pool, pool house, garage and conservatory to the rear of Warners Hall, Burnham-on- Crouch, Essex, a grade II listed building. The development involved the part-demolition of an outbuilding and a garage to the rear of the Hall. The northern and eastern walls of the old outbuilding were not fully demolished and, once underpinned; they were

incorporated into the new build. The archaeological investigation comprised observation during excavation of the swimming pool. Principally, excavation encountered the brick-built garage foundations and modern concrete foundations that belonged to the recently demolished outbuildings. Consequently, observations were limited to those areas between these in situ foundations. The archaeological remains comprised an isolated post-hole that could constitute part of a fence line or early building of simple construction. This was exposed towards the eastern limit of the swimming pool footprint. The post-hole cut the natural, at c.2mOD. It contained no datable finds and was filled by the overlying topsoil. The investigation identified that groundworks to be undertaken during construction of the pool house, garage, and conservatory to the rear of Warners Hall would not disturb any 1 significant archaeological remains. Archaeological evidence appears to confirm that the northern side of the High Street remained undeveloped until the post-medieval period. The finds recovered from the topsoil seem to be typical of a general spread of occupation debris found within back gardens. However, the presence of 17th century pottery suggests that domestic debris was being discarded at this location from relatively early on in the town's development. 2 Warners Hall, High Street, Burnham-on-Crouch Archaeological monitoring and recording Mr and Mrs N.R. Kennedy 1.0 INTRODUCTION

essexcou1-14902_1

SUMMARY OF FIELDWORK RESULTS: Archaeological monitoring and recording was carried out at a development to the rear of Warners Hall, Burnham-on-crouch, Essex. Principally, the investigation comprised monitoring and recording during excavation of a new swimming pool. It was established that groundworks for the pool, pool house, garage, and conservatory to the rear of Warners Hall would not disturb any significant archaeological remains of interest. Principally, excavation identified the brick-built garage and modern concrete foundations of the outbuilding that was demolished prior to archaeological observations. Consequently, observations were limited to those areas between these in situ foundations. The archaeological remains comprised an isolated post-hole cut into the natural sandy gravels (c.2m OD) that could constitute the edge of a fence line or early outbuilding of simple construction. This was exposed towards the eastern limit of the swimming pool footprint. It contained no datable finds and was filled by the overlying topsoil. The topsoil comprised post-medieval and modern finds including a broad range of pottery dating from the 17th to the 20th century. Little can be discerned about occupation or domestic activity in the immediate vicinity or about the growth of commerce and industry along the waterfront. Archaeological evidence appears to confirm that the northern side of the road remained undeveloped until the post-medieval period. The finds recovered from the topsoil seem to be typical of general spread of occupation debris within back gardens. However, the survival of 17th century pottery suggests that domestic waste was being discarded at this location from early on in the town's development. **PREVIOUS SUMMARIES/REPORTS:** None **AUTHOR OF SUMMARY:** Matthew Pocock (ECCFAU) **DATE OF SUMMARY:** July 2006 15 Warners Hall, High Street, Burnham-on-Crouch Archaeological monitoring and recording Mr and Mrs N.R. Kennedy Fig. 1. Location plan N Essex

essexcou1-14945_1

SUMMARY As part of an ongoing programme of construction works in the Priors Green area of Takeley, Essex, Essex County Council Field Archaeology Unit (ECC FAU) was commissioned by RPS Planning to archaeologically record geotechnical test pits to assess the site potential. Twenty-six geotechnical trial pits spread across two development areas were recorded. The trial pits excavated in the area of the balancing pond revealed no cut archaeological features, although a palaeochannel was identified, running approximately east-west, approximately 2.5m below the surface. The northern end of the second area, the former nursery site, was truncated. However, a few archaeological features were identified below the disturbance. It is therefore likely that some archaeological remains do exist on the former nursery site, although they may be partially disturbed or truncated. No evidence was uncovered for remains on the area of the balancing pond. However, truncation and/or disturbance in the area is minimal

essexcou1-15009_1

SUMMARY Client: Sewells Reservoir Construction Ltd FAU Project No.: 1568 NGR: TL 765087 (centred) Site Code: BOOH 06 Date of Fieldwork: 28/02/06 to 21/03/06 OASIS reference: essexcou1-15009 An archaeological evaluation, covering c.15 hectares, was carried out on the site of a proposed agricultural reservoir and associated ecological compensation area on land at Old Hall and Generals Farm, Boreham, near Chelmsford. Seventy-four trial trenches were opened, covering 5900 sq m (c.4% of the site) to provide a uniform coverage across the proposed development area. A number of trenches specifically targeted known cropmark features that comprised apparent ring-ditches and linear boundary ditches/trackways. The existence of these were substantiated by the trial trenching. The identified remains revealed a wide date range, from Late Neolithic/Early Bronze age through Roman, Saxon onto medieval and post-medieval. However, there was no particular concentration of features from any period. The remains were also largely confined to two distinct areas of the site, the first on the higher ground in the northeast of the site and the second on the floodplain in the southwest. The Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age remains consisted of a small pit and ditch in the northeastern area and two possible ring ditches in the southwestern, although the dating for the ring ditches is tenuous. The Roman remains, an Early Roman urned cremation burial, a north-south ditch and two layers, were confined to the northeastern area above the floodplain. These may represent the edge of wider-ranging Roman activity that extends northward. The Saxon remains were more ephemeral, consisting of a poorly-dated pit and layer which lie along the edge of the higher ground in the northeast. The medieval and post-medieval remains consist of field ditches. The single medieval ditch seemingly ran along the upper break of slope, dividing the floodplain from the higher ground. The majority of the post-medieval ditches appeared as cropmarks and a number of them had ceramic drains in their bases. Although the density of archaeological features is relatively low, the date range of features is potentially important with regards to understanding land-use through time. It is judged that the proposed development will adversely affect any archaeological remains in the area. 1 Old Hall and Generals Farm, Boreham, Essex Archaeological Trial Trenching Evaluation

essexcou1-15009_1

SUMMARY OF FIELDWORK RESULTS: An archaeological evaluation, covering c.15 hectares, was carried out on the site of a proposed agricultural reservoir and associated ecological compensation area on land at Old Hall and Generals Farm, Boreham, near Chelmsford. Seventy-four trial trenches were opened, covering 5900 sq m (c.4% of the site) to provide a uniform coverage across the proposed development area. A number of trenches specifically targeted known cropmark features that comprised apparent ring-ditches and linear boundary ditches/trackways. The existence of these were substantiated by the trial trenching. The identified remains revealed a wide date range, from Late Neolithic/Early Bronze age through Roman, Saxon onto medieval and post-medieval. However, there was no particular concentration of features from any period. The remains were also largely confined to two distinct areas of the site, the first on the higher ground in the northeast of the site and the second on the floodplain in the southwest. Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age The Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age remains consisted of a small pit and ditch in the northeastern area and two possible ring ditches in the southwestern, although the dating for the ring ditches is tenuous. 40 Roman

essexcou1-15134_3

SUMMARY Archaeological trial trenching and subsequent excavation were undertaken in advance of the proposed construction of a sand and gravel processing plant at Faulkbourne Farm, Witham. The

archaeological fieldwork found prehistoric worked flint, Middle Iron Age features and finds, a small amount of Late Iron Age/Roman pottery, and two post-medieval/modern field ditches. The Middle Iron Age features and finds lay dispersed in two separate areas; the features comprised pits and post-holes, and the finds worked and burnt flint, pottery and animal bone. It is conjectured that the remains of a Middle Iron Age settlement lie either within or in the vicinity of the proposed area for development. The Late Iron Age/Roman pottery was small in quantity and was found in a ditch, which must have been Late Iron Age/Roman or later. The post-medieval/modern field ditches are recorded on modern mapping, and are not archaeologically significant. The results of the archaeological fieldwork suggest that for much of its history, the proposed site for the processing plant was used as woodland/scrub or for pasture or for the growing of crops. It is unlikely that the proposed development area contains extensive or significant archaeological remains. 1 Processing Plant, Faulkbourne Farm, Witham, Essex Archaeological trial trenching and excavation Report prepared for D.K. Symes Associates 1.0 INTRODUCTION

essexcou1-15134_3

SUMMARY OF FIELDWORK RESULTS: Archaeological trial trenching and excavation were undertaken in advance of the proposed construction of a sand and gravel processing plant at Faulkbourne Farm, Witham. The archaeological work found prehistoric worked and burnt flint, Middle Iron Age features and finds, a small amount of Late Iron Age/Roman pottery, and two modern field ditches. The results of the archaeological work suggest that for much of its history, the proposed site for the processing plant has been used as woodland/scrub or for pasture or the growing of crops. Prehistoric

essexcou1-15162_1

SUMMARY.....	1
INTRODUCTION	4

essexcou1-15162_1

SUMMARY Client: Mott MacDonald Ltd NGR: TL 7086 0708 Planning Application No: N/A Site Code: CM44 Project No: 1379 Date of Fieldwork: 10/3/2005 - 18/3/2005 The Essex County Council Field Archaeology Unit (ECC FAU) carried out an archaeological evaluation at Legg Street Car Park, Chelmsford. The work was commissioned by Mott MacDonald Ltd on behalf of Essex County Council, in advance of the construction of a new Magistrates Court. Archaeological deposits dating back to the medieval period were identified within the proposed development area. Two pieces of struck flint and two sherds of Roman pottery were also recovered, but these are likely to be residual. The earliest features recorded were several large medieval brickearth quarry pits that contained 13th/14th-century pottery. Two medieval rubbish pits and several post-medieval rubbish pits, dating to the 16th, 17th and 18th centuries were also recorded. It is likely that these correspond with the northward expansion of post-medieval Chelmsford along New Street. The presence of possible beam slots indicates that structural evidence of earlier phases of buildings may also survive within the development area. The impact of Victorian and modern disturbance was confined to the frontages along New Street and Legg Street, with much of the rest of the site preserved beneath garden soil. 2 © Essex County Council 2005 CF23 SITE High Street New Street Victoria Rd Railway line Legg St CHELMSFORD Essex Greater London Chelmsford Cottage Place Legg Street New Street Trench 1 Trench 2 Trench 3 Trench 4 Trench 6 Trench 5 N 0 25m Mapping reproduced by permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of the controller of HMSO. Crown copyright. Licence no.LA100019602. Cathedral

essexcou1-15162_1

SUMMARY OF FIELDWORK RESULTS: Essex County Council Field Archaeology Unit (FAU) carried out an archaeological evaluation at Legg Street Car Park, Chelmsford. The work was commissioned by Mott MacDonald Ltd on behalf of Essex County Council in advance of the construction of a new Magistrates Court. Medieval

essexcou1-15163_1

SUMMARY.....	1
INTRODUCTION	3

essexcou1-15163_1

SUMMARY Client: Mott MacDonald Ltd NGR: TL 00026 24832 Planning Application No: O/COL/04/0087 Colchester Museum Accession Number: COLEM.2005.29 Site Code: COSB05 Project No: 1436 Date of Fieldwork: 18/01/05 - 08/02/05 The Essex County Council Field Archaeology Unit (FAU) carried out an archaeological evaluation at St. Botolph's Car Park, Colchester. The work was commissioned by Mott MacDonald Ltd on behalf of Essex County Council in advance of the construction of a new Magistrates Court. The site lies 150m outside the Roman town walls, but within the precinct of St Botolph's Priory, 100m to the south of the priory church. It was formerly the railway station goods yard, and is currently in use as a public car park operated by Colchester Borough Council. Four trial trenches were excavated within the footprint of the new building. The evaluation has shown that there is at least 1m of overburden across the site. The recorded stratigraphy indicated that the area was likely to have been severely truncated during the construction of the railway station. No archaeological finds, features or deposits were recorded during the works other than 20th-century foundations associated with the railway and former goods yard, and it is unlikely that any survive elsewhere in the proposed development area. St. Botolph's Car Park, Colchester, Essex Archaeological Evaluation

essexcou1-15166_1

SUMMARY OF FIELDWORK RESULTS: The Essex County Council Field Archaeology Unit (FAU) carried out a watching brief on a topsoil strip and trench excavation, for an electricity cable installation to the east of Main Road at Broomfield, Essex. The monitored topsoil strip was c.1.8 m wide and ran for c.550m from TL 71255 09043 to TL 71254 09552, along the Chelmer Valley. Approximately 0.2m of topsoil was removed from above the mixed sand, and gravel and silty clay subsoil. A c. 1m wide trench was then dug to a depth of c. 1m within the stripped easement. The strip and trenching revealed no visible archaeological features or artefacts, earlier than those relating to modern disturbance of the agricultural landscape. No evidence of activity associated with the known Saxon burial behind Clobb's Row (EHER 5546) was identified. Previous Summaries/Reports:- N.A. Author of Summary: Ben Barker (ECCFAU) Date of Summary: 27th January 2005 1456 5 # # # 0 200 400m N EHCR Find Spot Cable Trench

essexcou1-15192_1

Summary 1 1.0 Introduction 2

essexcou1-15192_1

SUMMARY Client: Salvation Army FAU Project No.: 1582 NGR: TL 536383 Planning Application No.: UTT/0432/04 Site Code: SW46 Oasis ID: essexcou1-151192 Date of Fieldwork: July - September 2006 Archaeological monitoring and recording was undertaken on graveyard clearance ahead of the construction of building extensions to the church hall at the rear of the United Reform Church, Abbey Lane, Saffron Walden. In total, 41 burial plots were encountered and the exhumation of 117 individuals observed and recorded within the footprints of the building extensions. In addition, underlying pre-graveyard archaeological horizons and remains were identified and recorded. This work has collated information on the 18th to 19th century graves that supplements that of the known burial records of the United Reformed Church. It has also verified the widespread presence of a deep and uniform stratified sequence comprising graves cut into made-ground that in turn overlies the original buried land-surface/cultivation soil of the lower valley slope on the south side of the Slade river. A single inhumation grave, probably of Roman or Saxon date, and several isolated potential archaeological features were observed at the bottom of this sequence. 1 United Reform Church / Salvation Army Hall, Abbey Lane, Saffron Walden Archaeological Monitoring Recording of Grave Clearance

essexcou1-15192_1

SUMMARY OF FIELDWORK RESULTS: In total, 41 burial plots were encountered and the exhumation of the remains of 117 individuals observed and recorded within the footprints of the building extensions. In addition, underlying pre-graveyard archaeological horizons and remains were identified and recorded. This work has collated information on the 18th to 19th century graves that supplements that of the known burial records of the United Reformed Church. It has also verified the widespread presence of a deep and uniform stratified sequence comprising graves cut into made-ground that in turn overlies the original buried land-surface/cultivation soil of the lower valley slope on the south side of the Slade river. The investigation verified a low-density of archaeological remains within this vicinity. A single inhumation grave, probably of Roman or Saxon date, and several isolated archaeological features were observed at the bottom of this sequence. Surviving features and deposits are likely to be peripheral to the main focus of the settlement and early burial activity located higher up the slope. Further minor archaeological features, deposits and burials have potential to survive in the area but observations were not easy due to the nature and restrictions of the clearance works Previous Summaries/Reports: Pocock, M.J. United reform Church/ Salvation Army Hall, Abbey Lane, Saffron Walden, Essex: Archaeological Monitoring and Recording of Ground Investigations, 2005 Author of Summary: Matthew Pocock

essexcou1-15217_1

SUMMARY Archaeological monitoring was undertaken on the construction of a new Tertiary Treatment Plant at Fiddlers Hamlet Sewage Treatment works, near Theydon Mount, Epping. The original route of the main backwash pipeline ran through a relatively undisturbed part of the site, however its route was changed to run through an area previously laid to reed beds and so was not monitored. Approximately 30m of short pipe trenches and foundation holes were inspected and the ground was seen to be disturbed to a depth of c.1m. No archaeological remains were identified. 1 Fiddlers Hamlet Sewage Treatment Works, Nr Theydon Mount, Epping Archaeological Monitoring Report

essexcou1-15217_1

SUMMARY OF FIELDWORK RESULTS: A watching brief was undertaken on the construction of a new Tertiary Treatment Plant within the existing Fiddlers Hamlet Sewage Treatment works, near Theydon Mount, Epping. The route of the main backwash pipeline was changed to run through an area

previously laid to reed beds and so was not monitored. The shorter pipe runs and foundation holes were inspected and the ground was seen to be disturbed to a depth of c.1m. No archaeological remains were identified within the area. It is unlikely that Roman period remains, recorded elsewhere in the vicinity, extend into the Sewage Treatment works area Previous Summaries/Reports: Author of Summary: Andrew Robertson

essexcou1-15218_1

Summary 1 1.0 Introduction 3

essexcou1-15218_1

SUMMARY Client: M and P Dunn Ltd NGR: TL 515 252 Site Code: HECF06 Oasis Accession Number: essexcou15218 Project No: 1616 Date of Fieldwork: 16th May to the 31st May 2006 The Essex County Council Field Archaeology Unit (ECC FAU) carried out an archaeological investigation on behalf of M and P Dunn Ltd on the site of a residential development on land immediately to the west of Chapel Field House, High Easter, Essex. The site lies to the northeast of St Mary's church and on the north side of the main street running eastwest through the village, in an area of high archaeological potential. The investigation was carried out under an archaeological condition placed on planning consent, and comprised initial evaluation by trial trenching followed by detailed excavation of two areas. The evaluation involved the excavation of seven trial trenches within the footprints of the new houses and associated access road and garages. Trenches 1, 2, and 3 in the north of the development area, and trench 7 in the southeast, located only natural and modern features. However, trenches 4, 5 and 6 in the south and southwest of the area located significant late medieval and postmedieval features, comprising a well, pits and a large ditch, near the road frontage. Consequently, it was decided to open up two larger areas around trenches 4 and 5 (Area 1) and trench 6 (Area 2) to investigate these remains further. Excavation revealed a well dating to the mid13th to 14th centuries, cut by a large boundary ditch aligned eastwest, with associated rubbish pits, all dating to the 15th to 16th/17th 1 centuries. The ditch would most likely have continued eastwards to the rear of Tye Cottage, a surviving 14th century timberframed building immediately to the east of Chapel Field House. The archaeological evidence suggests a contrast in activity on either side of the boundary ditch, which separated the immediate roadside area from open farmland to the north. The ditch is not shown on a map of 1654, which shows a small field extending right up to the road frontage, confirming the archaeological evidence for the ditch's disuse. Residual Late Iron Age and Roman finds suggest nearby occupation. There are very few features or deposits of postmedieval or modern date, and this absence suggests that the site had been open land, either as an orchard or a field, for some time. The trial trenching evaluation suggests that there are no archaeological remains of interest in the north and southeast of the development area, and that development there w have no impact. Excavation of the footprints of the two westernmost houses on the road frontage has created a detailed record of the late medieval remains there, and as a result has mitigated the impact of construction of the new houses. The results of the investigation suggest that further medieval remains should survive in the general area of the road frontage outside the footprints of the houses. 2 Chapel Field House, High Easter, Essex Archaeological evaluation and excavation report Prepared for M and P Dunn Ltd 1.0 INTRODUCTION

essexcou1-15218_1

SUMMARY OF FIELDWORK RESULTS: The Essex County Council Field Archaeology Unit (ECC FAU) carried out an archaeological investigation on behalf of M and P Dunn Ltd on the site of a residential development on land immediately to the west of Chapel Field House, High Easter, Essex. The site lies to the northeast of St Mary's church and on the north side of the main street running eastwest through the village, in an area of high archaeological potential. The investigation was carried out under an

archaeological condition placed on planning consent, and comprised initial evaluation by trial trenching followed by detailed excavation of two areas. The evaluation involved the excavation of seven trial trenches within the footprints of the new houses and associated access road and garages. Trenches 1, 2, and 3 in the north of the development area, and trench 7 in the southeast, located only natural and modern features. However, trenches 4, 5 and 6 in the south and southwest of the area located significant late medieval and postmedieval features, comprising a well, pits and a large ditch, near the road frontage. Consequently, it was decided to open up two larger areas around trenches 4 and 5 (Area 1) and trench 6 (Area 2) to investigate these remains further. Excavation revealed a well dating to the mid 13th to 14th centuries, cut by a large boundary ditch aligned eastwest, with associated rubbish pits, all dating to the 15th to 16th/17th centuries. The ditch would most likely have continued eastwards to the rear of Tye Cottage, a surviving 14th century timberframed building immediately to the east of Chapel Field House. The archaeological evidence suggests a contrast in activity on either side of the boundary ditch, which separated the immediate roadside area from open farmland to the north. The ditch is not shown on a map of 1654, which shows a small field extending right up to the road frontage, confirming the archaeological evidence for the ditch's disuse. Residual Late Iron Age and Roman finds suggest nearby occupation. There are very few features or deposits of postmedieval or modern date, and this absence suggests that the site had been open land, either as an orchard or a field, for some time. The trial trenching evaluation suggests that there are no archaeological remains of interest in the north and southeast of the development area, and that development there will have no impact. Excavation of the footprints of the two westernmost houses on the road frontage has created a detailed record of the late medieval remains there, and as a result has mitigated any impacts from construction. The results of the investigation suggest that further medieval remains should survive in the general area of the road frontage outside the footprints of the houses. PREVIOUS SUMMARIES/REPORTS: None AUTHOR OF SUMMARY: Matthew Pocock (ECCFAU) DATE OF SUMMARY: August 2006 30 Chapel Field House, High Easter, Essex Archaeological evaluation and excavation report Prepared for M and P Dunn Ltd 31 Essex

essexcou1-15332_1

SUMMARY An archaeological evaluation was carried out in a field to the west of the junction between Duck Street and Rookery Lane in Wendens Ambo, during April 2006. Three connecting trenches were excavated. A wide variety of features and deposits were revealed, dating predominately to the Roman and medieval periods, though a small quantity of residual prehistoric worked flints and single sherds of prehistoric and Saxon pottery were also recovered. The earliest Roman features were a series of ditches and gullies dated to the 1st century AD. Also of this date was a metalled surface, perhaps part of an area of hard standing. A subsoil deposit containing mid 2nd to mid 3rd century pottery was excavated and 4th century deposits were found overlying the metalled surface in an area of relatively deep and complex stratigraphy. Most of the Roman features are probably the result of agricultural activities associated with the Roman occupation site to the west of, and beneath, the near-by M11 motorway. The medieval features ranged in date from the 12th to the 16th centuries. Two ditches were dated to the 12th to early 13th century and a pit and a ditch to the 14th to early 15th century. The latest feature investigated was a metalled yard or track, present in two trenches, containing 15th to 16th century pottery. The type and frequency of the medieval remains may indicate the presence of a previously unknown occupation site in the vicinity. 1 Duck Street, Wendens Ambo Archaeological evaluation on behalf of Mr R. Joslin 1.0 INTRODUCTION

essexcou1-15332_1

SUMMARY OF FIELDWORK RESULTS: An archaeological evaluation was carried out in a field to the west of the junction between Duck Street and Rookery Lane in Wendens Ambo, during April 2006. Three connecting trenches were excavated. The archaeological remains were sealed beneath up to 1m of overburden which comprised topsoil overlying imported modern deposits. A wide variety of features and stratified deposits were revealed dating predominately to the Roman and medieval periods, though a small

quantity of residual prehistoric worked flints and single sherds of prehistoric and early Saxon pottery were also recovered. The earliest Roman features excavated were a series of ditches and gullies dated to the 1st century AD and predominately aligned north-east/south-west. It is possible, although not certain without wider excavation, that some of the gullies were features with a structural function. Also of a 1st century date was a metallated surface, perhaps part of a yard or area of hard standing. A subsoil deposit containing mid 2nd - mid 3rd century pottery was excavated and 4th century deposits were found overlying the metallated surface in an area of concentrated activity in the east of the field. Most of the Roman features are probably the result of agricultural activities associated the Roman occupation site beneath the M11. The medieval features excavated ranged in date from the 12th to the 16th century. Two ditches dated to the 12th to early 13th century and a pit and a ditch to the 14th to early 15th. The latest feature investigated was a metallated yard or track, aligned north-east/south-west, and dated to the 15th to 16th century. The medieval features may indicate the presence of an unknown occupation site in the vicinity perhaps adjacent to the junction between Duck Street and Rookery Lane. Previous Summaries/Reports: Author of Summary: T. Ennis Date of Summary: May 2006 24 Essex

essexcou1-15378_1

SUMMARY OF FIELDWORK RESULTS: Three trenches measuring 7 x 1.4m were excavated in the footprints of the proposed buildings. Two trenches were 1.3m deep and the third was 1m deep. Although none of the trenches revealed any archaeological features a layer of modern rubble, below the topsoil, contained oyster shell; bone and medieval pottery. This suggests that although it is unlikely that archaeology survives on the development area there was medieval activity in the vicinity. Previous Summaries/Reports: Archer, J. 2004 Land to the Rear of 23 High Street, Benfleet, Essex Archaeological Desk- Based Assesment ECC FAU Client Report Author of Summary: Andrew Robertson

essexcou1-15382_1

SUMMARY Client: Coalhouse Properties Ltd Planning applications: UTT/0296/04 and UTT/0297/04/CON FAU Project No.: 1419 NGR: TL 53753847 (Centred) Site Code: SW 44 Date of Fieldwork: 15 - 19 November 2004 An archaeological excavation was carried out on the site of proposed housing at 20 King Street, Saffron Walden. An area 10 x 14m was initially to be examined but the presence of high voltage electrical cables reduced this area to two 3 x 14m trenches. A baulk of 4m was left unexcavated between the areas. The western most area was heavily disturbed, presumably by the construction of a modern building, which formerly stood on the site, and no archaeological remains were identified. The eastern area, however, contained several medieval layers and two rubble filled pits which may have been foundations associated with the 13th century market place. The artefacts recovered were all domestic in nature. The outer bailey ditch which was thought to run through the site was not identified, despite excavating down to the natural chalk. Due to the amount of disturbance on the site the watching brief phase was not carried out. 1 20 King Street, Saffron Walden

essexcou1-15382_1

SUMMARY OF FIELDWORK RESULTS: An archaeological excavation was carried out on the site of proposed housing at 20 King Street, Saffron Walden, with two 3 x 14m trenches. A baulk of 4m was left unexcavated between the areas due to the presence of electrical cables. The western most area was heavily disturbed, by a modern building, which formerly stood on the site, and no archaeological remains were identified. The eastern area, however, contained several medieval layers and two rubble-filled pits, which may have been foundations associated with, or fronting onto, the 13th century market place. The artefacts recovered are all domestic in nature and included 13th to 14th century pottery and animal bone. The outer bailey ditch, which was thought to run through the site, was not identified despite excavating down to the natural chalk. Previous Summaries/Reports: Author of Summary: Andrew Robertson

essexcou1-15469_1

SUMMARY An archaeological evaluation, consisting of three trenches, was carried out on the first phase of a residential development at St Francis Place, Convent Hill, Bocking. The site was heavily terraced and landscaped. The presence of a significant depth of modern overburden in all of the trenches resulted in only small test pits being dug rather than the full trench length being excavated. The trenches showed that there was approximately 1m of modern redeposited material on top of the original ground surface. The approximate depth to the undisturbed natural was between 1m and 3.5m. The only feature of interest was a hollow concrete structure along the eastern edge of the site. This was either hexagonal or octagonal in plan and was approximately 5m in diameter. It was partially backfilled, but brick-built roof supports could be seen inside it. The function of this structure is unclear, but it is clearly modern in origin. No archaeological features or finds were identified in any of the trenches. The amount of terracing and landscaping makes it unlikely that significant archaeological remains survive and the proposed development is unlikely to have a significant impact on the buried ground surface. It is anticipated that basic recording of the concrete structure will be required during the site clearance/ reduction. 1 St Francis Place, Convent Hill, Bocking, Braintree Archaeological Evaluation Report

essexcou1-15469_1

SUMMARY OF FIELDWORK RESULTS: An archaeological evaluation, consisting of three trenches, was carried out on the first phase of a residential development at St Francis Place, Convent Hill, Bocking. The site was heavily terraced and landscaped. The depth of modern overburden in all of the trenches resulted in only small test pits being dug rather than the full trench being excavated. The trenches showed that there was approximately 1m of modern redeposited material on top of the original ground surface. The approximate depth to the undisturbed natural was between 1m and 3.5m. The only feature of interest was a hollow concrete structure along the eastern edge of the site. This was either hexagonal or octagonal in plan and was approximately 5m in diameter. It was partially backfilled but brick-built roof supports could be seen inside it. It is unclear as to the function of this structure but it is modern in origin. Other than the concrete structure, no archaeological features or finds were identified in any of the trenches. The amount of terracing and landscaping makes it unlikely that significant archaeological remains survive. Previous Summaries/Reports: N/A Author of Summary: Andrew Robertson (ECC FAU) Date of Summary: June 2006 11 ADDENDUM EHER SUMMARY SHEET

essexcou1-15469_1

SUMMARY OF FIELDWORK RESULTS: In June 2006 Essex County Council Field Archaeology Unit (ECC FAU) carried out an archaeological evaluation by trial trenching. The investigation revealed a concrete structure within Trench 1 and a basic record of its position was made. Consequently, further work was considered appropriate to establish the extent and nature of the structure (Robertson, 2006). A basic survey and photographic record was undertaken on the 13th of July when ground reduction of the area took place. Initially excavation expanded the area exposed during the evaluation to establish the full extent of the feature. Once fully exposed, excavation continued along its south east edge to establish its depth and method of construction. The structure was then breached to reveal the internal dimensions and deposits. The investigation revealed a circular brick built 'tank', 6.7m in diameter with recent embellishments comprising a concrete floor, lid and internal brick supports. The structure truncated natural sandy gravels to a depth of 2.21m and was sealed by 0.81m of re-deposited clay (Fig 1). The original structure comprised a red brick wall with stretcher bond that had a hard yellow sandy matrix. The wall was a single brick thick. Its internal face was rendered and possibly painted with a lead based paint. The floor of the structure was made up from compacted brick and rubble. The construction cut was approximately c 0.2m larger than the structure and the intervening space was back filled with rubble and compacted hardcore/ concrete, similar to the floor. At a later date poor quality concrete made with waste aggregates has been laid over the original floor and six yellow brick pillars have been erected to hold iron

beams on which a concrete lid has been poured, presumably over shuttering that has subsequently been removed. There are no pipes or service runs that exit the structure. The only access is from a square hole that remains in the concrete lid. Scattered over the floor are bottles, paint tins, pots, pans, shoes other assorted modern debris. The structure probably functioned as a storage tank for liquid, possibly water, as there was no noticeable smell of diesel or slurry/ cess. It was likely utilised either by Highfield Stile Farm, situated c.250m to the north-east or by the convent itself. It does not appear on any known maps of the area. Previous Summaries/Reports: Robertson, A. 2006 Archaeological Evaluation by Trail Trenching, Phase 1, St Francis Place, Covent H Bocking Author of Summary: Matthew Pocock (ECCFAU) Date of Summary: July 2006 1:401:100 Fig.2. Internal plan Fig.3. Section Concrete cap Access hole Brick pillars Metal beam TL76395,2440 Topsoil Re-deposited clay Natural Concrete cap Compacted

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SUMMARY 1 1. INTRODUCTION 2

essexcou1-16800_1

SUMMARY Archaeological monitoring was undertaken on site preparation and the excavation of foundation trenches for an extension to a residential property at 4 Castle Court, Saffron Walden. These works were located on the former site of a garage and lay only 2.5m from the northeast corner of the keep of Saffron Walden Castle, a scheduled ancient monument. Inspection of the groundworks established that a probable pre-castle land-surface, or at least its subsoil, remains largely intact, buried below c.1.2m of chalk-rich re-deposited material. These deposits represent the mounding of excavated material around the keep and are probably derived from its associated construction works. It therefore appears that the slope of the driveway of the property closely reflects that of the medieval hilltop topology. Only the base of a single possible post-hole and a small pit, both of post-medieval date, were identified above the medieval re-deposited mound material. It is likely that some modern-period truncation has occurred, particularly when the former garage was constructed in the 1950s or 1960s. Of additional interest was a fragment of flint walling that has been incorporated into the south wall of the existing dwelling. It contained lines of black glass bottles, and a piece of carved masonry perhaps derived from the castle. Further fragments of this wall were identified along the northern edge of the driveway and probably represents the surviving remains of the rear boundary of the 18th-century properties that once fronted onto Castle Street at this location. 4 Castle Court, Castle Hill, Saffron Walden, Essex

essexcou1-16800_1

SUMMARY OF FIELDWORK RESULTS: Archaeological monitoring was undertaken on ground reduction and the excavation of foundation trenches for an extension to the residential property. These works were located on the former site of a garage and lay only 2.5m from the northeast corner of Saffron Walden Castle keep. Medieval and/or earlier: A probable pre-castle land-surface, or at least its subsoil, remains largely intact, buried below c.0.5m of re-deposited material. These chalk-rich deposits represent the mounding of excavated material around the keep during its construction (c.1141). The slope of the existing driveway of the property therefore closely reflects that of the medieval hilltop topology behind the castle. Post-medieval: Only the base of a single possible post-hole and a small pit, both of post-medieval date, were identified above the medieval re-deposited mound material. It is likely that some modern-period truncation has occurred, particularly when the former garage was constructed in the 1950s or 1960s. Of additional interest was a fragment of flint walling that has been incorporated into the south wall of the existing dwelling. Containing lines of black glass bottles and a carved piece of shelly limestone, possibly a lion's head spout, perhaps derived from the castle. Further fragments of this wall were identified along the northern edge of the driveway. It probably represents the surviving remains of the rear boundary of the 18th century properties that once fronted onto Castle Street at this location.

Previous Summaries/Reports: n/a Author of Summary: M. Atkinson (ECC FAU) Date of Summary: August 2006 16 Essex

essexcou1-16940_1

Summary 1 1.0 Introduction 3

essexcou1-16940_1

SUMMARY Client: Rivenhall Primary School NGR: TL 829 178 Site Code: RHRS06 Project No: 1677 Date of Fieldwork: 31st of July 2006 Oasis Accession Number: essexcou1-16940 Essex County Council Field Archaeology Unit carried out an archaeological evaluation by trial trenching at Rivenhall Church of England Primary School in order to establish the archaeological implications of constructing a new hard surface play area to the east of the school buildings. The site lies immediately to the west and south of a Scheduled Ancient Monument that contains previously investigated prehistoric, Roman villa, Saxon and Medieval remains of national importance. The investigation has demonstrated the possibility for the survival of archaeological remains on the site that could relate to the multi-period activity known in the vicinity. A single post-hole was revealed that cut through a sealed, but previously truncated, land surface. Unfortunately, no finds were recovered from either. Further archaeological remains comprised a known modern field boundary that had been backfilled and subsequently overlain by modern deposits. The proposed development is unlikely to disturb significant archaeological remains, as the site has previously been built up by with over 0.5m of modern debris associated with the construction of Rivenhall Primary School. Consequently, if groundworks do not penetrate below this, any archaeological remains present w continue to be preserved in situ. However, much of the general area has been disturbed by modern services and possible tree roots, some of which penetrate down to archaeological levels of interest. Where undisturbed, archaeological remains could survive but the necessarily limited scope of the trenching meant the extent and nature of these potential remains were not fully characterised. 1 22 Rivenhall Primary School, Church Road, Rivenhall Archaeological Evaluation by trial trenching 1.0

INTRODUCTION

essexcou1-16940_1

SUMMARY OF FIELDWORK RESULTS: Essex County Council Field Archaeology Unit carried out an archaeological evaluation by trial trenching at Rivenhall Church of England Primary School in order to establish the archaeological implications of constructing a new hard surface play area to the east of the school buildings. The site lies immediately to the west and south of a Scheduled Ancient Monument that contains previously investigated prehistoric, Roman villa, Saxon and Medieval remains of national importance. The investigation has demonstrated the possibility for the survival of archaeological remains on the site that could relate to the multi-period activity known in the vicinity. A single trench was located to the east of the school comprising a post-hole that cut through a sealed, but previously truncated, land surface. Unfortunately, no finds were recovered from either. Further archaeological remains comprised a known modern field boundary that had been backfilled and subsequently overlain by modern deposits. The proposed development is unlikely to disturb significant archaeological remains, as the site has previously been built up by with over 0.5m of modern debris associated with the construction of Rivenhall Primary School. Consequently, if groundworks do not penetrate below 36mOD, any archaeological remains present w continue to be preserved in situ. However, modern services and possible tree roots, some of which penetrate down to archaeological levels of interest, have disturbed much of the general area. Where undisturbed, archaeological remains could survive but the necessarily limited scope of the trenching meant the extent and nature of these potential remains were not fully characterised. **PREVIOUS SUMMARIES/REPORTS:** None **AUTHOR OF SUMMARY:** Matthew Pocock (ECCFAU) **DATE OF SUMMARY:** August 2006 14 Rivenhall Primary School, Church Road,

essexcou1-16947_1

Summary 1 1.0 Introduction 3

essexcou1-16947_1

SUMMARY Client: St Giles Property Developments Ltd NGR: TL 854 226 Planning Application No: BTE/2581/04 Site Code: CG16 Project No: 1516 Date of Fieldwork: 24-27 July 2006 Oasis Accession Number: essexcou1-16947 Essex County Council Field Archaeology Unit carried out an archaeological evaluation by trial trenching on behalf St Giles Property Developments Ltd under a planning condition prior to a residential development at 74 East Street, Coggeshall. The site was thought to have archaeological potential as it lies on the main Roman and medieval road running through Coggeshall (the old A120), near an area of Roman settlement and on the eastern fringe of the medieval town. The evaluation trenches showed that the survival of archaeological features and deposits across the development area was generally poor, but that significant archaeological remains survived in a localised area alongside East Street, on the eastern side of the stream that crosses the site. The earliest remains were medieval, dating to the 12th to 13th centuries, and consisted of a ditch running parallel to the street, and two pits. The site must have been quite damp in the medieval period as flood silts were recorded to the east of the stream, and a pond probably infilled in the 15th to 16th centuries was recorded in the south-east of the site. Analysis of plant remains in soil samples taken from these features confirms the generally damp conditions, and that the pond was filled with water at least seasonally. Small amounts of hearth debris and charred cereal in the medieval features provide evidence of occupation nearby. The medieval features at the street frontage were truncated by ground clearance and levelling dated to the later 14th to 16th centuries, related to the construction of a house on 1 East Street depicted on Samuel Parsons' map of 1639, located immediately to the west of the modern No. 74. Although no physical evidence of this house was found, a brick-lined well constructed in the 16th to early 17th centuries, and infilled in the 17th century or later, would have been contemporary with it. The well and the general area of the house were sealed by a layer of post-medieval brick and tile debris. Cartographic evidence suggests that the house had been demolished by the 19th century, in contrast to the 16th/17th-century house at No. 72 immediately to the west, which still survives. An area of rough yard surfacing at the site's southern limit is dated to the late 16th to 17th centuries, but also contained a range of residual late medieval artefacts. Although the evaluation established that medieval remains survive alongside East Street, they were not well preserved and it is considered that groundworks for the construction of the new houses are unlikely to result in extensive disturbance of significant archaeological deposits. The late medieval and post-medieval levelling and other features, notably the brick-lined well, tie in closely with the evidence on the 1639 map for a house on East Street in the approximate position of No. 74, but again the post-medieval remains were not well preserved. It is considered that the evaluation trenching has provided sufficient mitigation of the disturbance of archaeological remains by the housing development.

2 74 East Street, Coggeshall, Essex Archaeological evaluation by trial trenching Report prepared for St Giles Property Development Ltd 1.0 INTRODUCTION

essexcou1-16950_2

SUMMARY Essex County Council Field Archaeology Unit monitored the excavation of a sewer trench, and excavated the footings for toilet facilities at All Saints' Church, Great Chesterford. The footings were sited at the foot of the church tower and to the immediate west of the lobby, and revealed a section of wall, which is thought to have been part of the north aisle, prior to the collapse/demolition of the west end of the church in c.1400. The excavation of the footings also revealed pieces of residual Roman pottery,

brick and tile, a small quantity of medieval/post-medieval floor tile, and the earthing point for a 20th-century lightning conductor. The sewer trench exposed the truncated remnants of three graves, which are assumed to be post-medieval or later, but no other archaeological deposits, features or finds. The fieldwork found no trace of the wall, which is known to exist beneath the existing north wall of the churchyard, and is conjectured to be part of a Roman enclosure. 1 All Saints' Church, Great Chesterford, Essex Archaeological Excavation and Monitoring

essexcou1-16950_2

SUMMARY OF FIELDWORK RESULTS: Essex County Council Field Archaeology Unit monitored the excavation of a sewer trench, and archaeologically excavated the footings for a toilet extension at All Saints' Church, Great Chesterford. The sewer trench ran across the churchyard, starting at the church tower and ending at the main sewer in Church Street. It followed the path leading away from the church door, and exited through the main gate. The toilet extension lay in the north-west corner between the church tower and the lobby. The sewer trench exposed the truncated remnants of three undated graves, but no other archaeological deposits, features or finds. The footings of the toilet extension uncovered a wall, which was once part of the church fabric. The wall stood 0.2m high and was 0.8m wide. It comprised stone and flint nodules in a matrix of lime-based mortar and rested on a foundation deposit of compacted yellowish-brown clay sand. The position and the east-west alignment of the wall suggest that it was part of the north wall of the north aisle of the church during the mid 13th to late 14th-century, prior to the collapse/demolition of the west end of the church in c.1400. The other deposits and features uncovered by the excavation of the footings were all post-medieval and modern and included a pit for an earthing point for a lightning conductor, mortar footings for the tower and lobby, two possible grave cuts, and several extensive deposits, more than 0.8m thick. The finds from the excavation of the footings comprised residual Roman tile, brick and pottery, and fragments of medieval/post-medieval roof and floor tiles. Previous Summaries/Reports: None Author of Summary: Mark Germany Date of Summary: August 2006 16 Plate 1. Sewer trench at point of postulated Roman enclosure wall foundation Plate 2. Footprint of proposed toilet facilities, looking south towards church tower 17 Plate 3. Footprint of proposed toilet facilities, wall 14, looking north Plate 4. Copper-alloy plate, earthing point for lightning conductor 18 Essex

essexcou1-17017_1

SUMMARY Archaeological monitoring of foundation trenches for a residential development was carried out at 43/44 Kings Head Street, Harwich. Eight sections were recorded within the footprint of the new building and one at the rear of the development area, providing a sample record of the site's archaeological deposits and enabling a broad assessment to be made of their character, date and significance. At the Kings Head Street frontage a build-up of deposits up to 2m in depth was recorded from the top of the present road surface down to natural yellow sand, and it is considered that the lowest 1.5m of deposits were of medieval date. Further medieval stratigraphic sequences between 0.4m and 1m thick were recorded throughout the new building footprint, with varying levels of deposit survival depending on the depth and extent of the foundations of the former garage that previously occupied the site. In general the sequences towards the street frontage had the character of successive internal floor surfaces, while pits were recorded further away from the frontage, and a garden soil was recorded at the very rear of the site. Thick layers of redeposited sand were deliberately dumped to raise the ground surface, an occurrence previously recorded in an excavation in nearby Church Street. Two floor layers and two pits towards the base of the recorded sequences are dated to the 13th to 14th century, confirming that the site evidence dates back to the earliest phases of medieval Harwich. Survival of medieval deposits across the site is generally good, and is exceptional at the street frontage and around the limits of the site. In this respect the site is typical of previously excavated sites in Harwich, such as Church Street, which have shown that 1 complex and well-preserved medieval remains survive in the centre of the historic town. The limitations of watching-brief recording during groundworks means that the surviving medieval

deposits on site have been partially destroyed by the foundations of the new building without a satisfactory record of them having been made. In some parts of site, however, islands of surviving medieval deposits do survive in relatively undisturbed areas between the new foundation trenches. This suggests that, despite the disturbance of medieval and later remains during the recent development, the site is of high archaeological significance. 2 43/44 Kings Head Street, Harwich Archaeological Monitoring Report

essexcou1-17017_1

SUMMARY OF FIELDWORK RESULTS: Archaeological monitoring was carried out at the site of a residential development at 43/44 Kings Head Street, Harwich. Eight sample sections were recorded within the footprint of the new building and one at the rear of the development area. A stratigraphic build-up of deposits 2m in depth was recorded from the top of the present road surface down to natural yellow sand. Although, little dating evidence was recovered it is likely that the bottom 1.5m of deposits may have been of medieval date. Further medieval stratigraphic sequences of between 0.4m and 1m in thickness were recorded throughout the new building footprint. Two pits and two layers dating to the 13th to 14th century were recorded. Evidence of internal occupation surfaces were revealed towards the front of the property and a garden soil containing 14th to 15th century pottery was identified to the rear. Undated septaria surfaces on the Kings Head Street frontage may represent previous road surfaces. Thick deposits of redeposited sand were recorded that may have been deliberately dumped to raise-up the ground surface, an occurrence previously recorded at previous excavations in Church Street (Andrews et al 1990, 90). Some smaller deposits of sand and silt may have resulted from episodes of flooding. Previous Summaries/Reports: 'Excavations in Essex' in Essex Archaeology and History, Vols 12-14 Author of Summary: T. Ennis Date of Summary: November 2006 20 Essex

essexcou1-17047_2

SUMMARY OF FIELDWORK RESULTS: The archaeological fieldwork comprised the hand excavation of two small post-pits (Fig. 1, A and B). The post-pits lay beneath the open arch between the nave and the tower, and were intended to hold and secure a large wooden screen. Post-pit A measured 0.8m by 0.45m, and post-pit B 0.48m by 0.55m. Both post-pits revealed an identical sequence of deposits and structures. The surface of the earliest deposit was at a depth of 0.17m and was the foundation for the walls of the tower. It sloped down away from the walls and comprised flint nodules and gravel in a hard matrix of brownish-white lime-based mortar (Fig. 1, context 4). The deposit was not excavated. The next deposit in the sequence was pale brownish-yellow silt-sand and gravel. It contained infrequent fragments of peg-tile and three small pieces of medieval tile. The upper surface of one of the medieval tiles was coated with a greenish-brown glaze. Unfortunately, the fragments were too small to ascertain if they were roof or floor tiles. The latest deposits were a thin layer of modern concrete and aggregate, and a modern tiled floor. Previous Summaries/Reports: None Author of Summary: Mark Germany Date of Summary: August 2006 Essex

essexcou1-17647_1

SUMMARY 1 1. INTRODUCTION 2

essexcou1-17647_1

SUMMARY Archaeological evaluation by trial trenching and historic building recording was undertaken on the former chapel site (more recently Burton's butchers) on the corner of Castle Street and Castle Hill, Saffron Walden. These works were undertaken in advance of redevelopment of part of the site and

conversion of the former chapel to residential use, to establish the below-ground archaeological potential and to create an archive record of the above-ground historic structure. The site lies within an area of archaeological significance, being within the inner bailey of Saffron Walden Castle, nearby parts of which are a scheduled ancient monument. A single trial trench excavated at the northern end of the site revealed floor surfaces and walls to a 19th-century street frontage building. Further excavation revealed a brick foundation pier built into the cellar wall of an earlier structure, which in turn cut through the presumed inner bailey ditch where it curves around the north-east corner of the castle keep. The chapel was built in 1836 by the Primitive Methodists. Its interior was extensively altered in the 20th-century through various commercial uses. Despite this the exterior retains much of its earlier form and character.

1 The Chapel, Castle Street, Saffron Walden, Essex Archaeological Evaluation and Building Recording
1.0 INTRODUCTION

essexcou1-17647_1

SUMMARY OF FIELDWORK RESULTS: Archaeological evaluation by trial trenching and historic building recording was undertaken on the former chapel site (more recently Burton's Butchers) on the corner of Castle Street and Castle Hill, Saffron Walden. The works were undertaken in advance of residential redevelopment of the site, including conversion of the former chapel and construction of a house on the street frontage, to establish the below-ground archaeological potential and to create an archive record of the above-ground historic structure. The site lies within an area of archaeological significance, being within the inner bailey of Saffron Walden Castle, nearby parts of which are part of a Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM 20671). A single trial trench excavated at the northern end of the site revealed brick foundations to a probable late 19th-century street frontage building. Further excavation showed an unusual vaulted brick foundation pier. This had been built to support the south-west corner of the structure whose rear wall lay close to the edge of a postulated cellar to a possible medieval structure. In turn this cut through the presumed north-east curve of the inner bailey castle ditch, which was badly truncated. The chapel was probably built in the late 19th-century (between 1877 and 1897) by the Primitive Methodists, although a build date of 1836 has been published (which does not conform to the cartographic evidence). In form and architecture it is a sombre but attractive building with austere Georgian proportions and late Victorian detailing. The construction is in red brick with gault brick dressings. Sometime after the second world war the chapel closed and the building was used for commercial purposes. During its commercial function, the car park was laid, the interior stripped of any original fittings and first floor flat inserted. The exterior was changed by painting some elevations and adding extra windows, but retains much of its original character. Previous Summaries/Reports: N.A. Author of Summary: A. Letch (ECC FAU) Date of Summary: August 2006 Essex

essexcou1-17901_1

SUMMARY OF FIELDWORK RESULTS: Archaeological evaluation by trial trenching was carried out on land proposed for residential development at 2 Home Farm, Howbridge Hall Road, Witham, Essex. One, 10m x 5m x 1.6m wide, east-west and north-south orientated, T-shaped trench was excavated in the south east of the site (see attached plan). The trench was cut through a modern deposit of gravel and hardcore which varied in thickness from 0.18m to 0.40m. Underlying the hardcore was a 0.30m-thick deposit of greyish brown clay silt which sealed an orange-brown clay and gravel natural deposit. No archaeological features were identified or artefacts collected, despite previous discoveries of prehistoric Roman and Saxon remains on the Maltings Lane Development site to the north-west. Some root activity and modern disturbance was noted within the overburden. Previous Summaries/Reports: - Author of Summary: T. Ennis Date of Summary: September 2006 0 5 10 15 m 1:300 Mapping reproduced by permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of the Controller of HMSO. Crown copyright. Licence no.LA100019602. Fig.1. Evaluation trench location HowbridgeHallRoad 2 Home Farm

essexcou1-18076_1

SUMMARY Archaeological monitoring was carried out during groundworks in the area adjacent to the North Essex Adult Community College (NEACC) complex at Spinks Lane, Witham. This second phase of development (Phase 2) included the construction of a new sports pavilion, all-weather pitch, car park and a temporary contractor's compound. No definite archaeological remains were identified within the footprint of the new sports pavilion, car park or the contractor's compound. This confirmed the results of the previous observations beneath the NEACC building and car park in the first phase of construction (Phase 1), which established that most of the ground in this area was truncated, apart from a strip along the Spinks Lane frontage. Monitoring of groundworks for laying the new all-weather pitch proved unnecessary due to a change in design that avoided significant ground reduction. Monitoring of the floodlight foundation pits identified one Middle Iron Age pit and two undated features along the south-western edge of the all-weather sports pitch. It is possible that all three were contemporary with the remains of Middle Iron Age occupation identified close to Spinks Lane in Phase 1 of the development, and which are believed to be located within the Witham Lodge Earthwork enclosure. 1 Although some truncation appears to have occurred beneath the new all-weather sports pitch when the grass playing fields were originally laid out, this does not seem to have disturbed the underlying archaeological remains, which were buried beneath up to 1m of levelling deposits. It is highly probable that further archaeological remains survive beneath the new all-weather sports pitch, and also beneath the grass playing fields to the south-west of the all-weather pitch. The monitoring results confirm that this should be regarded as an area of high archaeological potential, both because of the likely survival of archaeological features there and the proximity of known Iron Age, Roman and Saxon remains of high significance previously recorded during the major excavations at Ivy Chimneys and Maltings Lane. 2
New Changing Pavilion, Car Park and All-Weather Pitch, Spinks Lane, Witham, Essex Archaeological Monitoring Report

essexcou1-18076_1

SUMMARY OF FIELDWORK RESULTS: Archaeological monitoring was carried out during groundworks for the second phase of development (Area 2) at the North Essex Adult Community College (NEACC) complex at Spinks Lane, Witham. Phase 2 monitoring encompassed the construction of a new sports pavilion, car park, temporary contractor's compound and all-weather pitch. No conclusive archaeological remains were identified within the footprint of the contractor's compound or the new sports pavilion. This confirmed observations beneath the NEACC building in phase 1 which established that most of the ground in this area, other than a strip along the Spinks Lane frontage, was likely to be truncated. One Middle Iron Age pit was identified and two undated features were identified in floodlight foundation pits along the south-western edge of the new all-weather sports pitch. It is possible that all three are contemporary with the remains of Middle Iron Age occupation activity identified close to Spinks Lane in Phase 1 of the development and which are believed to be located within the Witham Lodge Earthwork enclosure. Although some truncation appears to have occurred beneath the new all-weather sports pitch when the grass playing fields were constructed this does not seem to have disturbed the underlying archaeological remains which were subsequently buried beneath up to 1m of levelling deposits. It is highly probable that further archaeological remains survive beneath the new all-weather sports pitch and beneath the grass playing fields to the west of the development area. Previous Summaries/Reports: NEACC Complex, Spinks Lane, Witham (Phase 1): Archaeological Monitoring and Excavation, ECC FAU 2005 Author of Summary: T. Ennis Date of Summary: October 2006 14 Essex

essexcou1-18989_1

SUMMARY As part of an ongoing programme of construction works for a housing development in the Priors Green area of Takeley, Essex, Essex County Council Field Archaeology Unit was commissioned by RPS Planning to evaluate the route of the southern spine road by evaluation trenches. Of the original

10 trenches only six were excavated, the remaining four will be integrated into the archaeological evaluation of a later phase of the development. Trenches 5 and 6 lay within Broadfield wood, 7 and 8 lay in the area of a former orchard and 9 and 10 were in the area of the former Takeley Nursery. No archaeological features or deposits were identified in any of the trenches, nor any artefacts collected. There is no indication that significant archaeological remains are present along the route. However, if remains are present beyond the confines of the evaluation trenches, the general lack of truncation suggests that the potential for survival, of larger features at least, will be good. 1 Spine Route South, Priors Green, Takeley Evaluation by trial trench Prepared for RPS Planning 1.0 INTRODUCTION

essexcou1-18994_1

SUMMARY As part of an ongoing programme of housing development construction works in the Priors Green area of Takeley, Essex County Council Field Archaeology Unit was commissioned by RPS Planning to monitor and record geotechnical test pits to provide a preliminary assessment of the archaeological potential of a roughly grassed area along the northern side of Dunmow Road. Seven geotechnical trial pits were excavated across the area. No truncation was revealed across the majority of the site, although some was noted in the southwest corner and along the western edge where a significant amount of soil discolouration, due to leaching, was also identified. No archaeological features or deposits were identified in any of the test pits, nor any artefacts collected. There is no indication that archaeological remains survive within this area. However, if remains are present then the lack of truncation suggests that their survival should be good. 1 Areas E, F and G, Priors Green, Takeley Archaeological monitoring of Geotechnical test pits Prepared for RPS Planning 1.0 INTRODUCTION

essexcou1-18995_1

SUMMARY As part of an ongoing programme of construction works in the Priors Green area of Takeley, Essex, Essex County Council Field Archaeology Unit (ECC FAU) was commissioned by RPS Planning to archaeologically observe and record geotechnical test pits to assess the site potential within a former pallet yard alongside the Dunmow Road. Eight geotechnical trial pits were excavated across the pallet yard. The majority of the site had been truncated and a significant amount of soil discolouration, due to leaching, was identified. No archaeological features or deposits were identified in any of the test pits, nor any artefacts collected. There is no indication that archaeological remains survive within the area of the pallet yard. If remains are present then, due to the discoloration of the subsoil, only the larger features will be identifiable during larger-scale works. 1 Pallet Yard, Priors Green, Takeley Geotechnical Test Pit Recording Prepared for RPS Planning 1.0 INTRODUCTION

essexcou1-18995_1

SUMMARY OF FIELDWORK RESULTS: As part of an ongoing programme of construction works in the Priors Green area of Takeley, Essex, Essex County Council Field Archaeology Unit (ECC FAU) was commissioned by RPS Planning to archaeologically record geotechnical test pits to assess the site potential. Eight geotechnical trial pits were excavated across the pallet yard. The majority of the site had been truncated and a significant amount of soil discolouration, due to leaching, was identified. No archaeological features, deposits or artefacts were identified in any of the test pits. There is no indication that archaeological remains survive within the area of the pallet yard. If remains are present then due to the discoloration of the subsoil only the larger features will be identifiable. Previous Summaries/Reports: N.A. Author of Summary: A. Robertson (ECC FAU) Date of Summary: September 2006 10 Essex Chelmsford Colchester Takeley Pallet Yard Phase 1 Dunmow Road

essexcou1-18996_1

SUMMARY As part of an ongoing programme of construction works in the Priors Green area of Takeley, Essex, Essex County Council Field Archaeology Unit was commissioned by RPS Planning to evaluate by trial trenching the eastern edge of a former Pallet Yard alongside the Dunmow Road. Two trial trenches were excavated along the eastern edge of the Pallet Yard, the remaining area was shown to be highly truncated by the monitoring of geotechnical trial pits. Although a build-up of topsoil contaminated by modern debris was observed, no archaeological features or deposits were identified in either of the trenches, nor any artefacts collected. There is no indication that archaeological remains are present within the area of the Pallet Yard. 1 Pallet Yard, Priors Green, Takeley Evaluation by trial trench Prepared for RPS Planning 1.0 INTRODUCTION

essexcou1-18998_1

SUMMARY As part of an ongoing programme of construction works associated with a housing development in the Priors Green area of Takeley, Essex County Council Field Archaeology Unit was commissioned by RPS Planning to evaluate by trial trenching the eastern crossing point of Jacks Lane and the proposed location of Balancing Pond 2. A single staggered trench was excavated across Jacks Lane and its ditches either side. Two modern consolidation layers were identified on the lane itself and both the northern and southern ditches showed episodes of re-cutting. However, the layers on the lane and the fills within the ditches were all relatively modern in origin, suggesting that the route has been regularly maintained. Although it is conjectured that Jacks Lane is medieval in origin, no evidence for this was uncovered within this trench. Three trenches were excavated across within the intended location of Balancing Pond 2. Two of the trenches contained possible features. Of the three possible features investigated it seems likely that only one, post-hole 615 in Trench 1, was archaeological, the remaining two being of natural origin. No dating evidence was recovered from any of the features. Overall, the potential for significant archaeological remains to be present within the area of the Balancing Pond is low. 1 Jacks Lane Crossing and Balancing Pond 2, Priors Green, Takeley Trial Trenching evaluation for RPS Planning 1.0 INTRODUCTION

essexcou1-18998_1

SUMMARY OF FIELDWORK RESULTS: As part of the Priors Green housing development, at Takeley, Essex, the eastern crossing point of Jacks Lane and the proposed location of Balancing Pond 2 were evaluated by trial trenching. Jacks Lane

essexcou1-18999_1

SUMMARY As part of an ongoing programme of residential development works at Priors Green, Takeley, Essex County Council Field Archaeology Unit was commissioned by RPS Planning to evaluate by trial trench the site of the former nursery and orchard and an area west of Broadfield Wood along the northern side of Dunmow Road. The trenching was a follow-up to the archaeological monitoring of geotechnical test pits previously undertaken on the former nursery and orchard. A total of thirty archaeological trial trenches were excavated across the area. Three north-south ditches and a single modern gully were uncovered. Although only one of the ditches was positively dated, it is likely that they are all post-medieval and represent further field divisions. All the ditches uncovered during the trenching were parallel to the extant north-south boundaries, as well as to each other. This suggests that they may originally have been contemporary with the extant field boundaries, which are known to pre-date the 1875 1st edition Ordnance Survey map but unlikely, based upon their morphology, to originate much before the post-medieval period. This suggests that this area of the Priors Green development was divided

into long narrow fields during the post- medieval period. However, there is little evidence for any substantive earlier activity and none of the remains identified within the adjacent Phase I of the Priors Green development were seen to continue into this phase. 1 Phase II, Priors Green, Takeley
Archaeological Evaluation by trial trenching for RPS Planning 1.0 INTRODUCTION

essexcou1-19492_1

SUMMARY The Essex County Council Field Archaeology carried out an archaeological excavation of a 95m x 24m area at the northern edge of the historic village of Fulbourn, 7km east of Cambridge. The excavation was undertaken on behalf of H.C. Moss Ltd as a condition on planning consent for construction of houses. It followed an earlier trial-trenching evaluation that identified prehistoric, Roman, medieval and modern features, with a peak of medieval activity dating to the 13th to 14th centuries. The site lies immediately to the north and west of Queens' College Farm, whose farmhouse dates to the late medieval period, and 500m to the south of a Roman villa and cemetery site in the area of the former Fulbourn railway station. Between the evaluation and excavation the site had been truncated by a mechanical excavator, so that the archaeological work comprised both excavation of surviving features and recording of sections as a remediation exercise to try to reconstruct the machined-out stratigraphic evidence. Machine-truncation was only slight in the extreme western and the central parts of the excavation area, but over half of the area was severely truncated, in places by over 0.5m. The evidence recorded in the lightly truncated parts of the excavation area provided a control for assessing and interpreting the more severely truncated parts. Very few prehistoric and Roman features and finds were recorded and, even allowing for some loss of evidence to truncation, the site was not a focus for settlement in these periods and lay outside the immediate area of activity related to the Roman villa to the north. 1 A much higher density of medieval features, mainly deep pits and wells, was recorded, concentrated mainly towards the eastern end of the site. A possible smithing hearth was also recorded in this area in one of the evaluation trenches. Although few features are securely dated, the general picture suggests the main period of medieval activity is dated to the 13th to 14th centuries, declining in the 15th to 16th centuries. The presence of St Neots ware suggests there was a phase of late Saxon or early medieval activity dating to the 10th to 12th centuries, although very few features could be assigned this earlier date as most of the early pottery was residual in later features. There were no medieval post-holes or other forms of direct evidence for medieval structures. If this evidence had originally been present, then it had not survived the truncation. The most likely location for significant building or settlement remains, if it had originally been present, was the severely truncated eastern part of the site, as no direct evidence of medieval structures was found in the lightly truncated central part of the excavated area, even though modern post-hole structures survived there. The medieval finds assemblages were neither large nor well-preserved, and do not suggest disposal of rubbish in a settlement area. Instead, the medieval evidence is interpreted as peripheral activity at the edge of the main settlement, possibly related to a medieval forerunner of Queens' College Farm implied by documentary evidence. Documentary evidence also suggests that in the medieval period the site would have lain at the edge of a large open field to the north of the village. Post-medieval features were rare, and evidence from both the evaluation trenches and the south section of the excavation area suggests that a subsoil layer built up over many of the medieval features in the early post-medieval period. It is surmised that the subsoil was a headland at the southern end of the large open field. A large number of modern features related to the northward and eastward expansion of the adjacent farmyard of Queens' College Farm in the late 19th/early 20th century. These include chalk farmyard surfaces recorded in the south section, two large rectangular fenced enclosures, and large pits and animal burials. Again, many of these features were truncated or were only recorded in section, but sufficient of them contained dating evidence to confirm that they can all be regarded as modern. Some of these features appear on the 2nd (1903/4) edition of the Ordnance Survey. 2 Land off the Chantry, Fulbourn, Cambridgeshire Archaeological Excavation

essexcou1-19667_1

SUMMARY 1 1. INTRODUCTION 2

essexcou1-19667_1

SUMMARY Archaeological monitoring has been undertaken on preparation groundworks, excavation of foundation trenches and associated service trenches for a new house, replacing a 1970s bungalow which until recently occupied the site. The site is bounded by extant ditches on two sides, which form a roughly square enclosure with the road and adjacent pasture. It has been postulated that these ditches are the remains of a Medieval moated settlement. In addition, previous observation of ground investigation holes identified charcoal deposits within the subsoil, from which it has been suggested that the site could have formerly been associated with brick-making, known to have been carried out in the wider vicinity. The archaeological monitoring has established that much of the central and eastern parts of the site have been disturbed by modern occupation activity and that the incidence of ash and charcoal is likely to be associated with this. However, a single large archaeological feature, probably a pit of Medieval date, has been found in the north-west corner. This, together with the identification of the surviving below-ground vestiges of the rest of the enclosure circuit, adds weight to the possibility of Elm Trees being a Medieval moated homestead site. 1 Elm Trees, Ashdon, Essex Archaeological Monitoring and Recording 1.0 INTRODUCTION

essexcou1-19667_1

SUMMARY OF FIELDWORK RESULTS: Archaeological monitoring was undertaken on site clearance and the excavation of foundation trenches and associated service trenches for a new house, replacing a 1970s bungalow which until recently occupied the site. The site is bounded by extant ditches on two sides and it has been postulated that these could be the remains of a Medieval moated settlement. Post-medieval/Modern It was established that much of the central and eastern parts of the site have been disturbed by modern occupation activity. The incidence of ash and charcoal in subsoil deposits is likely to be associated with this. Medieval

essexcou1-19796_1

SUMMARY As part of the planning condition on the demolition and then construction of a residential dwelling at Benacre, 60 M Road, Stock an archaeological evaluation by trial trenching was undertaken by Essex County Council Field Archaeology Unit (ECC FAU) on behalf of Mr Peter Fay. Two trenches were excavated within the footprint of the new house. Trench 1 was 15m long and ran along the eastern edge of the building footprint, while trench 2 was 10m long and ran along the northern edge. Trench 1 contained two shallow features but trench 2 was heavily disturbed by concrete footings of the original house and no features were identified. The remains in trench 1 were a shallow pit and shallow linear feature. Neither of these features were dated, however the fills of both features was very similar to the subsoil and it seems likely that they are both the remains of modern garden features, such as flower beds or planting holes. It seems likely that no significant archaeological remains survive within the footprint of the proposed house as most of the area has been previously disturbed by the construction of the original house and its services. 1 Benacre, 60 M Road, Stock Archaeological Evaluation by Trial Trenching Prepared for Mr Peter Fay 1.0 INTRODUCTION

essexcou1-20546_1

SUMMARY Archaeological evaluation by trial-trenching of the proposed site for a reservoir extension at Wick Farm, Ardleigh, has identified five Iron Age sites, and more recent features that appear to be associated with the early development of the existing field pattern. The Iron Age sites are thought likely to be the remains of enclosed and unenclosed farmsteads. They differ in age and location and suggest an expanding and shifting pattern of settlement, beginning in the Early Iron Age and carrying on through until the late 1st/early 2nd century AD. The most notable site is Late Iron Age and perhaps comprises one or more round-houses and other associated features within a large D-shaped enclosure, previously identified from cropmark evidence. Some of the Late Iron Age ditches contain large groups of pottery and other material characteristic of domestic settlement, including loomweights and charcoal. More recent ditches overlie the Iron Age sites and some of these appear to precursor the existing field pattern. A newly discovered trackway is potentially significant, because it seems to imply that the existing field pattern is medieval in origin. The results of the trial-trenching suggest that significant concentrations of archaeological features and finds are present to the west and south of Wick Farm farmyard, and across much of the western third of the proposed reservoir extension. The remains of medieval/post-medieval field ditches and trackways lie dispersed across most of the development area.

1 2 Wick Farm, Wick Lane, Ardleigh Archaeological trial-trenching evaluation for D.K. Symes Associates 1.0 INTRODUCTION

essexcou1-20546_1

SUMMARY OF FIELDWORK RESULTS: Archaeological evaluation by trial-trenching of the proposed site for a reservoir extension at Wick Farm, Ardleigh identified five probable Iron Age sites, and medieval/post-medieval ditches. The evaluation investigated c. 40ha and comprised 184 trenches. Iron Age The Iron Age sites are surmised to be the likely remains of enclosed and unenclosed farmsteads. They differ in age and location and suggest an expanding and shifting pattern of settlement, beginning in the Early Iron Age and carrying on through until the late 1st/early 2nd century AD. The most notable site is Late Iron Age and is likely to comprise one or more round-houses and other associated features in a large D-shaped enclosure. Some of the Late Iron Age ditches contain large groups of pottery and other material characteristic of domestic settlement, including baked clay and charcoal. Medieval, post-medieval and modern The remains of more recent ditches overlie the Iron Age features and many of these appear to precursor and be associated with the existing pattern of field division. Across the west end of the proposed reservoir, the trial-trenching found the remains of a ditched trackway, which was probably in use during the 13th to 19th centuries. The trackway ran north-south and probably linked Crown Lane and Wick Lane to the south and north. The associated evaluation report contains reports on the following: worked and burnt flint, prehistoric pottery, Late Iron Age and Roman pottery, medieval and post-medieval pottery, metalwork, baked clay, brick and tile, and carbonised macrofossils. Previous Summaries/Reports:- Germany, M. 2001 Wick Farm, Ardleigh, Essex: Archaeological Evaluation by Fieldwalking. ECC FAU Rep. 824 Author of Summary: Mark Germany Date of Summary: November 2006 48 Issues Issues Pond Moat WICK LANE Ardleigh Reservoir 1 2 1 2 TheFresian Holly Tree Bungalow Wick Lane Cottages Cottage Fen Holly Trees Piggeries Wick Farm Track BM 38.36m 38.0m 37.8m Cottages Track Slo pin g Masonry Bungalow Chilver's Water Track Whinstones SM Pond CROW N LANE NO R TH Pond Willow Lodge Trefoil Pond Vineyard 38.4m A 1232 W I C K LANE CROW N LANE NORTH OLD IP SW I C H ROAD TURNPIKECLOSE Pond Cottage Thatched The Old Rouval Menabilly House Maryland Cottage Evergreen House Shakespeare Cottages Elm Tre es 1 2 The Crown Inn (PH) Chestnuts Gatehouse Farm 43.0m 43.1m BM 42.79m TCB LB 41.4m 40.0m 40.97m Shelter

essexcou1-20740_2

SUMMARY OF FIELDWORK RESULTS: The topsoil/overburden strip for a horse mÃfÃ©nager was

monitored for archaeological deposits, features and finds. The mÃfÂ©nager was constructed in a grass field immediately east of Moor Hall Stables, and measured 20m east-west by 60m north-south (Fig. 1). The archaeological fieldwork took place in accordance with an archaeological brief issued by the Essex County Council Historic Management team, and a written scheme of investigation. The footprint of the mÃfÂ©nager was terraced into a gentle east-facing slope. The topsoil/overburden was removed by using a tracked excavator with a broad toothless bucket. The topsoil was 0.12m thick and overlay 0.27m of greyish brown silt clay, containing occasional fragments of modern brick, tile, glass, coal and slate. The overburden lay above natural chalky clay till, which was only exposed in the western two thirds of the mÃfÂ©nager because of the terracing. The stripping revealed no identifiable archaeological deposits, features or finds. The only discoveries were an electricity cable and a pit containing a large cache of .303 bullets from the Second World War. The bullets were taken away by the police for disposal. Previous Summaries/Reports:- None Author of Summary: Mark Germany, Essex County Council Field Archaeology Unit

essexcou1-20814_1

SUMMARY As part of an ongoing programme of housing development construction works in the Priors Green area of Takeley, Essex County Council Field Archaeology Unit was commissioned by RPS Planning to evaluate by trial trench a roughly grassed area along the northern side of Dunmow Road. The trenching was a follow-up to the archaeological monitoring of geotechnical test pits previously undertaken on this parcel of land. Five archaeological trial trenches were excavated across the area. No significant truncation was revealed across the majority of the site, although some modern services and modern soil discolouration, due to leaching, were noted in the northwest corner. A single modern feature was investigated in trench 1 and was judged to be the base of a modern flowerbed associated with a previous structure that stood on the site. There is no hint that significant archaeological remains survive within this area. Historical mapping suggests that the extant boundaries are long-established and that the area was open fields from at least the late 19th century. No indication of the westward continuation of the Iron Age, medieval and post-medieval remains previously found in the adjacent Phase I development area were uncovered. 1 Land Adjacent to the former Nursery, Priors Green, Takeley Archaeological Evaluation by trial trenching for RPS Planning 1.0 **INTRODUCTION**

essexcou1-21424_1

SUMMARY An archaeological evaluation, consisting of four trenches, was carried out on the site of a small residential development at Pye Corner/Crown Street, Castle Hedingham, Essex. The site was formerly an allotment, and had previously been heavily terraced and landscaped. The presence of a significant depth of modern overburden in all of the trenches resulted in only a small area of the undisturbed natural geology being exposed. The trenches showed that there was approximately 1.5m of modern redeposited material on top of the original topsoil. The approximate depth to the undisturbed natural was 2m. No archaeological remains were identified in any of the trenches. The amount of overburden suggests that if any archaeological remains do survive they w be undisturbed by the development. 1 Pye Corner/Crown Street, Castle Hedingham Archaeological Evaluation Report

essexcou1-22048_1

SUMMARY OF FIELDWORK RESULTS: An archaeological evaluation, consisting of a single trench, was carried out on the site of a small residential development to the rear of 14 High Street, Southminster, Essex. The site was formerly a garden with semi-mature trees along the northern edge. The south, east and west sides of the development area were demarcated by property boundaries while to the north were allotments. The trench showed that there was approximately 0.3m of modern topsoil on top of 0.3m of dark brown silty sandy subsoil. The approximate depth to the undisturbed natural, mid brown sandy

gravel, was 0.6m. No archaeological remains were identified. No finds were collected and no environmental samples taken. It seems likely that no significant archaeological remains exist within the site boundaries, despite the frontage buildings being 16th century in origin and the development area being within the projected Saxon and medieval settlement. Previous Summaries/Reports: N/A Author of Summary: Andrew Robertson (ECC FAU) Date of Summary: January 2007 Essex

essexcou1-22467_1

SUMMARY Archaeological monitoring of ground reduction for the construction of five houses and a basement car park was carried out at 21 High Street, South Benfleet, Essex, as a condition on planning consent. The site lies in an area of high archaeological potential opposite the medieval parish church. The monitoring identified Roman and medieval archaeological features beneath post-medieval and modern levelling layers, and these were excavated in a break in the groundworks. The archaeological remains were shown to relate to both Roman and medieval activity on the site. The Roman remains primarily consisted of a number of rubble-filled pits. With the exception of Roman building material, used to backfill several of the pits, very few datable finds were recovered from any of these features. The quantity of the features in the development area suggests that the site was utilised as more than agricultural land. However, the lack of material culture associated with the features indicates that the area was not directly settled on. It is likely that this area was marginal land that lay outside of any settlement. The on site evidence seems to suggest that after the 4th century the area of the site was either abandoned or returned to agriculture as a topsoil layer lay over the Roman features. All the medieval remains date from either the 10th/11th centuries or the 15th/16th centuries and were related to 'back yard' features, such as boundary ditches, disparate post-1 holes/small pits and cess pits, one with the putative remains of a small structure over it. Although these remains are what would be expected to the rear of known medieval frontage buildings the early date of the first phase, 10th/ 11th centuries pushes back the dates for the settlement of this area of South Benfleet by approximately 100 years. The 15th/16th century cess pit may well be associated with the extant 15th-century structure at 23 High Street. It is likely that a number of smaller shallower medieval features were truncated by post-medieval and modern levelling and terracing of the site. Indeed, a significant amount of medieval pottery was recovered from these layers. The Roman remains add a little more substantive evidence to the supposition of a settlement in the vicinity, although they are not concrete proof. The earlier medieval remains extend the dates of the known medieval occupation back into the 10th century. The depth of the Roman and medieval features below modern ground level suggests that further remains of these periods might survive in other sites along the High Street. 2 Land to the rear of 21 High Street, South Benfleet, Essex Archaeological excavation Report prepared for Aspect Developments Ltd 1.0 INTRODUCTION

essexcou1-22467_1

SUMMARY OF FIELDWORK RESULTS: Archaeological monitoring of ground reduction for the construction of five houses and a basement car park was carried out at 21 High Street, South Benfleet, Essex, as a condition on planning consent. The site lies in an area of high archaeological potential opposite the medieval parish church. The monitoring identified Roman and medieval archaeological features beneath post-medieval and modern levelling layers, and these were excavated in a break in the groundworks. Roman

essexcou1-22624_1

SUMMARY A trial-trenching evaluation was carried out by Essex County Council Field Archaeology Unit at Old M Close, on the north side of Maldon High Street, as a condition on planning consent before a residential development by E.J. Taylor and Sons Ltd. A trial-trench was excavated to evaluate each area of new build (Trenches A and B). In trench A, four closely-spaced ditches dated to the late 12th/early

13th-century were aligned at right angles to the High Street. One of the ditches was cut by a late 12th/early 13th-century pit. The ditches most likely represent a medieval property boundary which was frequently renewed, or possibly ditches either side of an alleyway between neighbouring tenements. The other features in trench A were two possible 18th-century rubbish pits, and two modern post-holes. Trench B revealed a 15th/16th-century post-hole and a large, deep, probably recent, area of disturbance. The boundary ditches in trench A are dated later than the foundation and initial development of the town in the 10th/11th centuries and probably relate to a subsequent period of growth and consolidation. Following consultation with the Essex County Council Historic Environment Management team monitoring officer, no further archaeological work is required. 1 2 Old M Close, High Street, Maldon, Essex Archaeological trial-trenching report Prepared for E. J. Taylor and Sons Ltd 1.0 INTRODUCTION

essexcou1-22624_1

SUMMARY OF FIELDWORK RESULTS: A trial-trenching evaluation was carried out at Old M Close, on the north side of Maldon High Street, as a condition on a planning consent for a residential development, comprising two blocks of flats. A trial-trench was excavated in each area of new build (Trenches A and B). In trench A, four closely-spaced ditches contained small amounts of late 12th/early 13th-century pottery. The ditches were aligned at right-angles to the High Street. One of them was cut by a late 12th/early 13th-century pit. It is suggested that the ditches are the remains of a medieval property boundary, which was often renewed, or an alleyway between neighbouring tenements. The other discoveries in trench A were two possible 18th-century rubbish pits, and two 19th/20th-century post-holes. The ditches probably relate to a period of growth and consolidation in the town in the late 12th/early 13th century, following its foundation and initial development in the 10th/11th centuries. Trench B revealed a deep and extensive disturbance and a small 15th/16th-century post-hole. The site report includes tables and summaries of the medieval/post-medieval pottery and the miscellaneous finds (glass, bone, brick, shell, and tile). Previous Summaries/Reports:- Germany, M., 2007: Old M Close, Maldon, Essex. Archaeological trial-trenching. ECC FAU report 1697 Author of Summary: Mark Germany Date of Summary: January 2007 16 Essex

essexcou1-22928_1

SUMMARY Archaeological monitoring of topsoil stripping before mineral extraction at Bulls Lodge Quarry, Boreham in 2005 and 2006 recorded prehistoric, medieval and post-medieval/modern remains. These were selectively excavated with the aim of reconstructing and dating the development of the former landscape in the western part of the quarry. The prehistoric remains comprised a small number of pits, probably dated to the Late Bronze Age, one of which contained an urned cremation burial. The medieval features are mainly dated to the 12th to 13th centuries and consisted of ditches defining fields and enclosures on either side of an east-west trackway. In some areas rubbish pits imply localised activity or occupation beside the trackway and at the edges of fields or enclosures. The trackway and field system were contemporary with the previously excavated moated farmstead and windmill 0.5km to the east. Although the farmstead was abandoned in the mid-13th century, several pits and an enclosure ditch are dated a little later, suggesting that at least part of the field system continued in use through the later 13th century and into the 14th century. The field system was superseded by the deer park of the manor of New Hall, which was probably laid out in the 14th century. The post-medieval/modern remains comprised field boundary ditches and include a small ditched enclosure in the corner of a field, and groups of large post-holes in the western half of the enclosure represent a sequence of timber buildings. Pottery dating is poor but suggests a broad 17th to 19th century date for the enclosure and its internal structures. The enclosure is recorded on early editions of the Ordnance Survey, which indicate that in the later 19th century its western half was occupied by a small building, although by 1915-24 this had disappeared. The post-medieval/modern field ditches largely disregarded the medieval field boundaries and trackway, suggesting that this earlier landscape had been lost as a result of the formation of the deer park and was no longer visible when the area was disemparked in the 17th and/or 18th century. The post-medieval

fields were cleared during construction of Boreham airfield in 1943. 2 Bulls Lodge Quarry, former Boreham Airfield, Essex Archaeological monitoring and excavation Report prepared for Hanson Aggregates 1.0 INTRODUCTION

essexcou1-23611_2

SUMMARY Essex County Council Field Archaeology Unit undertook a small archaeological excavation at 1-3 Fairycroft Road, in advance of the construction of two small apartments. The primary aim of the excavation was to locate the eastern side of the Magnum Fossatum. The archaeological work was carried out on behalf of Claydens of Saffron Walden Ltd. The excavation found remnants of post-medieval/modern roadside buildings, but no medieval features or finds, nor any trace of the Magnum Fossatum. It is concluded that much of the eastern side of the Magnum Fossatum runs beneath Fairycroft Road, and that Fairycroft Road is post-medieval in origin. The post-medieval/modern remains included a late 18th/early 19th-century cellar, a brick support for an oil tank, a cut for a ceramic drain pipe, a possible yard surface, and a small number of pits and post-holes. Some of these features lay beneath 0.4m of modern ground. 1 2 1 -3 Fairycroft Road, Saffron Walden, Essex Archaeological Excavation

essexcou1-23611_2

SUMMARY OF FIELDWORK RESULTS: A small archaeological excavation was carried out at 1-3 Fairycroft Road, in advance of the construction of two small apartments. The principal aim of the excavation was to look for the eastern arm of the Repell Ditch/Magnum Fossatum. The excavation found remnants of post-medieval/modern roadside buildings, but no medieval features or finds, nor any trace of the Magnum Fossatum. The report (Germany 2007) concludes that much of the eastern side of the Magnum Fossatum runs beneath Fairycroft Road, and that Fairycroft Road is post-medieval in origin. The post-medieval/modern remains included a late 18th/early 19th-century cellar, a brick support for an oil tank, a cut for a ceramic drain pipe, a possible yard surface, and a small number of pits and post-holes. Some of these features lay beneath 0.4m of modern made-ground. It was possible that shallow medieval remains, if ever present, had not survived, because the site had been levelled and terraced into a gentle north-facing slope. Previous Summaries/Reports:- Germany, M. 2007 1-3 Fairycroft Road, Saffron Walden, Essex: Archaeological Excavation. ECC FAU Report 1691 Author of Summary: Mark Germany Date of Summary: February 2007 13 Essex

essexcou1-23756_1

Summary 1 1.0 Introduction 2

essexcou1-23756_1

SUMMARY Client: CgMs Consulting NGR: TL 628 218 Planning Application No: UTT/1185/02/FUL Site Code: GD21 Project No: 1752 Date of Fieldwork: February 2007 Oasis Accession Number: essexcou1-23756 An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Essex County Council Field Archaeology Unit on land to the rear of 37-61 High Street, Great Dunmow, Essex, in advance of redevelopment. Although the site lies within the historic core of the town, in an area of high archaeological significance, the evaluation demonstrated that the survival of archaeological features and deposits across the development area was generally poor, but that archaeological remains survived in a localised pockets behind existing High Street properties. The earliest remains were medieval, dating to the 13th to 14th centuries and consisted of a probable well and small pit. Later remains included post-medieval and modern pits and small isolated post-holes. To the rear of The Boars Head public house (No.37), several post-holes and a possible beam slot contained post-medieval material within their fills

but may have belonged to an earlier structure which had been dismantled. The importation of soil onto the site in the Early Modern/ Modern period, along with the construction of a raised concrete loading bay or building platform, has resulted in the raising of ground levels across the area of investigation by up to 1.3m which, coupled with the localised and poor levels of survival noted, suggests that the development is unlikely to have a significant impact upon the archaeological record. 1 37 ã,â 61 High Street, Great Dunmow Archaeological Evaluation by Trial Trenching Prepared for CgMs Consulting 1.0
INTRODUCTION

essexcou1-23756_1

SUMMARY OF FIELDWORK RESULTS: An archaeological evaluation by trial trenching was undertaken by ECC Field Archaeology Unit on land to the rear of 37-61 High Street, Great Dunmow, prior to redevelopment of the site. The evaluation demonstrated that the survival of archaeological features and deposits across the development area was generally poor, but that archaeological remains survived in a localised area behind existing High Street properties. No evidence for prehistoric or Roman activity was noted, despite the close proximity to the Roman town, to the west. The earliest remains were medieval, dating from the 12th/ 13th to 14th centuries and consisted of a probable well and small pit located alongside the site boundary with the Boars Head public house. Analysis of plant remains in soil samples taken from the well produced charred wheat, hazel nut shell fragments and charcoal, all of which was abraded and weathered, suggesting that it had been subject to prolonged exposure before becoming incorporated in the feature fills. Later remains include a number of post-medieval and modern pits and small isolated post-holes. To the rear of the Boars Head several post-holes and a possible beam slot produced post-medieval material from their fills but may have belonged to an earlier structure that had been dismantled. The importation of material onto the site in the Early Modern/ Modern period, along with the construction of a concrete loading bay or building platform, has resulted in the raising of ground levels across the area of investigation by up to 1.3m. Coupled with the high levels of truncation/ disturbance affecting the medieval and early post-medieval remains, this suggests that the development is unlikely to have a significant impact upon the archaeological record. **PREVIOUS SUMMARIES/REPORTS:** Reagan, R. 2003 Great Dunmow, Essex: evaluation to the rear of 37 ã,â 61 High Street. Cambridge Archaeological Unit **AUTHOR OF SUMMARY:** Matthew Pocock (ECCFAU) **DATE OF SUMMARY:** April 2007 24 Essex

essexcou1-23925_2

SUMMARY Archaeological monitoring of topsoil stripping before mineral extraction at Bulls Lodge Quarry, Boreham in 2005 and 2006 recorded prehistoric, medieval and post-medieval/ modern remains. These were selectively excavated with the aim of reconstructing and dating the development of the former landscape in the western part of the quarry. The prehistoric remains comprised a small number of pits, probably dated to the Late Bronze Age, one of which contained an urned cremation burial. The medieval features are mainly dated to the 12th to 13th centuries and consisted of ditches defining fields and enclosures on either side of an east-west trackway. In some areas rubbish pits imply localised activity or occupation beside the trackway and at the edges of fields or enclosures. The trackway and field system were contemporary with the previously excavated moated farmstead and windmill 0.5km to the east. Although the farmstead was abandoned in the mid-13th century, several pits and an enclosure ditch are dated a little later, suggesting that at least part of the field system continued in use through the later 13th century and into the 14th century. The field system was superseded by the deer park of the manor of New Hall, which was probably laid out in the 14th century. The post-medieval/modern remains comprised field boundary ditches and include a small ditched enclosure in the corner of a field, and groups of large post-holes in the western half of the enclosure represent a sequence of timber buildings. Pottery dating is poor but suggests a broad 17th to 19th century date for the enclosure and its internal structures. The enclosure is recorded on early editions of the Ordnance Survey, which indicate that in the later 19th century its western half was occupied by a small building, although by 1915-24 this had disappeared. The

post-medieval/modern field ditches largely disregarded the medieval field boundaries and trackway, suggesting that this earlier landscape had been lost as a result of the formation of the deer park and was no longer visible when the area was disemparked in the 17th and/or 18th century. The post-medieval fields were cleared during construction of Boreham airfield in 1943. 2 Bulls Lodge Quarry, former Boreham Airfield, Essex Archaeological monitoring and excavation Report prepared for Hanson Aggregates 1.0 INTRODUCTION

essexcou1-24665_1

SUMMARY OF FIELDWORK RESULTS: Essex County Council Field Archaeology Unit monitored the groundworks for the construction of a side extension and garage at Harveys, Pottery Lane, Castle Hedingham (Fig. 1). Harveys is conjectured to lie between the inner and outer medieval town ditches. The side extension replaced an earlier extension that had been added to the east end of an existing small bungalow. The garage was constructed in the south-east corner of the surrounding garden. The groundworks were excavated by using a small mechanical excavator. The groundworks for the side extension comprised the excavation of an E-shaped arrangement of trenches. Each trench had vertical sides and was 0.6m wide and 1.2m deep. The trenches revealed 0.4m of topsoil above brownish yellow silt clay. Cut in to the clay were foundation cuts belonging to the existing bungalow and the former extension. The footprint of the new side extension was 5.6m x 8m. It is uncertain as to whether the brownish yellow silt clay represented made-ground or an undisturbed glacial deposit. The footprint of the garage cut garden topsoil and measured 5m x 5m. It was approximately 0.15m deep. The underlying deposit was not exposed. The monitoring identified no archaeological features or artefacts Previous Summaries/Reports:- None Author of Summary: Mark Germany Date of Summary: March 2007 Mapping reproduced by permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of the Controller of HMSO. Crown copyright. Licence no.LA100019602. Fig.1. Areas of archaeological monitoring pield2erheology2nit Pottery Lane Existing house QueenStreet Proposed extension Proposed garage 0 5 10 15 m 1:250 Area of development Key Trench

essexcou1-24747_1

SUMMARY OF FIELDWORK RESULTS: An archaeological evaluation was carried out as a condition on planning consent prior to construction of a new house at 10 George Street, Harwich (Fig. 1). The evaluation consisted of excavation by machine of a single trial trench measuring 10m by 2m within the footprint of the house, to a depth of 1.5m, below which a trial-pit measuring 0.5m \times 0.5m was excavated by hand to a depth of 2.1m. The objectives of the trial-trenching were to locate the line of the medieval earthwork town defences and, more generally, to record the survival and character of any deposits related to possible medieval or post-medieval development west of George Street. The evaluation was carried out in accordance with the archaeological brief issued by the Essex County Council Historic Environment Management team, who monitored the work, and a written scheme of investigation prepared by the Essex CC Field Archaeology Unit. The trenching revealed five layers, but no archaeological deposits earlier than the 19th or 20th century. The top two layers (1 and 2) were excavated by machine and the bottom three layers (3 to 5) by a hand-dug trial-pit in the base of the trench. Layer 5 at the bottom of the sequence (1.00m to 1.29m OD) comprised light brownish yellow gritty sand and was probably an undisturbed natural deposit. Layer 4 above it (1.29m to 1.48m OD) consisted of brownish yellow silt-sand, was similar to layer 5, and was probably a layer of disturbed natural. Layer 3 was an occupation horizon (1.48m to 1.86m OD) and consisted of very dark greyish brown friable sand clay, containing 19th to 20th-century brick, tile, glass and pottery, and a sherd of clearly residual late 17th- or earlier 18th-century pottery. Layer 2 which sealed it (1.86m to 2.86m OD) comprised a thick deposit of brownish-orange sand clay and gravel, containing a small fragment of brick, and representing a deliberate raising of the ground. Layer 1 at the top of the sequence (2.86m to 3.26m OD) was the existing occupation horizon and was similar to layer 3. The results of the trial-trenching suggest that the development site has undergone a considerable amount of landscaping in the last 150 years that has apparently removed or severely

truncated any pre-existing archaeological remains. The earliest surviving occupation horizon (layer 3) contains 19th/20th-century finds, suggesting a ground surface 1.5m below the level of George Street. Historic maps show the area to the west of George Street as coastal marshland until well into the 19th century. Excavations in 1990-1 on the line of the Dovercourt Bypass only 150m west of the site recorded a gun battery built in 1810-11 on the existing shore line (Godbold 1994). The excavations confirmed that the land surface was raised and the area reclaimed with the construction of the railway station on the waterfront in 1854, although there may also have been more recent phases of groundworks as the railway layout, harbour facilities and adjacent residential areas were expanded. Previous Summaries/Reports: - Godbold, S. 1994: A Napoleonic coastal gun battery; excavations at Bathside Bay, Harwich 1990-91, Essex Archaeol. Hist. 25, 193-218 Author of Summary: Mark Germany Date of Summary: March 2007 Finds note by Joyce Compton and Helen Walker Finds were recovered from a single context (layer 3). The material has been recorded by count and weight, in grams, and the pottery has been described by type. Full quantification details and the pottery descriptions are noted in the table below. None of the finds has been retained, due to their relatively recent date

Finds data	Context	Feature	Count	Weight	Description	Date
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essexcou1-25976_1

SUMMARY An archaeological evaluation by trial trenching was undertaken in advance of the construction of a new house at Anchor Cottage, The Quay, Burnham-on-Crouch. The evaluation, comprising two trenches, was carried out by the Essex County Council Field Archaeology Unit and monitored by the ECC Historic Environment Management team. The evaluation has shown that a significant amount of material has been deposited behind the existing retaining wall of the quay, in order to raise ground levels. These deposits seal archaeologically sterile estuarine clay-silts and produced a range of late 17th and early 18th-century cultural material, suggesting the river bank was built up in the early to mid 18th century. A small gully and a number of wooden stakes were noted cutting the estuarine deposits, indicating that activity had been taking place along the foreshore before the quay was built. The stakes are thought to represent rudimentary wooden structures, such as mooring posts or jetties. The new dwelling will be supported by piles and s beams and construction will have only a minimal impact upon the archaeological resource of Burnham-on-Crouch. 1 2 Anchor Cottage, The Quay, Burnham-on-Crouch Archaeological trial-trenching Report prepared for Mr Michael Lewis 1.0 INTRODUCTION

essexcou1-27062_1

SUMMARY An archaeological evaluation was carried out in the grounds of Dixon International Ltd, Brewery Road, Pampisford, Cambridgeshire. A single trench was excavated to the north of an existing structure, on the site of a proposed new test building. One undated pit/ ditch was excavated. The remainder of the trench contained pits, post-holes and other disturbances all dating to the 20th century. Although the area is rich in archaeological potential, no remains dating to the Prehistoric, Roman, Saxon or Medieval periods were identified and it is unlikely that further archaeological remains are present within the footprint of the proposed new building. 1 Dixon International Group Ltd, Brewery Road, Pampisford Archaeological Evaluation on behalf of T F Design 1.0 INTRODUCTION

essexcou1-27135_1

SUMMARY Client: Sewells Reservoir Construction Ltd FAU Project No.: 1751 NGR: TL 598 237 (centred) Site Code: LEEA 01 Date of Fieldwork: 12th March to 25th April 2007 OASIS reference: essexcou1-27135 The second stage in a programme of archaeological evaluation by trial trenching was undertaken on the site of a proposed gravel quarry, covering c.56 hectares, at the former Little Easton Airfield Little Easton, Essex. Following the Stage 1 evaluation in 2001 a further one hundred and fifty-five trial trenches were opened, totalling 12400 sq m (c.4% of the c.34 hectares Stage 2 area), in order to

provide a uniform sample of the proposed development area. The identified remains produced a wide date range, from Early Iron Age through medieval/ Post- medieval to remains of the World War II airfield. Early Iron Age remains consisted of an irregular curvilinear gully, large ditches, fire pits and small linear gullies. Two focal points for this activity were noted. The first, in the south-central part of the site, seems to be the focus for occupation. The second, on the higher ground in the northwest, may be the location of an enclosure as two large perpendicular ditches were identified in association with fire pits and small gullies. The Late Iron Age/ Roman features consist of two tentatively dated ditches which, although widely separated, have a similar northwest-southeast alignment. A single medieval feature, a 12th to 13th century ditch, was also identified and while little can be said about the nature or extent of activity on the site in the medieval period, dating evidence from the ditch tallies with the sparse activity noted in the Stage 1 evaluation area. The Post-medieval remains consist of ditches which were probably associated with an enclosed deer park, most likely dating to the late 17th or early 18th century. World War II remains consisted primarily of the bases of earth bunds associated with bomb and ammunition storage areas for Little Easton Airfield and correspond to the locations shown on a 1944 Air Ministry plan of the site. 1 Little Easton Airfield, Little Easton, Essex Archaeological Trial Trenching Evaluation

essexcou1-27135_1

SUMMARY OF FIELDWORK RESULTS: The second stage in a programme of archaeological evaluation by trial trenching was undertaken on the site of a proposed gravel quarry, covering c.56 hectares, at the former Little Easton Airfield Little Easton, Essex. Following the Stage 1 evaluation in 2001 a further one hundred and fifty-five trial trenches were opened, totalling 12400 sq m (c.4% of the c.34 hectare Stage 2 area), in order to provide a uniform sample of the proposed development area. The identified remains produced a wide date range, from Early Iron Age through medieval/ Post- medieval to remains of the World War II airfield. Early Iron Age Early Iron Age remains consisted of an irregular curvilinear gully, large ditches, fire pits and small linear gullies. Two focal points for this activity were noted. The first, in the south-central part of the site, seems to be the focus for occupation. The second, on the higher ground in the northwest, may be the location of an enclosure as two large perpendicular ditches were identified in association with fire pits and small gullies. Late Iron Age/ Roman The Late Iron Age/ Roman features consist of two tentatively dated ditches which, although widely separated, have a similar northwest-southeast alignment. Medieval

essexcou1-27177_1

Summary 1 1.0 Introduction 2

essexcou1-27177_1

SUMMARY Client: Brockway Developments Limited NGR: TL 53893847 Site Code: SW48 Project No: 1619 Date of Fieldwork: 22nd May to the 24 May Oasis Accession Number: essexcou127177 The principal archaeological remains identified to the rear of the Former White Horse Public House consisted of postmedieval features and deposits that included several wall alignments, associated postholes and floor surfaces. Relating to and overlying these was a series of 1819th century buildup, dumped deposits, and modern yard surfaces. This provided evidence to suggest that, subsequent to the culverting of the river Slade that runs through the south end of the site, the open yard area formerly contained at least two phases of brickbuilt structures possibly representing remains of outbuildings and a stable block that were likely associated with the public house and which are evident on historic mapping. These postmedieval remains sat above of a wellmixed gravelrich layer that overlay the natural deposit in place of any clean subsoil or topsoil. Beneath this layer was evidence for survival of earlier remains, at a depth of c.1.1m, but these were not fully characterised during this stage of the investigation. This investigation provides evidence for the continual occupation and redevelopment of the site in the towns' recent history and

indicates that there is some potential for survival of earlier remains, perhaps of Medieval date. Overall, the site has potential to contribute to the further understanding of the town's growth, specifically in the area around the market. However, if the proposed construction works employ piled foundations, as planned, such remains are sufficiently deeply buried as to minimise the impact of building works. Potentially important Medieval and Postmedieval deposits will therefore be preserved in situ beneath the impending development. 1 2 Rear of the Former White Horse Public House, Saffron Walden, Essex
Archaeological evaluation by trial trenching 1.0 INTRODUCTION

essexcou1-27425_1

SUMMARY As part of an ongoing programme of construction works associated with housing development in the Priors Green area of Takeley, Essex, ECC Field Archaeology Unit was commissioned by RPS Planning to evaluate by trial trenching the western crossing point of Jacks Lane, an unmade track bisecting the development site which is thought to be medieval in origin. Two trenches were excavated across the ditches to either side of Jacks Lane, and also incorporating part of the track itself. Modern consolidation/ re-surfacing layers were identified at the surface, overlying two earlier layers of cobbles and stone/ grit, while both ditches showed evidence of periodic re-cutting, suggesting that the route has been regularly maintained. Although it is conjectured that Jacks Lane is medieval in origin, no evidence for this was uncovered within the trenches. The results from this evaluation are virtually identical to those of an earlier evaluation on the eastern crossing. 1 Jacks Lane Crossing (West), Priors Green, Takeley
Trial Trenching evaluation for RPS Planning 1.0 INTRODUCTION

essexcou1-27425_1

SUMMARY OF FIELDWORK RESULTS: As part of an ongoing programme of construction works associated with housing development in the Priors Green area of Takeley, Essex, ECC Field Archaeology Unit was commissioned by RPS Planning, on behalf of Countryside Properties PLC, to evaluate by trial trenching the western crossing point of Jacks Lane, an unmade track bisecting the development site which is thought to be medieval in origin. Two trenches were excavated across the ditches either side of Jacks Lane and part of the lane itself. Two modern consolidation/ re-surfacing layers were identified on the lane, while both the ditches showed episodes of re-cutting suggesting that the route has been regularly maintained. Although it is conjectured that Jacks Lane is medieval in origin, no evidence for this was uncovered within the trenches. The results from this evaluation are virtually identical to those of an earlier evaluation on the eastern crossing. Previous Summaries/Reports: Robertson, A. 2006 Jacks Lane Crossing and Balancing Pond 2, Priors Green, Takeley, Essex. Archaeological Evaluation by Trial trenching. ECC FAU/ RPS client report 1703 Author of Summary: A Robertson (ECC FAU) Date of Summary: June 2007 13 H I P Q R S m IXIPS pigFIF2votion2of2tk9s2vne2rossing2trenh pield2erheology2nit wpping2reprodued2y2permission2of2yrdnne2urvey2on2ehlf2of2the2gontroller2of2rwyF2grown2opyrigh tF2viene2noFveIHHHIWTHPF Takeley

essexcou1-28373_1

SUMMARY OF FIELDWORK RESULTS: Archaeological monitoring was undertaken at Ashen House Farm, Ashen during ground- works for the construction of a new sitting room extension and a conservatory. The monitoring was carried out as a condition on planning consent BTE/1782/02 and a Scheduled Monument consent authorised by the DCMS, on the advice of Debbie Priddy, English Heritage's Inspector of Ancient Monuments for Essex. A copy of this summary will be submitted to the Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS No.: essexcou1-28373) (<http://.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis>). Ashen House Farm is a Scheduled Monument (SM 20768) consisting of a moated enclosure, fish pond and leat (Fig. 1). The moated enclosure and the fishpond are probably

medieval in date, as moated manors and farmhouses were a notable feature of the medieval landscape in Essex. Set within the moated enclosure, Ashen House is a Grade II listed building dating to c.1540, part-rebuilt in the later 17th or 18th century, with 19th century and modern additions (Essex Historic Environment Record 6980). The new sitting room extension measures 6.2 x 4.2m and the conservatory 5.0 x 2.5m. The sitting room was located at the south end of the existing house and the conservatory at the north-east corner (Fig. 2). Prior to the cutting of foundation trenches piles were sunk in the areas both of the sitting room and the conservatory. The piling operation was monitored but no archaeological deposits or finds were identified. Sitting Room

essexcou1-31114_2

SUMMARY OF FIELDWORK RESULTS: Two trial trenches were excavated within the areas of two new classrooms at Great Bradfords Infants and Junior Schools (fig.1). The school is located on the southern side of the Brain river valley where remains of a putative Roman villa estate have been found. Trench 1 was positioned along the north-east side of the Infants School, in grassed grounds sloping away to the south (fig.1). The trench (measuring 1.6 x 25m) was dug in two parts to maintain the routes of existing pathways. The southern part of the trench was cut between two paths while the northern part trench was canted to the south-east to follow the natural slope and avoid obvious areas of made ground. Excavation revealed thickening layers of modern material 0.3 m deep at the south end and over 1m at the north. These had been banked up against the natural slope during landscaping works for the school, c.1971, in the formation of level areas for car parks, classrooms and play areas. Natural hard red sand was only encountered in the southern part of the trench. A possible in-filled pond, containing modern debris was identified toward its north end. No archaeological deposits or features were discovered, although two residual fragments of Roman brick and a sherd of probably Roman pottery were collected. Most of the finds retrieved were modern. These have been discarded and the Roman artefacts deposited with the Infants School. The second trench (measuring 1.6 x 17m) was excavated to the north-east of the Junior School across a tarmac playground area (fig.1), close to the block where features from a previous evaluation in 1996 found disturbed Roman post-holes and pits (Germany 1996). However, it was established that any such features would have been removed during ground reduction and levelling works for the playground, as the tarmac lay immediately over dense orange sand and flinty natural gravel at a depth of c.0.1m. Again, no archaeological deposits or features were encountered and there were no finds. Previous Summaries/Reports: n.a. Author of Summary: A. Letch (ECC FAU) Date of Summary: 5th September 2007 Mapping reproduced by permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of the Controller of HMSO. Crown copyright. Licence no.LA100019602. Fig.1. Location plan
0 10 20 30 40 m 1:750 Marlborough Road Great Bradfords County Junior Primary School Great Bradfords County Infants School Outline of new building Evaluation trench Evaluation trench Outline of new building 1810: Great Bradfords School, Braintree (BRBS07) Finds report by Joyce Compton (23/08/07) Small groups of finds were recovered from four contexts. All of the finds have been recorded by count and weight, in grams, by context. Full quantification details can be found in the table below. Almost all of the finds are modern, comprising aluminium, electrical wire and brick and tile fragments. The snack packet in Layer 2 indicates a date later than 1970 (since decimalisation of the coinage occurred on 15th February 1971). Two Roman brick fragments were found residually in Layer 2 and a sherd of undiagnostic Roman pottery, also residual, was found in Layer 5. One piece of tile and the pottery sherd were unabraded, however, suggesting that they had probably not moved far from their original point of deposition. The Roman finds have been returned to the school, but the remainder has been discarded due to the recent nature of the material. Finds data Context Feature Count Weight Description Date

essexcou1-32581_1

SUMMARY An archaeological assessment was carried out at Passmores House, Harlow to enable informed decisions to be made on archaeological mitigation measures before its proposed conversion into a residential rehabilitation home. The assessment comprised recording of geotechnical trial pits and

research into the site's historical and archaeological background, in particular the results of an excavation carried out in one of the rooms of the house in 1999. Passmores House is an early 18th-century country house with a 19th-century stable block, built on the site of a medieval moated manor house. Parts of the moat are still visible and stone footings of a probable medieval hall show as parch marks on the grass to the south of the present house. All below-ground archaeological remains within the limits of the medieval moated enclosure are protected as a scheduled monument; the house itself is Grade II listed but is not included in the scheduled monument designation. The assessment has established the potential survival of medieval and post-medieval remains both around and beneath the existing house, with only limited areas of modern disturbance. 1 The trial pits identified an extensive gravelly clay levelling layer, undated, but probably related to construction of the present house in the early 18th century. The eastern arm of the moated enclosure was also located, c. 6m further east than its current projected line, with waterlogged fills towards its base. The general levelling layer overlies the moat but did not extend to the east of the main house into the area of the modern caretaker's house. Background research identified a summary report on the 1999 excavation inside the south-western room of the house, which was probably originally built in the late 16th century and incorporated into the existing house during the extensive rebuilding in the early 18th century. The excavation recorded a sequence of medieval and post-medieval structural remains almost immediately beneath the suspended floor of the existing house, dating from the 13th/14th to the 15th and 16th centuries. These remains are interpreted as a series of additions to the north end of the medieval hall visible as parch marks in the grass to the south of the house. They included a 15th/16th-century brick-lined garderobe pit (cess pit for a privy), over 2.4m deep, which contained wooden and leather artefacts in its waterlogged lower fill. Survival and preservation of below-ground medieval and post-medieval remains is considered to be very good. For this reason all groundworks related to the proposed conversion of the existing house and the car park to its north have the potential to impact upon archaeological remains. The presence of remains in the area of the proposed new accommodation block to the east of the house is less certain, but there may also be a potential archaeological impact in this area. 2 Passmores House, Harlow, Essex Archaeological Assessment by Trial Pits (Phase 1) Report prepared for Vale Stabilisation Services 1.0 INTRODUCTION

essexcou1-38947_1

Summary 1 1.0 Introduction 2

essexcou1-38947_1

SUMMARY Client: English Heritage NGR: TQ65157543 Site Code: THTF08 Project No: 1891 Date of Fieldwork: March 2008 Oasis Accession Number: Essexcou1-38947 Archaeological monitoring and recording was undertaken by Essex County Council Field Archaeology Unit within the scheduled ancient monument of Tilbury Fort, situated at the mouth of the River Thames. The investigation was undertaken to record any archaeological remains that might be disturbed during stabilisation of the north blast wall of the fort's western powder magazine. The archaeological work included the observation and recording of three boreholes, hand-excavation of sixteen temporary access pits for ground anchors, and hand augering in three of the access pits. Alluvial marshland silts and the water table were encountered at c.2.8m OD by both the boreholes and hand augering. Overlying this were multiple soil layers relating to the construction of the fort, but more specifically to the build-up of the earthen bank to the rear of the northern curtain wall and the construction of the blast wall surrounding the powder magazine. The 0.6m-deep access pits encountered only a single demolition spread that contained a variety of modern domestic waste and building debris. An incomplete lower portion of a buttress located against the western side of the Master Gunner's store was also recorded within the most easterly of the access pits. The investigation has established that the ground anchors and their access pits do not affect any significant archaeological remains, and their impact is minimal. . 1 West Powder Magazine North Blast Wall, Tilbury Fort Essex Archaeological Monitoring and Recording

essexcou1-4072

SUMMARY A small excavation in St Osyth carried out in advance of the construction of a new house has uncovered indirect evidence for Late Iron Age and Saxon settlement, and direct evidence for the development of the town from the 12th to 14th centuries onwards. The excavation was carried out near to The Bury, in a small plot of un-consecrated land in the north-west corner of the churchyard of the parish church. Late Iron Age and Saxon activity and settlement in the area was indicated by a small number of Late Iron Age and Saxon pottery sherds. At the north end of the site, next to the road in front of The Bury, was evidence for a sequence of buildings. The earliest building appears to have been constructed from timber and was in use in the mid to late 14th century. The atypical alignment of two 12th to 14th century ditches in the south part of the site suggested that the pattern of settlement in the town during its earliest phase was not as orderly and compact as in its subsequent stages. No evidence was found during the excavation to contradict the assumption that the establishment of the town was concomitant with the foundation of the nearby priory. Overlying the earliest building was a 16th to 18th century building constructed from flint and brick, a large 18th century feature which was probably a robbed-out cellar, and a brick-built property which was probably in use in the late 18th to mid 19th century. The evidence from the site suggests that the sequence of buildings next to the street was not continuous. Church Square, St Osyth, Essex Archaeological trial-trenching and excavation For St Osyth Parochial Church Council 1.0

INTRODUCTION

essexcou1-4072

SUMMARY OF FIELDWORK RESULTS: The ECC FAU carried out the work in advance of the proposed construction of a house in the area of un-consecrated ground in the north-west corner of the parish churchyard. In the north half of the site was a 0.5m deep sequence of medieval and post-medieval layers and roadside buildings, and in the south half several ditches and a dense concentration of pits and post-holes. Late Iron Age and Saxon The excavation found three Late Iron Age sherds and a single sherd of organic-tempered pottery, which is possibly Saxon. Medieval

essexcou1-41925_1

SUMMARY An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by ECC FAU, on behalf of Thurrock Council, on the proposed site of a new learning centre at Kings Walk, Grays. The Kings Walk area was formerly part of Grays High Street, prior to its redevelopment in the 1970's, and is situated in the oldest part of the town. The evaluation has revealed that the proposed construction site for the new learning centre contains the remains of commercial and domestic buildings, which were formerly standing along the eastern side of Grays High Street. The remains lie beneath 0.3m of building rubble and re-deposited topsoil and are reasonably well-preserved. The survival of compacted surfaces for floors implies that although the buildings have been levelled, they have not been completely grubbed out or seriously truncated. Analysis of the results has led to the identification of five former buildings, which accords with the general picture presented by the first four editions of the Ordnance Survey, which reveal that the south end of High Street was formerly densely occupied with houses and shops (Fig. 2). While one of the buildings appears to be 17th or 18th century in date, the other structures identified do not appear to pre-date the 19th century, suggesting that any evidence for the early development of the High Street area has been removed by 19th and 20th century redevelopment. 1 2 1.0

INTRODUCTION

essexcou1-4211

SUMMARY	1
INTRODUCTION	3

essexcou1-4211

SUMMARY Client: Phase 4 Developments Ltd NGR: TQ 52281 89832 Planning Application No: P1654.03 Site Code: MGK04 Project No: 1405 Date of Fieldwork: 28/9/04 Essex County Council Field Archaeology Unit carried out an archaeological evaluation by trial trenching on of the site of a new build, to the rear of 63 Main Road, Gidea Park. The specific aim of the trial work was to identify evidence of a Roman road and/or associated activity. The single evaluation trench identified three features that are likely to have created by tree roots. Although the site showed minimal evidence of truncation or disturbance by buildings, no remains associated with the Roman road or contemporary activity were located. It is likely that the course of the road lies to the south of the development area. No other deposits or features of archaeological significance were encountered. It is concluded that the proposed development is unlikely to have any impact on the archaeological resource of Gidea Park. 63 Main Road, Gidea Park, Havering Archaeological Evaluation

essexcou1-4230

SUMMARY.....	1
INTRODUCTION	3

essexcou1-4230

SUMMARY Client: Destinyhomes Ltd NGR: TQ 50435 88411 Planning Application No: P2192.02 Site Code: LFO04 Project No: 1415 Date of Fieldwork: 7/10/04 - 8/10/04 An archaeological evaluation by trial trenching was carried out on of the site of a residential development at 152 -162 London Road, Romford. The specific aim of the evaluation was to identify any evidence for medieval and post-medieval occupation alongside London Road and/or traces of early field boundaries. The two evaluation trenches identified five features that are likely to be 19th-century or later in date. These included a well, domestic refuse pit and three modern post-holes. It is thought that the well relates to an earlier phase of buildings shown on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map. Although the areas of investigation revealed minimal evidence of truncation or disturbance, no remains associated with activity prior to the early 19th century were located. None of the deposits recorded are archaeologically significant. The site is likely to have been agricultural land prior to the 19th-century ribbon development along London Road. It is concluded that the proposed development is unlikely to have any impact on the archaeological resource of Romford. 152 -162 London Road, Romford, Havering Archaeological Evaluation

essexcou1-42443_1

SUMMARY Client: St Giles and Framar Developments Ltd. Planning applications: UTT/1850/07/FUL and UTT/1805/07/FUL FAU Project No.: 1872 NGR: TL 6259 2199 (Centred) Site Code: GD 22 Date of Fieldwork: 4th to 8th February 2008 An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by ECC FAU, on behalf of St Giles and Framar Developments Ltd, on the proposed site of two residential and commercial developments, at the junction of Chequers Lane and Stortford Road, and on land to the rear of the Chequers Inn, Great Dunmow. The developments sit in an area of high archaeological potential, either within or immediately outside the suggested extent of a Roman small town and to the east of the medieval market place. Excavations in 1927, immediately to the south of the site, at Chequers Lane, uncovered range of prehistoric to medieval remains, including a small 2nd century cremation cemetery and 4th century shrine. Five 10m long trenches were opened, by mechanical excavator, two along the road frontage of Chequers Lane and Stortford Road and three to the rear of the Chequers Inn. The trenches to the rear of the Chequers Inn contained no significant archaeological remains and their stratigraphic make up suggests that this area has been landscaped in the past, effectively removing any features once present.

The trenches along the road frontage revealed features predominantly dating to the 17th century or later, although one 14th century pit and a single 2nd/3rd century pit were also identified and it is likely that later activity has removed the majority of any Roman and medieval remains in the frontage area. Overall, little evidence for Roman, Saxon or Medieval activity survived in either part of the site and the development is unlikely to have any significantly impact upon the archaeological record. 1 The junction of Chequers Lane and Stortford Road and land to the rear of the Chequers, Great Dunmow
Archaeological Evaluation Report

essexcou1-4899

SUMMARY OF FIELDWORK RESULTS: The fieldwork consisted of an archaeological evaluation by trial-trenching. The ECC FAU undertook the work in advance of housing development on the plot of land formerly occupied by Chelmsford Road Garage. The main aim of the evaluation was to locate and investigate a posited southern arm of the moat of the moated site that lies to the immediate north (EHCR 19296). The evaluation consisted of a single 20m long trench (Fig. 1). Seven features were found in the trial-trench (Fig. 2, features 3, 5, 8, 9, 13, 15 and 16). The features lay beneath a 0.5m thick mixed deposit of modern (19th/20th century) overburden and building rubble and were cut into Chalky Boulder Clay and natural sand and gravel. Two modern structures were represented by robbed-out walls (5, 13 and 15) and a concrete floor (16). The other features consisted of an undatable cut-feature (3), a modern pit (9) and a large modern, shallow depression (8). The features were planned and recorded, but only two of them were excavated (8 and 9). Feature 8 contained occasional large nodules of flint, infrequent pieces of post-medieval and modern brick and tile, seventeen sherds of 17th-century pottery and three sherds of modern pottery. Feature 9 contained a fragment of post-medieval brick. The excavation found no evidence for a moat ditch along the south side of the moated site to the north. Either the moated site was open-ended, or the south part of the moat lay to the immediate north of the development area. Previous Reports/Summaries:- None
Author of Summary: Mark Germany

essexcou1-5032

SUMMARY An archaeological evaluation was carried out by the Essex County Council Field Archaeology Unit on land proposed for residential development at Progress House, Castle Lane, Hadleigh. The evaluation consisted of two T-shaped machine-excavated trenches located within the footprints of former buildings. Trench 1 was located in the north of the site in an area of intense modern disturbance. Detailed investigation after machine stripping was abandoned after consultation with the monitoring officer. Trench 2 was located in the comparatively less disturbed southern half of the site. One pit containing a single sherd of 10th to 13th century pottery was excavated. This was sealed by a localised stratified medieval layer containing oyster shells and six sherds of 13th to 14th century pottery. The topsoil and subsoil deposits in Trench 2 contained mixed household rubbish dating from the medieval to modern periods and may represent former garden soils situated at the rear of a property. The single medieval pit probably represents an earlier medieval episode of rubbish disposal. Progress House, Castle lane, Hadleigh Archaeological Evaluation on behalf of N.D. Ryan Builders 5 1.0 INTRODUCTION (Fig. 1)

essexcou1-5032

SUMMARY OF FIELDWORK RESULTS: An archaeological evaluation was carried out by the ECC Field Archaeology Unit on land proposed for residential development. Two T-shaped machine-excavated trenches were opened located within the footprints of former buildings in the north and south of the development area. Trench 1 was located in the northern half of the development area and was very disturbed by modern pitting, old service pipes and foundation trenches. No archaeological remains were identified. Trench 2, located in the south, was comparatively less disturbed. One pit containing a single

sherd of 10th to 13th century pottery was excavated. This was sealed by a localised stratified medieval deposit containing oyster shells and six sherds of 13th to 14th century pottery. The topsoil and subsoil deposits in Trench 2 contained mixed household rubbish (pottery, animal bone, oyster shells etc.) dating from the medieval to modern periods and may represent former garden soils situated at the rear of a property. The single medieval pit probably represents an earlier medieval episode of rubbish disposal. The range of pottery from the site suggests that there was medieval activity in or near the development area from at least the 13th century onwards, though this is likely to have been of a garden/backyard nature and probably associated with medieval/post-medieval properties fronting the High Street. Previous Summaries/Reports: - Author of Summary: T. Ennis Date of Summary: January 2005 17 # # N Essex Hadleigh Southend- On-Sea Greater London South Benfleet Southend- On-Sea Hadleigh Site St James's Church High Street Castle Lane Endway Hadleigh Site Trench 1 Trench 2 0 25m Mapping reproduced by permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of the Controller of HMSO. Crown copyright. Licence no. LA100019602. Fig.1. Site Location 18 51° 51' 51" N Key Modern disturbance PP1 PP2 PP3 PP4 PP5 PP6 9 6 10 Drain

essexcou1-5166

SUMMARY Client: RPS (PTE) on behalf of Countryside Properties Plc FAU Project No.: 1428 NGR: TL5730 2140 Planning Application No.: UTT/0816/00/OP Site Code: TAPG04 Date of Fieldwork: 29/11/04 - 17/12/04 An archaeological evaluation, covering c.9.9 hectares, was carried out on the site of proposed housing development at Priors Green, Takeley. Forty trenches were opened, covering 2980 sq m (c.3%). The majority of features uncovered were ditches and gullies with only a few pits and post-holes scattered across the site. In the western third of the site three parallel Early Iron Age ditches running northwest-southeast were identified. Along with fragments of further ditches that seem to run northeast-southwest these possibly form a co-axial field system. The other prehistoric features identified include a possible ring ditch and cremation burial at the eastern end of the site. No Roman or Saxon period remains were identified but a handful of medieval ditches and pits were; mostly in the eastern third of the site. In the southeast corner the possible remains of a small medieval enclosure were investigated but no definite conclusions were reached. A number of post-medieval ditches, including at least nine parallel, north-south aligned ditches in the southwest corner of the site, were investigated. Several of these late ditches correspond to field boundaries marked on the 1874 1st edition O.S. map. The parallel ditches were perpendicular to the present Dunmow Road, parallel to existing field boundaries, and are probably the remains of a strip field system. A large possible boundary ditch running approximately east-west across the centre of the western third of the site may be geological in origin although the evidence from the excavated segments is inconclusive. In general, all the features seem to be agricultural in nature and none produced significant quantities or types of finds indicative of settlement activity, of any period, in close proximity. However, evidence of the prehistoric exploitation and usage of the Essex boulder clay is of significance as it is traditionally considered as less agriculturally viable land. Priors Green, Takeley Archaeological Evaluation Report

essexcou1-5166

SUMMARY OF FIELDWORK RESULTS: An archaeological evaluation, covering c.9.9 hectares, was carried out on the site of proposed housing development at Priors Green, Takeley. Forty trenches were opened, covering 2980 sq m (c.3%). The majority of features uncovered were ditches and gullies with only a few pits and post-holes scattered across the site. Prehistoric

essexcou1-6665

SUMMARY Client: Mr Andrew Taylor FAU Project No.: 1116 NGR: TL 5519 0282 Planning Application No.: EPF/0668/02 Site Code: CO 13 Date of Fieldwork: 31/1/2005 - 1/2/2005 An

archaeological evaluation, consisting of two trenches, was carried out on the site of proposed residential development on land to the rear of 73 & 81 High Street, Chipping Ongar. Trench 1, situated in the approximate centre of the proposed development area, contained no archaeological features or deposits. Trench 2, at the eastern end of the area, contained three features; a modern ditch and two post-medieval pits. The ditch was probably the footing for a wall and was filled with modern ballast, mortar and brick fragments. Both pits contained very ashy fills as well as post-medieval tile and animal bone. The southernmost of the pits contained 17th century pottery while the only dating evidence retrieved from the other was residual 12th to 13th century pottery. Both pits were likely to have been c.17th century rubbish pits for the disposal of domestic waste at the rear of properties on the High street. The recovery of residual medieval pottery in these pits is not surprising given the known medieval occupation of Chipping Ongar. However, no primary evidence of occupation or land-use of this date was encountered. 73 & 81 High Street, Chipping Ongar Archaeological Evaluation Report

essexcou1-6751

SUMMARY An archaeological condition was placed upon a planning application made by Stonebond Ltd, for the construction of an eight-storey apartment block. Essex County Council Field Archaeology Unit (ECC FAU) was subsequently commissioned to undertake a documentary and cartographic search and archaeologically record geotechnical test pits to assess the site potential. The documentary and cartographic search revealed structures standing on the development area since 1777. It is presumed that site was developed earlier than this, as the present town centre plan is not significantly altered from the presumptive medieval layout. Six geotechnical trial pits spread across the site, however, only revealed early/ mid-20th century remains and a build up of modern demolition rubble to a depth of approximately 1.5m. It is therefore likely that although medieval, and possibly earlier, structures did formerly exist on the site any traces of them have been destroyed by subsequent construction and demolition. 21-23 North Street, Romford Archaeological Desk Top Assessment and Test Pit recording Prepared for Stonebond Ltd
2 1.0 INTRODUCTION

essexcou1-7052

SUMMARY Client: English Heritage FAU Project No.: 1455 Site code: THTF 05 NGR: TQ 651 754 (Centred) Date of Fieldwork: 17 January 2005 An archaeological watching brief was carried out on the construction of a bastion staircase at Tilbury Fort, Essex. Two footings for the staircase were machine excavated through the eastern bastion of the fort where a series of layers were observed. The footing towards the top of the bastion was heavily disturbed by the construction of the previous staircase. However, below the disturbance was a layer of compacted silt, which may have been deposited during the early 20th century when the last phase of redevelopment of the fort took place. The more southerly footing further down the bank revealed similar layers to those observed in the northern footing as well as a series of undisturbed stabilisation layers, of sand, chalk and clay that are either 18th or mid 19th century in date. The layers observed in both footings seem to correlate with similar deposits identified by excavations undertaken by Newham Museum Service in between 1988 and 1995. 1 Bastion Staircase, Tilbury Fort Archaeological Watching Brief

essexcou1-7052

SUMMARY OF FIELDWORK RESULTS: An archaeological watching brief was carried out on the construction of a bastion staircase at Tilbury Fort, Essex. Two footings for the staircase were machine excavated through the eastern bastion of the fort where a series of layers were observed. The footing towards the top of the bastion was heavily disturbed by the construction of the previous staircase. However, below the disturbance was a layer of compacted silt, which may have been deposited during the early 20th century when the last phase of redevelopment of the fort took place. The more southerly

footing revealed similar layers to those observed in the northern footing as well as a series of undisturbed stabilisation layers that are either 18th or mid 19th century in date. The layers observed in both footings seem to correlate with similar layers identified between 1988 and 1995 in excavations undertaken by Newham Museum Service. Previous Summaries/Reports: Author of Summary: Andrew Robertson

essexcou1-7103

SUMMARY Client: Dunmow St Mary's Primary School FAU Project No.: 1452 Site code: GD 18 NGR: TL 6241 2189 Date of Fieldwork: 4th and 28th February 2005 An archaeological watching brief was carried out on the groundworks associated with the construction of a swimming pool at Dunmow St Mary's Primary School, Great Dunmow. A service trench and 14 foundation trenches were observed. No undisturbed natural geology was encountered and the bases of all the groundworks remained within modern topsoil. It is evident that this area of the school grounds has been built up with a layer of redeposited topsoil, crushed concrete and brick rubble; probably during the construction of the school. No archaeological features or deposits were identified but four pieces of residual Roman pottery and a single medieval sherd, as well as several post-medieval clay pipe stems, were collected. This suggests that archaeological remains may survive below the excavated depth. Dunmow St Mary's Primary School, Great Dunmow Archaeological Watching Brief

essexcou1-7103

SUMMARY OF FIELDWORK RESULTS: An archaeological watching brief was carried out on the groundworks associated with the construction of a swimming pool at Dunmow St Mary's Primary School, Great Dunmow. A service trench and 14 foundation trenches were observed. No undisturbed natural geology was encountered and the bases of all the groundworks remained within modern topsoil. It is evident that this area of the school grounds has been built up with a layer of redeposited topsoil, crushed concrete and brick rubble; probably during the construction of the school. No archaeological features or deposits were identified but four pieces of residual Roman pottery and a single medieval sherd, as well as several post-medieval clay pipe stems, were collected. This suggests that archaeological remains may survive below the excavated depth. Previous Summaries/Reports: Author of Summary: Andrew Robertson

essexcou1-7745_1

SUMMARY OF FIELDWORK RESULTS: The watching brief took place in advance of the construction of houses, immediately north of 'The Old Vicarage' (Figure 1). It observed the removal of the topsoil, and inspected the underlying natural clay, silt and gravel for archaeological features and finds. No archaeological features or finds were detected. The topsoil was 0.05m to 0.15m deep. Modern features and disturbance occurred in the south and west parts of the development area. The modern disturbance and the shallow depth of the topsoil suggested that the site had been previously stripped and reinstated, possibly during the construction of two adjacent schools. Previous Summaries/Reports: None Author of Summary: Mark Germany Date of Summary: 14/4/05 Southminster Site SITE Vicarage Close Burnham Road Station Road

essexcou1-7793

SUMMARY This report contains the results of an archaeological watching brief undertaken, on behalf of Environment Agency, on part of the construction of a flood alleviation scheme in the Colne Valley north-west of Halstead. The work was preceded by a trial trenching evaluation carried out in 2003, which identified an area of archaeological potential in the south-east corner of the scheme. The watching brief

has confirmed that beneath the topsoil along the west-facing slope of the river valley are two layers of subsoil containing infrequent pieces of Mesolithic and Neolithic worked flint, but no other finds. The presence of the worked flint in the layers suggests that they and the topsoil are colluvial deposits brought about by soil erosion following the introduction of agriculture and an associated loss of tree cover in the Early Neolithic. The watching brief has found no significant archaeological features, apart from five undatable pits and a post-medieval/modern field ditch. Infrequent small sherds of Roman and post-medieval pottery in the topsoil are interpreted as indirect evidence for settlement within the vicinity of the site during those periods. The presence of Mesolithic and Neolithic artefacts at this location is of significance. It is recommended that the worked flint forms the basis for a short article in the county journal Essex Archaeology and History. 1 Halstead Flood Alleviation Scheme, Area 4 Archaeological watching brief Report prepared for Environment Agency 1.0 INTRODUCTION

essexcou1-7812

SUMMARY Client: IPE Properties Ltd. Planning application: CHL/01255/04 FAU Project No.: 1457 NGR: TL 7060 0612 (Centred) Site Code: CF 45 Date of Fieldwork: 14 Feb until 1 March 2005 An archaeological excavation was carried out by ECC Field Archaeology Unit, on behalf of IPE properties Ltd, in advance of a residential development at 145 ã, ã 145A Moulsham Street, Chelmsford. The site was formerly a car showroom and garage. Immediately to the southwest a site at Lasts Garage was excavated in 1987, which uncovered a range of 2nd century Roman remains including part of a timber structure, a roadside ditch and a pit containing a virtually intact horse skeleton. A range of Roman and post-medieval period remains were found on the present site, despite significant areas of modern disturbance being encountered Early Roman remains dating to the 1st and 2nd century, consisted of a short length of roadside ditch and two pits containing domestic waste. Although no structures were identified, these remains seem to indicate that the area of the site was occupied during this period. The late Roman remains from the 3rd century are of a similar nature to those from the preceding centuries with three rubbish pits and two post-holes, containing domestic pottery and small personal objects such as hairpins and a ring, and a replacement roadside ditch and perpendicular property boundary. As with the 1st and 2nd centuries, no structures were identified on the site but the recovered remains indicate that occupation was taking place in the immediate vicinity. Four post-medieval pits and a spread of redeposited natural brickearth were also identified. All contained remains consistent with domestic waste disposal, especially fire residue and presumably constitute occupation on the southern periphery of 17th/18th century Chelmsford. 145 ã, ã 145A Moulsham Street Archaeological Excavation Report

essexcou1-7812

SUMMARY OF FIELDWORK RESULTS: An archaeological excavation was carried out by ECC Field Archaeology Unit, on behalf of IPE properties Ltd, in advance of a residential development at 145 ã, ã 145A Moulsham Street, Chelmsford. The site was formerly a car showroom and garage. Immediately to the southwest a site at Lasts Garage was excavated in 1987, which uncovered a range of 2nd century Roman remains including part of a timber structure, a roadside ditch and a pit containing a virtually intact horse skeleton. A range of Roman and Post-medieval period remains were found on the present site, despite significant areas of modern disturbance being encountered Early Roman (1st and 2nd Centuries) Early Roman remains dating to the 1st and 2nd century, consisted of a short length of roadside ditch and two pits containing domestic waste. Although no structures were identified, these remains seem to indicate that the area of the site was occupied during this period. Late Roman (3rd Century onwards) The late Roman remains from the 3rd century are of a similar nature to those from the preceding centuries with three rubbish pits and two post-holes, containing domestic pottery and small personal objects such as hairpins and a ring, and a replacement roadside ditch and perpendicular property boundary. As with the 1st and 2nd centuries, no structures were identified on the site but the recovered remains indicate that occupation was taking place in the immediate vicinity. 145 ã, ã 145A Moulsham Street Archaeological Excavation Report

essexcou1-7814

SUMMARY OF FIELDWORK RESULTS: An archaeological watching brief was carried out on the excavation of 10 ground investigation pits ahead of the construction of a new water pumping station and pipeline at Croppenburg, Canvey Island in March 2005. All the pits were approximately 0.4m in diameter and were hand excavated to a depth of 1.2m, a shell auger was then used to sample the ground to between a depth of 3 and 5 metres. Pit WS 5a was hand dug on the foreshore but no shell auger was used. A further pit at Knightswick (TQ 8051 8438) was not observed but was to be excavated into the landward side of the sea wall. No archaeological features or deposits were observed in any of the pits and no artefacts were recovered. The topsoil was between 0.25 and 0.45m deep in all the pits. Below this was made ground to various levels, which was presumably deposited to stabilise the ground or to strengthen the sea wall. Although the hand dug pits were all terminated within the made ground the auger cores showed alluvial silts from about 2m downwards. The small-size of the pits precluded a detailed examination of the stratigraphic composition of the ground. However, as it is known that this part of Canvey Island was reclaimed from the sea during the 17th century, it is unlikely that remains prior to this date are situated on this site although the possibility exists that the area was above sea level during the Roman period similar to the Lea Beck area to the east. The archive will be deposited at Southend Museum. Previous Summaries/Reports: Author of Summary: Andrew Robertson

essexcou1-8233

SUMMARY OF FIELDWORK RESULTS: A watching brief was undertaken by Essex County Council Field Archaeology Unit on the construction of a patio to the rear of the Old Vicarage, Kelvedon. The turf and some topsoil was removed by a mechanical excavator to a depth of approximately 0.2m. Retaining wall footings were further excavated to a depth of 0.3m but remained within topsoil. In general the area around the site has a high potential for the recovery of archaeological remains, with Prehistoric; Roman; Saxon and medieval finds and features all recorded in close proximity to the Old Vicarage. However, the site itself was heavily disturbed by modern drainage runs and no archaeological features or deposits were identified. No finds were collected and the archive will be deposited at Braintree Museum. Previous Summaries/Reports: Author of Summary: Andrew Robertson Date of Summary: May 2005 # Kelvedon Kelvedon Site A12 N Site London-Norwich Railline Church Street St Mary the Virgin Church The Old Vicarage Garden Coachhouse Garden Stripped area Driveway N N 0 10m Scale 1:500 Fig. 1 Site Location Reproduced by permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. Crown Copyright. Licence No LA100019602 ARCHIVE INDEX

essexcou1-8245

SUMMARY An archaeological trial trenching evaluation and monitoring of foundation trenches was carried out on the site of a residential development at 32a Avenue Road, Witham. A large ditch, 6m wide and over 2m deep, was identified, crossing the western end of the development area on a north-east/south-west alignment. The line of the ditch corresponds with the projected line of the outer enclosure ditch of Chipping H Camp, a hill-fort constructed in the Late Bronze Age, refortified in the Middle Iron Age, and reoccupied at intervals up to the medieval period. Only the upper fills of the ditch were excavated due to the limited disturbance expected from the house foundations. The only dating evidence recovered from the ditch was two sherds of medieval pottery dated to the 12th-14th centuries from its uppermost fill. This is consistent with early medieval recutting of the outer ditch recorded in an excavation on the northern side of the hill-fort by Davison in 1969. Two intercutting post-medieval quarry pits were also investigated. No other archaeological features or deposits were identified. 1 32a Avenue Road, Witham Archaeological Evaluation and Monitoring on behalf of Parkland Developments Ltd 1.0
INTRODUCTION

essexcou1-8247_1

SUMMARY Archaeological monitoring was carried out on ground investigations undertaken in advance of the proposed redevelopment of a site at 157 Southend Road, Little Thurrock. The ground investigations were undertaken along the northern edge of the site, adjacent to Southend Road. The remainder of the site had been quarried for sand and gravel in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Palaeolithic (Old Stone Age) flint tools and elephant remains had previously been found in the gravels, either in this specific pit or else that on the opposite side of the road. The drilling of one continuous flight augur borehole was observed to a depth of c. 6m below the existing ground surface. No archaeological features or deposits were identified, though a sequence of modern made ground overlying a 4mthick deposit of natural sands and gravels was recorded, above Thanet Sands. Further boreholes were not observed in the field, but an assessment of the ground investigation results has established that this sequence is likely to be broadly consistent across the unquarried northern part of the site. The natural sands and gravels are identified as the Boyn Hill/Orsett Heath terrace of the Thames, one of the earliest in the terrace sequence, dating to c. 400,000 Before Present. These gravels are potentially significant as they have been found to contain Palaeolithic tools and elephant remains elsewhere in this vicinity, but the construction techniques proposed for the 1 redevelopment do not impact upon them sufficiently to warrant further archaeological investigation. 2 157 Southend Road, Little Thurrock, Essex Archaeological Monitoring of Ground Investigations

essexcou1-8247_1

SUMMARY OF FIELDWORK RESULTS: Archaeological monitoring was carried out on ground investigations undertaken along the northern edge of site in advance of proposed redevelopment. The remainder of the site had been quarried for sand and gravel in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Palaeolithic flint tools and elephant remains had previously been found in the gravels, either in this specific pit or else that on the opposite side of the road. The drilling of one continuous flight augur borehole was observed to a depth of c. 6m below the existing ground surface. No archaeological features or deposits were identified, though a 2mthick sequence of modern madeground overlying a 4mthick deposit of natural sands and gravels was 8 157 Southend Road, Little Thurrock, Essex Archaeological Monitoring of Ground Investigations

essexcou1-8426

SUMMARY1 1 INTRODUCTION

essexcou1-8426

SUMMARY The Essex County Council Field Archaeology Unit (FAU) carried out archaeological excavation and monitoring works on groundworks associated with the construction of a playground on land known as Oak Tree Meadow, Heybridge. This site occupies a location of Heybridge known to contain below-ground archaeological remains, as established by a geophysical survey undertaken in 1997 and previous landscaping works in 2004. Archaeological excavation of anchor pits for playground apparatus, the recording of deposits exposed in a larger area stripped ahead of the laying of surfacing and observation of construction works, confirms that significant remains are widespread across the meadow site. Although of a restricted nature, this investigation has identified the presence of pits, ditches and apparent build-up deposits containing large quantities of domestic rubbish. Established to be of Iron Age and Roman date, these remains are interpreted as a southwards continuation of the important settlement excavated to the north, at Elms Farm, in 1993-5. It is likely that the recorded remains represent past occupation and other land-use of the lowest river terrace, and demonstrates that late Iron Age and Roman

period activity extended down to the saltmarsh alongside the river Chelmer. The shallow nature of groundworks for the surfaced play area and restricted extent of the foundation/anchor pits for apparatus will have only a minor adverse impact upon the below-ground remains present within Oak Tree Meadow. However, this work clearly indicates the significant archaeological implications should other, more intrusive, construction works be planned for this site or the surrounding vicinity in the future. Oak Tree Meadow, Heybridge, Essex Archaeological Monitoring and Excavation

essexcou1-8426

SUMMARY SHEET Site name/Address: Oak Tree Meadow, Heybridge, Essex Parish: Heybridge District: Maldon NGR: TL 849077 Site Code: HYOM 05 Type of Work: Monitoring Site Director/Group: Ben Barker, ECC FAU Date of Work: 1/6/2006 - 8/6/2005 Size of Area Investigated: c.550sq m of 3ha Location of Finds/Curating Museum: Funding source: Maldon DC Further Seasons Anticipated?: no Related HER Nos: Final Report: EAH summary Periods Represented: Iron Age, Roman SUMMARY OF FIELDWORK RESULTS: The Essex County Council Field Archaeology Unit (FAU) carried out archaeological excavation and monitoring works on groundworks associated with the construction of a playground on land known as Oak Tree Meadow, Heybridge. This site occupies was known to contain below-ground archaeological remains, as established by a geophysical survey undertaken in 1997 and previous landscaping works by Archaeological Solutions Ltd in 2004. Hand-excavation of anchor pits for playground apparatus, the recording of deposits exposed in a 525sq m area stripped ahead of the laying of surfacing, and observation of other groundworks, confirm that significant archaeological remains are widespread across the meadow site. Although of a restricted nature, investigation has identified the presence of pits, ditches and apparent build-up deposits containing large quantities of domestic rubbish. Established to be of Iron Age and Roman date, these remains are interpreted as a southwards continuation of the important settlement excavated to the north, at Elms Farm, in 1993-5. It is likely that the recorded remains represent past occupation and other land-use of the lowest river terrace, and demonstrates that late Iron Age and Roman period activity extended down to the saltmarsh alongside the river Chelmer. While the surfaced play area and restricted extent of the foundation/anchor pits for apparatus will have only a minor adverse impact upon the below-ground remains, this work clearly indicates the significant archaeological implications should other, more intrusive, construction works be planned for this site or the surrounding vicinity. Previous Summaries/Reports: Wardill, R. 1998 Land to the south west of the excavations at Elms Farm, Heybridge, Essex: Geophysical survey report. ECC FAU rep 299, Feb 1998 Author of Summary: M. Atkinson Date of Summary: September 2005 Oak Tree Meadow, Heybridge, Essex Archaeological Monitoring and Excavation

essexcou1-8461

SUMMARY Client: Quilter Sav Associates Planning application: BTE/0406/04 FAU Project No.: 1493 NGR: TL 8190 1425 (Centred) Site Code: WH 20 Date of Fieldwork: 4th May 2005 An archaeological evaluation was carried out on the site of proposed development at 132 Newland Street, Witham. An area measuring 3 x 2.5m was excavated along the Newland Street frontage. No cut archaeological features were identified but a former topsoil layer containing 14th - 15th century pottery was recorded below modern rubble and consolidation layers. The earliest layer recorded was an alluvial deposit containing no finds. The area of the site was undeveloped during the medieval period as it lies in close proximity to the river Brain and is susceptible to flooding. 132 Newland Street, Witham Archaeological Evaluation

essexcou1-8461

SUMMARY OF FIELDWORK RESULTS: An archaeological evaluation was carried out on the site of proposed development at 132 Newland Street, Witham. An area measuring 3 x 2.5m was excavated along the Newland Street frontage. No cut archaeological features were identified but a buried topsoil layer

containing 14th & 15th century pottery was recorded below modern rubble and consolidation layers. The earliest layer recorded was an alluvial deposit containing no finds. The area of the site was undeveloped during the medieval period as it lies in close proximity to the river Brain and is susceptible to flooding. Previous Summaries/Reports: Author of Summary: Andrew Robertson

essexcou1-9859

SUMMARY Trial trenching in advance of the proposed construction of a multi-modal transport interchange facility at Southend Airport has uncovered several prehistoric pits and two large 15th/16th-century ditches. The pits contained small amounts of prehistoric pottery that is not closely datable, and mark the eastern extremity of a probable Late Bronze Age site previously found during an earlier phase of trial trenching in 1998. The ditches were filled with domestic rubbish, including shell and animal bone, and large amounts of medieval and 15th/16th-century pottery. The ditches and finds suggest that a medieval to 15th/16th-century settlement lay beyond the far north end of the development area. The impact of the construction of the interchange site will depend on the size and depth of the ground reduction. If the natural brickearth is not exposed during the construction of the two car parks then the impact on the archaeological remains is likely to be minimal. 1 Transport Interchange, Southend Airport Archaeological evaluation by trial trenching Report prepared for London Southend Airport Co. Ltd. 1.0
INTRODUCTION

exeterar1-24394_4

Summary 1. Introduction

exeterar1-24394_4

SUMMARY The site located within the historic town of Shebbear, which at one time was a Royal Domesday Manor occupies an area of 0.63 hectares and is situated approximately 150m from the parish church of St Michael (SS 4406 0922). In order to provide supporting information for the planning application of a residential development, this document assesses the archaeological impact of the proposed development. There are no previously recorded archaeological sites within the area of the site but historic sites are recorded within 200m radius of the site. It is likely that the site was on the edge of the medieval settlement within the area of a former open field system. Archaeological activity dating from at least the Neolithic through to the Roman period is evident in the wider area, which may indicate a potential of recovering archaeological remains of a similar nature from the site. 1 1. INTRODUCTION

exeterar1-25049_1

Summary 1. Introduction

exeterar1-25049_1

SUMMARY An archaeological evaluation, comprising 680m of trenching, was undertaken during December 2006 on land off Exeter Road, Crediton, Devon. This work exposed a single undated linear feature, possibly a field boundary ditch of medieval or later date. No other archaeological features or deposits were exposed. 1 1. INTRODUCTION

exeterar1-31762_1

Summary 1. Introduction

exeterar1-31762_1

Summary Archaeological recording at 94A/94B Sidwell Street, Exeter (SX 9277 9329) was undertaken by Exeter Archaeology between June and August 2007, prior to and during the redevelopment of the site. The work comprised a desk-based study, building recording, the machine-excavation of six evaluation trenches and a watching brief. The site is located at the northeast end of Sidwell Street, at the junction with Blackboy Road and Old Tiverton Road. Sidwell Street is known to be of Roman origin, and the route is likely to have continued to the northeast along the line of Blackboy Road and/or Old Tiverton Road. The earliest historic maps indicate that buildings were present on the site during the late 16th century, although these may have been cleared along with other buildings during the Civil War. The site had been rebuilt by the mid 18th -century and continued to be occupied until the present day by a building probably incorporating parts of those constructed following the Civil War. Terracing associated with later changes to the building had removed any deposits of earlier date from the site area. No cut features other than those associated with the building were present. 1 1. INTRODUCTION

foundati1-12039

Summary Glossary of Archaeological Terms and Abbreviations 1 INTRODUCTION

foundati1-12039

SUMMARY On July 11th 2005 Foundations Archaeology undertook a programme of archaeological evaluation on land at 2426 East Street, Reading (NGR: SU 7186 7310). The project was commissioned by Zenith Builders Ltd. The evaluation required the excavation and recording of 60m of linear trench within the proposed development area. In the event 66m of linear trench was excavated. The three archaeological evaluation trenches were excavated onto natural sands and gravels beneath modern made ground. There was extensive disturbance of the natural ground as a result of modern and late postmedieval activity. A single ditch feature was present in each trench. The ditches in Trenches 1 and 2 were both undated, but the profile of each indicates that it was not machine excavated and is not, therefore, likely to be of modern origin. The ditch feature in Trench 3 was badly disturbed but yielded sherds of medieval pottery comparable with the Newbury C industry (13th 14th century). The results of the evaluation work indicates that the study area contains archaeologically significant deposits, albeit in a badly disturbed condition. Â© Foundations Archaeology 2005 ESR05 2426 East Street, Reading Archaeological Evaluation GLOSSARY OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL TERMS AND ABBREVIATIONS Archaeology For the purpose of this project, archaeology is taken to mean the study of past human societies through their material remains from prehistoric times to the modern era. No rigid upper date limit has been set, but AD 1900 is used as a general cutoff point. CBM Ceramic Building Material. Medieval

foundati1-12079

Summary Glossary 1 INTRODUCTION

foundati1-12079

SUMMARY Site name: Churchgate House, Cookham Grid reference: SU 8971 8544 Site activity: Watching Brief Date and duration of project: 11/12/01 to 14/12/01 Project manager: Roy King Site Supervisor: Hugh Beamish Site Code: CHC01 Area of site: Approximately 2200m2 Summary of results: The archaeological watching brief comprised the monitoring of machine and manual groundworks for an extension to the existing domestic dwelling. The monitoring work revealed a buried soil horizon probably representing natural topography and a footings trench possibly associated with a structure built prior to the more recent phases of Churchgate House or an earlier phase for the existing churchyard wall. In addition, brick footings of possible 17th or 18th century date were present beneath the north elevation of Churchgate House. Monuments identified: Footings trench for an earlier phase of building. Location and reference of archive: The site archive is currently held by Foundations Archaeology and will be deposited in Reading Museum under Accession Code REDMG:2002.60 in due course. © Foundations Archaeology 109 Albion Street, Swindon, Wilts SN1 5LP Tel/Fax 01793 525993 Email admin@foundations.co.uk Churchgate House, Cookham: Archaeological Watching Brief. GLOSSARY OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL TERMS AND ABBREVIATIONS Archaeology For the purpose of this project archaeology is taken to mean the study of past human societies through their material remains from prehistoric times to the modern era. No rigid upper date limit has been set, but AD 1900 is used as a general cutoff point. Medieval

foundati1-12083

Summary Glossary of Archaeological Terms and Abbreviations 1 INTRODUCTION

foundati1-12083

SUMMARY During August 2005 Foundations Archaeology undertook a programme of archaeological evaluation on land at the former 'Applied Research Station' (ARS Site), Shinfield, Reading (NGR: SU 733 692). The project was commissioned by CgMs Consulting Ltd. The evaluation comprised the excavation and recording of four trenches, across the proposed development area. Two post medieval brick built features, comprising a land drain and a boundary wall, were identified. No archaeological artefacts, deposits or features predating the post medieval period were present within the investigated area. © Foundations Archaeology 2005 ARS05 ARS Site, Shinfield Road, Shinfield, Reading: Archaeological Evaluation GLOSSARY OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL TERMS AND ABBREVIATIONS Archaeology For the purpose of this project, archaeology is taken to mean the study of past human societies through their material remains from prehistoric times to the modern era. No rigid upper date limit has been set, but AD 1900 is used as a general cutoff point. CBM Ceramic Building Material. Medieval

foundati1-4768

Summary Glossary of Archaeological Terms and Abbreviations 1 INTRODUCTION

foundati1-4768

SUMMARY Site name: 26 The Forbury, Reading Grid reference: SU 7185 7350 Site activity: Excavation Date and duration of project: September 2001 to February 2002 Project manager: Roy King Site Supervisor: Clare King Site Code: ASR 01ex Area of site: 217m2 Summary of results: An evaluation undertaken in August 2001 revealed the presence of a medieval chalkbuilt structure believed to be

associated with Reading Abbey. An early post medieval ditch was also identified. An archaeological excavation was subsequently required to investigate the chalkbuilt structure prior to the commencement of development. The excavation revealed the full extent of the chalkbuilt structure identified in the evaluation. This structure has been interpreted as a medieval chalklined cesspit associated with Reading Abbey. The earliest fills dated from the 12th to 13th century but it was no longer in use by the early postmedieval period. The f suggests that the structure had been backfilled around the time of the Dissolution of the Monasteries, after AD1539. Monuments identified: Chalklined cesspit. Location and reference of archive: The site archive is currently held by Foundations Archaeology and w be deposited in Reading Museum under Accession Code 2001.366 in due course. Â© Foundations Archaeology ASR01ex 109 Albion Street, Swindon, Wilts SN15LP Tel/Fax 08700 780 555 Email admin@foundations.co.uk Abbey Square, Reading, Berkshire: Archaeological Excavation GLOSSARY OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL TERMS AND ABBREVIATIONS Archaeology For the purposes of this project archaeology is taken to mean the study of past human societies through their material remains from prehistoric times to the modern era. No rigid upper date limit has been set, but AD 1900 is used as a general cutoff point. Medieval

foundati1-5078

Summary Glossary 1 INTRODUCTION

foundati1-5078

SUMMARY Site Name: Wheatlands Farm, Finchampstead Grid Reference: SU 7817 6403 Site Activity: Watching Brief. Date and Duration of Project: 22nd November, 2004. 1 Day. Project Manager: Roy King. Site Supervisor: Andrew Hood. Site Code: WFF 04. Area of Site: Approximately 520mÃ,Ã². Location and Reference of Archive: To Be Advised Summary of Results: An archaeological watching brief was undertaken in November 2004 by Foundations Archaeology on land at Wheatlands Farm, Finchampstead (NGR: SU 7817 6403). The watching brief involved the archaeological monitoring of groundworks associated with the construction of a field barn. No archaeological features, artefacts or deposits were present within the monitored area. Â© Foundations Archaeology WFF04 Wheatlands Farm, Finchampstead: Archaeological Watching Brief GLOSSARY OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL TERMS AND ABBREVIATIONS Archaeology For the purpose of this project archaeology is taken to mean the study of past human societies through their material remains from prehistoric times to the modern era. No rigid upper date limit has been set, but AD 1900 is used as a general cutoff point. CBM Ceramic Building Material. Medieval

foundati1-5079

Summary Glossary 1 INTRODUCTION

foundati1-5079

Summary An archaeological watching brief was undertaken in June 2004 by Foundations Archaeology on land adjacent to Christowe, Windm Road, Minchinhampton, Gloucestershire (NGR: SO 8625 0100). The work was commissioned by Mr Stephen Lowe of Stephen Lowe Developments Ltd in response to a condition of planning permission (Planning Ref: S01/1960). The watching brief involved the archaeological monitoring of groundworks associated with the construction of a new dwelling. The groundworks consisted of an initial topsoil strip with subsequent foundation trench excavation. The monitoring of the topsoil revealed a series of modern features relating to a former garden, greenhouse and garage. A number of pits/ditches were identified during the subsequent monitoring of the foundation

trenches. Two of these features were probably of postmedieval/modern origin and were cut through the subsoil. The remaining features were sealed by the subsoil and contained pottery dated to the 1st century AD. © Foundations Archaeology CWL04 Christowe, Windm Road, Minchinhampton: Archaeological Watching Brief GLOSSARY OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL TERMS AND ABBREVIATIONS Archaeology For the purpose of this project archaeology is taken to mean the study of past human societies through their material remains from prehistoric times to the modern era. No rigid upper date limit has been set, but AD 1900 is used as a general cutoff point. CBM Ceramic Building Material. Iron Age The period between 400 BC and 43AD Medieval

foundati1-5146

Summary Glossary 1 INTRODUCTION

foundati1-5146

SUMMARY On 6th and 7th July 2004 Foundations Archaeology undertook a programme of archaeological evaluation on land to the rear of 22a Russell Street, Gloucester at NGR: SO 835 184, commissioned by Michael Magri, on behalf of Living Urban Ltd. It is proposed to construct flats on the land (Planning Reference 04/00598/FUL), which is currently used as a car park. The evaluation works were undertaken in order to establish how thoroughly the cemeteries on which the car park stands were cleared in the 1930's and 1950's. The archaeological works were also undertaken in order to comply with the principals of Planning Policy Guidance Note 16: Archaeology and Planning (DoE 1990) and the archaeological policies of Gloucester City Council. The evaluation has identified the extent of the Jewish cemetery and confirmed that neither episode of cemetery clearance was comprehensive. Intact burials were located in all five trenches indicating that there is a considerable degree of survival within the site area. The grave cuts were identified at depths between 0.90m and 1.33m (14.86m15.29m OD) from the modern ground surface beneath a mixed blackbrown loose soil, which represents graveyard soil, repeatedly turned over during excavation of new graves and subsequently disturbed by the, apparently perfunctory, cemetery clearance operations. Articulated human remains are present between 1.06m1.52m (14.64m15.23m OD) from the modern ground surface. Burials in the Christian cemetery appear to be generally shallower than those in the Jewish cemetery. It is not possible to identify grave cuts within the mixed graveyard soil, which forms the bulk of the overburden within the proposed development area, although cuts are clearly visible within the lower, less disturbed subsoil. All of the identified graves were associated with coffin nails and several were also sufficiently hand cleaned to recover coffin fittings. Quantities of disarticulated bone were found at varying levels throughout the graveyard soil. Late post medieval to early modern pottery was also present within this layer. No artefacts or bone samples were retained. The wall dividing the Jewish cemetery from St. Michael's cemetery was identified immediately to the south of Trench 2, in the form of a brick wall base. No clear evidence for the Jewish burial house was identified, although an area of badly disturbed rubble at the southeastern end of Trench 2 may partly represent demolition debris from this structure. This material was not examined in detail due to the presence of three service trenches. A later section of brick walling on foundations of substantial vitrified glass blocks was also identified within Trench 2 on the same orientation as the cemetery wall and may represent an earlier boundary to the cemetery. © Foundations Archaeology Rear of 22a Russell Street, Gloucester: Archaeological Evaluation GLOSSARY OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL TERMS AND ABBREVIATIONS Archaeology For the purpose of this project, archaeology is taken to mean the study of past human societies through their material remains from prehistoric times to the modern era. No rigid upper date limit has been set, but AD 1900 is used as a general cutoff point. CBM Ceramic Building Material. Medieval

foundati1-5156

Summary 1 INTRODUCTION

foundati1-5156

Summary A programme of archaeological field walking was undertaken on 5th July 2004 on land east of Innsworth Lane, Gloucester (centred on NGR: SO 8555 2065). The project was commissioned by John Samuels Archaeological Consultants (JSAC). It is proposed to construct sports pitches and a changing room on the site. A small percentage of artefactual material predating the 19th century was recovered. This included two sherds of 13th /14th century pottery from the lane walking and two sherds of Roman pottery from the spoil tip. This seems indicate stray finds as opposed to evidence of nearby settlement. The vast majority of artefactual material recovered from the survey area was of 19th to late 20th century date. Consequently, the survey appears to indicate little pre19th century activity within the vicinity of the study area. No significant artefact concentrations were present, although slightly higher concentrations of artefacts in the western half of the survey area may suggest 19th /20th century activity to the west of the site. It is, however, very important to note the disruption to any distribution patterns caused by the topsoil strip. Only two artefacts predating the 19th century were recovered from the spoil tip, implying that the topsoil strip had not distorted the dating conclusions, nonetheless, it w have severely distorted the distribution patterns. It is likely, given the abraded nature of the artefacts and the lack of significant concentrations, that ploughing has played a part in the artefact distribution patterns. Â© Archaeological Management Services Ltd Innsworth Lane, Gloucester: Surface Collection Survey 1 INTRODUCTION

foundati1-5162

Summary Glossary 1 INTRODUCTION

foundati1-5162

SUMMARY In March 2004 Foundations Archaeology was commissioned to undertake an archaeological watching brief to monitor groundworks at Oak Tree Cottage, 4 Wheatlands Lane, Newbury, West Berkshire (NGR: SU 452 648). The archaeological works comprised the monitoring of machine excavated foundation trenches for a new detached garage. As the study area was located at the site of the first Civil War battle of Newbury, it was also required that all spoiltips were scanned by metal detector. The monitoring works revealed a series of modern levelling layers associated with previous construction of the shed and driveway for the house. No other archaeological finds or features were present within the study area. Â© Foundations Archaeology 109 Albion Street, Swindon, Wilts SN1 5LP Tel/Fax 01793 525993 Email admin@foundations.co.uk Oak Tree Cottage, Newbury: Archaeological Watching Brief GLOSSARY OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL TERMS AND ABBREVIATIONS Archaeology For the purpose of this project, archaeology is taken to mean the study of past human societies through their material remains from prehistoric times to the modern era. No rigid upper date limit has been set, but AD 1900 is used as a general cutoff point. CBM Ceramic Building Material. English Civil War Two periods of conflict between the Royalists and the Parlimentarians, from 1642 to 1646 and 1648 to 1649. Medieval

foundati1-5181

Summary Glossary 1 INTRODUCTION

foundati1-5181

SUMMARY Site Name: 23 Newbury Street, Lambourn. Grid Reference: SU 327 788. Site Activity: Watching Brief. Date and Duration of Project: 24th-25th November, 2004. 2 Days. Project Manager: Roy King. Site Supervisor: Andrew Hood. Site Code: NSL 04. Area of Site: Approximately 21m². Summary of Results: An archaeological watching brief was undertaken in November 2004 by Foundations Archaeology at the rear of 23 Newbury Street, Lambourn (NGR: SU 327 788). The watching brief involved the archaeological monitoring of groundworks associated with the construction of an extension to an existing residence. No archaeological features or artefacts were present within the excavated area. Preservation conditions were good. © Foundations Archaeology NSL04 23 Newbury Street, Lambourn: Archaeological Watching Brief GLOSSARY OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL TERMS AND ABBREVIATIONS Archaeology For the purpose of this project archaeology is taken to mean the study of past human societies through their material remains from prehistoric times to the modern era. No rigid upper date limit has been set, but AD 1900 is used as a general cutoff point. CBM Ceramic Building Material. Medieval

foundati1-5205

Summary Glossary of Archaeological Terms and Abbreviations 1 INTRODUCTION

foundati1-5205

SUMMARY In January 2003 Foundations Archaeology was commissioned by John Samuels Archaeological Consultants to undertake an archaeological excavation on land off Bodiam Avenue, Gloucester (centred at NGR: SO 8155 1476). The fieldwork was undertaken during February 2003. A programme of archaeogeophysical survey combined with archaeological field recording and evaluation, undertaken between 1998 and 2002, revealed the presence of a substantial Romano-British boundary ditch situated adjacent to the A38, which is possibly associated with the Olympus Park villa complex. An archaeological excavation was subsequently required in order to preserve the feature by record. The current programme of works comprised the excavation and recording of five trenches, 20m long by 2m wide, across the projected location of the Romano-British ditch. The excavation revealed numerous undated and truncated linear ditches, a complex of east-west aligned, undated linear ditches and an undated and truncated north-south aligned adult inhumation. No artefacts were associated with the inhumation. Limited evidence of Romano-British activity was provided by pottery sherds dating to this period occurring in the subsoil. Truncation of features across the site indicates a high level of plough damage in and around the investigated area. The excavation failed to locate, date and define the previously identified Romano-British ditch. © Foundations Archaeology BAG03ex 109 Albion Street, Swindon, Wilts SN15LP Tel/Fax 08700 780 555 Email admin@foundations.co.uk Land off Bodiam Avenue, Gloucester: Archaeological Excavation GLOSSARY OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL TERMS AND ABBREVIATIONS Archaeology For the purposes of this project archaeology is taken to mean the study of past human societies through their material remains from prehistoric times to the modern era. No rigid upper date limit has been set, but AD 1900 is used as a general cutoff point. CBM Ceramic Building Material. Medieval

foundati1-5294

Summary Glossary 1 INTRODUCTION

foundati1-5294

SUMMARY In the summer of 2002 Foundations Archaeology undertook an archaeological watching brief to monitor the construction of a sewer between Upper Tockington Road and Tockington Sewage Treatment Works (hereafter STW), Tockington. The archaeological works comprised the monitoring of topsoil stripping and pipeline trench excavation. The monitoring work revealed a substantial 3rd /4th century Roman subsoil pottery scatter and an undated linear cut. A limited amount of unstratified Medieval/Post Medieval pottery was recovered from the watched area. In general, preservation conditions were favourable along the route of the pipeline. © Foundations Archaeology TK02.fa.wb 109 Albion Street, Swindon SN1 5LP Tel/Fax 08700 780 555 email info@foundations.co.uk Tockington: Archaeological Watching Brief **GLOSSARY OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL TERMS AND ABBREVIATIONS** Archaeology For the purpose of this project archaeology is taken to mean the study of past human societies through their material remains from prehistoric times to the modern era. No rigid upper date limit has been set, but AD 1900 is used as a general cutoff point. Medieval

foundati1-9406

Summary Glossary 1 INTRODUCTION

foundati1-9406

SUMMARY In September 2002 Foundations Archaeology was commissioned by CgMs Consulting to undertake an archaeological evaluation on land at 606 Purley Way, Croydon (centred at NGR: TQ 3111 6395). The fieldwork was undertaken during October 2002. The area to be investigated was 2.24ha in extent (Figure 2). The natural stratigraphy of the site consisted of chalk. This was in turn directly overlain by a tarmac surface. Potential archaeological features were encountered in Trench 1 in the form of eleven possible postholes. These were associated with no cultural material and may rather, be of natural origin. No archaeological finds or features were present in Trenches 2 and 3. © Foundations Archaeology 109 Albion Street, Swindon, Wilts SN1 5LP Tel/Fax 08700 780 555 Email admin@foundations.co.uk website <http://www.foundations.co.uk> 606 Purley Way, Croydon: Archaeological Evaluation. **GLOSSARY OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL TERMS AND ABBREVIATIONS** Archaeology For the purpose of this project, archaeology is taken to mean the study of past human societies through their material remains from prehistoric times to the modern era. No rigid upper date limit has been set, but AD 1900 is used as a general cutoff point. Medieval

foundati1-9409

Summary Glossary 1 INTRODUCTION

foundati1-9409

SUMMARY From 8th to 14th March 2005 Foundations Archaeology undertook a programme of archaeological strip and record survey on land at 606 Purley Way, Croydon, Greater London (NGR: TQ 3111 6395, centred) (Figure 1). The work was commissioned by Daniel Griffin of LDA Ltd on behalf of Hillview (Croydon) Ltd. The archaeological works comprised the excavation of an area measuring 60m by 30m. The project followed on from an archaeological evaluation undertaken by Foundations Archaeology in 2003 (Foundations, 2003) in which possible archaeological features were encountered in Trench 1. The survey area was based around this trench. The archaeological programme of works revealed that the eastern half of the site was densely packed with small, subcircular/oval postholelike

features. The spatial pattern of the features was random and all the features contained a clean of artefactual or ecofactual evidence. Following consultation with Mark Stevenson of GLAAS and Matthew Canti of English Heritage, it was clear that the features were of natural origin and part of the same class of feature as solution pipes, often found in chalk. © Foundations Archaeology PWC05.f.a.wb 109 Albion Street, Swindon SN1 5LP Tel/Fax 01793 525993 email: info@foundations.co.uk 606 Purley Way, Croydon: Archaeological Strip and Record Excavation GLOSSARY OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL TERMS AND ABBREVIATIONS Archaeology For the purpose of this project archaeology is taken to mean the study of past human societies through their material remains from prehistoric times to the modern era. No rigid upper date limit has been set, but AD 1900 is used as a general cutoff point. Natural

foundati1-9411

Summary Glossary 1 INTRODUCTION

foundati1-9411

Summary An archaeological evaluation was undertaken in January 2005 by Foundations Archaeology at Bethlem Royal Hospital, Beckenham (NGR: TQ 362 664). The work was commissioned by CgMs Consulting on behalf of Interserve Project Services Ltd. The evaluation comprised the excavation and recording of two 30m by 1.8m trenches across the proposed development area. No significant archaeological finds or features were present within the evaluation trenches. © Foundations Archaeology Medium Secure Unit, Bethlem Royal Hospital, Beckenham: Archaeological Evaluation © Foundations Archaeology Medium Secure Unit, Bethlem Royal Hospital, Beckenham: Archaeological Evaluation GLOSSARY OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL TERMS AND ABBREVIATIONS Archaeology For the purpose of this project archaeology is taken to mean the study of past human societies through their material remains from prehistoric times to the modern era. No rigid upper date limit has been set, but AD 1900 is used as a general cutoff point. Medieval

greenlan1-12808_1

Non-Technical Summary Following a proposal to convert a former barn and byres into holiday homes at Eaglesfield Crag Farm, Eaglesfield, near Cockermouth in Cumbria, a programme of archaeological recording was recommended by Allerdale Borough Council and Cumbria County Council. This was to comprise a Royal Commission on the Historic Monuments of England (RCHME) Level 2-type recording and a rapid desk-based assessment. The work was carried out in January and February 2006. The farmhouse at Eaglesfield Crag Farm has a date stone of 1661, and the farm first appears on a map of Cumberland from 1774, but is shown in detail on the later enclosure map of 1815 and township plan of c1840. At this time the barn is shown as a simple rectangular structure, but by the time of the first Ordnance Survey map of 1867 it had been massively enlarged. The building recording confirmed the evidence of the maps, and revealed that the earliest part of the structure was a four-bay threshing barn, probably of eighteenth century date. This was expanded to the north and south, probably soon after it was built, to provide accommodation for animals and additional room for the storage of grain and/or hay. During the later eighteenth century it was enlarged again, with the addition of byres and a room containing machinery to the west and a store/workshop to the east. The earlier parts of the building were also altered at this time with the addition of concrete stalls and troughs to provide space for more cattle. A few modern alterations were also carried out, but these were largely cosmetic in nature. The development of the building fits that seen throughout the region, with an initial use for arable, followed by the dominance of dairy farming during the late nineteenth century. This led to many agricultural buildings being rebuilt or remodelled to suit the change in requirements. Barn and byres at Eaglesfield Crag Farm, Eaglesfield, Cockermouth, Cumbria: Archaeological Building Recording 3 Client: Mr and Mrs Rees © Greenlane Archaeology Ltd, February 2006 Acknowledgements

greenlan1-22285_1

Non-Technical Summary As part of a programme of repairs to the footpath between Froswick and Thornthwaite Crag, which forms part of the Kentmere Horseshoe and follows the line of the High Street Roman road, an archaeological evaluation and associated topographic survey was commissioned by the Lake District National Park Authority. The repairs to the footpath were to comprise the building of a raised surface using a mechanical excavator, so not only was there considerable risk to the remains of the road, but it provided an opportunity to utilise the excavator during the investigation, thus enabling the work to take place. The investigation was intended to record the extant earthworks prior to the construction of the new footpath and evaluate the presumed route of it in three places. The Roman road running between Froswick and Thornthwaite Crag forms the southern end of a route thought to link the fort at Brougham near Penrith with those at Ambleside and Kendal. The exact route south of Froswick towards Troutbeck has always been uncertain, however, and there are at least two possible alternatives. Previous investigation of this route has been limited, probably in part due to the difficult topography, to small-scale excavations carried out in the 19th century, which seem to have been some distance to the north of the survey area. These produced varying results; although a 'paved' surface of some description was apparently present the road had clearly been eroded by subsequent use. The topographic survey revealed that the earthworks in the survey area formed three distinct blocks, with those at the far north end including possible quarries, and the two sections delineating the route of the road separated by an area with no surviving earthworks. The road itself was visible as a bank cut into the hillside to form a level terrace. The evaluation identified the road surface in all three trenches, although it was clearly eroded and built largely of gravels and pebbles. In each trench, however, there were additional features clearly related to attempts to keep water and peat from encroaching onto the road. In one trench this took the form of a large gravel-filled ditch, and in the other two, a large bank built of clay and gravel. The construction of the road is perhaps not typical for the Roman period, but this is most probably due to the difficult terrain and the practical requirements of the location, which necessitated a number of water-management features. While nothing was found that could directly date the road, the level of engineering, design and amount of time that evidently went into building it would suggest that it is of Roman origin. Kentmere Horseshoe, Lake District National Park, Cumbria: Archaeological Evaluation 3 Client: Lake District National Park Authority Â© Greenlane Archaeology Ltd, November 2006 Acknowledgements

greenlan1-22285_1

Summary The Lake District National Park Authority is undertaking footpath repair work on the route from Froswick to Thornthwaite Crag in Kentmere (FP 545003). The footpath follows the course of the High Street Roman Road in places. It is probable that the repair work may affect remains from the Roman period. Because of the high potential of the site a scheme of archaeological work is required to be undertaken at the site. The work will be an archaeological evaluation to assess the nature and potential of the site. Detailed proposals and tenders are invited from appropriately resourced, qualified and experienced archaeological contractors to undertake the archaeological project outlined by this Brief and to produce a report on that work. The work should be under the direct management of either an Associate or Member of the Institute of Field Archaeologists, or equivalent. No fieldwork may commence until approval of a specification has been issued by the Lake District National Park Authority. 1. Location.

gsbprosp1-14801_1

Summary of Results * The survey has successfully identified the extent of the main cistern assembly both laterally and, apparently, vertically with a buried surface beneath the main responses, suggesting an impermeable sealing layer. It has not been possible to separate the individual chambers but it looks unlikely that a further array of cisterns exists in the immediate vicinity. A means of bringing in or extracting water has not been found, but the obvious presence of apparently modern servicelike features suggests that if historic culverts/takeoff points were present, they would have been detected. A small

number of large anomalies, away from the main group of cisterns, have been highlighted though interpretation has been tempered by the majority being closely associated with the aforementioned modern services. At the Officers' Mess, the search for the John Sloane designed music room had mixed results. High amplitude anomalies were encountered at the site of the purported structure, but interpretation is complicated by the possibility of the landscaping features. The anomalies may be from masonry rubble, or such like, used to strengthen the edge of the levelled area which forms the drive/parking bays. In the centre of the lawn area surveyed, a relatively strong rectilinear distribution of reflected \tilde{A}, \hat{A} © GSB Propection Ltd For the use of Oxford Archaeology / Defence Estates energy may suggest the presence of structural remains or perhaps previous garden features. * It is essential that this summary is read in conjunction with the detailed results of the survey. \tilde{A}, \hat{A} © GSB Propection Ltd For the use of Oxford Archaeology / Defence Estates RAF BentleyPriority: geophysical survey List of Figures

gsbprosp1-22590_1

Summary of Results* The resistance survey has identified several ditch features that can be related to the extramural settlement and a broad high resistance anomaly that is thought to be part of the Roman road. No ditch type anomalies were identified that could be associated with the early, wooden phase of the fort. The gradiometer data are generally noisy and any archaeological interpretation for anomalies that have been highlighted remains tentative. * It is essential that this summary is read in conjunction with the detailed results of the survey. # Information taken from: K Buxton C Howard-Davis: Ribchester Excavations 1980, 1989-90. "Brigantia to Britannia" Fort, Fabrica and Civilian Settlement. Lancaster University Archaeological Unit. SURVEY RESULTS 93/103 Ribchester 1. Survey Areas (Figure 1) 1.1 Five areas (A-E) were surveyed by gradiometry and resistance. The areas were placed, in consultation

gsbprosp1-22642_1

SUMMARY OF RESULTS Survey Areas 1 and 2 as depicted on Figure 1. Copyright: GSB Propection For the use of: Time Team Resistance survey was carried out over the site of a putative wooden trackway, Area 1, and the results reflect the waterlogged nature of the peat. The total range of the data was only a maximum of 5 ohms. A low resistance linear anomaly is visible and this coincides with a land drain. Slightly raised readings are just visible along the south-eastern edge of the survey (Figure 2). Although these proved to coincide with a wooden structure that was subsequently excavated, the increase in values is thought in part to be a result of a change in vegetation at this point. The anomalies were not of a strength that they could be interpreted on the basis on the geophysics alone. Given the poor survey conditions no further work was attempted. A second field was investigated, Area 2, as it was felt this might have been a good location for settlement. The survey lies on a relatively high piece of ground close to the supposed trackway. Magnetically the whole platform was found to be very quiet; a sample strip confirmed the absence of even weak anomalies. The resistance results were slightly more encouraging; a few linear and curvilinear low anomalies are clearly visible in Figure 3. However, some of these were thought to be associated with animal burrows that were visible and others proved, when excavated, to be relatively modern, certainly not prehistoric. RM15 1.0m 1.0m Zig-zag

gsbprosp1-22648_1

SUMMARY OF RESULTS Copyright: GSB Propection For the use of: Time Team Two small areas were surveyed in detail during the course of Time Team investigations at Aston Eyre. The first covered a farmyard to the south and east of the main barn / medieval hall; the second survey area comprised a lawn lying east of the farmhouse / gatehouse. It was hoped that the former might help in deciding whether a moat surrounded the complex. Survey over the latter area was intended to identify an original road leading to the gatehouse. Unfortunately the geophysical results were not very clear, though this was due to the nature of the site rather than any shortcoming of the technique. Although a band of low resistance

readings was identified south of the barn, trial excavation merely revealed a thick deposit of waterlogged clay, with no signs of an infilled moat ditch. To the east of the gatehouse there were hints of a possible road surface in the data but the results were not totally convincing and they were never tested by excavation. ?14th century AD onwards Farmyard / garden lawn Shropshire REPORT DATE AUTHOR Resistance

gsbprosp1-22684_1

SUMMARY OF RESULTS Copyright: GSB Prospection For the use of: Time Team Two areas were surveyed in detail during the course of Time Team investigations at Beauport Park. The first concentrated on an area within the woods thought to contain a Roman building and trackway; the second on the 13th Fairway where scanning indicated numerous strong magnetic anomalies. Survey using resistance, magnetic and magnetic susceptibility measurements in the wooded area failed to find any geophysical evidence for the postulated structure. Excavation confirmed this result. Detailed magnetometer survey on the golf course identified a complex of 'industrial' type responses, only some of which were believed to be associated with construction and landscaping of the fairway. Excavation also supported this interpretation by finding industrial slags and a possible charcoal burning pit. 2nd and 3rd century AD Woodland / golf course Powys REPORT DATE AUTHOR Resistance

gsbprosp1-22714_1

Summary of Results * Gradiometer survey successfully identified a concentration of ferrous type responses either side of a drain. Survey using an EM61 confirmed this distribution and also identified several non-ferrous responses, which are almost certainly debris associated with the plane crash. Although excavation did not recover large sections of the aircraft a concentration of plane debris was found in the drainage ditch and immediately to the north. * It is essential that this summary is read in conjunction with the detailed results of the survey. Reedham Marshes, Norfolk: geophysical survey List of Figures

gsbprosp1-22715_1

Summary of Results * Strong near surface reflections associated with earlier car park surfaces were identified throughout most of the survey area. Towards the south of the area stronger reflections, assumed to be associated with a former meat market, were identified. In the north and west of the area, other reflections were located which were believed to be of possible archaeological interest. Two areas were selected for excavation and shown to be possible foundation remains of workshops associated with Ivy House works. * It is essential that this summary is read in conjunction with the detailed results of the survey. Burslem, Stoke-on-Trent: geophysical survey List of Figures

gsbprosp1-22741_1

Summary of Results Three areas, A to C, were investigated by resistivity and two areas examined using GPR. Major problems were encountered in Area B due to the presence of buried electric cables and a nearby transformer. Partly because of this, and due to the alignment of the friary walls, the area was re-surveyed by the resistance technique with the grid rotated by 45 degrees. The resistivity survey provided a clear plan of part of the friary complex, specifically the western half of the cloisters, and additionally identified numerous wall foundations, presumably also associated with monastic structures. In the smaller survey areas, A and C, a few anomalies of interest were highlighted but their interpretation remains uncertain due to the restricted area that could be investigated. The GPR successfully identified walls east of the school library and indicated that structural remains of the friary church are likely to survive below

gsbprosp1-22754_1

Summary of Results * Survey at the site of the New House added more detail to that recorded in the previous surveys (GSB 1998 1999). In particular, the remains of a formal garden, indicated by a pattern of pathways, were recorded in the southeastern corner of the survey area. Subsequent excavations on the site of the 17th century house interpreted from the results of the previous survey uncovered rubble filled garden features. The site of the house was uncovered to the southwest of that suggested by the earlier resistance work. Survey and subsequent excavation uncovered wall remains associated with the New House beside the Basing Canal. * It is essential that this summary is read in conjunction with the detailed results of the survey. © GSB Prospection For the use of Time Team Basing House: geophysical survey List of Figures

gsbprosp1-22764_1

Summary of Results * The results have shown a number of responses of archaeological interest particularly within the eastern half of St Michael's Field, which has revealed the course of Ermin Street with what appears to be an adjacent row of buildings. The western half of the St Michael's Field has not revealed any evidence for structural remains, although it is possible that this section of the park has been landscaped and this has obscured and/or destroyed any Roman deposits. Survey failed to locate the road running perpendicular to Ermin street, although this area has been subjected to landscaping. Survey within the remaining areas has produced some anomalies that may be of archaeological interest. However, the restricted size of the areas has meant it has prevented a full evaluation of the levels and significance of background variation, and as such, any interpretations are cautious. * It is essential that this summary is read in conjunction with the detailed results of the survey. © GSB Prospection For the use of Time Team Cirencester : geophysical survey List of Figures

gsbprosp1-22769_1

Summary of Results This geophysical survey has enabled a more comprehensive understanding of the extent and nature of the archaeological remains at Beach's Barn. This has been achieved by extending and re-analysing the previous geophysical evaluation. The results indicate extensive multiphase settlement which appears to extend further to the north and west of Beach's Barn. A variety of archaeological remains have been recorded, including a multitude of presumed Iron Age and Romano-British features; most notably a Romano-British villa building and an Iron Age 'Banjo' enclosure, for which there was no conclusive evidence in earlier research. The results of this survey have been confirmed by subsequent excavation. A southern and western limit to the site is suggested in the gradiometer results. However, the extent of overall activity may only be defined by further detailed survey. © GSB Prospection For the use of TIME TEAM List of Figures

gsbprosp1-22772_1

Summary of Results * The small area of resistance survey appears to have defined the western limit of the cut feature identified during excavation. Further to the south a narrow high resistance response may be a continuation of the monastic boundary ditch. Gradiometry undertaken adjacent to the eastern edge of the trench did not provide any useful information due to severe magnetic distortion caused by reinforced concrete, buried services and metal fencing. GPR surveys in two places to the east of the excavation trench have produced some anomalies of possible archaeological interest. There is a suggestion of a broad

linear feature which appears to correspond with the eastwest monastic boundary ditch as well as a suggestion of a second ditch aligned approximately north-south. Within the second GPR area much of the data is distorted by reinforced concrete. However, two discrete anomalies are visible in the time slice image that may indicate buried structures, but of unknown date. © GSB Prospection For the use of TIME TEAM * It is essential that this summary is read in conjunction with the detailed results of the survey. © GSB Prospection For the use of TIME TEAM Great Shelford: geophysical survey List of Figures

gsbprosp1-22815_1

Summary of Results * While the resistance survey failed to identify any clear plan of an early house on the site, the technique did identify walls and foundations belonging to the building. Unfortunately the picture is confused due to modern landscaping, rubble spreads and robber trenches. In addition, the presence of sand filled pits resulted in anomalies similar in form to the responses associated with walls, rubble spreads etc. A suspected tower on the northwestern corner of the defences proved on excavation to simply be a spread of stones with no structural element to them. While GPR transects identified the moat ditch to the west of the house, there was no suggestion that a similar feature existed to the east of the church. © GSB Prospection For the use of Time Team

gsbprosp1-22832_10

Summary of Results * Within Area 1, there are a number of rectilinear high resistance responses characteristic of building foundations. Another group of high resistance anomalies, which are more amorphous, are also thought to be of archaeological potential. The data also contain two concentrations of ill-defined high resistance responses. Whilst these are thought to be of possible archaeological interest, such an interpretation is cautious. The data contain numerous linear and amorphous low resistance anomalies. These are attributed to modern and natural features. Survey within Areas 2 and 3 has recorded several high and low resistance anomalies but modern and natural origins are thought most probable. Within Area 4, a number of low resistance responses which display a degree of rectilinearity and appear to enclose a sub-rectangular area of high resistance readings. These may reflect former garden features, however, this is conjectural. The GPR survey, while producing two interesting data sets, failed to provide any anomalies that are conclusively archaeological in origin. * It is essential that this summary is read in conjunction with the detailed results of the survey. Chicksands Priory: geophysical survey 6 © GSB Prospection For the use of Time Team Chicksands Priory : geophysical survey © GSB Prospection For the use of Time Team List of Figures

gsbprosp1-22842_4

Summary of Results * The results of the gradiometer survey indicate that there is no geophysical evidence for a ditch surrounding the low earthwork mound. However, to the north east, there is one clear ring ditch, approximately 20m in diameter, along with several smaller but very indistinct sub-circular anomalies. Elsewhere, apart from two parallel linear anomalies, the majority of the remainder of the responses are weak and ill-defined. While it has not been possible to define the limits of the graveyard, due to a lack of any boundary ditch, the existence of the ring ditches to the north east is clearly of archaeological interest. Excavation confirmed that one of the poorly defined anomalies is archaeological though time did not allow invasive investigation of the larger ring. * It is essential that this summary is read in conjunction with the detailed results of the survey. Breamore, Hampshire: Geophysical Survey © GSB Prospection For the use of Time Team List of Figures

gsbprosp1-22852_1

Summary of Results A broad complex of responses typical of building remains was recorded by resistance survey. Target excavation undertaken at the edges of this complex confirmed the presence of a network of walled foundations and tiled floors. The pattern of features revealed by excavation indicated several possible building phases, as well as disturbance to some of the original foundations. Several areas of increased magnetic response were recorded by the sample gradiometer survey and these correlated with the resistance results. No further areas of significant archaeological response were noted by the magnetic survey. Beyond the main core of foundations several high resistance anomalies presumed to reflect former garden features were detected. Unfortunately it was not possible to determine the extent of these features within the time scale of this project. © GSB Prospection For the use of Time Team List of Figures

gsbprosp1-22858_1

Summary of Results * The magnetic survey has identified a number of ditches that form a network of enclosures, field systems and possible trackways. While there is general agreement with the AP evidence, the geophysics has added considerable detail in the south-west of the site and also shown that the error in the AP transcriptions is 5m or more. There are no characteristic responses in the magnetic data that might indicate a Roman villa building. The resistance results are more difficult to interpret because of geological complications, however, several linear high resistance anomalies have been identified. Excavation demonstrated that some of these are associated with flint walls, others with flint banks and some of the more amorphous responses with natural flint / gravel concentrations. While a rectilinear pattern of high resistance anomalies clearly exists, a lack of finds suggests that these putative structural remains were on the periphery of the main villa complex. The latter is presumed to have been largely destroyed by the construction and subsequent widening of the railway. * It is essential that this summary is read in conjunction with the detailed results of the survey. Lower Basildon: geophysical survey © GSB Prospection For the use of Time Team List of Figures

gsbprosp1-22859_4

Summary of Results * Survey has successfully identified numerous responses of archaeological interest. The results show a series of sub-rectangular enclosures with ring ditches inside and some evidence for other internal enclosures. The shape and form of the anomalies are suggestive of a settlement site, possibly Iron Age / Romano-British in date, though some of the rings could easily be Bronze Age barrows. The western and southern limits of the site have been defined by the gradiometer survey. The northern and eastern limits could not be confirmed by geophysics due to a runway to the north and a DEFRA site to the east. * It is essential that this summary is read in conjunction with the detailed results of the survey. Throckmorton Airfield III: geophysical survey © GSB Prospection For the use of Time Team List of Figures

gsbprosp1-22863_7

Summary of Results * The results of the geophysical work at Leighton have provided a mixed set of results. Within the car park of the pub a number of anomalies were mapped that are of archaeological interest. However, the majority are near surface and probably relate to recent use of the site. In the area surveyed in the pasture meadow the data indicated clear archaeological type anomalies. These largely reflect the earthworks that are apparent in the field as well as former water channels. * It is essential that this summary is read in conjunction with the detailed results of the survey. Leighton : geophysical survey © GSB Prospection For the use of Time Team List of Figures

gsbprosp1-22917_2

Summary of Results * The resistance and GPR data collected at the Julian Road site are dominated by anomalies relating to foundations of St. Andrews church. However, there are some suggestions in the data for deeper anomalies which may not be associated with the church. The results from the resistance survey within Royal Victoria Park are mixed. There are marked changes in resistance but these appear to be due to natural variations in the soil or possibly C18th landscaping. However, superimposed on these broad changes are discrete anomalies indicating a possible road surface and other features of potential archaeological interest. © GSB Prospection For the use of Time Team * It is essential that this summary is read in conjunction with the detailed results of the survey. © GSB Prospection For the use of Time Team Bath: geophysical survey List of Figures

gsbprosp1-22920_1

Summary of Results * Gradiometer survey of the 'Fort' site recorded a number of anomalies that appear to be associated with industrial activity. Some linear anomalies were found to relate to possible enclosure ditches but no clear plan of the 'Fort' was obtained. It is likely that ploughing over many years has disturbed and/or destroyed archaeological deposits. Several anomalies of archaeological interest have been detected to the west of the abbey complex, within a magnetically quiet level of background response. Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR) survey over part of the abbey complex was successful. Elements of the abbey are clearly visible in the GPR data although they are not as striking as the resistance results obtained in 1993. However, excavation indicated poor survival of the walls. * It is essential that this summary is read in conjunction with the detailed results of the survey. © GSB Prospection For the use of Time Team Athelney II: geophysical survey List of Figures

gsbprosp1-22977_1

Summary of Results * The resistance data have provided a clear plan of the main villa buildings (c.120 x 70m). The magnetic data set also provides information on the footprint of the building, although it is less precise than the resistance data. Additionally, the magnetic data identifies many anomalies of archaeological interest around the villa buildings and indicates the position of ditches and boundaries relating to the villa. A number of anomalies indicative of fired features may relate to stokeholes associated with under floor heating. * It is essential that this summary is read in conjunction with the detailed results of the survey. © GSB Prospection For the use of Time Team Dinnington: geophysical survey List of Figures

gsbprosp1-23000_1

Summary of Results * Within the area of the garden, little was identified other than features that are likely to relate to landscaping and the formal gardens which are now no longer visible. There are no geophysical responses that could readily be interpreted as a villa building, though the results are complicated by the presence of very near surface geology. In the field to the west of the house, the anomalies again seem to relate to the presence of formal gardens, although it is possible that more than one phase of activity may be discernible. Geological complications again hinder any interpretation. The results from the other two areas investigated, to the north and east of the house, show little of interest, with ferrous interference a problem in the latter. Some potentially archaeological anomalies are visible in the area to the north but these have little coherent form and are not typical of those associated with a villa. * It is essential that this summary is read in conjunction with the detailed results of the survey. © GSB Prospection For the use of Time Team Whitestaunton, Somerset : geophysical survey 7 List of Figures

gsbprosp1-23030_2

Summary of Results * Moat site: Magnetic survey over this area revealed several anomalies of archaeological potential, however, no clear pattern emerged and any interpretation is cautious. The Paddock: Resistance survey suggested that landscaping activities may have disturbed the majority of this area and little of archaeological potential was noted. Tithe Barn: Anomalies of high resistance in this area are likely to be due to landscaping. North of Orchard: The partial footprint of a Tudor mansion was located using resistance survey together with evidence of a courtyard and / or gardens and a potential road leading to the building. Orchard: A large ditch was identified as low resistance in the data; high resistance anomalies may also be of archaeological interest, however, trees and vegetation may also account for these responses. Churchyard: Anomalies of archaeological potential have been noted but any interpretation is inconclusive. Millennium Field: Low resistance anomalies were shown on excavation to be an AngloSaxon ditch. Â© GSB Prospection Ltd For the use of TIME TEAM Several magnetic anomalies of archaeological potential lie within this area but most of the anomalies correspond to topographical changes. * It is essential that this summary is read in conjunction with the detailed results of the survey. Ã,Â© GSB Prospection Ltd For the use of TIME TEAM Nether Poppleton : geophysical survey List of Figures

gsbprosp1-23039_1

Summary of Results * Both the magnetic and electromagnetic results clearly show the distribution of the components of the two aircraft. The two datasets indicate the location of both ferrous and nonferrous material, allowing interpretation of individual elements of the wreckage. 22This enabled the engines of both aircraft to be identified and the extent of debris from the rest of the body of the planes to be located. * It is essential that this summary is read in conjunction with the detailed results of the survey. Â© GSB Prospection Ltd. For the use of TIME TEAM Warton Marsh: geophysical survey List of Figures

gsbprosp1-23059_1

Summary of Results The original GSB survey area of 2000 was resurveyed with a Bartington instrument which provided a greater sampling density and depth of detection than the original data; the results proved to be largely comparable though extra detail was added in this later survey. The extent and plan of the Iron Age and Romano British complex was successfully mapped using magnetometry. The results indicated a plethora of small ditched enclosures / paddocks / fields, several round houses and numerous pitlike responses including some evidence for burnt / fired features. While no specific responses were detected that indicated the presence of a large villa building, rectilinear ditches in the south east corner of the complex, together with an increase in magnetic noise, suggested the presence of some form of structure. Resistance survey failed to map the remains of any buildings. It was clear that the clay and gravel subsoils provided great variation in the results. However, excavation failed to find any substantial stone foundations; hence the resistance results were an accurate reflection of the buried archaeology. Â© GSB Prospection Ltd. For the use of TIME TEAM *Background information from Woodhead 2004. Ã,Â© GSB Prospection Ltd. For the use of TIME TEAM Standish, Glos: geophysical survey List of Figures

gsbprosp1-23105_5

Summary of Results * Magnetic survey identified a number of large ferrous targets across the car park; some of these are associated with modern services and standing features, such as lights. Others clearly reflected buried material associated with the various structures that once occupied the site. While it is possible that some of the anomalies reflect buried UXO it is not possible to differentiate between what

might be a bomb and what might be part of the factory debris. GPR survey produced very variable results. While some very clear reflections were recorded, for example, those associated with the house cellars, some of the excavated features, such as the water wheel pit, were totally missed. It would appear that the rubble overlying much of the site masked some features and at the same time elsewhere produced 'false' reflections that were misinterpreted as being deep features. # Background information taken from Edwards and Twinch, 2005. Arkwright's Mill, Manchester: geophysical survey © GSB Prospection Ltd For the use of Time Team List of Figures

gsbprosp1-23371_1

Summary of Results GPR and resistance survey in and around St Nicholas's Church failed to show any evidence for the 'lost' chapel. Although a few targets were identified, none suggested that substantial wall foundations were surviving in situ and excavation confirmed these assertions. The latter also confirmed that there had been extensive landscaping and consolidation; in fact the only surviving archaeology related to what might have been peripheral building foundations of a later date. The magnetic and resistance survey over the earthworks at Manor Farm proved far more positive. In particular the resistance survey provided a relatively clear plan of building foundations associated with the medieval manor. Some wall lines are easily discernible but elsewhere it proved difficult to differentiate between rubbles spreads, floor bases and courtyards. Elements of formal gardens are also likely to be present in the data. The magnetic survey complemented the resistance survey; one very large and distinctive ferroustype anomaly proved, as suspected, on excavation to be a dump of buried metal drum and canisters. * Background information taken from Woodhead, 2005. © GSB Prospection Ltd For the use of TIME TEAM Islip : geophysical survey List of Figures

gsbprosp1-23929_1

Summary of Results * The garden (Area 1) produced both high and low resistance anomalies of archaeological potential, likely to be evidence of buildings associated with Zinch House. Responses relating to the landscaping of the garden were also evident. The paddock (Area 2) produced archaeologically disappointing results. Modern activity caused the data to be magnetically disturbed, masking any archaeological features, whilst the earth resistance survey was dominated by geological responses. It is possible that one archaeological feature was identified, although this is highly conjectural. * It is essential that this summary is read in conjunction with the detailed results of the survey. © GSB Prospection For the use of Time Team Big Dig Stogumber, Somerset : geophysical survey List of Figures

gsbprosp1-23930_2

Summary of Results * No detectable archaeological anomalies have been discovered. The ditch previously discovered, turned out to be a former field boundary as shown on an 1882 Ordnance Survey map. There are no indications in the present survey results to support the existence of a fort on the site. Natural type responses are likely to be caused by the undulating topography. Trends within the data are probably of an agricultural origin. A large ferrous anomaly within Area 1 was the result of a concentration of modern iron debris, recently buried in the ground by the landowner. Other smaller ferrous responses scattered across the survey area are also likely to be of a modern date. * It is essential that this summary is read in conjunction with the detailed results of the survey. © GSB Prospection Ltd For the use of TIME TEAM WARBURTON: geophysical survey List of Figures

gsbprosp1-23939_1

Summary of Results * The resistance results show a band of low resistance which corresponds with the

course of the leat. A number of high resistance zones may represent building remains associated with Dotton M or indeed perhaps an earlier mill. Landscaping of the area or the natural slope has produced both high and low readings. The GPR data also show the course of the leat in both areas surveyed and there is good correlation with the resistance data. Within Area 1 evidence for the wheel pit and an associated building can be seen, as confirmed by excavation. Area 2 shows a pipe or small culvert and potential palaeosurfaces. * It is essential that this summary is read in conjunction with the detailed results of the survey. Â© GSB Prospection Ltd For the use of TIME TEAM DOTTON MILL: geophysical survey List of Figures

gsbprosp1-23953_1

Summary of Results * In Area1 gradiometry has identified several possible kilns and revealed a wealth of ditch and pit-type anomalies indicating settlement and peripheral features. The results suggest at least two phases/periods of activity at the site. Limited GPR survey failed to identify the kilns and the poor results are attributed to geological factors together with the extremely dry conditions prevailing at the time of survey. A small corner of the second field (Area 2) was investigated with gradiometry; the results show two possible ditch type anomalies, but the limited size of the survey area precludes a more complete interpretation. * It is essential that this summary is read in conjunction with the detailed results of the survey. Stilton : geophysical survey 1 Â© GSB Prospection For the use of Time Team SURVEY RESULTS

headland1-15707_1

Summary 1. Introduction

headland1-15707_1

Summary Northumbria Water commissioned Headland Archaeology Ltd to undertake an archaeological evaluation of the line of proposed water main through the eastern side of Berwick-upon-Tweed's defences. The proposed pipeline route runs along the Elizabethan moat and crosses the projected line of the medieval town wall. Seven trenches were excavated within the designated area. Four of these exposed archaeological features associated with the medieval and Elizabethan defences of the town. Part of a ditch (cunette) within the Elizabethan moat was uncovered. Map evidence indicates that it ran up to the Batardeau at the corner of Brass Bastion. There are some indications that there is a sluice through the wall at this point. A stone wall belonging to one of two small rectangular structures against the south side of the Batardeau was uncovered in Trench 3. The function of these structures remains unknown, but they are depicted on 18th and 19th century maps. The footings of the medieval town wall flanked by ditches on either side were uncovered in Trench 6 near the Cowport. No structures associated with the medieval gate were uncovered in the trench. HEADLAND ARCHAEOLOGY LTD. Berwick-upon-Tweed Defences 1 1. INTRODUCTION (Figure 1)

headland1-1866

SUMMARY Headland Archaeology was commissioned to carry out an archaeological watching brief during groundworks relating to the redevelopment of 1-11 Main St, Brampton, Cumbria. No archaeologically significant features or deposits were encountered. HEADLAND ARCHAEOLOGY LTD. 1-11 Main St, Brampton, Cumbria 1 INTRODUCTION

headland1-20541_1

Summary 1. Introduction

headland1-20541_1

Summary An archaeological desk based assessment was undertaken on land at Colt Park, Aldingham in order to provide further information on the archaeological potential of the area in advance of determination of a planning application. The assessment suggested that a Bronze Age cremation cemetery might have extended into the extreme south of the application area, adjacent to the current A5087. In order to establish the presence or absence of cremations in this area an intrusive evaluation was undertaken in a defined area next to the A5087. Seven trenches were excavated and were positioned with a bias toward the road. The trenches established that some relatively recent landscaping had been undertaken in the area. The work also recorded two features, one was modern in date while the other was undated. The evaluation did not encounter any cremation burials and it does not appear that part of an extensive cremation cemetery is present within the application area. HEADLAND ARCHAEOLOGY LTD. Colt Park, Aldingham 1 1. INTRODUCTION (Figure 1)

headland1-33267_1

SUMMARY OF RESULTS Headland Archaeology Ltd was commissioned by MacDavid Projects Ltd. to undertake an archaeological programme of works at Lempitlaw farm, Kelso, Scottish Borders, in connection with a planning condition issued by Scottish Borders Council. The building recording established that the remaining structures are early or mid 19th century date and are probably fragments of a cartshed and granary at the rear of the 19th century steading. Map evidence suggests that two steadings were founded at Lempitlaw in the 1700s as part of the improvement of the landscape, possibly replacing a fermtoun centred on the medieval church. Much of the original courtyard steading had been demolished, though the 19th century group included a horse gin, probably powering a thresher, as well as other typical buildings such as stables, byre and barn. Remains of the detached farmhouse, adjacent to the west, probably a 19th century replacement for one in the steading itself, were completely obliterated by the insertion of a large slurry pit. The archaeological evaluation identified the remains of numerous walls together with several patches of cobbled surfaces. The position of the wall remains would appear to confirm the location of the structures visible on the first edition Ordnance Survey map. The archaeological features identified were frequently and heavily disturbed by modern activity. No trace of the horse gin was found, however the extent of the modern disturbance, including a sizeable landf in the SE corner of the site may account for this. HEADLAND ARCHAEOLOGY LTD. Lempitlaw Farm, Sprouston, Scottish Borders 4 CONTENTS PROJECT SUMMARY

SHEET.....	2
RESULTS	3
FIGURES.....	4

INTRODUCTION

headland1-33484_1

Summary 1.0 Introduction

headland1-33484_1

Summary This report presents the findings of a metal detector survey undertaken on the site of a proposed business park development at Broadleys, Stirling. The site is located on the west side of the Bannock

Burn and is considered to lie within the general area of engagement during the main part of the Battle of Bannockburn. It is known that the English Army set up camp somewhere on the west side of the burn, presumably to the east of the Pelstream Burn, in the general vicinity of the development site. The site is situated in what is known as the Carse, an area of thick marine clays covered by extensive peat deposits. It is likely that higher, dry areas existed within the bogs and these may have attracted activity, importantly in this context they may have been chosen as a preferred site for the English army's overnight camp. Latterly the study area appears to have remained undeveloped. It is an area of higher ground within the carse and a large ditch runs east to west across the middle of the site. This appears to have been an old watercourse, now diverted due to the building up of the surrounding land. Given these factors the site was recognised as having archaeological potential by Stirling Council's Archaeology Officer. The metal detector survey produced a variety of metalwork, none of it likely to relate to the Battle of Bannockburn or to be archaeologically significant. 4 1. INTRODUCTION

headland1-5669_1

Summary Headland Archaeology was commissioned by Landmark Fenit Ltd to undertake an archaeological evaluation at the Former Truman's Brewery, Grey Eagle Street, London (NGR: 53374 18202) in advance of a proposed housing development. The evaluation comprised 6 m of linear trial trenching within the yard area of the former brewery. Two walls of a 19th century building were encountered directly beneath the concrete and hardcore. These truncated a 'garden soil' deposit containing domestic and industrial waste including pottery dating from the 17th century. Beneath this was a mixed layer of 17th century 'garden soil' and redeposited brick earth overlying brick earth natural. HEADLAND ARCHAEOLOGY LTD. Former Trumans Brewery, London 2 1. INTRODUCTION

heritage1-10640

Summary.....P
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heritage1-10640

Summary Site name and address: Land at Dunstan Street, Ely, Cambridgeshire County: Cambridgeshire District: East Cambridgeshire Village/town: Ely Parish: Ely Planning reference: 02/01007/FUL NGR: TL 5313 8087 Client name and address: E J Gifford, 16b High Street, Landbeach, Cambridge, CB4 4DT Nature of work: New Housing Present land use: Scrub land Size of affected area: 390m2 Size of area investigated: 275m2 Site Code: N/a Other reference: HN410 Organisation: Heritage Network Site Director: David Hillelson Type of work: Evaluation Curating Museum: Cambs. C. C. Start of work 19/08/2003 Finish of work 29/08/2003 Related SMR Nos: N/a Periods represented: IA, Saxon/EM, PM Previous summaries/reports: Evaluation Report, Heritage Network, Report No. 201 Synopsis: In response to an archaeological condition on the planning permission for new housing on land at Dunstan Street, Ely, Cambridgeshire, the Heritage Network was commissioned by the developers to carry out an archaeological excavation on the site. Previous excavation on adjacent sites to the north, west and south had revealed extensive archaeological remains from both the Iron Age and Anglo-Saxon periods. The previous evaluation and present excavation of this site revealed a network of probable boundary or drainage ditches dating to the Iron Age, and two ditches of Anglo- Saxon/early Medieval date. These confirm the general pattern of activity in the area with the finds assemblages suggesting that the site lies outside the main areas of occupation at those periods. Land at Dunstan Street, Ely Archaeological Assessment Report HN437/report Page 1 1. Introduction

heritage1-10640

SUMMARY The proposed development of a small plot of land at Dunstan Street, Ely, Cambridgeshire, provided further opportunity for investigations in an archaeologically rich area on the north-western edge of the Isle of Ely. Previous excavations on sites to the north, west and south had revealed extensive archaeological remains from both the Iron Age and Anglo-Saxon periods. Trial trenching, followed by open area excavation of the present site, revealed a network of probable boundary or drainage ditches dating to the Iron Age, and two ditches of Anglo-Saxon/early medieval date. These confirm the general pattern of activity in the area, with the finds assemblages suggesting that the site lay outside the main area of occupation at those periods. **INTRODUCTION**

heritage1-10762

Summary Site name and address: Land adjacent to The Rectory, Church Road, Barton-le-Clay, Bedfordshire County: Bedfordshire District: South Bedfordshire Village/town: Barton-le-Clay Parish: Barton-le-Clay Planning reference: 03/0526 NGR: TL 0862 3046 Client name and address: St Albans Diocesan Board of Finance, c/o Rumbold Sedgewick, St Albans, AL1 3HG. Nature of work: New Rectory Present land use: Walled garden Size of affected area: c.165m² Size of area investigated: c.40m² Site Code: HN460 Other reference: N/a Organisation: Heritage Network Site Director: David Hillelson Type of work: Evaluation Archive location: Luton Start of work 21st April 2004 Finish of work 23rd April 2004 Related SMR Nos.: N/a Periods represented: Prehistoric, late Saxon-P/Med Previous summaries/reports: N/a Synopsis: In order to determine the archaeological risk posed by a proposal to construct a new Rectory on land adjacent to The Rectory, Church Road, Barton-le-Clay, the Heritage Network was commissioned by the St Albans Diocesan Board of Finance to undertake a programme of archaeological evaluation. Two trenches measuring c.2 x 10m each were excavated. Trench 1 contained a boundary ditch on an east to west alignment which contained two sherds of prehistoric pottery. Trench 2 contained a number of probable natural springheads or ponds which had apparently been used for small scale disposal of domestic refuse from the late Saxon to the post-medieval period, when the present garden was landscaped and the ponds filled in. The Rectory, Barton-le-Clay Archaeological Evaluation Report HN460\report.doc Page 1 1. Introduction

heritage1-10767

Summary.....P
age i Section 1 Introduction

heritage1-10767

Summary Site name and address: Land to the rear of 10 Northbridge Street, Shefford, Bedfordshire County: Bedfordshire District: Mid Bedfordshire Village/town: Shefford Parish: Shefford Planning reference: 03/1160 NGR: TL 1438 3920 Client name and address: Lauren Homes Ltd, 'Chequers', 28 New Road, Clifton, Shefford, Bedfordshire Nature of work: New Dwellings Present land use: Former Laundry Size of affected area: c.1225m² Size of area investigated: c.102m² Site Code: HN454 Other reference: N/a Organisation: Heritage Network Site Director: David Hillelson Type of work: Evaluation Archive location: Bedford Museum Start of work 16th March 2004 Finish of work 26th March 2004 Related SMR Nos.: N/a Periods represented: Med/post-med/modern Previous summaries/reports: N/a Synopsis: In response to an archaeological condition on the planning permission for four new dwellings on land to the rear of 10 Northbridge Street, Shefford, Bedfordshire, the Heritage Network was commissioned by Lauren Homes Ltd to undertake an archaeological evaluation of the site. Four trial trenches were opened across the proposed development area. These demonstrated that the site lay within

the flood plain of the rivers Flit and Ivel. All the trenches were waterlogged at the lower levels, and the stratigraphy was indicative of repeated flooding. Despite the presence of Roman activity in the vicinity of the site, no evidence dating to this period was identified in the course of the evaluation. Artefacts dating to the 12th -14th century were found on the site, but their density and the nature of their deposition, suggests that the centre of medieval activity lay outside of the boundaries of the site. A post setting made up from interlaced cattle horn cores and a horse mandible was uncovered on the eastern side of the site. This would have been intended as a good luck charm placed in or near to a building foundation, probably of late post-medieval date. It is likely that the focus of early settlement, as today, lay on higher ground to the north and west of the present site and outside of the flood plain formed by the confluence of the two rivers. 10 Northbridge Street, Shefford Archaeological Evaluation Report

heritage1-10773

Summary Site name and address: 22-24 Lincoln Road, Enfield, Middlesex County: Greater London District: Borough of Enfield Village/town: Enfield Town Parish: Enfield Planning reference: TP/02/02028 NGR: TQ 3330 9607 Client name: Caraland Ltd c/o Wakefield Poyser Partnership, Stanstead Abbots, SG12 8HG Nature of work: New development Present land use: Vacant building and yard Size of affected area: 643m2 Size of area investigated: c.30m2 Site Code: LCN04 Heritage Network ref.: HN452 Organisation: Heritage Network Site Director: David Hillelson Type of work: Evaluation Curating Museum: Museum of London Start of work 10/03/2004 Finish of work 13/03/2004 Related HER Nos: n/a Periods represented: Roman, Med., Victorian Previous summaries/reports: n/a Synopsis: In order to determine the archaeological risk posed by an application to develop land at 22-24 Lincoln Road, Enfield, the Heritage Network was commissioned by the developers to undertake a programme of archaeological evaluation. Two evaluation trenches were excavated towards the front of the site. Trench 1 contained two parallel linear ditches, aligned north north-east to south south-west, lying approximately at right angles to Lincoln Road along the south side of the site. One of the ditches contained dating evidence in the form of Roman pottery and it was overlain by a subsoil that also contained a few sherds of medieval pottery. Trench 2 had been heavily disturbed in the mid 19th century by the construction of a culvert, probably associated with a former sewage works. 22-24 Lincoln Road, Enfield Archaeological Evaluation Report

heritage1-10798

Summary.....P
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heritage1-10798

Summary Site name and address: Land to the r/o 38 Newbury Lane, Silsoe County: Bedfordshire District: Mid Beds. Village/town: Silsoe Parish: Silsoe Planning reference: n/a NGR: TL 0778 3626 Client name and address: Peter and Lyn Wilkinson, 38 Newbury Lane, Silsoe Nature of work: New development Present land use: Garden Size of affected area: c.2725m2 Size of area investigated: c.100m2 Site Code: HN451 Other reference: n/a Organisation: Heritage Network Site Director: David Hillelson Type of work: Evaluation Curating Museum: Bedford Museum Start of work 17/02/2004 Finish of work 19/02/2004 Related HER Nos: HER 217 218 Periods represented: n/a Previous summaries/reports: n/a Synopsis: In order to determine the archaeological risk posed by an application to construct a new dwelling on land to the rear of 38 Newbury Lane, Silsoe, the Heritage Network was commissioned by the owners to undertake a programme of archaeological evaluation. Despite the proximity of the site to a Scheduled Ancient Monument consisting of two moated enclosures, no archaeological features, deposits or artefacts were encountered in the course of the fieldwork. Land to r/o 38 Newbury Lane, Silsoe Archaeological Evaluation HN451\report Page 1 1. Introduction

heritage1-10878

Summary.....P
age i Section 1 Introduction

heritage1-10878

Summary Site name and address: Harlow M Goods Yard, Harlow, Essex County: Essex District: Harlow Village/town: Harlow Parish: Harlow Planning reference: - NGR: TL 4700 1220 Client name and address: Aggregate Industries UK Ltd, Thorney M Rd, W.Drayton, Middlesex UB7 7EZ Nature of work: Industrial development Present land use: Industrial Size of affected area: c.2300m2 Size of area investigated: c.2300m2 Site Code: HN389 Other reference: n/a Organisation: Heritage Network Site Director: David Hillelson Type of work: Monitoring Recording Finds location/Museum: Harlow Museum Start of work 19/03/2003 Finish of work 29/10/2003 Related SMR Nos: n/a Periods represented: Modern Previous summaries/reports: n/a Synopsis: As the result of an archaeological condition on the planning permission for the industrial redevelopment of land at Harlow M Goods Yard, Harlow, Essex, the Heritage Network was commissioned the developers to monitor the groundworks. Although the site is located within an area of known archaeological activity, no significant features, deposits, or artefacts were revealed during the groundworks. Harlow M Goods Yard, Harlow Archaeological Monitoring Report HN389\report Page 1 1. Introduction

heritage1-11064

SummaryPage i Section
1 Introduction

heritage1-11064

Summary Site name and address: Fairview, Carmen St. Gt. Chesterford, Essex County: Essex District: Uttlesford Village/town: Gt. Chesterford Parish: Gt. Chesterford Planning reference: UTT/1536/03 NGR: TL 5055 4308 Client name and address: Mr. Mrs. Bower, as above Nature of work: Extension Present land use: Garden Site Code: GC41 Other reference: HN450 Organisation: Heritage Network Site Director: David Hillelson Type of work: Monitoring Archive location: Saffron Walden Museum Start of work 19/01/2004 Finish of work 24/02/2004 Related SMR Nos: n/a Periods represented: Post-med Modern Previous summaries/reports: n/a Synopsis: In response to a planning application for an extension at Fairview, Carmen Street, Gt. Chesterford, Essex, the Heritage Network was commissioned by Mr. Mrs. Bower to monitor and record the groundworks. Despite the proximity of the present study area to the Roman walled town to its west and Roman burials to the east, no archaeological features or artefacts of the Roman period were encountered on the site. Post-medieval artefacts and possible pits of indeterminate date were revealed during the groundworks, as were two worked cattle tibia ends. These were similar to the bone waste from the cutlery industry found in abundance at Weaverhead Lane, Thaxted, and may be indicative of bone industry in the vicinity of the present site. Fairview, Carmen St. Gt. Chesterford Archaeological Observation Report HN450/report Page 1 1. Introduction

heritage1-11066

Summary Site name and address: Land off Bromham Road, Biddenham, Bedfordshire County: Bedfordshire District: Bedford Borough Village/town: Biddenham Parish: Biddenham Planning reference: 2004/121/FUL NGR: TL 02270 50503 Client name and address: Bewick Homes Ltd, 40 M

Street, Bedford, Bedfordshire Nature of work: New Housing Former land use: Farmland Size of affected area: c.5500m2 Size of area investigated: c.265m2 Site Code: HN461 Other reference: n/a Organisation: Heritage Network Site Director: David Hillelson Type of work: Evaluation Curating Museum: Bedford Museum Start of work 04/05/2004 Finish of work 06/05/2004 Related HER Nos: n/a Periods represented: L.Neolithic/E.Bronze Age Previous summaries/reports: n/a Synopsis: In response to an archaeological condition on the planning permission for new housing on land off Bromham Road, Biddenham, the Heritage Network was commissioned by Bewick Homes Ltd to undertake a programme of archaeological evaluation in advance of development. Five trenches were excavated in order to investigate whether archaeological features identified on the adjacent site to the north, extended into the present site. The two trenches at the eastern end of the study area revealed archaeological remains: a boundary ditch and posthole dating to the late Neolithic/early Bronze Age, running north-south across the northeast end of Trench 4, and a large feature in the southeast end of Trench 5 which yielded a single small abraded sherd of prehistoric pottery. Land off Bromham Road, Biddenham Archaeological Evaluation HN461\report Page 1 1. Introduction

heritage1-11161

Summary.....P
age i Section 1 Introduction

heritage1-11161

Summary Site name and address: Land adjacent to The Great Danes Country Inn, Beachamwell, Norfolk County: Norfolk District: Breckland Village/town: Beachamwell Parish: Beachamwell Planning reference: 3PL/2003/1210 NGR: TF 75255 05280 Client name and address: Mr P. Richardson, The Old Lodes Head, Stow Road, Magdalen, Kings Lynn. Nature of work: New Dwelling Present land use: Scrubland/ garden Size of affected area: c.1340m2 Size of area investigated: c.40m2 Site Code: BEE40368 Other reference: HN459 Organisation: Heritage Network Site Director: David Hillelson Type of work: Evaluation Archive location: Norfolk Museums Start of work 26th April 2004 Finish of work 27th April 2004 Related SMR Nos.: N/a Periods represented: Modern Previous summaries/reports: N/a Synopsis: In response to an archaeological condition on the planning permission for a new dwelling on land adjacent to The Great Danes Country Inn, Beachamwell, Norfolk, the Heritage Network was commissioned by the owner to undertake an archaeological evaluation of the site. Two trenches measuring c. 4 x 5m each were excavated. The natural chalk was encountered at a depth of c0.60- 0.70m. With the exception of an undated sub-square posthole, the only features encountered during this evaluation were modern in date. Land adjacent to Great Danes Inn, Beachamwell Archaeological Evaluation Report HN459\report.doc Page 1 1. Introduction

heritage1-11389

Summary.....P
age i Section 1 Introduction

heritage1-11389

Summary Site name address: 35-41 Silver Street, Enfield, Middlesex County: Middlesex District: London Borough of Enfield Village/town: Enfield Parish: Enfield Planning reference: N/a NGR: TQ 3288 9668 Client name address: Nikon Developments, Nikon House, 45 Silver Street, Enfield, EN1 3EF Nature of work: New restaurant flats Present land use: Shops, flats and gardens Size of affected area: c.395m2 Size of area investigated: c.12.4m2 Site Code: HN470 Other reference: SVS 04 Organisation: Heritage

Network Site Director: David Hillelson Type of work: Evaluation Archive location: Museum of London Start of work 8th July 2004 Finish of work 14th July 2004 Related SMR Nos.: N/a Periods represented: Post-med/Victorian/Modern Previous reports: N/a Synopsis: In order to determine the archaeological risk posed by a proposal to construct a restaurant and flats on the site of 35-41 Silver Street, Enfield, Middlesex, the Heritage Network was commissioned by Nicon Developments Ltd to undertake a programme of historic building recording and archaeological evaluation. The building record focused on no.35 Silver Street, a much altered early 18th century structure, including a number of well preserved original features. The field evaluation consisted of a single trial trench measuring c.2m x 6.2m, located to the rear of no.35 and within the footprint of the proposed new building. There was evidence that substantial ground disturbance had taken place, which was possibly associated with the demolition of earlier structures in the 19th century. This is in line with the cartographic evidence. Apart from a single unstratified sherd of pottery there was no evidence of Medieval or earlier activity on the site. 35-41 Silver Street, Enfield, Middlesex Archaeological Evaluation Report HN470\report.doc Page 1 1. Introduction

heritage1-11599

Summary Site name and address: Old Estate Yard, Overend, Elton, Nr. Peterborough, Cambs. PE8 6RU County: Cambridgeshire District: Huntingdon Village/town: Elton Parish: Elton Planning reference: 0400120FUL NGR: 508972, 293573 Client name and address: Tanner Tilley Planning Ltd, 4 Beresford Rd, Southbourne, Bournemouth, Dorset, BH 6 5AA Project Reference: HN469 Other Reference: N/a Synopsis: In order to assess the archaeological risk posed by a proposal to construct 19 dwellings with warden accommodation and garaging on Old Estate Yard, Overend, Elton, Nr. Peterborough, Cambridgeshire, the Heritage Network was commissioned by Tanner Tilley Planning Ltd. to undertake a desk-based archaeological assessment of the site. The site lies in an area which has produced archaeological evidence for human activity since the Neolithic period. The evidence also suggests that the site of Burystead, which lies in the north-west corner of the village of Elton and became one of the manors of the Abbott of Ramsay, may have been occupied from the 3rd /4th century until the beginning of the 18th century. Old Estate Yard, which is Grade II listed, was built as a foundry/workshop for James Hayes, who invented agricultural machinery there in the mid-19th century. Although the northernmost buildings included in the proposed development are modern, the others appear to incorporate some of the original building work within their present form. Old Estate Yard, Elton Desk-Based Archaeological Assessment HN469\report Page 1 1. Introduction

heritage1-11708

Summary.....P
age i Section 1 Introduction

heritage1-11708

Summary Site name and address: Burnix Close, Church Road, Colmworth, Bedfordshire County: Bedfordshire District: Bedford Borough Village/town: Colmworth Parish: Colmworth Planning reference: 04/01049/FUL NGR: TL 1089 5871 Client name and address: Bewick Homes Ltd, 40 M Street, Bedford, Bedfordshire Nature of work: New Housing Present land use: Garden Size of affected area: c.2085m2 Size of area investigated: c.114m2 Site Code: HN489 Other reference: n/a Organisation: Heritage Network Site Director: David Hillelson Type of work: Evaluation Archive location: Bedford Museum Start of work 22/09/2004 Finish of work 24/09/2004 Related SMR Nos: n/a Periods represented: Medieval, Modern Previous summaries/reports: n/a Synopsis: In response to an archaeological condition on the planning permission for a new housing development at Burnix Close, Church Road, Colmworth, Bedfordshire, the Heritage Network was commissioned by the developer to carry out an archaeological evaluation of the site. Three trial trenches measuring c.1.5 x 25m each were opened across the proposed

development area. A series of boundary ditches and drainage gullies of 10th to 13th century date were revealed suggesting that the site was located within a field system on the edge of an occupation site at this time. Two modern postholes were also revealed and probably relate to a former structure shown on the site on recent Ordnance Survey maps. Burnix Close, Colmworth Evaluation Report HN489\report Page 1
1. Introduction

heritage1-11711

Summary Site name and address: St Andrew's Church, Kimbolton, Cambridgeshire County: Cambridgeshire District: Huntingdonshire Village/town: Kimbolton Parish: Kimbolton Planning reference: n/a NGR: TL4478 2928 Client name and address: Kimbolton PCC, c/o G Foster, 22 Castle Gardens, Kimbolton PE28 0JE Nature of work: Remedial works Present land use: n/a Site Code: HN472 Other reference: n/a Organisation: Heritage Network Site Director: David Hillelson Type of work: Monitoring Curating Museum: n/a Start of work 15/06/2004 Finish of work 06/09/2004 Related SMR Nos: n/a Periods represented: Medieval/Post medieval Previous summaries/reports: n/a Synopsis: Following the requirements of the Diocesan Advisory Committee for the Diocese of Ely, the Heritage Network was commissioned by the Parochial Church Council to carry out a programme of archaeological observation and recording at St Andrew's Church, Kimbolton, during remedial works to the church interior. The observation of the groundworks within the building revealed evidence for 19th century heating works and undated wall foundations. No evidence for the late Saxon church, referred to in the Domesday Book, was observed. St. Andrew's Church, Kimbolton Archaeological Monitoring Report HN472\report.doc Page 1
1. Introduction

heritage1-11907

Summary.....P
age i Section 1 Introduction

heritage1-11907

Summary Site name and address: The Church of Our Lady of Dolours, Egerton Gardens, Hendon, London NW4 County: Greater London District: Borough of Barnet Village/town: Hendon Parish: Hendon Planning reference: W0569B/03 NGR: TQ 2290 8916 Client name and address: Church of Our Lady of Dolours c/o Kyle Smart Associates, The Barn, Butchers Wick, Sewell, Bedfordshire. Nature of work: New function hall Previous land use: Parish hall Size of affected area: 625m2 Size of area investigated: 625m2 Site Code: ODU05 Other reference: HN467 Organisation: Heritage Network Site Director: David Hillelson Type of work: Monitoring Recording Finds location/Museum: Museum of London Archaeological Archive

heritage1-11912

Summary Site name and address: Top Farm, Beadlow, Bedfordshire County: Bedfordshire District: Mid Bedfordshire Village/town: Beadlow Parish: Clophill Planning reference: 03/00797 03/00798 NGR: TL 1052 3859 Client name and address: S.A.D Reid Motors, Top Farm, Beadlow, Bedfordshire Nature of work: Landscaping / Planting Present land use: Transport depot Size of affected area: 1165m2 Size of area investigated: 131m2 Site Code: HN499 Other reference: n/a Organisation: Heritage Network Site Director: David Hillelson Type of work: Evaluation Archive location: Bedford Museum Start of work 07/03/2005 Finish of work 09/03/2005 Related SMR Nos.: n/a Periods represented: Medieval Previous summaries/reports: n/a Synopsis: In order to determine the archaeological risk posed by a proposal for landscaping at Top Farm, Beadlow, the Heritage Network was commissioned by the owners to undertake

a programme of archaeological evaluation. The proposed landscaping involves tree planting around the northern, eastern, and southern boundaries of the site. The site lies just to the west of the proposed location of Beaulieu Priory, a Benedictine house which flourished between the 12th and 15th centuries. Of the eight evaluation trenches investigated, only Trench 6, running parallel with the eastern boundary of the site, contained archaeological features. These included the possible butt end of a ditch or pit, cutting a sub-circular pit. Both these features were shallow and contained various artefacts dating from the late medieval period. The only other feature in this trench consisted of a clay deposit which contained one fragment of peg tile. Trenches 7 and 8, on the same alignment and to the south of Trench 6, also produced notable quantities of unstratified medieval artefacts. Top Farm, Beadlow, Bedfordshire Archaeological Evaluation HN499\report Page 1 1. Introduction

heritage1-11918

Summary Site name and address: 83-85 High Street, Meppershall, Bedfordshire County: Bedfordshire District: Mid Bedfordshire Village/town: Meppershall Parish: Meppershall Planning reference: 04/659 NGR: TL 1377 3638 Client name and address: Ravenblack Ltd, 6 The Maltings, High Street, Shefford, Bedfordshire SG17 5TU Nature of work: New dwellings Present land use: Derelict plot Size of affected area: c.1480m2 Size of area investigated: c.70m2 Site Code: HN509 Other reference: N/a Organisation: Heritage Network Site Director: David Hillelson Type of work: Evaluation Archive location: Luton Start of work 15th February 2005 Finish of work 18th February 2005 Related SMR Nos.: N/a Periods represented: Medieval, Modern Previous summaries/reports: N/a Synopsis: In order to determine the archaeological risk posed by a proposal to construct four new dwellings at 83-85 High Street, Meppershall, the Heritage Network was commissioned by the developers to undertake a programme of archaeological evaluation. Four trenches measuring c.1.6 x 10m each and a further trench measuring c.1.6 x 5m were excavated. The trenches revealed a possible trackway consisting of a metalled surface with associated drainage ditch of 14th, 16th century date in Trench 1; a possible springhead or hollow containing 10th, 11th century pottery in Trench 4; and a drainage ditch of 11th, 12th century date in Trench 5. A further boundary ditch in Trench 1 yielded no datable artefacts. Although no direct evidence of occupation on the site was revealed, the evaluation has suggested the presence of domestic activity in the vicinity. 83-85 High Street, Meppershall Archaeological Evaluation Report HN509\report.doc Page 1 1. Introduction

heritage1-11928

SummaryPage i Section 1 Introduction

heritage1-11928

Summary Site name and address: 1 Priory Road, St Neots, Cambridgeshire County: Cambridgeshire District: Huntingdonshire Village/town: St Neots Parish: St Neots Planning reference: H/04/01592/FUL NGR: TL 1824 6050 Client name and address: Bewick Homes Ltd, 40 M Street, Bedford, Bedfordshire Nature of work: New Housing Present land use: Derelict Size of affected area: c. 0.12ha Size of area investigated: c.63m2 Site Code: HN513 Other reference: n/a Organisation: Heritage Network Site Director: David Hillelson Type of work: Evaluation Curating Museum: Cambs. Archaeology Store Start of work 27 April 2005 Finish of work 30 April 2005 Related HER Nos: n/a Periods represented: Victorian/Modern Previous summaries/reports: n/a Synopsis: In order to assess the archaeological risk posed by a proposal to develop land at 1 Priory Road, St Neots, Cambridgeshire, the Heritage Network was commissioned by Bewick Homes Ltd to undertake an evaluation of the site. The map and archaeological evidence shows that the site lies to the north of the medieval town, but possibly within the monastic precinct associated with the medieval Priory of St Neot. Evidence for low level Roman activity

has also been recorded approximately 100m to the south of the site. The fieldwork demonstrated no evidence of activity on the site prior to the construction in the late 19th /early 20th century of the farmhouse and associated buildings which were demolished prior to the start of the present project. 1
Priory Road, St Neots, Cambs Archaeological Evaluation Report

heritage1-11948

Summary.....P
age i Section 1 Introduction

heritage1-11948

Summary Site name and address: 1 Bell Street, Feltwell, Norfolk County: Norfolk District: Kings Lynn West Norfolk Village/town: Feltwell Parish: Feltwell Planning reference: 04/1743/O NGR: TL 715 907 Client name and address: John Leaman Esq., c/o Ski Property Management, 9 Park View, Weeting, Brandon, Suffolk. Nature of work: New dwellings Present land use: Commercial and Domestic Size of affected area: c.665m² Size of area investigated: c.32m² Site Code: HN525 HER reference: 41934 FWL Organisation: Heritage Network Site Director: David Hillelson Type of work: Evaluation Archive location: Norfolk Museums Service Start of work 26th May 2005 Finish of work 27th May 2005 Related SMR Nos.: N/a Periods represented: R-B, Medieval, Modern Previous summaries/reports: N/a Synopsis: In order to determine the archaeological risk posed by a proposal to construct three new dwellings at 1 Bell Street, Feltwell, the Heritage Network was commissioned by the developers to undertake a programme of archaeological evaluation. Two trenches were excavated measuring c.4.0 x 4.4m and 3.4 x 4.3m respectively. A series of boundary or drainage ditches of Romano-British date were revealed in Trench 1. In Trench 2 the foundations of a 19th century structure, probably that depicted on the Tithe map of 1837, were revealed. Although no direct evidence for pre-19th century occupation on the site was revealed, the presence of a significant amount of heavily abraded Romano-British CBM in the drainage ditches suggests the presence of at least one substantial structure of this period in the vicinity. This may be associated with the villa located 215m to the NE, or the late Roman occupation identified c. 115m to the N. 1 Bell Street, Feltwell Archaeological Evaluation Report

heritage1-11950

Summary.....P
age i Section 1 Introduction

heritage1-11950

Summary Site name and address: Dove House, Town Street, Thaxted, Essex County: Essex District: Uttlesford Village/town: Thaxted Parish: Thaxted Planning reference: UTT/0150/05 NGR: TL 61127 30907 Client name and address: Mr Mrs P Latchford, Dove House, 23 Town Street, Thaxted, Essex, CM6 2LD Nature of work: Garage and Store Present land use: Garden Plot Size of affected area: c.77m² Size of area investigated: c.77m² Site Code: TX13 Other reference: HN532 Organisation: Heritage Network Site Director: David Hillelson Type of work: Monitoring Archive location: Uttlesford Start of work 01/06/2005 Finish of work 02/06/2005 Related SMR Nos: n/a Periods represented: Post-medieval Previous summaries/reports: n/a Synopsis: In response to a condition on the planning permission for a new garage and store at Dove House, Town Street, Thaxted, Essex, the Heritage Network was commissioned by the developer to undertake the archaeological monitoring of the groundworks. Despite the site's location within an the core of the medieval town, 50m south of the Guildhall, and on the proposed site of the former Manor House and its grounds, the monitoring of the groundworks associated

with the new development uncovered no archaeological features earlier than post-medieval in date. Dove House, Town Street, Thaxted, Monitoring Excavation Report HN532/report Page 1 1. Introduction

heritage1-11968

Summary Site name and address: Abbey Mills, Highbridge Street, Waltham Abbey, Essex County: Essex District: Epping Forest Village/town: Waltham Abbey Parish: Waltham Abbey Planning reference: EPF/0640/04 NGR: TL 3780 0055 Client name and address: Lee Valley Regional Park Authority, Abbey Mills, Highbridge St., Waltham Abbey

heritage1-12005

Summary..... Page i Section 1 Introduction

heritage1-12005

Summary Site name and address: Land between St Nicholas St and Minstergate, Thetford, Norfolk County: Norfolk District: Breckland Village/town: Thetford Parish: Thetford Planning reference: 3PL051300 NGR: TL 86776 83286 Client name and address: John Connaughton, Minstergate Motor Company, Mundford Road, Thetford Nature of work: Urban Residential Former land use: Car Lot Site Status: - Reason for investigation: Direction of local planning authority (PPG16) Position in planning process: Pre determination Project brief originator: Local Authority Size of affected area: c.400 m2 Size of area investigated: 66m2 Site Code: HN560 Other reference: 43129 THD Organisation: Heritage Network Site Director: David Hillelson Project type, methods etc... Field Evaluation Archive Recipient: Norfolk Museums Archaeology Service

heritage1-12382

Summary Site name and address: Mitchells Farm, School Lane, Wilburton, Cambs County: Cambridgeshire District: East Cambridgeshire Village/town: Wilburton Parish: Wilburton Planning reference: E/00/0367/0 NGR: TL 4850 7480 Client name and address: E.J. Gifford (Construction) Ltd, 16B High Street, Landbeach, Cambridge Nature of work: New development Present land use: Farm Size of affected area: c.4626m2 Size of area investigated: c.2380m2 Site Code: HN409 Other reference: N/a Organisation: Heritage Network Site Director: David Hillelson Type of work: Excavation Curating Museum: Cambridgeshire SMR Start of work 28 January, 2004 Finish of work 7 December, 2004 Related HER Nos: 01081; 05705 Periods represented: Medieval, post-medieval and modern Previous summaries/reports: Cooper, S., 2000, Medieval and Post-Medieval Remains at Mitchells Farm, Wilburton: An Archaeological Evaluation. CAFU Report No.A168 Synopsis: In response to a condition on the planning permission for a new housing development at Mitchell's Farm, School Lane, Wilburton, Cambs, the Heritage Network was commissioned by the developer to undertake the archaeological excavation of the site. A previous archaeological evaluation on the site, carried out by the Cambridge Archaeological Field Unit, demonstrated the survival of features dating to the medieval and post-medieval periods at the northeastern end of the study area. Three areas were subsequently investigated by the Heritage Network. These were located at the northern end of the site, adjacent to the School Lane frontage (Area 1), the southeastern corner of the site (Area 2) and the southwestern corner (Area 3). The collected evidence revealed evidence for four phases of usage on the site. The earliest phase dated to the late Bronze Age / early Iron Age. No cut features that could be assigned to this period were identified, but a scatter of waste flint flakes and pottery sherds suggests activity in the vicinity. The second phase dated to the medieval period, when the study area was sub-divided into plots with ditched boundaries. These

appear to have undergone various stages of modification. Most of this activity may be dated to between the 12th and 14th centuries, but the pottery suggests some features may date to the early medieval period. The remains of a possible medieval structure were recorded in the northeastern corner of Area 1, adjacent to the road frontage. No other structures were identified during the fieldwork, suggesting that the site was open ground from the medieval period until the present day. The boundary alignment established in the medieval period appears to have continued into the post-medieval and modern periods, as demonstrated by a series of linear features investigated in Area 3. A possible trackway aligned east-west was also established running across Area 1. Modern activity, relating to the site's use as a farm, was also identified in all three excavation areas. Mitchells Farm, Wilburton Archaeological Assessment Report
HN409\report Page 1 1. Introduction

heritage1-12614

Summary Site name and address: Highfields Farm, Coates, Whittlesey, Cambs. County: Cambridgeshire District: Cambridgeshire Village/town: Coates Parish: Whittlesey Planning reference: n/a NGR: TL 30970 98206 Client name and address: Highfields Farm Partners Ltd Nature of work: Reservoir Former land use: Housing Size of affected area: c.14.14ha Size of area investigated: c.7110m² Site Code: HN516 Other reference: n/a Organisation: Heritage Network Site Director: David Hillelson Type of work: Evaluation Curating Museum: Cambridgeshire County Council

heritage1-12636

Summary Cambridge CAO Archive held at: South Cambs District Council LPA: Nigel Wilson Supervisor: Chris Howlett, Phoenix Consulting Director: December 1999 Report Date: 14 June - 15 July 1999 Fieldwork Dates: Medieval Period Range: Observation Recording Project Type: HN 245HN Reference: The Varrier Jones Foundation Client: P134 Site Code: Ermine St S, Papworth Everard Address: TL 2910 6215 NGR: Papworth Business Park Site Name: In response to a planning condition placed on the construction of a new business park on the southern edge of Papworth Everard, Cambs, by the local planning authority, South Cambridgeshire District Council, and following a desk-based assessment and field evaluation undertaken by the Cambridge Archaeological Unit, Phoenix Consulting was commissioned to undertake the archaeological observation and recording of the groundworks. Fieldwork and reporting of the results was undertaken under contract by the Heritage Network. The excavations revealed evidence for medieval ploughing, a number of undated possible boundary features, and a number of irregular pits which have been interpreted as tree throws. One of these contained a single abraded sherd of Romano-British pottery. Fragments of burnt flint, which were noted across the site, are believed to result from modern stubble burning. Acknowledgements

heritage1-12639

Summary Cambridge CAO Archive held at: South Cambs District Council LPA: Simon Bray Supervisor: David Hillelson Director: January 2000 Report Date: 10-13 November 1999 Fieldwork Dates: Medieval Period Range: Evaluation Project Type: HN 255HN Reference: Linton Parochial Church Council Client: HN 255 Site Code: Church Street, Linton, Cambs Address: TL 5627 4673 NGR: St Mary's Church Hall Site Name: In response to a planning condition placed on the construction of a replacement church hall to the south of St Mary's Church, Linton, Cambs, by the local planning authority, South Cambridgeshire District Council, the Heritage Network was commissioned to undertake the archaeological evaluation of the site. Two trial trenches were excavated revealing a ditch and a possible pit which are believed to be Saxo-Norman in date. A redeposited human burial was also exposed but this was left unexcavated in situ. Acknowledgements

heritage1-12648

Summary Summary of fieldwork results: In response to a planning condition placed on a new housing development to the rear of 133-135 Wisbech Road, Littleport by East Cambs District Council, the Heritage Network was commissioned by E J Gifford (Construction) Ltd, to undertake an archaeological evaluation of the site. Desk-based research indicated the possibility of encountering features and finds of Neolithic, Roman and post-medieval date. The excavation, however, has demonstrated an absence of archaeological activity on the site, other than 20th century field drains cut into the topsoil, and three narrow linear features, sealed by the topsoil, and interpreted as late post-medieval or Victorian drainage gullies. The presence of the field drains, and the absence of evidence of earlier activity, suggests that the present site has always been marginal land, subject to periodic flooding. n/aPrevious summaries/reports: ModernPeriods represented:n/aRelated SMR Nos: 9 March 2001

heritage1-12657

Summary Summary of fieldwork results: As the result of an archaeological condition on the planning permission for the construction of fourteen houses on land off Bell Road, Bottisham, Cambridgeshire, the Heritage Network was commissioned by the developer to undertake an archaeological evaluation of the site. Following desk-based research, eight trial trenches were located across the proposed development area. Shallow linears were found in five of the trenches. All were sealed by the subsoil, and all were undated. n/aPrevious summaries/reports: undatedPeriods represented:n/aRelated SMR Nos: 26 July 2001Finish of fieldwork23 July 2001Start of fieldwork Cambs Co. CouncilFinds location/Museum:EvaluationType of work: Simon BraySite Director:The Heritage NetworkOrganisation: n/aOther reference:HN310Site Code: 400m2 Size of area investigated:0.8 hectaresSize of affected area: ArablePresent land use:EvaluationNature of work: Hastoe Housing Association Ltd, Woodbridge, Suffolk, IP13 7SAClient name and address: TL 5401 6040NGR (to 8 figures):E/00/0690Planning reference: BottishamParish:BottishamVillage/town: East Cambs DCDistrict:CambridgeshireCounty: Land at BellRoad, Bottisham, CambridgeshireSite name and address: Land off Bell Road, Bottisham, Cambs Evaluation Report HN310\toc.sam Page i 1Introduction

heritage1-12877_1

SummaryPage i Section 1 Introduction

heritage1-12877_1

Summary Site name and address: Elmdon Bury, Elmdon, Essex County: Essex District: Uttlesford Village/town: Elmdon Parish: Elmdon Planning reference: UTT/0561/05/FUL NGR: TL 46225 39840 Client name and address: Mrs V Smith, Elmdon Bury, Elmdon, Essex Nature of work: New Riding Arena Present land use: Pasture Size of affected area: c.1250m2 Size of area investigated: c.1250m2 Site Code: ELEB05 Other reference: HN546 Organisation: Heritage Network Site Director: David Hillelson Type of work: Monitoring Archive location: Saffron Walden Museum Start of work 27/07/2005 Finish of work 1/08/2005 Related SMR Nos: 3878, 3879 Periods represented: Late Bronze Age, Late Post-Medieval Previous summaries/reports: n/a Synopsis: In response to an archaeological condition on the planning permission for a new outdoor riding arena at Elmdon Bury, Elmdon, Essex, the Heritage Network was commissioned by the owner to undertake the archaeological monitoring of the development groundworks. The fieldwork revealed unstratified pottery ranging in date from the late Bronze Age to the late post-medieval period, indicating that the site is located in an area of high archaeological potential. The only features revealed were late post-medieval field boundaries and a ha-ha. The backf of the ha-ha yielded

worked stone. The only identifiable piece was part of a 13th century octagonal capital, carved from a fine grained limestone, possibly chalk. The stone may have come from the nearby church of St Nicholas. Outdoor Riding Arena, Elmdon Bury Archaeological Monitoring Report HN546/report Page 1 1. Introduction

heritage1-12880_1

Summary Site name and address: Edmonton Sports and Social Club, Church Street, Edmonton, London N9 County: Greater London District: Enfield Borough Village/town: Edmonton Parish: Edmonton Planning reference: TP/04/0253 NGR: TQ 33300 94040 Client name and address: Aran Construction (London) Ltd, The Oaks, 76 Blagdens Lane, Southgate Nature of work: New Changing Rooms

heritage1-12895

Summary Site name and address: Manor Barn, Pertenhall Road, Keysoe, Beds. County: Bedfordshire District: Bedford Borough Village/town: Keysoe Parish: Bolnhurst and Keysoe Planning reference: 04/2372/FUL NGR: TL 0776 6374 Client name and address: Ann Kennedy, Manor Barn, Pertenhall Road, Keysoe, Beds. Nature of work: New Stable Block Present land use: Yard area Size of affected area: c.250m2 Size of area investigated: c.200m2 Site Code: HN543 Other reference: n/a Organisation: Heritage Network Site Director: David Hillelson Type of work: Monitoring Archive location: Bedford Museum Start of work 13/07/2005 Finish of work 13/07/2005 Related SMR Nos: n/a Periods represented: Post-medieval / Modern Previous summaries/reports: n/a Synopsis: In response to an archaeological condition on the planning permission for a new stable block at Manor Barn, Keysoe, Beds., the Heritage Network was commissioned by the owner to undertake the archaeological monitoring of the development groundworks. Despite the proximity of the study area to Keysoe Manor the fieldwork did not reveal any indication of activity on the site predating the 19th century. Manor Barn, Keysoe Archaeological Monitoring Report HN543/report Page 1 1. Introduction

heritage1-12954

Summary..... Page i
Section 1 Introduction

heritage1-12954

Summary Site name and address: Burnt Land, Vinegar Hill, Hatch, Bedfordshire County: Bedfordshire District: Mid Bedfordshire Village/town: Hatch Parish: Northill Planning reference: 05/0454/FUL NGR: TL 1606 4715 Client name and address: Chris Rose, 68 Hitchin Street, Biggleswade, Bedfordshire Nature of work: Construction of fish ponds Present land use: Arable Size of affected area: 2.55 Hectares Size of area investigated: Approx 5000m2 Site Code: HN544 Other reference: n/a Organisation: Heritage Network Site Director: David Hillelson Type of work: Monitoring Recording Archive location: Bedford Museum Start of work 02/08/2005 Finish of work 02/11/2005 Related SMR Nos.: n/a Periods represented: Iron Age, Medieval Previous summaries/reports: n/a Synopsis: As the result of an archaeological condition on the planning permission for the development of a commercial fishery at Burnt Land, Vinegar Hill, Hatch, Bedfordshire, the Heritage Network was commissioned by the owner to monitor the construction groundworks. Within the footprint of the eastern pond two Iron Age pits were identified. In addition, a pond, two post/stake holes, and two modern ditches were recorded. The western pond contained the truncated remains of a ridge and furrow field system and its probable boundary ditch. Three other ditches were observed, at least two of which appear to pre-date the ridge and furrow. Burnt Land, Hatch, Bedfordshire Archaeological Monitoring HN544\report Page 1 1. Introduction

heritage1-13628_1

Summary.....Page i Section 1
Introduction

heritage1-13628_1

Summary Site name and address: Land adjacent to 69 High Street, Haddenham, Cambridgeshire County: Cambridgeshire District: East Cambridgeshire Village/town: Haddenham Parish: Haddenham Planning reference: E/05/00044/FUL NGR: TL 4627 7510 Client name and address: E.J Gifford (Construction) Ltd, 16b High Street, Landbeach, Cambridgeshire Nature of work: New Housing Former land use: Barn and yard Site status: - Reason for investigation: Direction of local planning authority (PPG 16) Position in planning process: After determination Project brief originator: Local authority Size of affected area: c.1075m² Size of area investigated: c.63m² Site Code: HN573 Other reference: n/a Organisation: Heritage Network Site Director: David Hillelson Project type, methods etc.: Evaluation Archive recipient: North Hertfordshire Museums Start of work 21/02/2006 Finish of work 27/02/2006 Related SMR Nos: n/a Periods represented: Medieval/ Victorian/Modern Oasis UID heritage1-13628 Significant finds: No significant finds Monument types: Ditch- medieval; Pit- medieval, Ditch- Late post-medieval/Victorian, Pit- Victorian/modern, Gully- Victorian/modern, Posthole- Victorian/modern, Animal burial- Victorian/modern, Posthole- uncertain date. Physical archive: Pottery, tile, brick, animal bone, daub, mortar, iron object, stone Previous summaries/reports: n/a Land adjacent to 69 High Street, Haddenham Archaeological Evaluation HN573\report Page ii Synopsis: In order to determine the archaeological risk posed by a proposal to construct new housing on land adjacent to 69 High Street, Haddenham, the Heritage Network was commissioned by the developer to undertake a programme of archaeological evaluation in advance of development. Two trenches were machined to the first significant archaeological horizon. Trench 1, located beneath the barn demolished immediately prior to the evaluation, revealed a late post-medieval/Victorian boundary ditch, and contemporary pits and postholes. Trench 2 revealed two medieval boundary ditches with a possible associated trackway, the base of a shallow medieval feature, possibly a pit, and further features of Victorian/modern date. Land adjacent to 69 High Street, Haddenham Archaeological Evaluation HN573\report Page 1 1. Introduction

heritage1-13665_1

Summary Site name and address: Oak Tree Farm, Potton Road, Biggleswade, Bedfordshire County: Bedfordshire District: Mid Bedfordshire Village/town: Biggleswade Parish: Sutton Planning reference: 05/00606/FULL NGR: TL 2097 4658 Client name and address: Richard Sturman, Oak Tree Farm, Potton Road, Biggleswade, Beds. Nature of work: New showroom car park Former land use: Meadow and copse Site status: None Reason for investigation: Direction of local planning authority (PPG 16) Position in planning process: Predetermination Project brief originator: Local authority Size of affected area: c.15284m² Size of area investigated: c.288m² Site Code: HN575 Other reference: n/a Organisation: Heritage Network Site Director: David Hillelson Project type, methods etc.: Evaluation Archive recipient: Bedford Museum Service Start of work 28/02/2006 Finish of work 03/03/2006 Related SMR Nos: n/a Periods represented: Not determined Oasis UID heritage1-13665 Significant finds: No significant finds Monument types: n/a Physical archive: n/a Previous summaries/reports: n/a Oak Tree Farm, Potton Road, Biggleswade. Archaeological Evaluation HN575\report Page i Synopsis: In order to determine the archaeological risk posed by a proposal to build a new showroom, car park and access road on land adjacent to Oak Tree Farm, Biggleswade, Bedfordshire, the Heritage Network was commissioned by the owner to undertake a programme of archaeological evaluation. Five 1.6m wide trenches were excavated, measuring between 20m and 50m in length. Trenches 1 to 3 contained no archaeological features. Trench 4 contained a small ditch and Trench 5 contained two ditches, a machine cut trench and a small unidentified feature close to the baulk. Significant root activity and tree boles were present in all the trenches. No dating evidence was recovered from any of the features. Oak Tree Farm, Potton Road,

heritage1-15663_1

Summary Site name and address: Pathfinder House, Huntingdon, Cambridgeshire County:
Cambridgeshire District: Huntingdonshire Village/town: Huntingdon Parish: Huntingdon Planning
reference: n/a NGR: TL 2402 7156 Client name and address: Huntingdonshire District Council,
Pathfinder House, St Mary's Street, Huntingdon, PE29 3TN Nature of work: Offices / Residential Former
land use: Offices Car Parks Site status: None Reason for investigation: Direction of local planning
authority (PPG 16) Position in planning process: Pre-application Project brief originator: Local authority
Size of affected area: 0.8 Ha Size of area investigated: 110m² Site Code: HN576 Other reference: ECB
2161 Organisation: Heritage Network Site Director: David Hillelson Project type, methods etc.: Desk-
based assessment Evaluation

heritage1-15663_1

Summary Report. Carroll, Q. and Spoerry, P. 2001 Cambridgeshire Extensive Urban Survey:
Huntingdon. Draft report for Cambridgeshire County Council / English Heritage Coles, J. and Hall, D.
1998 Changing Landscapes: The Ancient Fenland. Cambridge: Cambridgeshire County Council Wetland
Archaeology Research Project

heritage1-17360_1

Summary Site name and address: Land to the rear of Braybrooks Drive, Potton, Bedfordshire County:
Bedfordshire District: Mid Bedfordshire Village/town: Potton Parish: Potton Planning reference: MBDC
05/1067 NGR: TL 22432 48942 Client name and address: Marchfield Developments Ltd, Chells Manor,
Stevenage, Hertfordshire Nature of work: New Housing Former land use: Pasture Site status: None
Reason for investigation: Direction of local planning authority (PPG 16) Position in planning process:
Post determination Project brief originator: Local authority Size of affected area: c.7800m² Size of area
investigated: c.330m² Site Code: HN599 Other reference: n/a Organisation: Heritage Network Site
Director: David Hillelson Project type, methods etc.: Evaluation Archive recipient: Bedford Museum
Start of work 25/07/2006 Finish of work 03/08/2006 Related SMR Nos: n/a Periods represented:
Medieval, Modern Oasis UID heritage1-17360 Significant finds: No significant finds Monument
types: Pit, undated; Pit, Medieval/Post-Medieval. Physical archive: Pottery, CBM, Animal bone, Slag,
Fe.Object, Stone, Flint. Previous summaries/reports: n/a Synopsis: In order to determine the
archaeological risk posed by a proposal to construct new housing on land to the rear of Braybrooks Drive,
Potton, Bedfordshire, the Heritage Network was commissioned by the developer to undertake a
programme of archaeological evaluation. Six 1.6m wide trenches were excavated, measuring between
20m and 50m in length, across the footprints of the proposed buildings. The trenches demonstrated that
the eastern half of the site is located within the floodplain of the Potton Brook. Trench 1, at the western
end of the site, was the only trench to contain cut features, one of which, pit [105], yielded significant
artefacts including late medieval pottery, horn core, and slag. Land to r/o Braybrooks Drive, Potton
Archaeological Evaluation HN599\report Page 1 1. Introduction

heritage1-17467_1

Summary Site name and address: Land at Chivers Way, Histon, Cambridgeshire County: Cambridgeshire
District: South Cambridgeshire Village/town: Histon Parish: Histon Planning reference: S/0116/06/F
NGR: TL 4387 6294 Client name and address: Carebase Ltd c/o DWA Architects Ltd, 39 Blossom Street,
York, YO24 1AQ Nature of work: Care home construction Former land use: Factory Site Status: None

Reason for investigation: Direction of local planning authority (PPG16) Position in planning process: After full determination (as a condition) Project brief originator: Local authority Size of affected area: c.3209m2 Size of area investigated: 82.5m2 Site Code: HN609 Other reference: ECB2356 Organisation: Heritage Network Site Director: David Hillelson Project type, methods etc... Evaluation Archive Recipient: Cambridgeshire CC Heritage Services

heritage1-18484_1

Summary Site name and address: Land to the west of the National Stud Roundabout, Stetchworth, Cambridgeshire County: Cambridgeshire District: East Cambridgeshire Village/town: Newmarket Parish: Stetchworth Planning reference: 05/01387/FUM NGR: TL 6125 6117 Client name and address: Stetchworth Equine Ltd, c/o Hall Farm, London Rd, Newmarket, Suffolk Nature of work: New Equine Hospital Former land use: Arable Site status: None Reason for investigation: Direction of local planning authority (PPG 16) Position in planning process: Post determination Project brief originator: Local authority Size of affected area: c. 2.5ha Size of area investigated: c. 1764m2 Site Code: HN610 Other reference: n/a Organisation: Heritage Network Site Director: David Hillelson Project type, methods etc.: Evaluation Archive recipient: Cambridgeshire County Archaeological Store

heritage1-19057_1

Summary Site name and address: Church of St Margaret, Higham Gobion County: Bedfordshire District: Mid Beds DC Village/town: Higham Gobion Parish: Shillington Planning reference: n/a NGR: TL 1038 3278 Client name and address: c/o Michael Dales Partnership, 95 Sharpenhoe Road, Streatley, Luton, LU3 3PS Nature of work: Building restoration Current land use: Churchyard Site Status: Listed Building Reason for investigation: Faculty jurisdiction Position in planning process: n/a Project brief originator: St Albans Diocese Size of affected area: n/a Size of area investigated: n/a Site Code: HN548 Other reference: n/a Organisation: Heritage Network Site Director: David Hillelson Project type, methods etc... Building recording, recording of fabric Archive Recipient: Bedford Museum Start of work 17 August 2005 Finish of work 29 September 2005 Related HER Nos: n/a Periods represented: Med, Post-med, Modern Oasis UID heritage1-19057 Significant finds: n/a Monument types: Church Physical archive: n/a Previous summaries/reports: n/a Synopsis: In response to the requirements of the diocesan faculty for repair and refurbishment works at the Church of St Margaret, Higham Gobion, Beds, the Heritage Network was commissioned by the Vicar and Churchwardens to undertake the archaeological recording of the fabric and the monitoring of the groundworks. The photographic recording and monitoring of the rebuilding of the buttress at the south-western corner of the church has enabled the documentation of a number of features associated with its construction and later phases of repair, including the keying of the buttress into the structure of the nave, the re-use of worked stone in its core, the use of injected lime grout to f cracks, and evidence for the original south-west corner of the nave. Church of St Margaret, Higham Gobion Archaeological Monitoring Report HN548/report Page 1 1. Introduction

heritage1-19172_1

SummaryPage i Section 1 Introduction

heritage1-19172_1

Summary Site name and address: All Saints Church, Shillington, Bedfordshire County: Bedfordshire District: Mid Bedfordshire Village/town: Shillington Parish: Shillington Planning reference: N/a NGR: TL 1237 3394 Client name and address: Shillington Parochial Church Council c/o Michael Dales

Partnership, 95 Sharpenhoe Rd., Streatley, Luton, LU3 3PS Nature of work: Refurbishment of tower
Former land use: n/a Site Status: Listed building Reason for investigation: Faculty jurisdiction Position in
planning process: N/a Project brief originator: St Albans Diocese Size of affected area: c.42m2 Size of
area investigated: c.42m2 Site Code: HN592 Other reference: n/a Organisation: Heritage Network Site
Director: David Hillelson Project type, methods etc... Monitoring excavation Archive Recipient: Bedford
Museum Start of work 07/06/2006 Finish of work 11/09/2006 Related SMR Nos: n/a Periods represented:
Medieval Victorian Oasis UID heritage1 - 19172 Significant finds: Inhumations Monument types: None
Physical archive: Parchment pricker and eraser, coin Previous summaries/reports: n/a All Saints Church,
Shillington Archaeological Monitoring Report HN592\report Page i Synopsis: In response to the
requirements of a diocesan faculty, the Heritage Network was commissioned by the Shillington PCC to
carry out a programme of archaeological monitoring associated with the provision of kitchen and toilet
facilities, and their associated drainage, at All Saints Church, Shillington. The new facilities are located in
the tower, with a foul drain and septic tank located in the churchyard. Within the tower, beneath the
existing tiled floor, a fired clay surface bounded by two courses of 18th or 19th century brick was
recorded. Adjacent to this a thin layer of sooty material was noted, overlying a layer of clunch and chalk.
This feature may represent a setting for a free-standing heating stove. The foul drain crossing the
churchyard was approximately 23m in length. Some unstratified and disarticulated human bone was
recovered, as well as fragments of brick and tile. An in situ grave slab was also noted. The pit for the
septic tank was located on the southern side of the churchyard in an area that was free of marked graves.
It measured 6m in length, 4m in width and 3.6m in depth. A total of 38 articulated skeletons were
removed in whole or in part. A significant quantity of disarticulated bone, including 20 skulls, was also
collected. The burials were located between 1 and 1.5m below the existing ground level, and evidence of
frequent intercutting was noted. A medieval antler parchment eraser and pricker was recovered from the
unstratified material within the pit. All the human remains have subsequently been re-interred elsewhere
in the churchyard. All Saints Church, Shillington Archaeological Monitoring Report HN592\report Page
1 1. Introduction

heritage1-23554_1

Summary Site name and address: Old Palace Lodge Hotel, Church Street, Dunstable, Bedfordshire
County: Bedfordshire District: South Bedfordshire Village/town: Dunstable Parish: Dunstable Planning
reference: N/a NGR: TL 0212 2198 Client name and address: MGM Hotels Ltd., Old Palace Lodge Hotel,
Church Street, Dunstable, Beds. Nature of work: Extension Former land use: Car Park Site status: None
Reason for investigation: Direction of local planning authority (PPG 16) Position in planning process:
Predetermination Project brief originator: Local authority Size of affected area: c.289m2 Size of area
investigated: c.27m2 Site Code: HN644 Other reference: n/a Organisation: Heritage Network Site
Director: David Hillelson Project type, methods etc.: Evaluation Archive recipient: Luton Museum Start
of work 30/01/2007 Finish of work 1/02/2007 Related SMR Nos: n/a Periods represented: Medieval
Oasis UID heritage1-23554 Significant finds: Worked stone, pottery sherds Monument types: n/a
Physical archive: Pottery sherds , worked stone Previous summaries/reports: n/a Synopsis: As a result of a
condition on the planning permission for the construction of two extensions to the rear of the Old Palace
Lodge Hotel, Church Street, Dunstable, Bedfordshire, the Heritage Network was commissioned by the
owners to undertake a programme of archaeological evaluation. Three 3m x 3m trenches were excavated
in the rear car park of the hotel. Trench 1 contained an undated linear feature. Trench 2 was severely
disturbed by modern services. Trench 3 contained three features: a ditch, a pit and a post-hole. Medieval
artefacts were recovered from the pit. On this basis it is considered that there is a high risk that
archaeological remains of significance w be encountered in the course of the development of the site. Old
Palace Lodge Hotel, Church St, Dunstable, Beds Archaeological Evaluation HN644\report Page 1 1.
Introduction

heritage1-26929_1

Summary Site name and address: Land adjacent to 6 Vicarage Close Melbourn, Cambridgeshire County: Cambridgeshire District: South Cambridgeshire Village/town: Melbourn Parish: Melbourn Planning reference: S/1285/03/F NGR: TL 38310 44921 Client name and address: Andrew Taylor, Esq. Ashley House, 6 Vicarage Close, Melbourn Nature of work: New Dwelling Former land use: Garden Site Status: None Reason for investigation: Direction of local planning authority (PPG16) Position in planning process: After full determination Project brief originator: Local authority Size of affected area: c. 200m² Size of area investigated: 10m² Site Code: HN 664 Other reference: ECB2630 Organisation: Heritage Network Site Director: David Hillelson Project type, methods etc... Evaluation Archive Recipient: Cambridgeshire CC Heritage Services

heritage1-29439_1

Summary.....Page i Section 1 Introduction

heritage1-29439_1

Summary Site name and address: M/A-Com Building, Cambridge Road, Harlow, Essex County: Essex District: Harlow Village/town: Harlow Parish: Harlow Planning reference: HLW/0225/06 NGR: TL 4711 1245 Client name and address: Buildbase Ltd c/o Cameron Facilities Ltd, 1 Wilderhaugh, Galashiels, TD1 1QJ Nature of work: Steel framed building and storage yard Former land use: Industrial unit Site status: After full determination (as a condition) Reason for investigation: Direction of local planning authority (PPG 16) Position in planning process: After full determination (as a condition) Project brief originator: Historic Environment Management Team, Essex County Council

heritage1-38888_1

Summary Site name and address: Woodside Farm, Stratford Road, Sandy, Bedfordshire County: Bedfordshire District: Mid Bedfordshire Village/town: Sandy Parish: Sandy Planning reference: 01/1847/FUL NGR: TL 1793 4853 Client name and address: Robert Glenn, Woodside Farm, Stratford Road, Sandy, Bedfordshire Nature of work: New House Former land use: Pasture Site Status: n/a Reason for investigation: Direction of LPA (PPG16) Position in planning process: After full determination (as a condition) Project brief originator: Local Authority Site Code: HN626 Other reference: BEDFM.2006.581 Organisation: Heritage Network Site Director: David Hillelson Project type, methods etc... Monitoring Recording Archive Recipient: Bedford Museum Start of work 25th October 2006 Finish of work 4th April 2007 Related SMR Nos: n/a Periods represented: Romano-British Oasis UID heritage1-38888 Significant finds: n/a Monument types: None Physical archive: Pottery Previous

heritage1-39646_1

Summary.....Page i Section 1 Introduction

heritage1-39646_1

Summary Site name and address: Land to the r/o 72 High Street, Great Dunmow, Essex County: Essex

District: Uttlesford Village/town: Great Dunmow Parish: Great Dunmow Planning reference: UTT/0276/07/FUL NGR: TL 6291 2170 Client name and address: Chase End Developments Ltd, 82 High Street, Great Dunmow, Essex Nature of work: New Housing Former land use: Garden Site status: None Reason for investigation: Direction of local planning authority (PPG 16) Position in planning process: After full determination (as a condition) Project brief originator: Local authority Size of affected area: 65m2 Size of area investigated: 65m2 Site Code: GD24 Other reference: HN680 Organisation: Heritage Network Site Director: David Hillelson Project type, methods etc.: Monitoring Archive recipient: Saffron Walden Museum Start of work 22/10/2007 Finish of work 07/02/2008 Related SMR Nos: n/a Periods represented: Roman and Post medieval Oasis UID heritage1-39646 Significant finds: None Monument types: None Physical archive: None Previous summaries/reports: None Land R/O 72 High Street, Great Dunmow Archaeological Monitoring HN680report Page ii Synopsis: In response to a condition on the planning permission for construction of a new bungalow on land to the rear of 72 High Street, Great Dunmow, Essex, the Heritage Network was commissioned by the developers to undertake the archaeological monitoring of the development groundworks, which comprised the excavation of footings, a soakaway and drainage trenches. The evidence indicates that the site has been heavily disturbed, probably during construction of housing fronting onto the High Street. A single sherd of pottery dating to the late 3rd -4th century was recovered, unstratified, from the northern foundation trench. No further evidence for activity pre-dating the Victorian period was recorded during the present project. Land R/O 72 High Street, Great Dunmow Archaeological Monitoring HN680\report Page 1 1. Introduction

heritage1-40264_1

Summary.....Page i Section 1
Introduction

heritage1-40264_1

Summary Site name and address: Ashdon Hall, Church Hill, Ashdon, Essex County: Essex District: Uttlesford Village/town: Ashdon Parish: Ashdon Planning reference: UTT/1682/06/FUL; UTT/1683/06/LB NGR: TL 5182 4158 Client name and address: Dr Mrs J. Padfield, Ashdon Hall, Church Hill, Ashdon, Essex Nature of work: New garage Former site use: Barn Site Status: n/a Reason for investigation: Direction from LPA (PPG 16) Position in planning process: After full determination (as a condition) Project brief originator: Local Authority Site Code: HN679 Other reference: n/a Organisation: Heritage Network Site Director: David Hillelson Project type, methods etc... Historic Buildings Record Monitoring

heritage1-4551

Summary Site name and address: St Lawrence VA Lower School, Manor Lane, Wymington, Beds County: Bedfordshire District: Bedford Village/town: Wymington Parish: Wymington Planning reference: 900/HER/16957 NGR (to 8 figures): SP 9547 6442 Client name and address: The Governors, St Lawrence VA Lower School, Wymington Nature of application: New School Hall Present land use: Garden Size of application area: 400m2 Size of area investigated: 27m2 Site Code: HN406 Other reference: n/a Organisation: Heritage Network Site Director: David Hillelson Type of work: Evaluation Finds location/Museum: Bedford Museum Start of work 4th February 2003 Finish of work 14th February 2003 Related SMR Nos.: n/a Periods represented: Saxo-Norman Modern Previous summaries /reports: n/a Synopsis: As the result of a request for further information prior to the determination of a planning application for the construction of a new school hall at St Lawrence VA Lower School, Wymington, Beds., the Heritage Network was commissioned by the school governors to undertake an archaeological evaluation of the site. The fieldwork consisted of the excavation of two trial trenches. The site lies within

an archaeologically sensitive area and it was considered that there was potential for the discovery of prehistoric, Roman and medieval remains. Trench 1 was located across the south-western half of the footprint of the proposed building. Four archaeological features were noted at the south-western end, beyond the footprint of the proposed new building. One feature produced pottery fragments which suggest a Saxo-Norman or early Medieval date. Trench 2 was located within the eastern half of the proposed building. It demonstrated that the area had been significantly disturbed, probably during the construction of the existing school buildings. St Lawrence VA Lower School, Wymington Evaluation Report HN406/toc.sam Page i 1 Introduction

heritage1-4566

Summary Site name and address: Great Chesterford Primary School, School Street, Great Chesterford County: Essex District: Uttlesford Village/town: Great Chesterford Parish: Great Chesterford Planning reference: UTT/0527/03/FUL NGR: TL 5076 4283 Client name and address: Governors of Great Chesterford C of E Primary School Nature of work: New Classroom Previous land use: Overgrown garden Size of affected area: c. 60m² Size of area investigated: c. 60m² Site Code: GC40 Other reference: HN439 Organisation: Heritage Network Site Director: David Hillelson Type of work: Excavation Curating museum: Saffron Walden Start of work 21/08/2003 Finish of work 16/09/2003 Related SMR Nos.: n/a Periods represented: Roman / Post medieval Previous summaries/reports: n/a Synopsis: In response to a condition on the planning permission for the construction of a new classroom at Great Chesterford C of E Primary School, School Street, Great Chesterford, Essex, the Heritage Network was commissioned by the Governors of the school to excavate the footprint of the proposed new building. Part of the site had been built up by approximately 0.65m over the original topsoil. Beneath the overburden, at least seven roughly cut intercutting quarry pits were identified, extending eastwards, beyond the study area. The deepest of these was bottomed 2.40m below the original ground surface. The nature of the numerous fills within these features suggests that that the extraction process was piecemeal. The pottery evidence indicates that most of the quarry was backfilled during the 1st to 2nd centuries AD, and was then sealed by an upper f dating to the early - middle 2nd century. Great Chesterford Primary School Archaeological Assessment Report

heritage1-4573

Summary.....Page i
Section 1 Introduction

heritage1-4573

Summary Site name and address: Concrete Products Factory, Manor Farm, Baston Fen County: Lincolnshire District: South Lincs Village/town: Baston Parish: Baston Planning reference: SO1/0534/7 NGR: TF 12325 14450 Client name and address: Phoenix Consulting Archaeology Ltd, 10 Windsor St., Wolverton, Milton Keynes Nature of work: New stockyard Previous land use: Scrubland Size of affected area: c. 0.5 ha Size of area investigated: c. 0.35 ha Site Code: HN334 Other reference: PC170c Organisation: Heritage Network Site Director: Andy Richmond Type of work: Monitoring recording Curating museum: Lincolnshire Co. Museum Start of work 27th August, 2003 Finish of work 4th September, 2003 Related SMR Nos.: n/a Periods represented: RB/PM/Mod Previous summaries/reports: Synopsis: In response to a condition on the planning permission for the westward extension of an existing stockyard at the Concrete Products Factory, Manor Farm, Baston, Lincs, the Heritage Network was commissioned by Phoenix Consulting Archaeology Ltd to carry out an archaeological Strip and Record exercise as part of the groundworks. A broadly rectangular area c.135m x 26m was investigated. A clear chronology of land use emerged beginning with a period of tree clearance prior to the 2nd century AD, when a series of three intercutting drainage ditches running broadly east west was established. The lack of

occupation debris or evidence for structures suggests these were for land management, and are not indicative of settlement on the site. During the late post-medieval period, a fence line, aligned northeast to southwest, demonstrates that the field systems were on a different orientation at this period. Running parallel to this fence line was a ceramic land drain. More recently, the area has been intensively ploughed as part of a larger field, before being abandoned and reverting to scrub. Manor Farm, Baston, Lincs. Archaeological Monitoring Report HN334\report.doc Page 1 1 Introduction

heritage1-4652

Summary: Borehole 1 has a humic sediment sequence underlying what appears to be disturbed or made ground. The intact sediments are possibly of middle Holocene (Atlantic-Mesolithic) to late-prehistoric (Neolithic and Bronze Age) date. Lime woodland was locally dominant with areas of oak and hazel on the interfluvial and alder carr floodplain woodland on/adjacent to the wetland. There is only minimal evidence of human activity. 4.b.) Borehole 2 This profile comprises c.30cm of black humic, anoxic in part, silts which are intercalated between coarse gravels at the base of the profile. Although pollen was not abundant, sufficient was present to obtain preliminary counts and construction of pollen diagram. The pollen spectra are markedly different from those observed in borehole 1 in that there are very small numbers of trees and shrubs, which are in any case thought to be derived from earlier deposits and a dominance of herbs. Although there are some minor changes in the on-site (autochthonous) vegetation these do not warrant pollen zonation and the whole sequence is characterised as follows. Trees and Shrubs: These comprise small numbers of a range of trees and shrubs which occur sporadically throughout and which are generally poorly preserved/degraded. These include *Picea* (spruce), *Ulmus* (elm), *Tilia* (lime/lindens), *Fraxinus* (ash) and *Corylus avellana* type (hazel and sweet gale). Because these are poorly preserved and degraded, it is possible that they may be derived from the erosion of earlier Pleistocene (river terrace) deposits. This would also account for the presence, albeit only a single grain, of spruce which is non native in the present interglacial. *Betula* (birch) and *Pinus* (pine) are also present and along with *Salix* (willow) may be contemporaneous with the sediments (i.e. better preserved). Of note, also, are *Hippophae rhamnoides* (sea buckthorn) and *Juniperis communis* (juniper). Herbs: Herbs are dominant with a diverse range of taxa present. Poaceae are most important (50-80%). Large Poaceae (.45u) are not of cereal type, having a thin exine but with large size grain. Although pollen assemblage zones have not been drawn, it is within the herb assemblages that there are some variations. It is apparent that in the central part of the profile/diagram there are peaks of *Sinapis* type (charlocks) and *Apiaceae* and within the marsh category these relate to a peak of *Typha angustifolia* type. Marsh and Aquatic: *Typha angustifolia* type (including *Sparganium*) is present throughout but also attains a high peak between 244 and 248cm. Cyperaceae (sedges to 12%) and *Alisma plantago-aquatica* type (water plantain) are also present. Aquatic taxa include *Potamogeton* type (pond weed), *Lemna* (duckweed) and possibly *Callitriche* (water starwort). There are also cyst of algal *Pediastrum* at the base of the profile. Spores: *Dryopteris* type (monolete fern spores) are most abundant (15%) with some *Pteridium aquilinum* and occasional *Polypodium vulgare* (common polypody fern) and *Sphagnum* (bog moss). Discussion

heritage1-4656

Summary Site name and address: Land at Dunstan Street, Ely, Cambridgeshire County: Cambridgeshire District: East Cambridgeshire Village/town: Ely Parish: Ely Planning reference: 02/01007/FUL NGR: TL 5313 8087 Client name and address: E J Gifford (Construction) Ltd, 16b High St, Landbeach, Cambridge, CB4 4DT Nature of work: New Housing Present land use: Scrub land Size of affected area: 1276m² Size of area investigated: 50m² Site Code: HN410 Other reference: n/a Organisation: Heritage Network Site Director: David Hillelson Type of work: Evaluation Archive location: Cambs. C.C. Start of work 01/07/2003 Finish of work 03/07/2003 Related SMR Nos: n/a Periods represented: Saxon/early Medieval Previous summaries/reports: n/a Synopsis: In response to an archaeological condition on the planning permission for a new housing development on land at Dunstan Street, Ely, Cambridgeshire, the Heritage Network was commissioned by the developer to carry out an archaeological evaluation of the site. Two

trial trenches were opened across the proposed development area. Trench 1 was specifically located in order to assess the continuity of features located on the adjacent site to the north and west. It contained two ditches of Saxon date, one of which appeared to be a large enclosure ditch. Trench 2 contained a single ditch of late Saxon/early Medieval date. Although Iron Age activity had also been recorded to the north and the west of the present study area, no evidence for the continuity of features and artefacts of this period was recorded in the evaluation. Land at Dunstan Street, Ely Evaluation Report HN410\report Page 1 1.Introduction

heritage1-4683

Summary.....Page i
Section 1 Introduction

heritage1-4683

Summary Site name and address: Sandy Heath Quarry, Sandy. County: Bedfordshire District: Mid Beds Village/town: Sandy Parish: Sandy Planning reference: n/a NGR: TL 200 495 Client name and address: Lafarge Aggregates Ltd, Melton Mowbray, LE14 3PD. Nature of work: Quarrying Present land use: Heath land Size of affected area: c. 7.7 ha Size of area investigated: c. 7.7 ha Site Code: HN401 Other reference: n/a Organisation: Heritage Network Site Director: David Hillelson Type of work: Monitoring recording Curating museum: Bedford Museum Start of work 13 January 2003 Finish of work 25 February 2003 Related SMR Nos.: n/a Periods represented: Unknown/ Post medieval? Previous summaries/reports: Synopsis: In response to a condition on the minerals extraction permit for an extension to Sandy Heath Quarry, Sandy, Beds, the Heritage Network was commissioned by the owners to undertake a programme of archaeological monitoring and recording on the topsoil stripping of the site. A number of known cropmarks have been recorded crossing the site. In the course of the present works, five linear features were observed, although none of these provided any dateable evidence. Three ditches appear to represent a trackway running NW-SE across the study area. A further ditch on a parallel alignment to the trackway and 95m to the southeast, may represent a contemporary field boundary. The fifth linear is probably modern. There was no evidence of any settlement inside the limits of the present site. Sandy Heath Quarry, Sandy, Beds. Archaeological Monitoring Report HN401\report.doc Page 1 1 Introduction

heritage1-4830

Summary Page i. Section 1 Introduction

heritage1-4830

Summary Site name and address: Land off Weaverhead Lane, Thaxted, Essex County: Essex District: Uttlesford Village/town: Thaxted Parish: Thaxted Planning reference: UTT/0907/00 UTT/0989/00 NGR: TL6123 3101 Client name and address: Peter Clayden, Claydens of Saffron Walden, The Haven , London Rd., Newport, Saffron Walden, CB11 3PP (Areas 1 2) Robert Johnson, Thaxted Builders, Hunts Farm, Bardfield Rd, Shalford, Braintree, CM7 5HX (Areas 3 4) Nature of work: New development Previous use: Factory Size of affected area: 500m2 Size of area investigated: 500m2 Site Code: TX8 Other reference: HN302/HN314 Organisation: Heritage Network Site Director: David Hillelson Type of work: Evaluation Finds location/Museum: Saffron Walden Mus. Start of work 24/07/01 Finish of work 29/01/02 Related SMR Nos: n/a Periods represented: M, P/M Modern Previous summaries/reports: Germany Wade (1998); SMR summary, 31st August 2001 Summary of fieldwork results: As the result of archaeological conditions on the planning permissions for new developments on land off Weaverhead Lane (to the rear of 30-32 34 Town Street) Thaxted, Essex, the Heritage Network was commissioned by the developers to

undertake an archaeological evaluation for the site. Four areas were investigated. The first phase (Area 2) covered the area of a proposed garage block and car port in the south-western corner of the site to the rear of 30-32 Town Street. Approximately 60m² was opened up initially, but this area was reduced after preliminary investigation, to approximately 39m². A number of post-medieval and medieval features and deposits were recorded, including a number of pits, a former garden path and levelling deposits. The second phase (Area 1) encompassed the building footprint along the street frontage plus a 2m margin on the western side. It measured approximately 360m². A number of late medieval features with well-preserved artefacts were excavated. These included a cess-pit and a large ditch close to the street frontage. The environmental and artefactual analyses provided further evidence for the cutlery industry in Thaxted, indicating that blade manufacture occurred in close proximity to handle production on or near the present site. The investigation of the post-medieval and modern features both in this area and in Area 2 suggests that the site was converted to a residential garden after the decline of the cutlery industry, before being used for manufacturing purposes again in the 20th century. The third phase (Area 3), lay in the plot of land to the rear of 34 Town Street. This area was fully recorded but not excavated as it was agreed that it should be preserved in situ beneath the driveway. Recorded features included a former boundary wall running east-west as well as a square posthole and a number of pits. The fourth phase (Area 4) was also located to the rear of 34 Town Street and overlapped with the eastern edge of area 3. This area covered a further proposed garage block and measured 42m². Nine features were identified in this small area, including: two pits, a ditch, a possible quarry, two post holes, a wall foundation and two linear features. The features in this area all date to the post medieval period or later. Land off Weaverhead Lane, Thaxted Archaeological Assessment Report HN302\assrept.sam Page ii 1 Introduction

heritage1-4832

Summary Site name and address: Omega Cottage, Newmarket Road, Great Chesterford, Essex County: Essex District: Uttlesford Village/town: Great Chesterford Parish: Great Chesterford Planning reference: UTT/1340/95 NGR: TL 5047 4311 Client name and address: Mr and Mrs R Joyce, Omega Cottage, Great Chesterford Nature of application: Car parking Previous land use: Garden Size of application area: 138m² Size of area investigated: 138m² Site Code: GC37 Other reference: HN383 Organisation: The Heritage Network Site Director: David Hillelson Type of work: Excavation Finds location/Museum: Saffron Walden Mus. Start of work 23 October 2002 Finish of work 6 December 2002 Related SMR Nos.: SAM 24871 Periods represented: Roman/Post-med Previous summaries /reports: n/a Synopsis: As the result of an archaeological condition on the planning permission for the creation of off-road parking and associated landscaping and alteration works at Omega Cottage, Newmarket Road, Great Chesterford, Essex, the Heritage Network was commissioned by the owner to undertake an archaeological investigation of the site. The fieldwork involved supervision of the ground reduction and the investigation and recording of all exposed and affected archaeological features and deposits. The study area had been significantly disturbed by post-medieval activity including a possible backfilled gravel quarry, and a large robber trench which followed the proposed line of the Roman town wall. Nevertheless, the truncated remains of two Roman pits were identified, and a further ditch and gully which were undated. The remains of the robber trench and quarry feature were only marginally affected by the groundworks and will be preserved beneath the new drive surface. Omega Cottage, Newmarket Road, Great Chesterford Assessment Report HN383\toc.sam Page i 1 Introduction

heritage1-4957

Summary Site name and address: Tile Kiln Farm, Sible Hedingham, Essex. County: Essex District: Village/town: Sible Hedingham Parish: Sible Hedingham Planning reference: n/a NGR: TL 788 317 Client name and address: Phillip W Keen Ltd, c/o 16 Westcote Road, Reading, RG30 2DE Nature of work: Sand quarry Present land use: Arable Size of affected area: 3.6ha Size of area investigated: 3.6ha Site Code: n/a Other reference: HN402 Organisation: Heritage Network Site Director: David Hillelson Type of work: Monitoring recording Finds location/Museum: n/a Start of work 13/01/2003 Finish of

work 14/01/2003 Related SMR Nos: 6849 Periods represented: n/a Previous summaries/reports: n/a
Synopsis: In order to advise a planning application for the proposed extension of a sand quarry at Tile Kiln Farm, Sible Hedingham, Essex, the Heritage Network was commissioned by the owners to undertake a geophysical survey in order to investigate the presence of potential archaeological features across the site. In particular there was a suggestion that the remains of pottery kilns might be present on or in the vicinity of the site. A number of geophysical anomalies were located across the site which are consistent with soil-filled ditches or ceramic land drains, and activity which may be modern in origin. No anomalies which might be consistent with the presence of kilns, or intensive occupation were recorded. Tile Kiln Farm Sandpit, Sible Hedingham Geophysical Survey Report HN402\report.doc Page 1 1
Introduction

heritage1-4962

Summary Page i..... Section 1 Introduction

heritage1-4962

Summary Site name and address: Etonbury Farm, Stotfold Road, Arlesey, Bedfordshire County:
Bedfordshire District: Mid Beds Village/town: Church End, Arlesey Parish: Arlesey Planning reference: CM/2002/4; BR/2002/0172 NGR (to 8 figures): TL 1954 3791 Client name and address: David Beatham Esq, Etonbury Farm, Stotfold Road, Arlesey, Bedfordshire Nature of application: Landscaping Previous land use: Agriculture Size of application area: c.12200m2 Size of area investigated: c.12200m2 Site Code: HN362 Other reference: n/a Organisation: Heritage Network Site Director: David Hillelson Type of work: Monitoring recording Finds location/Museum: Bedford Museum Start of work 25 April 2002 Finish of work 24 May 2002 Related SMR Nos.: n/a Periods represented: LBA - RB Previous summaries /reports: n/a Synopsis: As the result of a condition placed on the planning permissions for the creation of an earth bund, and a new access road at Etonbury Farm, Stotfold Road, Arlesey, Beds, the Heritage Network was commissioned by David Beatham Esq to undertake a programme of archaeological monitoring of the ground clearance works on the site as defined by the County Archaeological Officer at Bedfordshire County Council. The ground level across the site was reduced to the first significant archaeological horizon, to allow the identification of archaeological features and deposits. An extensive archaeological landscape was revealed extending outside the areas of investigation in all directions. The eastern half of the site included a series of large linear features principally on a north to south alignment. These appear to represent field boundaries on the edge of an occupation site. The middle and western half of the site contained soil marks indicating a variety of cut features including probable pits, postholes and possible graves. These features are indicative of buildings and occupation on the site. The surface finds suggest a date range from the late Bronze Age/early Iron Age through to the Romano-British period. Etonbury Farm Bund, Arlesey Archaeological Assessment Report HN362\toc.sam Page i 1 Introduction

highland4-33607_1

Summary An archaeological watching brief was conducted to establish the nature and extent of any archaeology likely to be affected by the construction of a new house at Fionnphort, Isle of Mull. This was done in order to fulfil a planning condition prior to development. Desk-based background research was followed by an archaeological watching brief of all areas to be affected. There are no proposals for any follow-up work in this case. 2 Fionnphort, Isle of Mull: Watching Brief January 2007 Contents

highland4-33717_1

Summary An archaeological watching brief was carried out at Mosstowie, Elgin by Highland

Archaeology Services Ltd in May 2007 during the construction of a water main in response to a request from Aberdeenshire Archaeology Service, which advises Moray Council. A number of apparent features appearing in the gravel subsoil were investigated and found to be of natural origin. Some iron slag was found at the base of the topsoil. Mosstowie Water Main: Watching Brief May 2007 3 Contents

highland4-33720_1

Summary An archaeological evaluation was carried out in advance of construction of a new house at Lairg Muir Croft, Sutherland, as a condition of Planning Permission. No features or artefacts of archaeological significance were found. There are no recommendations for further archaeological work in this case. Lairg Muir Croft: Proposed Archaeological Evaluation June 2007 3 Contents

highland4-33729_1

Summary An archaeological evaluation was carried out in advance of construction of a new house at Plot 1, Savalmore, Sutherland, as a condition of Planning Permission. No features or artefacts of archaeological significance were found. There are no recommendations for further archaeological work in this case. Plot 1 Savalmore: Archaeological Evaluation July 2007 3 Contents

highland4-33815_1

Summary Field monitoring was conducted to identify and record as far as possible any archaeology affected by the construction of a new water main in the Balmacara area of Lochalsh. Archaeological monitoring visits were undertaken during the construction of the water main. Unfortunately initial excavations near the Water Treatment Works at Achnandarach had already taken place so it was not possible to observe these. Attention was directed especially towards those sections of the pipeline that diverted from the current public road verge. No new archaeological finds or features were identified. Kyle Water Main: Field Monitoring Report July 2007 3 Contents

highland4-33839_1

Summary An archaeological watching brief was conducted in March 2007 to establish the nature and extent of any archaeology likely to be affected by the underground laying of a high voltage electrical cable near Dornoch, Sutherland. This was done in order to fulfil a requirement of the Highland Council. Desk- based background research was followed by an initial walkover survey and subsequent archaeological watching brief of one area of archaeological interest to be disturbed during cable installation. Several pits were recorded including one possible post-hole. There are no proposals for any follow-up work in this case Dornoch Cabling: Archaeological Watching Brief March 2007 3 Contents

highland4-34129_1

Summary.....3
Introduction

highland4-34129_1

Summary The laying of a water main at St. Michael's churchyard, Dallas was monitored for possible archaeological evidence. The pipeline runs along the road verge adjoining the front (southern) edge of the

graveyard. The church itself stands on a medieval site and the churchyard contains a Scheduled market cross, said to be one of the oldest in Scotland. It was therefore possible that burials or other features of archaeological importance could extend outwith the modern churchyard boundary. The contractors' trench revealed clean and undisturbed sandy silts, apart from one location opposite the entrance to the side access to the church, where there was a manhole and associated drains, and indications of a wide, almost certainly natural depression, containing a f of rounded cobbles below layered silts. This was interpreted as a former pond or similar. There are no recommendations for further archaeological work at this site.

Introduction

highland4-34133_1

Summary.....3

Introduction

highland4-34133_1

Summary An archaeological desk-based assessment and watching brief were carried out at Gordonstoun School, Moray, in response to a planning condition. Excavations for foundations for a new studio theatre, and associated service trenches, were observed and photographed. Wooden buildings, the tarmac surface of a former tennis court, and an area of turf were removed; beneath these surfaces lay approx 30-50cm of the topsoil giving way to sand beneath. There was a notable dark mineral pan at the interface. No archaeologically significant features or finds were recorded, and there are no recommendations for further work. Introduction

humberfi2-12003

Summary A programme of archaeological observation, investigation and recording was undertaken by Humber Field Archaeology during groundwork associated with the construction of two new dwellings at 34 School Lane, Fulford, in the City of York. Only one feature was observed during the works, what appeared to be a backfilled ditch or depression running parallel to, and close by the north boundary of the site. There is a sunken pathway on the other side this boundary, and such a feature may also have run to the south. The boundary appears on the 1853 OS map. The finds from the site comprised fragments of pantile of 18th - and early 19th -century date, together with sherds of pottery that were very largely of the same date range. Archaeological fieldwork at 34 School Lane, Fulford 2 1. Introduction

humberfi2-12006

Summary A programme of archaeological observation, investigation and recording was undertaken by Humber Field Archaeology during groundwork associated with the construction of 3 dwellings at 59 Field Lane, York. Monitoring of the groundworks did not reveal any identifiable archaeological deposits or artefacts. Archaeological fieldwork at Field Lane, Heslington 2 1. Introduction

humberfi2-12683

Summary A programme of archaeological observation, investigation and recording was undertaken by Humber Field Archaeology during groundwork associated with the construction of 10 dwellings together with an access road and associated services, on land at the Sidings, The Village, Strensall, in the City of York. No pre-modern archaeological features were observed during the programme of works. A surviving section of railway platform retaining wall might date to the building of the line in 1845, but is more likely

a remnant of a later 19th - or early 20th - century reworking. Archaeological fieldwork at The Sidings, Strensall 3 1. Introduction

humberfi2-14900_1

Summary A programme of archaeological observation, investigation and recording was undertaken by Humber Field Archaeology during groundwork associated with the construction of a building for use as library and customer service centre on land to the north of Centurion Way, Brough. Monitoring of the groundworks did not reveal any archaeological deposits associated with Romano-British Brough and its environs. However, recent post-medieval ceramic drains found during the excavations suggested that the site was part of a cultivated field system up until urban expansion during the 20th century. After this time a number of minor, ephemeral changes were made, in the main, to the northern area, the remainder appearing to be undeveloped up until this current programme of works. No artefacts were recovered during this programme of work. Archaeological fieldwork at Centurion Way, Brough 3 1. Introduction

humberfi2-15425_2

Summary A programme of archaeological observation and recording was undertaken by Humber Field Archaeology during groundwork associated with the construction of a pair of semi-detached dwellings on land adjacent to 2 Wold Gardens, North Kelsey. Monitoring of the site strip and the excavation of the foundations and service trenches revealed no archaeological features. Three sherds of post-medieval pottery dating from the 19th to early 20th century were recovered from the topsoil. Archaeological fieldwork at Wold Gardens, North Kelsey 2 1. Introduction

humberfi2-19485_2

Summary A programme of archaeological observation, investigation and recording was undertaken by Humber Field Archaeology during groundwork associated with the construction of an extension and separate garage on land at 5 West End Road, Habrough in North East Lincolnshire. Monitoring of the foundations for the extension and the garage revealed a series of naturally occurring deposits lying below the topsoil. In addition, several artefacts dating from the medieval period to the 20th century were recovered from the topsoil layer. Archaeological fieldwork at 5 West End Road, Habrough 3 1. Introduction

humberfi2-30419_1

Summary A programme of archaeological observation, investigation and recording was undertaken by Humber Field Archaeology during demolition of existing farm buildings, and the groundworks associated with the construction of six dwellings at 122 Strensall Road, Huntington, York. The farm buildings had been largely constructed in the later 19th century around a fold-yard, the yard being covered in the 20th century. Other buildings showed evidence of adaptation to 20th-century farming practices, such as the addition of a small building housing a vacuum pump, to the south side of the cow shed. No archaeological features were observed that predated the construction of the farm. A small assemblage of glass and pottery was recovered from the site, these items spanning the period from the late 19th to the mid-20th century. Archaeological fieldwork at 122 Strensall Road, Huntington, York 4 1. Introduction

humberfi2-30419_1

Summary of work A programme of archaeological observation, investigation and recording was

undertaken by Humber Field Archaeology during demolition of existing farm buildings, and the groundworks associated with the construction of six dwellings at 122 Strensall Road, Huntington, York. The farm buildings had been largely constructed in the later 19th century around a fold-yard, the yard being covered in the 20th century. Other buildings showed evidence of adaptation to 20th-century farming practices, such as the addition of a small building housing a vacuum pump, to the south side of the cow shed. No archaeological features were observed that predated the construction of the farm. A small assemblage of glass and pottery was recovered from the site, these items spanning the period from the late 19th to the mid-20th century. Index to Archive 1 Background: 1.1 Archaeological Scheme of Investigation

humberfi2-6169

Summary A programme of archaeological observation, investigation and recording was undertaken by Humber Field Archaeology during groundwork associated with the construction of 6 detached dwellings and garages including garage for existing dwelling and associated infrastructure on land at 2 Corner Garth, Earswick Village, Earswick, York. Monitoring of the site strip, access road, main services and the house plots revealed no archaeological deposits. Layers of naturally occurring build-ups were noted during the groundworks. A small quantity of artefacts comprising pottery, clay pipe and ceramic building material was recovered during the site strip dating mainly from the 19th century, but with a small residual medieval component. Archaeological fieldwork at Corner Garth, Earswick 2 1. Introduction

humberfi2-6169

Summary of work. A programme of archaeological observation, investigation and recording was undertaken by Humber Field Archaeology during groundwork associated with the construction of 6 detached dwellings and garages including garage for existing dwelling and associated infrastructure on land at 2 Corner Garth, Earswick Village, Earswick, York. Monitoring of the site strip, access road, main services and the house plots revealed no archaeological deposits. Layers of naturally occurring build-ups were noted during the groundworks. A small quantity of artefacts comprising pottery, clay pipe and ceramic building material was recovered during the site strip dating mainly from the 19th century, but with a small residual medieval component. Site Code: WB2004.048 National Grid Reference: SE 6202 5725 (centre) Index to Archive 1 Background: 1.1 Specification

ianfarme1-11903

NONTECHNICAL SUMMARY Ian Farmer Associates Archaeological Services carried out an Archaeological Watching Brief from Banktop to Braeside at Greenhead, Northumberland between September 14th and November 10th, 2005 (Northumberland County Council Conservation Team reference T17/2; 4911). The site comprised a stretch of the road Greenhead Bank from Banktop Farm past the campsite at Raylton House to Rose Cottage to the north east of the junction with the road B6318 at Greenhead, Northumberland. Banktop Farm at the western end of the site can be located by National Grid Reference NY 654 652. Although the watching brief has provided an opportunity to examine the principle stratigraphic and physical characteristics of deposits in this area, the investigation has yielded no new archaeological evidence to enhance our understanding of the history of Hadrian's Wall military zone and Greenhead. Contract No. 3840 CONTENTS EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

ianfarme1-12325

NONTECHNICAL SUMMARY Ian Farmer Associates Archaeological Services carried out an Archaeological Watching Brief from Fowberry Pumping Station to Turveylaw at Wooler,

Northumberland between October 24th and December 19th , 2005 (Northumberland County Council Conservation Team reference B11/1; 4913). The site began at Fowberry Pumping Station on the road B6348 and followed the road B6348 westward to the junction west of West Weetwood Farm near Wooler, Northumberland. Fowberry Pumping Station at the eastern end of the site can be located by National Grid Reference NY 654 652. The junction to the west of West Weetwood Farm is situated at NU 002 286. Although the watching brief has provided an opportunity to examine the principle stratigraphic and physical characteristics of deposits in this area, the investigation has yielded no new archaeological evidence to enhance our understanding of the history of the site. Contract No. 3846 CONTENTS EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

ianfarne1-12329_1

NONTECHNICAL SUMMARY Ian Farmer Associates Archaeological Services carried out an Archaeological Watching Brief and Excavation at All Saints Parish Church, Rothbury, Northumberland between October 31st and November 11th , 2005 (Northumberland County Council Conservation Team reference A33/2; 3416). The investigation was commissioned and funded by All Saints Parish Council and specifically related to the construction of a sewer pipe trench from the disabled toilet within the church building to the town's main sewer. The investigation brought to light three distinct areas of archaeological importance. Area 1 was dominated by an unmortared stonebuilt ?medieval conduit. Area 2 comprised a construction trench (plus fills) associated with the Victorian church tower, the truncated remains of a human skeleton, a second inhumation with associated cut and fill, and two large sandstone flags capping another conduit. The watching brief in Area 3 was expanded into a small excavation due to the discovery of a mediaeval lime kiln. A third inhumation was found north of the kiln. Medieval pottery sherds were discovered in several of deposits. Partial excavation of the lime kiln revealed an unfinished preconquest cross fragment which had been reused in the kiln walls. The archaeology of all three areas was adequately recorded within the contingency of the brief. The sewer pipe trench was completed and backfilled without further delay. Contract No. 11001 , CONTENTS EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

johnsamu1-9526

Summary.....	3 1.0
Introduction.....	3

johnsamu1-9526

Summary An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during below ground works in connection with the redevelopment (planning refs: P000205 P000206) of land at the Collins Theatre Site, 1317 Islington Green and 115 Essex Road, Islington, London, N1 (NGR TQ 3170 8364). Victorian cellaring, probably related to the music hall, was seen to truncate natural deposits across the majority of the site, removing any insitu archaeology. Where cellaring was not present, on the eastern side of the site, natural deposits, comprising an brown/orange sand and gravel, were seen at depths of between 31.18m OD and 30.66m OD, sealed by possibly alluvial clay and modern makeup. Although the site is bounded to the north by the presumed southern extent of the New Bunh Fields burial ground, human remains were not seen during the course of the watching brief; this area was excavated through natural deposits and was seen to have been extensively disturbed by 19th /20th century foundations. 1.0 Introduction

lincsarc1-19467_1

Non-Technical Summary This project was prompted by plans to develop an area of land in the market town of Horncastle, Lincolnshire. Horncastle lies in the administrative district of East Lindsey

approximately 28km east of Lincoln, 18km south-west of Louth, and 26km north of Boston. The development site measures approximately 35m (N-S) x 45m (E-W), and lies c. 1.2km to the south-east of Horncastle town centre, at the eastern edge of a large industrial estate. Boston Road (A153) is approximately 500m to the west, with Mareham Road 200m to the north. A planning application for the construction of two portal-frame industrial buildings (with associated parking, access and drainage provision, see Figure 2) was approved by East Lindsey District Council on the 15th of November 2004 (Application No.: S/086/01332/04). Consultation with Dr B. Lott, of Lincolnshire County Council Conservation Services demonstrated that the site lies within a rich historic landscape, with archaeological remains from the prehistoric, Roman and medieval periods well represented around Horncastle. In the vicinity of the site itself, post-medieval remains have recently been identified. In view of this potential, East Lindsey District Council requested that an archaeological watching brief be carried out in conjunction with the development groundworks. Lincs Archaeo-tech was approached by the developer, Goodwin Tucker Ltd., on the 12th of April 2005 to provide a quotation for the required archaeological services, and subsequently commissioned on the 26th of April. Attendance was undertaken on an intermittent basis between the 10th and the 24th of May 2005, but in spite of the site's apparent potential, no direct evidence for ancient occupation was found, with all the deposits and features present apparently of either modern or natural (i.e., geological) origin. Notwithstanding this generally negative result, however, the outcome of this project does not undermine the body of existing evidence for preserved archaeological remains in the wider area, which suggests that future developments may have a significant chance of encountering important archaeological remains. Lincs Archaeo-tech Archaeological Report No. 7: Plot 16, Devereux Way, Boston Road Industrial Estate, Horncastle, Lincs 2 Plot 16, Devereux Way, Boston Road Industrial Estate, Horncastle, Lincolnshire Archaeological Watching Brief 1.0 Introduction

lparchae1-15271_1

Summary (Non-Technical) This document reports on the results of the geoarchaeological trench monitoring and borehole survey carried out by the Museum of London Archaeology Service (MoLAS) on the site of 57 Windsor Avenue, Merton. The subsequent analysis of the environmental remains was carried out by the Museum of London Specialist Services (MoLSS). The work was commissioned by LP Archaeology on behalf of the client Chancerygate Ltd. The basal deposit on the site consisted of the Wandle floodplain gravels, deposited under cold climate braided river conditions sometime during the last glacial period, approximately 18,000 to 10,000 BP. The gravels were overlain by sandy clays, suggesting that at least two channels flowed across the site during the early part of the Holocene (i.e. the period defined by the last 10,000 years). Within the recorded trench and one borehole (BH 2) an isolated pocket of peat was identified. A 14 C date was obtained from the peat which produced a date of c. 9,000 BP, which suggested the peat represents the formation of a vegetated, waterlogged soil horizon adjacent to the river channel during the Boreal period. This period is characterised by the thick woodland, which recolonised the open landscape that existed towards the end of the last glacial period (The Devensian). Pollen remains within the peat, suggested that the surrounding landscape was dominated by birch, pine and hazel. During this period early Mesolithic hunter gathers were utilising the river valleys as a means of transportation into the interior to access the woodland resources. A short episode of channel flow was recorded above the peat and represented by a tufa rich organic peaty clay. Tufa occurs in clear flowing water with the calcareous nodules forming around plant stems by evaporation processes during drier periods. The channel is likely to have been shallow and ephemeral and dates to sometime during the climatic optimum c. 7,000 BP. As the main river channels migrated away from the site, an organic clay developed which represents the marginal marshy areas adjacent to the channel. The Mollusc remains recovered from within this deposit suggested a moist sheltered landscape with st or sluggishly flowing water occurring. This deposit formed at different times across the site, although the upper most part of the deposit is likely to date to the Neolithic period. Pollen recovered from this deposit suggests a decline of the pine and birch woodland, with grasses beginning to cover the vast majority of the site and the immediate surroundings. The drop in tree pollen may be associated with the intensification of agricultural activity at the start of the Neolithic period and deliberate forest clearance. The upper most part of the

sequence consists of a peaty soil horizon overlain by alluvial clays deposited by gentle overbank flooding. The alluvial clay represents the Q:\0404L - Windsor Avenue\0404L-Eval\borehole_results\borehole_results2.odt2 WAV 05 Geoarchaeological report©MOLAS formation of a grass meadow, which probably existed during the historic period. In most of the boreholes the made ground had truncated these upper deposits. Although the deposits did not contain evidence of human occupation, and were also found to have poor organic preservation, the sequence st has significance in understanding the evolution of the Wandle Valley and the landscape changes occurring. The presence of sequences dating to the Early Mesolithic\Neolithic periods suggests that human occupation in the form of flint scatters may survive in other locations in the vicinity. Little palaeoenvironmental work on deposits of this nature in the Wandle Valley has been undertaken, and the importance of these deposits lies in the dissemination of this information to other relevant parties to bring an awareness of the potential of these deposits to contain prehistoric activity, and provide information on early Holocene landscape change. Q:\0404L - Windsor Avenue\0404L-Eval\borehole_results\borehole_results2.odt3 WAV 05 Geoarchaeological report,©MOLAS Contents

lparchae1-20549_1

Summary of archaeological works including comment on the significance of the results both nationally and locally. DOC REF: LP0486L-SAW-v1.1 8. Archive and Published Reports

norfolka1-12171

Summary 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-12171

Summary An archaeological watching brief was undertaken at St. Edmund's church, Caistor St. Edmund, within the walls of the Roman town of Venta Icenorum, to monitor works associated with the installation of a new soakaway. Four incomplete human skeletons, associated with the medieval burial ground of the church, were disturbed during the excavation. A single sherd of residual Roman pottery and another of late medieval date were retrieved from the spoil. 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-12174

Summary 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-12174

Summary An archaeological watching brief was conducted on Gentleman's Walk in Norwich, in order to monitor the excavation of drainage trenches, services inspection trenches and various engineering and enabling works as part of an extensive programme of improvements to Norwich Provisions Market. Alterations to the ramped access to the public convenience below the Memorial Gardens were also monitored. Although many of the deposits encountered had been disturbed by previous services (water, gas, electricity and sewerage) the deeper areas of trench 11 were observed to contain make-up deposits or colluvial fills of the Great Cockey Valley. No archaeological finds were recovered. 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-12176

Summary 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-12176

Summary An archaeological watching brief was undertaken to monitor groundworks associated with a proposed extension to the north-west side of the 19th-century Manor House, Bixley. Remains of flint and mortar walls were recorded which have been interpreted as a demolished wing of the present Manor House. The foundations and a thin layer of crushed chalk were also observed which could be associated with the original medieval manor house. No artefacts were recovered from the excavated trenches or its spoil. 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-12189

Summary An archaeological strip, map and sample excavation was undertaken at Beech Avenue, Taverham during redevelopment into a golf course extension. This work revealed no significant archaeological deposits, finds or features. 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-12199

Summary 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-12199

Summary During January 2005 Norfolk Archaeological Unit undertook an archaeological evaluation in the village of Wimblington, Cambridgeshire. Four trenches were located on land to the south and west of No.3 Norfolk Street, an area on which the development of eight residential homes is proposed. The terminus of a Mesolithic ditch was recorded. A dyke, hedge line and waste pits dating from the post-medieval period were discovered. The presence of 18th- to 19th- century garden plots was also proven. 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-12199

Summary A total of 0.964kg of faunal remains, consisting of eighteen pieces, was recovered. The assemblage produced the remains of domesticated food mammals, bearing butchering evidence, from pit, ditch and dyke fills. Methodology

norfolka1-12227

Summary 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-12227

Summary An archaeological watching brief was carried out on a private residence at Campingland, Swaffham during the excavation of footings for a proposed garage, driveway and soakaway pit. A

probable 18th- to 19th-century brick boundary wall was recorded at the east entrance to the property but no other archaeological features were observed. 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-12290

Summary 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-12290

Summary During March 2005 Norfolk Archaeological Unit undertook an archaeological evaluation at 98-100 Bull Close Road on land to the rear of The Leopard public house. Two trial trenches were excavated within the former car park area, on which the development of residential units with associated parking and landscaping is proposed. Several medieval waste pits and a few shallow post-holes were recorded. A large sand extraction pit of a late medieval to early post-medieval date was discovered at the north of the site. The pit had been rapidly infilled with dumped soils from which many objects were recovered; which include Flemish glazed floor tile fragments and painted window glass. These finds point to the dissolution of a local ecclesiastical site, perhaps the former site of Norman's Hospital and the parish church of St Paul's which were located to the south. The extant foundations of the 19th-century properties of Phoenix Yard were encountered at the south of the site and the deep soil of the gardens marked on the 19th-century plans of the area was also evident. Notably a nummular brooch of a late Saxon date was recovered as a residual find from a medieval context. 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-12290

Summary The small finds range in date from Late Saxon period through to the late 19th century. The vast majority however are dated to the late 14th and 15th centuries, many of which were recovered from a single large pit in Trench 1. Medieval finds are also most predominant from Trench 2 where an interesting 8th- to 9th-century brooch was also recovered. Overall the identified finds are mostly personal possessions including dress fittings, a spur, coins, jettons and a vessel fragment. A spindle-whorl and an antler pin are small craft items. It is not possible to say what type of buildings the hinge pivot, lead came and window glass were discarded from, although it is likely that the painted glass and window came were from either wealthy or ecclesiastical buildings. The Nummular Brooch (Fig. 8) By Adrian Marsden The term nummular (roughly translated as 'coin-like') is applied to a class of Anglo- Saxon disc brooch bearing designs derived from either the reverses or, more 17 commonly, the obverses, of coins¹ . They are not to be confused with true coin brooches which are actually manufactured from coins by the application of a fastening mechanism of some sort. Rather their devices are derived, sometimes quite abstractly, from coins of various periods² . Often the models used were Roman in origin although some brooches do copy types from Anglo-Saxon or even foreign coins. This nummular brooch (SF29) is of considerable interest. Whilst nummular brooches are found occasionally they are st relatively uncommon objects and this one particularly so on account of the facing portrait it carries. The designs on the vast majority of such brooches are taken from prototypes with profile busts. This is hardly surprising since most coins in the ancient and early medieval world had profile portraits. One example, with designs upon each face, from Wramplingham in Norfolk, does have a frontal portrait on its back face³ . This double-sided feature is most unusual and may have been a way of enabling the buyer to decide which of the two designs he or she wished to display although it does seem that the back plate may have been cast together with the brooch itself⁴ . Both busts are contained within a double border, an outer of knobs and an inner of small pellets. It is probable that the facing and bearded bust on the Wramplingham example is derived from Byzantine coins of the 10th century depicting Christ. The Bull Close brooch is large in comparison with most nummular brooches, measuring approximately 33mm in diameter. It weighs 10.54g. In basic appearance it is very similar to most other examples with a raised lug on the back face providing a loop for an iron pin and a hoop on the opposite side of the back face securing the pin when worn. The Bull

Close nummular brooch is very similar in form to the Wramplingham example. Both faces have a double border of large pellets and the outer face, displaying the frontal portrait, has an additional stippled internal border, strikingly reminiscent of that encountered on coins. The back-plate appears to have been integrally cast like the Wramplingham example and it has traces of the loop of the iron pin attached. The loop for catching the pin may also have been cast integrally although this appears less likely. One point raised by the existence of the border on the rear of the brooch is whether the Bull Close example also has a design on this face. The accretion on the surface renders this question difficult to answer but there is a distinct possibility such is the case. The low relief of the portrait on the outer face may, by comparison, increase this possibility. The facing portrait on the front of the brooch is weakly cast but the features are discernible. The facing bust wears an ornate, diademed helmet, the crest of which can be seen to the (viewer's) left of the helmet bowl. The bust is shown to the bottom. Although no corpus of these brooches found in Britain has been compiled as yet, the paper by Dr. Kevin Leahy (forthcoming, pers. comm.) offers a comprehensive sample of the existing material. Sometimes the question of derivation can be contentious. The backward-looking beast brooches, for example, could be said to be nummular in the sense that their designs are very similar to those found on sceattas of Series Q and X. See Metcalf, D. M. *Thrymsas and sceattas in the Ashmolean Museum Oxford* volumes I-III (London, 1993-4). 3 Norfolk HER Wramplingham 25697, found by Mr. R. Purdy in 2003. See Leahy, op. cit. and Marsden, A. B. in *Portable Antiquities Annual Report 2003-4*, 58, fig. 84. 4 This is an awkward question but perhaps the manufacturer of the Wramplingham brooch carried around a two-sided, coin-like disc from which moulds could be taken and then adapted by the boring of hollows for the back plates depending upon which face of the disc the customer wished to show. 18 of the chest and the details clearly represent a military cuirass of the late Roman type. There is the suggestion of a shield covering the subject's left side although these details are very weak. The details of the subject's right side are accreted and unclear but they appear to represent a spear being carried over the right shoulder. The head seems to be turned very slightly to the left (viewer's right). There appear to be faint traces of a legend encircling the upper part of the bust either side of the head but these are illegible. These details are identical to representations of late Roman emperors on gold solidi from the reign of Constantius II (353-361) onwards into the 5th century. The portrait type does not appear on any Anglo-Saxon coins nor on later Byzantine issues. Thus there is a clear prototype for the Bull Close brooch. The larger size of the Bull Close brooch portrait relative to a solidus proves that a genuine coin was not used for a mould but rather that it provided only the model. Late Roman gold may well have been in existence as bullion hundreds of years after the collapse of the western empire and could in any case have been rediscovered through the disturbance of late Roman hoards deposited in Britain. Interestingly, a coin pendant from the late 5th or 6th centuries made by affixing a gold suspension loop to an identical solidus of Constantius II was discovered recently in Norfolk⁵. Given the relatively early date of the prototype, a date for production of this brooch is difficult to determine. However, its similarities with the Wramplingham example are striking and so it would not seem unreasonable to assign it a broadly similar date. Its large size is probably consistent with a date slightly earlier than the Wramplingham specimen and so a date within the 8th or 9th centuries is probable. Thus, the Bull Close nummular brooch provides an exciting addition to the as-yet- unwritten corpus of these interesting objects. Whether the brooch was intended to represent an affinity with things Roman on the part of its wearer, a yearning for a lost Romanitas, is impossible to say but it does, by its very existence, demonstrate the continued use of Roman coins as artistic models in the centuries after their production as units within an ordered monetary system.

Clay tobacco pipe By John Ames The clay tobacco pipe assemblage from the evaluation consisted of a bowl and two stems fragments which were recovered from three contexts (Table 4). The dating of the assemblage has been principally based on the London-type series of bowl forms (Oswald 1975) and the previously published and analysed material from Norwich (Atkin 1985). No attempt was made to employ stem bore dating techniques.

Context	Type	Description	Date	Range
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norfolka1-12308

Summary 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-12308

Summary An archaeological evaluation on the site of a former motor garage in Loddon was conducted by Norfolk Archaeological Unit during May 2005. Five trenches were excavated, each to a depth of 1.2m. The majority revealed a great depth of peat which forms the northern side of the floodplain to the River Chet. Previous geotechnical boreholes have shown that this peat coverage extends from the northern end of the site, where it is no more than 0.50m deep, to at least the southern curtilage, where it is 7m deep. The lack of archaeological features and deposits within the trenches suggest that there had been no human settlement of the floodplain prior to the construction of the garage, although a small number of finds found during the evaluation and, more particularly, a decorated Viking spearhead found in 1958, suggest casual loss of objects over the course of a great many years. 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-12318

Summary 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-12318

Summary During May 2005 Norfolk Archaeological Unit excavated five evaluation trenches at the former Dolphin Autos premises on Nelson Street, Norwich. The site lay outside the historic core of the city but adjacent to St. Bartholomew's church, the parish church of the medieval suburb of Heigham. Archaeological features were found in every Trench but many related to 19th and 20th century uses of the site. A series of medieval ditches and gullies were, however, recorded. It was more likely that they related to agriculture rather than direct occupation within the bounds of the site itself. 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-12319

Summary 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-12319

Summary During May 2005 Norfolk Archaeology Unit monitored the construction of two display boards at the Norwich Castle Mound. A few fragments of medieval pottery were recovered from the make-up and topsoil, moreover the recently buried 19th-century 'Spanish Steps' were rediscovered during the works. No archaeological features were encountered. 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-12327

Summary 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-12327

Summary Groundworks for building work carried out at the Assembly House were monitored. Various make-up deposits were seen in an area where a new garden shed was to be built to the north of the Noverre Room. To the south of the building augering for piles was monitored and soil risings recorded. In the car park, some footing trenches and a stripped area were also observed. Nothing of archaeological significance was seen. 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-12330

Summary 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-12330

Summary During May 2005 Norfolk Archaeological Unit undertook an archaeological evaluation at the former site of the Village Stores, Hemsby. Two trial trenches were excavated to investigate the area in advance of the proposed development of two residential homes. A few small pits of an uncertain date were discovered in the northern part of the site, whilst to the south was a large clay extraction pit. The earliest fills of this feature contained several sherds of medieval pottery and some fragments of glazed floor tile. Both trenches exhibited a fairly continuous build-up of soil from the late medieval period onwards. 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-12334

Summary 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-12334

Summary In June 2005 the Norfolk Archaeological Unit carried out an archaeological evaluation at The Corner House, Staithe Street, Wells-next-the-Sea. Four trenches were excavated within a 21m by 18m plot due to have shops and flats built on it. A later Iron Age pit containing fifteen sherds of pottery, a semi-complete rotary quern, fragments of salt-making briquetage and worked flint was found. This was an important discovery as not only do the feature and artefacts comprise the first Iron Age archaeology found in Wells, but Iron Age rotary querns, briquetage and flint artefacts are rare finds in Norfolk. A medieval ditch, either a field or property boundary, was found in one trench. Three pits, a ditch and six features of post-medieval date were discovered. The pits could have been dug as rubbish pits, quarries for clay or as garden features. Six parallel east-to-west features were most probably garden features. 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-15635_1

Summary 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-15635_1

Summary An archaeological excavation on land adjacent to Mission Road, Diss located the remains of a 19th-century brick kiln. These consisted of a substantial square brick- built structure, interpreted as the base of a chimney-type kiln, as well as fragments of the kiln structure. Several samples of waste bricks, clinker and 19th-century pottery were also recovered from the site as well as a fragment of an early-to-mid 19th- century leather shoe. 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-15641_1

Summary 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-15641_1

Summary An archaeological watching brief was undertaken to observe footings for a residential development on Church Lane, Reedham. No evidence of archaeological features was found. Some modern pottery sherds were recorded from a modern drain cut. 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-15649_1

Summary 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-15649_1

Summary A watching brief was carried out during the excavation of groundworks for a proposed barn. There were no archaeological features or finds. 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-15653_1

Summary 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-15653_1

Summary An archaeological watching brief was undertaken to monitor the replacement of a brick culvert over Bawsey Drain. Nothing of archaeological significance was observed or retrieved from the site. 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-15657_1

Summary 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-15657_1

Summary An archaeological evaluation within in the area surrounding a 17th-century barn at Abbey Farm, Weybourne was undertaken. The location of the barn was of particular interest as it is situated within the precinct of the Augustinian Priory of the Blessed Virgin and All Saints; a Scheduled Ancient Monument of national importance. Indeed the east gable wall of the barn is believed to be a remnant of the monastic buildings. Only three features of archaeological significance were found. These consisted of the original 17th-century rammed chalk floor surface of the barn and beneath this an earlier feature (possibly an east-to-west ditch/gully or maybe a pit). As well as another undiagnostic large feature. Whether the features, other than the chalk barn floor, relate to the priory building is not certain as no dating evidence was recovered. 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-15734_1

Summary 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-15734_1

Summary In the spring of 2005, the Norfolk Archaeological Unit was commissioned by Ashgate Homes Ltd to evaluate a plot of land at 17-27 Fishergate, Norwich in advance of proposed redevelopment. The evaluation comprised three trenches, each 3m by 3m in plan, located to examine an area of c. 500 sq. m. Significant archaeological remains were recorded in each of the evaluation trenches. The earliest occupation at the site appears to date to the Late Saxon (10th to 11th century) or Anglo-Norman (12th century) periods, substantiated by post-holes, chalk surfaces and a beamslot in Trench 3. During the 12th to 16th centuries, surfaces and presumably associated buildings occupied the Fishergate street frontage, while in the space behind these buildings at the north of the site, perhaps within a yard, large pits of industrial/craft purpose were in use during the late medieval period (15th to early 16th century). In the post-medieval period this space appears to have remained open, perhaps as a garden, whilst along the Fishergate frontage properties of 16th- or 17th-century date fronted the street. These buildings survived, with some modification, until the plot was developed in the second half of the 20th century. The preservation of these archaeological remains can be qualified as good, with limited evidence of modern disturbance, truncation or contamination. Of particular note was the apparent absence of cellars along the street frontage with the potential for significant remains in this area to survive. The waterlogged anaerobic condition of the lowest archaeological remains preserved organic finds, indicated by the recovery of leather objects and ecofacts recorded by the environmental sampling. Small assemblages of late prehistoric worked flints and Early Saxon pottery and a single fragment of Roman tile were present as residual finds in later contexts. Modern ground level was at c. 3.00m OD with natural soils present at 0.92 m OD (highest) and 0.22m OD (lowest). 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-15734_1

Summary A total of twenty-one small finds were recovered on site and range in date from the Late Saxon period through to the 16th century. Pits ([308], [310] and [309]) of probable late medieval date produced organic material including a leather shoe, shoe parts, worked wood and a piece of textile. Antler working waste, a piece of worked antler, two knives, a dress fastener, two thimbles, a piece of Norwegian Ragstone hone and two copper alloy strips complete the assemblage here. Small Finds by Period Late Saxon (10th to 11th centuries) Two pieces of worked antler were recovered. One, a round-sectioned piece of antler (SF16), is perhaps an unfinished item such as a handle or similar. The other, a flattened antler strip (SF19), is a probable offcut. Elsewhere in Norwich assemblages of worked antler, including flattened strips such as this example, are invariably recovered from Late Saxon contexts where they are associated with the manufacture of composite single-sided antler combs. Although one strip is not enough to determine either the nature or extent of productivity on or close to the site, considering over a third of the pottery assemblage from the site was of Late Saxon date, it is not surprising to find antler working waste here. A knife (SF21, [279]) is of a 17 long-lived type commonly found in 8th- to 12th-century contexts at Fishergate, York where they also occurred in medieval contexts (Rogers 1993, 1275). Early Medieval (11th to 12th centuries) Only one small copper alloy strip was recovered here (SF13); it is cut on all sides and is probably an offcut. Medieval (12th to 14th centuries) Six small finds were recovered from contexts dated to this period and include leather shoe fragments (SF6) from pit [309], and a piece of stitched leather (SF7). Two pieces of wood, one an unworked fragment strip (SF10) and a worked fragment with nails (SF9) were also found here. The latter is a small shaped strip of planed wood and may be a piece of structural timber, the nails suggesting it was attached to a larger item such as a wall or door for example. A piece of Norwegian Ragstone (SF20) was recovered from a medieval context (pers comm David Adams) and although it has no extant worked surfaces it is likely to have been part of a hone stone, used to sharpen small tools or knives. The evidence from London (Pritchard 1991, 155), Thetford (Moore Ellis 1984) and York (MacGregor 1982) suggests that the use of Norwegian Ragstone was widespread before the Norman Conquest and its use continued throughout the medieval period. Finally a small unidentified fragment of copper alloy (SF18) is from context (240). Late medieval and early post-medieval (Late 14th to 17th centuries) Nine small finds are assigned to this period, most of which come from two pits ([308] and [310]). They include a medieval turn shoe (SF1, Plate 3) and other fragments of

leather (SF3) and the sole of a shoe (SF4). Two pieces of wood were also recovered from these pits. One (SF2) is a ?naturally-shaped strip of wood with rounded tip and peg or knot at one snapped end. No parallels have been found for the centrally perforated wooden disc (SF5; Plate 4), its roughly-shaped appearance suggests a utilitarian function perhaps part of a vessel lid. A piece of scrunched up textile, made from flax or hemp (SF8; pit [308]) is almost totally covered in a hard brown/black material. It may be part of a tar-stained piece of sacking, although flax and hemp is the necessary material of personal undergarments as well as household linen of the better class dwellings (Crowfoot 1993, 45). A sheet copper alloy two-piece dual sharp-pointed fastener (SF17) was found from pit [110]. For examples of these post- medieval clothes fasteners see those from Devon (Read 1995, 118-9 no 766). Examples of a thimble (SF15) from layer (16), with its uneven circular punching applied in a spiral hand-made, are well known from medieval contexts elsewhere in Norwich (Margeson 1993, 187). Finally a small copper alloy sheet fragment (SF14) is from layer (84). Unstratified finds Two small finds are unstratified. One is a machine-made thimble and is post- medieval (SF11), and the other is a badly corroded piece of iron, possibly a knife fragment (SF12). 18 6.8 The Leather

norfolka1-15734_1

Summary A small assemblage of leather was recovered from three pits ([308], [309] and [310]) located within a probable yard in Trench 1. It is most likely that the leather represents local, domestic rubbish disposal. The discovery of a single, complete shoe for the left foot might suggest a structured deposit. The custom of placing a left foot shoe as part of a `ritual of termination' at the end of the `working life' of a well or pit with an industrial/craft use is a well known phenomenon that can be traced back from recent times into prehistory. The leather represents the remains of at least three shoes. The best preserved is a complete shoe for a child (SF1) recovered from f [311] in pit [308]. The shoe, for the left foot, appears to be an ankle shoe of turnshoe construction and of medieval date, dating no later than the 15th century. The possibility exists that it is of late 13th- to mid 14th-century date but this may only be established with further analysis. The sole of a shoe (SF4) and fragments of shoe upper (SF4 part, SF3) were found in f [212] of pit [310] and fragments of another shoe (SFs 6 and 7) in f [176] and the lining ([178]) of pit [309]. A small amount of leather of earlier, Saxo-Norman date has been recovered previously at Fishergate (Ayres 1994, 31-33), and at Whitefriars Street (Ayers and Murphy 1983). A very limited amount of comparable footwear was recovered from excavations undertaken as part of the Norwich Survey between 1971-1978 (Friendship-Taylor 1993, 60 and fig 29-30). If any medieval footwear has been recovered since this time it has not be published nor been made available to a wider audience. The present assemblage is therefore of some local and regional interest. Potential for analysis Once the cleaned shoe is examined, it w be possible to establish the construction and style of the shoe; the species of leather used, and estimate the equivalent modern shoe size. It w be possible to date the shoe (SF1) and the shoe sole (SF3). Indeed, the leather w be more closely datable than the pottery with which it was found, and w therefore complement the dating provided by the ceramic evidence. It w certainly be possible to distinguish pre-1500 from 16th-century footwear and confirm that the single sherd from a 16th- to 17th-century Spanish olive jar found is intrusive (as is suspected at present). The leather, therefore, merits further analysis. 19 6.10 Faunal Remains

norfolka1-15734_1

Summary A total of 4.901kg of bones, consisting of 174 pieces, were recovered. The assemblage included a range of domestic mammals and birds which had been butchered. Evidence was also recovered of wild species being used for probable consumption and the assemblage may include an example of a swan. Methodology

norfolka1-15761_1

Summary 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-15761_1

Summary An archaeological evaluation was undertaken whereby seventeen trial trenches were excavated in response to a proposal for a new school at a site off Cantley Lane, Cringleford. A small assemblage of worked flint, which includes a polished flint axe, which dates between the Later Neolithic to Bronze Age period, was recovered mostly from unstratified deposits. Also found were several shallow ditches and a low density of pits and post-holes, sealed beneath the subsoil, which have been provisionally dated as prehistoric. 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-15866_2

Summary 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-15866_2

Summary An archaeological watching brief was undertaken by Norfolk Archaeological Unit in the grounds of Gissing Hall Hotel, Gissing, during the excavation of foundation trenches associated with the construction of a new dwelling. Although medieval occupation was known to be present in the vicinity no archaeological features or deposits were observed during the works. 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-15877_1

Summary 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-15877_1

Summary An archaeological watching brief was undertaken to monitor the excavation of a single service trench adjacent to the west tower of SS Peter and Paul's church Fakenham, Norfolk. During the works a partial profile of the flint and mortar foundation of the tower was revealed. A garden or churchyard soil deposit to the south of the tower contained one possible in situ east-to-west aligned burial and a small quantity of disarticulated human bone. 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-16050_1

Summary 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-16050_1

Summary An archaeological watching brief was undertaken to monitor the excavation of foundations at the rear of Units 2, 3 and 4 on the site of the former Averills garage, Cattle Market Street, Norwich and also to observe the pile-proving trial holes within the building units. The pile-proving trial holes were initiated to find any obstructions below the ground surface prior to the commencement of structural

piling. The trial holes revealed modern make-up deposits and a possible 19th or 20th century cellar. A change in the building methodology by the architects also allowed the opportunity to monitor the excavations of the northern ground beams fronting Cattle Market Street. This proved informative allowing the stratigraphic relationships between a possible metallated surface, late medieval to post-medieval make-up deposits and linear walls to be determined. This watching brief demonstrated that post-medieval deposits lie c.1.20m below the present road height of Cattle Market Street. Minimal impact on the early post-medieval and medieval deposits previously shown to have survived in this area (Trimble and Shelley 2000) was recorded. 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-16277_1

Summary 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-16277_1

Summary An archaeological watching brief at Vong Lane, Pott Row, Grimston, observed footings for a proposed single residential building. However, no features of archaeological interest were found. Four unstratified fragments of medieval pottery and a single flint flake were retrieved from the spoil from the groundworks. 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-16297_1

Summary 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-16297_1

Summary An archaeological watching brief was undertaken by Norfolk Archaeological Unit at Two Mile Bottom, south Norfolk, during the excavation of a trench for a new Anglian Water Inlet Main. The Inlet Main commenced from an existing pumping station at Broom Covert and continued through Forestry Commission land at Larch Plantation and crossed through arable fields adjacent to the A134 and finished just north of Box Covert. The site was situated in an area of known prehistoric and Roman activity. The watching brief located a total of 357 pieces of struck flint, 53 fragments of burnt flint, one sherd of Bronze Age Beaker pottery and a metal object dating to the post-medieval period. 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-16371_1

Summary 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-16371_1

Summary An archaeological evaluation was carried out within an area of proposed development at Browick Road, Wymondham, Norfolk. Seventy-one evaluation trenches were excavated, thirty-one of which contained archaeological features and deposits. Truncation by earthmoving or intensive farming was evident in the northern field and being most severe within the subsoil horizon. The earliest activity consisted of prehistoric pits and ditches, from which Neolithic pottery (3600-3000BC) and worked flint were recovered. A burnt flint (pot-boiler) mound was located with ?contemporary ditches that produced early to mid Bronze Age (3000-1800 BC) pottery and worked flint. The Iron Age period was represented by ditches, pits and post-holes with the pottery indicating a mid to late Iron Age (3rd to 1st century BC)

date. An aisled probable Romano-British structure was also identified. Nearby a hearth (possibly an oven) was excavated that was associated with a probable Sunken Featured Building from which early to mid Saxon pottery was recovered. The medieval period was represented by ditches. 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-16371_1

Summary A total of 0.125kg of faunal remains, consisting of nineteen pieces, was recovered. Although a small assemblage, the remains include Red Deer, equid, pig/boar and cattle. Methodology

norfolka1-16416_1

Summary An archaeological watching brief was carried out at 1a Stoke Ferry Road, Mundford during construction of a wheelchair bungalow. No archaeological features or finds were present. 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-16654_1

Summary 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-16654_1

Summary An archaeological watching brief was undertaken at St Michael's church, Aylsham, in advance of the construction of a new floor and kitchen. The earliest objects recovered were two prehistoric struck flints, but these were not in situ and only represent a general prehistoric presence in the area. Probable medieval cuts for the church walls and western pillars were also found but, unfortunately, contained no dating evidence. A foundation trench between the two pillars also seemed to date from the same period. Various graves/charnel pits and a brick 'soak-away' cut the floor of the church and were thought likely to date from the 18th century or earlier. Three brick crypts were found during the course of the work, along with related late 18th-century memorials, one of which was more fully examined and found to hold human skeletal remains and wooden coffins. All loose bones and archaeologically sensitive structures were either re-buried or left in situ beneath the new-floor level. 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-16657_1

Summary Part 1: Introduction

norfolka1-16657_1

Summary Norfolk Archaeological Unit (NAU) undertook a programme of archaeological work on the site of the proposed Cringleford Park and Ride development, located to the south-west of Norwich. This work consisted of an initial fieldwalking and metal detector survey, twenty-seven trial trenches and a large strip and record excavation. A range of discrete and linear features were excavated during this work and a reasonable quantity of artefacts recovered. This evidence was mainly of prehistoric date and suggests occupation of the surrounding area during several periods. These results add to the increasingly detailed understanding of the location and nature of prehistoric land-use in the area surrounding Norwich. Activity during the Neolithic and Bronze Age was represented by a large assemblage of worked flint recovered from topsoil and subsoil contexts and a small number of pits containing pottery of this date. More substantial evidence for early to middle Iron Age activity was also recovered. Ditches, possibly representing enclosures and trackway fragments, could be tentatively dated to the Iron Age,

demonstrating a developed and organised landscape in the vicinity of the site by this time. A small number of Iron Age pits were also identified. A large number of poorly dated or undated pits and postholes were also identified. While many were of potentially prehistoric date, these showed little spatial patterning and could not be related to any specific phase of activity. The first part of this report presents the full results of the excavation that concluded this programme of work. This is followed by an assessment of the potential of the stratigraphic and artefactual data from recovered during all phases of work. The final part of this report presents an Updated Project Design. This summarises the further analysis and nature of publication required to meet the work's specific and general aims as stated in the original Project Designs. Part 1: Introduction

norfolka1-16702_1

Summary 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-16702_1

Summary An archaeological watching brief was undertaken at Punch Farm Quarry (Phase 3b) to monitor the stripping of topsoil in preparation for further quarrying. A number of hand-collected and metal detected finds were retrieved from the spoil, including worked flint, a single sherd of medieval pottery, some metal objects and metal working debris. No archaeological features were observed. 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-19114_1

Summary 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-19114_1

Summary An archaeological watching brief was undertaken at St. Cuthbert's church, Thetford during groundworks associated with the improvement of an open space adjacent to the west of the building. The area had formerly been used as a cemetery. Displaced tombstones suggest it was in use during the 18th- and early 19th- centuries. An undated brick built burial chamber was uncovered during the works along with a quantity of disarticulated human bone. 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-19185_1

Summary 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-19185_1

Summary Historic building recording in advance of redevelopment was undertaken on a former tower m at Walpole Highway. The brick tower probably dates from the late 18th or early 19th centuries, with a possible 19th-century extension from third floor level and a late 19th- to early 20th-century top floor. The m cap was removed in 1969 and consequently the upper floors have rotted and collapsed. The second floor is st in place but in a dangerous condition. The first floor originally housed the millstones, the positions of which can st be seen. The first floor also contains a beam inscribed with the date 1743, which has probably been re-used from an earlier structure. 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-1939_1

Summary 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-1939_1

Summary An archaeological watching brief was undertaken by Norfolk Archaeological Unit during sub-surface interventions associated with re-development work at St Anne's Wharf, Norwich. A total of 18 test pits were machine or hand excavated at locations within the re-development footprint (Fig 2). The majority had little impact on archaeological deposits. A wall recorded in Test Pit 14 would appear to be a remnant of the formal post-medieval gardens associated with Howard House, a 17th-century building. A dark soil revealed by Test Pits 1 and 14 also appears to have been associated with this garden. Test pits within the basement of Howard House and further test pits in proximity to Dragon Hall have confirmed that significant archaeological deposits are present at these locations. A further three test pits were examined within the Distribution Depot, the results of which are covered within Norfolk Archaeological Unit Report No. 828. 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-1944

Summary 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-1944

Summary An archaeological evaluation was carried out at H Farm, The Street, Croxton in advance of residential development of the site. No archaeological features were recorded, although a small quantity of multi-period finds were recovered from the subsoil. 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-1946

Summary 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-1946

Summary Two trenches were excavated in the northern part of the Read's Flour M site, King Street, Norwich and lay perpendicular to King Street and the River Wensum. Trench 1, that closest to the river, contained at least two major phases of revetment and foreshore reclamation evidenced by timbers, including fragments of re-used boats. Fragments of at least four boats of English timber dated to the 12th century were recovered. These increase the existing sample of such material by c. 20%. and can, therefore, be said to be of national importance. Other well-preserved organic material was also found. The earliest phase of revetment dated to the late 11th or early 12th centuries. Trench 2 was situated adjacently to the street frontage. Some evidence of prehistoric activity was found together with a complex sequence of medieval timber buildings. In the post-medieval period the western part of the trench was occupied by a large cellared building and the eastern part by a poorly built flint and mortar structure, possibly a warehouse. The cellared building was probably demolished in the early 20th century. 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-1948

Summary 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-1948

Summary The earliest anthropogenic feature found during the evaluation excavation of this site was an enhanced natural feature cut into mineralised gravels, probably in order to extract the iron rich gravel for smelting. This relatively shallow depression lay at the edge of the Muspool marsh and may have served a secondary purpose as an animal drinking pond. Marshy silt and clay deposits began to accumulate in this hollow and were followed by deposits of domestic rubbish. The fills of the extraction pit were dated to the 11th-12th centuries. Faunal remains recovered from the pit indicate that the preparation of hides and furs as well as horn working was taking place in the vicinity. Garden-soil like material then built up over the pit and was sealed by make-up, deposited prior to the construction of two adjoining 13th to 14th-century timber buildings. These were cut through a yellow clay floor make-up. These buildings survived into the latter part of the medieval period. The second phase of buildings on the site were probably constructed in the late 16th or early 17th centuries and may have been substantially altered in the 1830s following the construction of Duke Street. They probably stood until 1942 when they were destroyed during one the 'Baedeker' air raids. The site has remained vacant since WW II. 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-1952_1

Summary 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-1952_1

Summary An archaeological watching brief was undertaken by Norfolk Archaeological Unit during residential development of the site at The Paddocks, Little Dunham. A small number of archaeological features were identified probably relating to land management activities during the post-medieval period. The site appears to have been used for waste disposal since the Victorian period, resulting in the retrieval of a large quantity of modern finds from the small number of pits and the very disturbed topsoil. 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-1955

Summary 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-1955

Summary An archaeological evaluation consisting of a single trench on a vacant plot adjacent to The Street in Sporle, Norfolk has been undertaken. Two pits were located within the trial trench, one containing several sherds of early medieval pottery, the other post-medieval glass, pottery and tile fragments. 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-1957

Summary 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-1957

Summary An archaeological watching brief, occurring in three phases, was undertaken to observe groundworks for the development and extension of the Castle Public House in Caister. The work included the excavation of footing and soakaway holes and topsoil stripping. No features of archaeological interest were observed during the work although several sherds of pottery including prehistoric, Romano-British and medieval wares were recovered from unstratified deposits. 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-19610_1

Summary 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-19610_1

Summary An archaeological watching brief carried out during the excavation of foundation trenches for an extension at Meadow House, West Barsham revealed no features, objects or deposits of archaeological significance. 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-19611_1

Summary 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-19611_1

Summary Several human burials were disturbed by the excavation of a drain alongside the south wall of All Saints Church, Waterden. They included the remains of a young baby, probably new born. Quantities of disarticulated human bone were also found. Most of the human remains appeared to be sealed by deposits relating to the use and demolition of the former south aisle and chapel of the church. Excavation revealed the eastern and western walls of a former south aisle and chapel of medieval date. Some small areas of a mortar and tiled floor to the aisle survived with a subsequent layer of mortar suggesting a later floor surface. At the eastern end of the aisle, in what is thought to be the area of the chapel, there was a change in the 'floor' level and a linear band of mortar that probably represented a step. The corner of a masonry structure, possibly a plinth, was also recorded and the south face of an east-to-west wall was seen in the northern side of the trench. These latter features may have been internal structures such as alcoves or, possibly, an altar. The structural features were overlaid by soil and debris resulting from their demolition. A few pieces of window glass, some of them painted, were found in the demolition material and at least one tomb of later date was cut through this material. A watching brief was maintained on drainage trenches and soakaway pits. In situ and disarticulated human remains were disturbed by the trenches. All human remains were reburied at the end of the site work. In two of the soakaway pits, one to the north-west and one to the south-west of the church, flint walls were exposed. These were thought to be the former boundary walls to the churchyard. 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-1963

Summary 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-1963

Summary An archaeological evaluation was carried out south of School Lane, Pilson Green, South Walsham, in an area of undated cropmarks. Two evaluation trenches were excavated in which features anticipated from air photographs and features not visible from the air were found. Four ditches were recorded, two of which were certainly of medieval date. Two undated postholes and part of a large medieval feature thought to have been in use as a cesspit were also found. There were few finds to aid dating, but a medieval date for some of the cropmarks seems likely. There was no evidence to indicate any particular focus of domestic activity, but the presence of a cesspit suggests occupation near by. 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-19650_1

Summary 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-19650_1

Summary A watching brief was undertaken at Dersingham Hall, a manorial building with 17th-century origins, on groundworks for new buildings immediately adjacent to the Hall. Deep sandy subsoils below modern surfaces were recorded, but no archaeological features. Several modern soakaways and a 19th-century drain culvert were encountered. It is likely that this area, although adjacent to the Hall, had remained open and cultivated (lightly gardened). Remarkably few finds were retrieved, all of which were modern. 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-1966

Summary 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-1966

Summary An archaeological evaluation was undertaken at Catfield First School, Catfield, in east Norfolk. The survey area was situated in a rich archaeological landscape where evidence dating from the Bronze Age, Roman, medieval and post-medieval periods had previously been recorded. As a result of this evaluation, however, no archaeological features or finds were retrieved. 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-19674_1

Summary 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-19674_1

Summary An archaeological watching brief was undertaken at Caister-on-Sea Roman fort, in order to monitor and record any archaeological remains uncovered during groundworks associated with the installation of two bicycle stands adjacent to the south-eastern entrance of the site. No archaeological remains or deposits were observed during the watching brief. 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-19679_1

Summary 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-19679_1

Summary An archaeological watching brief was undertaken at The Priory of the Holy Sepulchre, Thetford, during works associated with the relocation and replacement of an information lectern. A mortar floor surface was observed within the eastern end of the nave and some stratification was found to survive in a previously unexcavated area external to the eastern wall of the building. 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-1968

Summary 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-1968

Summary A watching brief was carried out during ground works in advance of the conversion of St Mary's Chapel to a residential building. The area (48m²) within the walls of a former barn at the west end of the chapel was lowered and a wall was revealed. This wall seems likely to have formed the south side of an extension to the chapel which was shown on an early map of the area. Also recorded in this area were two post-holes and two pieces of dressed and worked stone which had been reused as post supports, all these related to the construction of the former barn. Trenches for a drain and related soak-away were excavated to the south of the building and a possible pit was revealed in one side of the soak-away. 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-1968

Summary A total of 0.117kg of faunal remains were recovered from one context. Cattle, pig and sheep/goat were identified. All of the remains are from secondary butchering and food waste.
Methodology

norfolka1-19681_1

Summary 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-19681_1

Summary An archaeological watching brief was undertaken at Abbey House, Thetford, Norfolk. The purpose of the watching brief was to observe and record any archaeological features or deposits uncovered during the excavation of two service trenches. A probable 19th-century driveway to Abbey House was found beneath the present asphalt driveway and demolition rubble associated with a possible medieval barn was also observed. 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-1969

Summary 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-1969

Summary Three trenches (1 to 3) were excavated in a plot alongside Withburga Lane, close to St Nicholas' church, in Dereham. No significant archaeological features were recorded, nor did any older soils survive above the natural Boulder Clay subsoil (they may have been removed in modern times). Trench 3 revealed the base of a 19th century chimney. 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-1970

Summary 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-1970

Summary This evaluation was located in an area of archaeological interest close to the parish church of St Peter, which is of possible Saxon origin. There was potential for human remains and other archaeological deposits to be disturbed by the proposed development. The excavation of the two evaluation trenches, however, revealed no archaeological deposits or finds. 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-1971

Summary An archaeological watching brief was undertaken at Catton Hall, Old Catton during groundworks for an extension to Catton Hall. No features or finds of archaeological significance were observed. 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-1972

Summary 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-1972

Summary An archaeological evaluation was undertaken at Flegg High School, Martham in east Norfolk, in an area where Bronze Age and Roman finds had been previously recorded. Two trenches were excavated in the footprint of proposed new buildings, however, no archaeological features or finds were found. 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-19934_1

Summary 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-19934_1

Summary An archaeological watching brief at The Old Rectory, Caistor St Edmund was undertaken to monitor the excavation of a swimming pool and associated service trenches. Two linear features, probably drainage ditches, were observed cut into the clay natural, one containing post-medieval tile and brick fragments as well as fragments of an 18th-century shoe buckle. One sherd of medieval pottery was recovered from the general spoil of the trenches. 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-19939_1

Summary 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-19939_1

Summary An archaeological watching brief during groundworks for a new building complex at the site of Attleborough Community Centre, adjacent to a (at the latest) 17th-century timber-framed building. Single sherds of Middle and Late Saxon pottery were recovered from the topsoil. A large rubbish pit was recorded containing several sherds of late medieval pottery, a fragment of medieval horseshoe as well as various animal bones, within a dark peat-like soil matrix. In addition a brick-lined well of post-medieval date was uncovered close to the location of the building. 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-19939_1

Summary A total of seventeen sherds of pottery, weighing 1.001kg, were collected from two contexts during the watching brief. Methodology

norfolka1-19939_1

Summary A total of 2.000kg of bone, consisting of twenty-six pieces, was recovered. The bone, produced from pit fills of medieval date, comprised of butchering and food waste. Methodology

norfolka1-19941_1

Summary 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-19941_1

Summary This assessment of proposed development at the Lind BMW Ber Street sites addresses the likely impact of those proposals upon the known archaeology of the site. This includes evidence for probable early Norman development of Ber Street and occupation of this date along the street frontage. Although Ber Street is often stated to have origins as a Roman road, it is here argued that Ber Street (and possibly three other streets) may have had origins as planned Norman expansion of the town, subsequent to the creation of the Market Place but perhaps at before 1086. If so, Ber Street may be a deliberate creation as a market street, possibly connected with the bishop, and later with the new cathedral priory. The two sites (referred to in this assessment as 'West Site' and 'East Site') lie either side of Ber Street and together occupy about 175m of street frontage (west 50m, east 125m). The two sites therefore represent perhaps 35 medieval burgage plots (based on later maps). Except for part of St Bartholomew's churchyard

on the East Site, north end, the sites would appear to have been in secular and domestic use in the middle ages. It is likely that extensive rebuilding in the 16th and 17th centuries took place, making timber-framed jettied buildings a feature of Ber Street, as elsewhere in Norwich, with gradual replacement, but not complete loss, over the next three centuries or so. On the East Site, some buildings were lost to bombing in 1942, but any remaining older buildings were swept away in development of the two sites in the 1960s and later. On the east, the site contains a known cellar and the impact of former fuel tanks; other cellars might be anticipated. On the East Site, the proposed development area is now level, but this may result in part from dumping in the medieval period and later. Except for the cellar, all buildings are modern. On the West Site, the area lies in two terraces, but the relationship to the natural slope is not entirely clear. There are small modern offices on part of the site. 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-19942_1

Summary 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-19942_1

Summary An archaeological watching brief at St George's Bridge, St George's Street, Norwich was undertaken to observe groundwork during renovation of the south bank. No features or finds of archaeological interest were observed during the work. 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-19959_1

Summary 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-19959_1

Summary An archaeological watching brief was undertaken in advance of a Walkers Construction/WAGN car park extension, at the railway station at King's Lynn, Norfolk. The watching brief recorded no archaeologically significant remains or contexts in either the topsoil cleared for the extension itself, or in any of the trenches excavated for the installation of services. Few artefacts were found, although several intact modern glass and ceramic bottles were recovered from surface clearance. 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-19970_1

Summary 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-19970_1

Summary An archaeological evaluation was undertaken at 1 Sir Lewis Street, King's Lynn in advance of proposed development of the site. The site lay within the town's post- medieval defences and close to one of the internal bastions. No evidence for archaeological features, deposits or artefacts was found. 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-19985_1

Summary 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-19985_1

Summary An archaeological excavation was undertaken by Norfolk Archaeological Unit at Meadow Farm, Wilby. This work followed an earlier evaluation that identified features of Late Saxon and post-medieval date. The excavation revealed evidence of three phases of agricultural land-use. The earliest phase of activity, represented by a series of parallel linear features, appeared to be Late Saxon. Differently aligned ditches of possibly medieval and post-medieval date were also identified. Apart from a single undated post-hole the remainder of the features excavated proved to be natural. The limited range of features present and the small artefactual assemblage recovered suggests that this area lay on the periphery of the village throughout the historic periods. 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-2038

Summary 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-2038

Summary An archaeological evaluation was undertaken at Sporle VC First School, Sporle with Palgrave, in west Norfolk. The survey area was situated in an archaeological landscape where evidence dating from the Iron Age, Roman, medieval and post-medieval periods had previously been recorded. Post-medieval and modern building rubble related to a farmhouse on this site demolished in the late 1950s or early 1960s was found in Trench 1 and an associated un-lined well in Trench 2. As a result of this evaluation, therefore, few archaeological features and no finds were retrieved. 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-20508_1

Summary 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-20508_1

Summary An archaeological evaluation at the rear of Topcroft Hall exposed several deposits of made ground including a truncated gravel layer that may once have been a garden path. In addition three shallow features were located, two containing post-medieval ceramic building material and medieval pottery and one containing a single sherd of medieval pottery. 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-20510_1

Summary 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-20510_1

Summary An assessment of the archaeological potential of the Phase 2 Norwich City Football Ground

redevelopment suggests early prehistoric occupation evidence may be anticipated. A natural sand bar seen during Phase 1 development may extend over the northern part of the Phase 2 area, with peat deposits to the south, closer to the river. Modern disturbance may be limited: in the extreme north-east part of the area, an existing building has a basement, whilst in the centre of the site the existing workshop building is thought to have piled foundations (and some service pits). 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-20511_1

Summary Part 1: Introduction

norfolka1-20511_1

Summary Norfolk Archaeological Unit undertook a programme of archaeological work at the Corner House, Staithe Street, Wells-Next-the-Sea. This work consisted of evaluation trenches and a small excavation. A total of twenty-four features were recorded. The most significant of these was an Iron Age pit that represents the first evidence of this period to be found in Wells. It produced a variety of artefacts including a semi- complete quern stone and briquetage associated with salt production. Two Roman field boundaries were also identified. These were also the first features of this period to be found in Wells, with a Roman presence previously evidenced only by chance finds. Even though the site lies in what would have been the centre of Wells from at least the late medieval period onwards, no traces of buildings were identified. The remainder of the features excavated were post-medieval in date and related to the site's recent use as a garden. The first part of this report presents the results of the recent excavation. This is followed by an assessment of the potential of the stratigraphic and artefactual data from both phases of work (evaluation and excavation). The final part of this report presents an Updated Project Design. This summarises the further analysis and publication required to meet the work's specific and general aims as stated in the original Project Design. Part 1: Introduction

norfolka1-20564_1

Summary 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-20564_1

Summary A Community Excavation was carried out on the Town Bank at Thetford (Scheduled Ancient Monument 331) to investigate its character and to recover material; both artefactual and environmental, to aid its dating (if possible). The excavation was one element of a community project that attracted over 200 participants. The Town Bank lies on the line of the known Late Saxon defences around the town on the south side of the river and was thought possibly to preserve part of its fabric and structure. Excavation revealed that the upstanding bank in the stretch within the school grounds (where it is at its highest) may be of much later date than supposed, with finds from the base of the bank being of post-medieval date. However, the finds from this work also included several sherds of Late Saxon Thetford ware and a single sherd of St Neots ware, testifying to Late Saxon activity nearby. No material was recovered for a meaningful scientific date. 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-20833_1

Summary 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-20833_1

Summary Building recording was undertaken at Walnut Tree Farmhouse, Mattishall prior to demolition. The survey revealed that Walnut Tree Farmhouse was probably built in the 14th century and since then has undergone many changes and additions that continued into the 20th century. Before this survey was carried out a late 20th-century porch to the east elevation and a similar structure to the west elevation were dismantled. 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-20935_1

Summary 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-20935_1

Summary An Archaeological Watching Brief was undertaken by NAU Archaeology at Fountain Lane, Boston, Lincolnshire. Modern service trenches had disturbed much of the area examined but some structural remains were recorded in the form of red brick/ lime mortar foundations of a probable nineteenth century date located on the street frontage of Fountain Lane. 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-22636_1

Summary 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-22636_1

Summary An archaeological Watching Brief was undertaken on the proposed development of a new dwelling at The Bungalow, School Road, Bedingham Green, Norfolk. A series of foundation trenches were excavated and revealed a probable post-medieval pit or a ditch terminus and a possible post-medieval make-up or levelling deposit. 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-22647_1

SUMMARY The majority of archaeological features and artefacts recovered during the excavation were medieval in date. Evidence of property boundaries, ovens (one of which was re-used for making daub), quarry pits and lined pits were found. A significant number of graves were also recorded, perhaps a 14th-century plague over-flow site from the church of St. Andrew's. Introduction

norfolka1-22647_1

Summary of Archaeological and Historical Background Settlement in the area around Thetford stretches back to the Iron Age and beyond, the confluence of the Rivers Thet and Little Ouse combined with a fording point across the rivers making it an important location. Settlement occurred along the river valleys during the Iron Age, Roman and Saxon periods, however it was not until the Late Saxon period that Thetford first developed into a major centre, with defended areas on both the north and south banks of the river. Early in the Norman period Thetford was the seat of the East Anglian Bishop, however in the late 11th century the See was moved to Norwich and the scale of activity at Thetford declined. The south bank of the river was abandoned while the settlement on the north bank of the rivers became increasingly

important. Despite an increase in the number of churches and the foundation of several religious establishments it appears that the settlement never spread beyond the town defences during the medieval period. 2 Excavation Methodology

norfolka1-22745_1

Summary 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-22745_1

Summary An archaeological watching brief was undertaken by NAU Archaeology in advance of a classroom and staffroom extension at Norwich Lower School, Bishopgate, Norwich. No archaeological features or deposits were encountered; however, post-medieval to modern make-up or garden soil deposits produced an array of archaeological finds. 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-22756_1

Summary 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-22756_1

Summary An archaeological watching brief was carried out on the former car park of the George and Dragon public house in Thurton during excavation of footings for a new dwelling and a garage. No features or finds of archaeological interest were observed in the footing trenches and no archaeological material was collected because no closely datable material was observed. 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-23203_1

Summary 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-23203_1

Summary This report presents the results of an archaeological watching brief in the churchyard of All Saints' Church, Besthorpe, to monitor excavations for the installation of a septic tank with associated drainage. Several fragments of medieval pottery were recovered from redeposited topsoil in one of the trenches; otherwise, no features or finds of archaeological interest were observed within the groundworks. 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-23207_1

Summary 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-23207_1

Summary Archaeological strip and record excavation was carried out at Longdell Hills in advance of quarrying

(Phase 5). Pits, ditches and possible post-holes were recorded. Some of the ditches were continuations of those boundaries revealed to the south and west in 2005. They were mainly undated although at least one was of post-medieval date and one contained a couple of sherds of pottery of later Neolithic early Bronze Age and Iron Age date. Some burnt pits, similar to those found previously at the site, were excavated. These subcircular burnt pits were undated but one other isolated pit contained pottery and flint of probable earlier Neolithic date, a cluster of pits and possible post-holes were dated by Beaker-type pottery to the later Neolithic early Bronze Age and two pits contained earlier Iron Age pottery. Other pits were undated and a few features were probably of natural origin. 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-23209_1

Summary 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-23209_1

Summary An archaeological watching brief was carried out on a plot of land adjacent to Long Acre, Church Lane, at Cley Next The Sea in Norfolk. A series of wall foundation trenches were excavated to the natural chalk bedrock, under constant attendance as stated in the brief. These trenches, of varying depth, revealed a relatively modern subsoil which contained, in places, layers or rafts of redeposited chalk. Underlying these was a layer of medieval silt, which contained a small quantity of bone, mollusc shells and burnt material, a small refuse pit containing fish bones, and some pottery fragments of Grimston-type ware. It is concluded that this area was close to the river tide-line during the medieval period. To the south of this site there is evidence of medieval and/or post medieval settlement with the presence of built remains recorded in 1961. The presence of re-deposited chalk platforms here in this plot suggests that this area too had been built on in the post-medieval period. To the north the present building is pre-1800 and may be significantly earlier than that date. It seems that this part of Cley consisted of a number of 'burgage' plots by the post-medieval period, perhaps pre-dated by river-side activity. 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-23232_1

Summary 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-23232_1

Summary As part of the Puny Drain Diversion Project, NAU Archaeology undertook a small archaeological excavation on agricultural land in the Nar Valley to the west of West Winch. The specific work was in advance of an access road construction, designed to enable further Puny Drain alteration, and specifically, the creation of a new compound. A Post medieval pit and a large shallow depression were recorded as part of the work. The shallow depression was a probable natural hollow filled with cultural material of medieval date, probably derived from the manuring of the land. This excavation indicates that there is probable medieval settlement in the vicinity. These results tie in with the overall aims of the Puny Drain Diversion Project to look for evidence of Medieval settlement. 1.0 Introduction (Fig. 1)

norfolka1-23235_1

Summary 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-23235_1

Summary An archaeological watching brief was carried out on the excavation of a cable trench and three lamp post holes on the north side of The Cathedral of the Holy and Undivided Trinity, Norwich. The line of the cable trench predominantly followed that of existing services. This meant that few significant archaeological remains were encountered during this project. However, the footings of two walls were uncovered close to the door of the cathedral's north transept. It is highly likely that these footings represent the foundations of Bishop Wakering's cloister which was built during the 15th century and demolished in the 19th century. 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-23239_1

Summary 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-23239_1

Summary In September 2006 two trenches were excavated at 29 King's Arms Street, North Walsham. The site was a rectangular plot aligned east-to-west. It lay west of the street frontage and sloped steeply to the west adjacent the street frontage. No archaeological features or finds predating the late 18th or early 19th centuries were found. In both trenches excavations stopped at the surface of an homogenous layer of mid brown silty sand with a high gravel content. This material was devoid of any anthropogenic inclusions and was possibly ancient colluvium, or some other naturally derived deposit. 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-23391_1

Summary 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-23391_1

Summary NAU Archaeology was commissioned by Hopkins Homes Ltd to undertake the archaeological evaluation at the site of the former L C Jay Works on Oak Street in Norwich, prior to development. This work was requested as a planning condition by Norfolk Landscape Archaeology. The site is located in a part of Norwich where important archaeological remains of Late Saxon and medieval date have previously been recorded. The evaluation comprised 4 trenches that each measured 4m by 4m in plan. Trenches 1 and 2 were located close to the site frontage onto Oak Street. In Trench 1 gravel surfaces thought to be of Late Saxon date were recorded while in Trench 2 the presence of post-holes indicated that Late Saxon structures, presumably buildings were present. A beaten earth floor revealed in this trench is also thought to be Late Saxon in date. Cutting these Late Saxon remains in Trenches 1 and 2 were several pits of probable medieval date. In both these trenches, clay surfaces also of possible medieval date were present, though no associated structural features were identified. Overlying these surfaces were tips and dumps of soils interpreted as levelling up deposits. Post-medieval walls were present in both trenches, and a modern concrete beam recorded in Trench 1. In Trenches 3 and 4 natural gravel deposits were overlain by grey alluvial silts. Cutting these silts were medieval pits. The recovery from these pits of horn cores from sheep/goat and cattle is taken to indicate an industrial use, probably for the procurement of horn from the cores or other related activities such as tanning. The few datable artefacts recovered from these pits suggested that these features were in use during the medieval period. Sealing these pits were layers of soils that seem to represent levelling up of previous ground levels. A wall of possible early post-medieval date was present in Trench 4 and a series of floors were associated with this wall. Victorian structures present in these two trenches included a large circular tank in Trench 4 and cellars and other

walls in Trench 3. Due to the levelling and making-up of the site, Late Saxon and medieval remains were present below a minimum 1m of modern overburden. This interim report is provided in advance of the evaluation report. Its aim is to provide information about the archaeological evaluation at the Former L C Jay Oak Street site so that decisions regarding the satisfaction of planning conditions in respect of archaeological remains on the site can be made. This interim report does not include specialist reports of the artefacts or environmental samples recovered by the evaluation. These will be included in the evaluation report along with the further illustration and description of the archaeological remains 2 present on the site. Reference to particular periods, purpose and identification of remains referred to in this interim report are based entirely on field observation and must be regarded as provisional comment. 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-23418_1

Summary 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-23418_1

Summary NAU Archaeology were commissioned to undertake an archaeological evaluation in advance of proposed development of a site at 48 to 50 Bacton Road North Walsham on behalf of P N Developments Ltd. A single trench that measured 3m by 1m in plan was evaluated. No remains of archaeological significance were present within the evaluation trench, with a single small rectangular pit of probable 19th or 20th century date the only feature present. No artefacts were recovered from the evaluation. Deposits comprised a cultivated topsoil overlying a sterile subsoil. 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-23520_1

Summary 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-23520_1

Summary An archaeological evaluation carried out at land adjacent to Rushford Church, Brettenham, recorded the presence of settlement related features, probably dating to some of the earliest phases of the nucleated settlement. Towards the northern extent of the site, a north to south aligned probable Late Saxon field or plot boundary ditch was flanked at its western extent by at least three undated postholes, one of which was cut by a later pit. The ditch and post-holes ran at right angles to an existing track implying, at the latest, a medieval date for this feature. Residual Middle Saxon pottery was also retrieved within this feature. The ditch, pit and post-holes were sealed by a buried subsoil layer that contained animal bone and medieval pottery, some of which dated to later in the medieval period. It is suggested that the pattern of land use at the northern extent of the site changed at some point during the medieval period, from a settlement and/or agricultural plot to an area reserved for refuse deposition. It is possible that the change in land use could be a result of the foundation and subsequent occupation of Rushford College in the 1340s. At the western extent of the site, trial trenching immediately east of the churchyard recovered no evidence for burials. Therefore if any Late Saxon or early medieval burial activity did take place, it did not extend east of the existing churchyard boundary. 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-23520_1

Summary A total of 1.061kg of faunal remains were recovered, this includes the butchered remains of the main domestic food species. Methodology

norfolka1-23520_1

Summary A total of six small finds were recovered on site from five contexts. One from Trench 1 and five from Trench 2. This is a very small assemblage. The material dates from the medieval through to the post-medieval period, although perhaps it should be noted that the fragmentary nature of the lava quernstone make them difficult to date diagnostically of style. Lava quernstones have a long currency and are recovered from the Roman period, Late Saxon Period and medieval periods (King 1986, 95).

Methodology

norfolka1-3043

Summary 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-3043

Summary Two trenches measuring c. 3m by 4m were excavated on a plot of land at 6-12 St Andrew's Street. The trench closest to the street frontage contained a well- preserved 16th-century undercroft-like cellar and no other significant features or finds. The second trench yielded one heavily truncated 11th to 12th-century pit. Quarrying and possible terracing in the 13th to 14th century largely destroyed any earlier remains. A mass of 16th-century and later post-medieval rubbish pits were excavated. It was apparent that concrete foundations for a 'temporary' bank in use in the 1980s had caused damage to the site's archaeological remains. 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-3109

Summary 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-3109

Summary Fourteen evaluation trenches were excavated during October 2003 in a car- park and adjoining garden immediately to the south-east of Dereham town centre. This work, commissioned by Dencora Construction Ltd, was designed to evaluate a c.2 hectare site in advance of redevelopment. There was generally very little evidence for activity on the site before the 20th century, with the exception of post-medieval field boundary ditches and the remains of post- medieval houses on the High Street frontage. The Norwich Street frontage, however, was of slightly more interest and here there was some evidence of activity from the medieval period onwards. The overall conclusions from the evaluation work thus far are that any medieval core to Dereham lay outside of this development area. 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-3109-02

Summary 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-3109-02

Summary Fourteen evaluation trenches were excavated during October 2003 on a carpark and adjoining garden immediately to the southeast of Dereham town centre. This work, commissioned by Dencora Construction Ltd, was designed to evaluate a c. 2 hectare site in advance of redevelopment. There was

generally very little evidence for activity on the site before the 20th century, with the exception of postmedieval field boundary ditches and the remains of postmedieval houses on the High Street frontage. The Norwich Street frontage, however, was of slightly more interest and here there was some evidence of activity from the medieval period onwards. The overall conclusions from the evaluation work thus far is that any medieval core to Dereham lay outside of this development area. 1.0Introduction

norfolka1-3303

Summary 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-3303

Summary An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by trial trenching inside the footprint of a proposed development at Boyland Hall, Morningthorpe, Norfolk. Three trenches were placed in accessible areas between the remains of the demolished hall and its garden boundary wall. Examination of the trenches revealed that a substantial amount of truncation had taken place during the levelling of the hall in c.1947 and the majority of surviving evidence was in the form of post-medieval walls and foundations. However there was limited evidence of an earlier construction, possibly of Elizabethan date. 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-3305

Summary 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-3305

Summary This evaluation was located in an area of archaeological interest at Hopton-on-Sea, in east Norfolk, close to the medieval parish church of St Margaret. There was, therefore, potential for human remains and other archaeological deposits to be disturbed. Trench 1 was devoid of archaeological deposits or finds, while Trench 2 (the more northerly) revealed two postholes and two or more linear features, of unknown but possibly post-medieval date. These results demonstrate that the area of proposed development lies beyond the graveyard of St. Margaret's church. 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-3312

Summary 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-3312

Summary An archaeological evaluation by field survey was carried out on the site of a proposed residential development at Cringleford, Norfolk. The field survey revealed scatters of prehistoric worked flint with Romano-British, medieval and post-medieval pottery, ceramic building material and metal finds also found. 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-3351

Summary 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-3351

Summary An archaeological excavation using a 'strip, map and sample' method in advance of the construction of a new onion store. Twenty-four features were recorded within the footprint of the proposed store, some comprising a fence line of unknown but probable recent date. The site was located in rural farmland where efforts to manage the marshy fen edge conditions had been attempted. 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-3359

Summary 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-3359

Summary An archaeological evaluation carried out at The Former Corona Depot, All Saints Street, King's Lynn recorded the presence of a medieval watercourse which had received a considerable depth of organically rich dumped refuse deposits. A drain which ran from the friary probably drained into this watercourse. By the end of the medieval period the watercourse had become silted up and an episode of dumping was carried in order to consolidate the ground surface. Masonry walls and floors of probable 17th-century date possibly represent tenements to the north of the site and form the earliest evidence of occupation. 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-35547_2

Summary 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-35547_2

Summary NAU Archaeology was invited by Stephen M Daw Ltd to undertake an archaeological evaluation by trial trenching of an area proposed for clay extraction at land north of Setch Road, Middleton, Norfolk. A total of thirty-eight trenches were excavated across the development area. Two trenches contained archaeological evidence. This took the form ditches which were on the same alignment and of similar size, suggesting that these two features may in fact have been part of the same ditch. 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-36090_1

Summary 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-36090_1

Summary During September and October 2005 Norfolk Archaeological Unit undertook an archaeological

evaluation at the site of the former Central Tyres Depot in King's Lynn. Three trial trenches were excavated in advance of a proposed development of residential housing. Man-made channels and midden pits of a medieval date were discovered. The area appears to have remained as marginal land with a tendency to flood until the late medieval period. Evidence of robbed out walls was discovered in all three trenches which may be tentatively dated to structures of a late medieval date. Foundations of the 19th century Everard Mansion were encountered in the centre of the site. The mansion was demolished prior to the development of a garage repair depot in the 1960s. 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-36098_1

Summary 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-36098_1

Summary Norfolk Archaeological Unit undertook an archaeology evaluation at Fairswell Manor, Fincham in November 2005. This work consisted of four trenches that revealed features and artefacts of Iron Age and Roman date, suggesting that settlement activity extended into the area during both periods. Limited evidence of medieval activity was recovered, with the site appearing to have been peripheral to the main focus at that time. Fairswell Manor does not seem to have had a medieval predecessor. The present-day layout of the site appears to have its origins in the 19th century and the remains of a number of outbuildings of this date were also identified. 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-36098_1

Summary This is a small assemblage of mid 2nd century Roman pottery that largely consists of locally manufactured (both hand and wheel made fabrics) utilitarian coarse wares. Some material has been imported from Cambridgeshire (Horningsea reduced ware), while other material has been traded from Gaul (samian). 15 The assemblage is too small to draw many conclusions as to the status of the community who deposited it, but they certainly had access to external markets and the resources to exploit them to some extent. Methodology

norfolka1-3618

Summary An archaeological watching brief observing groundworks on the site of the former Norfolk and Norwich Hospital located no deposits or finds of archaeological interest. 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-3662

Summary 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-3662

Summary An archaeological evaluation by walkover survey and trial trenching was carried out beside the Acle Straight section of the A47 trunk road between Acle and Great Yarmouth. An adjacent suspected saltern (NHER site 21295) which was to be evaluated by trial trenching was found to be absent. Anecdotal evidence obtained from local landowners suggested that the feature was not of archaeological interest and had been removed some years earlier. Several previously unrecorded earthworks were, however, identified. A linear feature situated adjacent to a relict channel was interpreted as being a levee

which probably began to form whilst the area was submerged and part of an estuary. On the area becoming dry land in the Saxon period the levee was exposed. Three sub-rectangular earthworks superimposed on the levee were interpreted as being the remains of structures. Lack of artefactual evidence means they cannot be dated with certainty at this time. 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-3671

Summary 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-3671

Summary An archaeological watching brief was undertaken at St. Andrew's car park, Norwich in order to monitor pile-driving trenches. A total of twenty trenches were observed. A single trench (TP18) revealed a remnant of a wall related to the former Palace of the Dukes of Norfolk, whilst the remainder revealed nothing of archaeological significance. 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-3736

Summary 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-3736

Summary An evaluation excavation was carried out on the Iron Age hillfort at Bloodgate H by the Norfolk Archaeological Unit on behalf of the Norfolk Archaeological Trust. This work was undertaken during autumn 2003, in advance of the proposed public display of the monument. Prior to the excavation air photography and geophysical survey were employed. The air photographs indicated the presence of a large ring-ditch within the hillfort enclosure. While the geophysical survey revealed further details of the hillfort including its probable entrances, the ring-ditch (with possible entrance and internal features) and adjoining ditches. Excavation showed that the hillfort ditch had been recut some time after its initial construction. The bank (slighted in 1827) appeared to survive as a low bank of soil. The central ring-ditch was of a distinctive V-shape, c. 3m deep, with evidence for an internal bank. Iron Age pottery through its fills suggested a date for construction, although its function remains unclear. A chalky spread behind the line of the former bank was also recorded (representing the slighting of the bank in 1827) which sealed earlier soils. A small pit beneath these soils produced Iron Age pottery and flints. Environmental evidence was slight but probably indicated an open environment locally. Optical Stimulated Luminescence (OSL) dating of samples from the site produced ambivalent results. 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-3736

Summary of finds. Finds from the fills of the ditch were very few and came from the upper fills of the recut ditch. F [31] produced two medieval sherds, an iron nail, animal bone and flints; above that [24] produced five sherds of medieval to post-medieval pottery, two iron objects, a copper alloy buckle (late 17th to 18th century), a copper alloy button (19th century), and a copper alloy rivet. The 1827 clearance layers ([21], [23] and [26]) produced an iron nail and a fragment of lead. Deposit [48] produced fragments of a human skull, possibly derived from a much earlier burial below or within the bank. Discussion of Trench 1 The ditch fills record the initial cutting of the ditch [22], followed by a long period of silting and development of soils before the recutting [76] took place, although there was no good dating evidence for the period involved. The fills of the first ditch, very chalky and stony, point to a bank of chalk and stones being raised (as was the case at Warham: 'chalky mush': Gregory 1986A, 24-5; Rickett 1991, 60).

However, the low bank surviving at Bloodgate H consisted of a grey sandy loam, with here and there scattered fragments of chalk in thin lenses, not what one might expect of bank material. The later history of the ditch and its 'soily' fills is fairly clear. Layer [31] contained medieval sherds, whilst [24] contained post-medieval objects, suggesting an increased erosion from agriculture in the post-medieval period. The flints in [31] may represent increased or even deliberate erosion of the bank. The hard chalky loam [23] must represent the clearance of the bank material in 1827; its junction with [24] was distinct and clearly represented an event rather than slow change from one deposit to the next. Samples were taken from basal fills of ditch [22] for potential OSL dating. Environmental samples from basal fills indicated a dry open environment. Trench 2 (Figs 2, 6 and 7) Trench 2 was laid out to obtain a section across the ring-ditch recorded on air photographs and through geophysical survey. The geophysical survey showed the exact location of the ring-ditch, enabling the trench to be positioned to excavate the ditch. Removal of the ploughsoil ([14]) and a thin sandy subsoil ([15]) revealed the upper fills ([16], [25] and [17]) of ditch [18], cutting the natural subsoil and a possibly prehistoric soil ([28]). The ditch contained a sequence of stony and then soily fills sealed by a thick body of sandy clay with chalk fleck ([25]), probably coming in from an internal bank. Full excavation revealed the ring-ditch ([18]) and a little of the interior. The ring-ditch was about 5m in width and some 3m deep below the present surface, with a distinctive 'V'-shape and a steeper inner face. The fills indicated a bank on the inner side. The primary fills were a silty clay with large stones ([40]) and a silty sand ([41]) and two very stony deposits ([42] and [45]). Sandy clays ([43] and [44]) were followed by silty/sandy loams ([27] and [17]) and then the distinctively chalky deposit ([25]), coming in from the internal side. The uppermost f ([16]) was a deep loamy soil, sealed by sandy subsoil ([15]). Summary of finds Sherds of Iron Age pottery were found in small numbers throughout the fills ([40] 1; [42] 2; [44] 6; [27] 7; [17] 1; [25] 4; [16] 1) of ditch [18]. There were six Iron Age sherds and a single post-medieval sherd from the topsoil and subsoil ([14] and [15]). These sherds were all small and abraded and therefore likely to be residual. The snails found in f [40] at the base of the ditch were of both woodland/shade and open country taxa, but with open country taxa dominant.

Discussion of Trench 2 The ditch was the only cut feature recorded in Trench 2, although the geophysical survey revealed an entrance on its east side and several internal features. (Augering within one of these features revealed natural sand at no great depth). The fills suggest an initial natural erosion of an internal bank into the base of the open ditch with slow silting occurring thereafter. Deposit [25] with its chalky fills may represent some deliberate slighting of an internal bank, but if so, this was done late, after a metre of silt had built up. The ring-ditch was not depicted on the map of c.1610 and a medieval date may be proposed for this. The presence of Iron Age sherds through most of the fills may point to an earlier date for this. 8 The distinctive shape of the ditch suggested a defensive rather than funerary function. The Iron Age sherds found in the fills and the lack of any Roman material argues against Roman construction.

Trench 3 (Figs 2, 8, 9 and 10) Trench 3 lay within the circuit of the hillfort, but a little distance inside the line of the former bank (represented by a low rise in the nearby hedge) and on the line of a former low headland, recorded in the 1973 contour survey (Fig. 2). This trench was opened to examine a small sample of the hillfort interior, close to the line of the former bank. The modern ploughsoil [1] rested on a horizontal deposit of sandy gravel-chalk ([2], [4] and [6]), with the chalk element close to the line of the bank and almost certainly derived from its levelling in 1827. Soil [3], a sandy loam, underlay this horizon and represents the buried soil of 1827. Below this lay a thin sandy soil ([5]) at the north end of the trench, with several sherds of Iron Age pottery from its interface with [3], resting on the natural subsoil, here a hard yellow sand. Four cut features were recorded. The earliest were possibly pits [8] and [32]. Pit [8] was steep-sided with several fills ([9], [12] and [13]) that produced Iron Age pottery and flints. Pit [32] was a relatively shallow circular feature. Two small postholes [10] and [29] appeared to cut the soil [5] and were sealed by soil [3]; they remain undated. Summary of finds Pit [8] produced eighteen sherds of Iron Age pottery and twelve worked flints (besides fired clay). The pollen samples suggested the f was a redeposited soil. Pit [29] (f [30]) produced small fragments of coal, as did the lowest soil [5], probably intrusive. More indicative of true date were the Iron Age sherd and eight flints from soil [5], and the twenty flints and twenty-three sherds of Iron Age pottery (and fired clay) from soil [3]. It is interesting that it was soil [3] rather than [5] below, that produced most Iron Age sherds. The 1827 spread produced a piece of clay pipe from context [4].

Discussion of Trench 3 Trench 3 revealed evidence for Iron Age activity within the enclosure (in pit [8]), although little can be said about what it represents. On the question of survival, soil [3] rested on another buried soil [5], which was found at the lower (north) end of

norfolka1-3736

Summary A total of 1.510kg of faunal remains was recovered from a variety of fills, including ditch deposits. Much of the assemblage was recovered from contexts dated to the Iron Age with few remains from contexts dated as medieval or later. Four species of mammal were identified and birdbone was recorded; butchering had been carried out on most of the remains. 13 Methodology

norfolka1-3736

Summary of results (to be read in conjunction with the detailed results of the survey) The gradiometer survey has successfully identified the course of the hillfort ditch and the ring-ditch at its centre. In addition, a number of archaeological features not visible on aerial photographs have been recorded. In particular, two magnetically strong but irregular linear anomalies extend across the hillfort from the inner ring ditch. A number of pit type anomalies have been recorded inside the inner ring ditch that may be associated with burials. Elsewhere, the interior of the hillfort is magnetically quiet. A number of magnetically weak linear anomalies and trends have been recorded and isolated pit responses. However, the interpretation is cautious; modern debris and agricultural disturbance could have produced these anomalies. Survey Results Survey Area Approximately 7ha of detailed gradiometer survey were carried out within the study area. The majority occupies one field with additional survey in the corner of a second field to the north. Proposed survey in a third field was not undertaken due to problems with ground cover. For ease of display the survey results have been divided into seven areas, A to G. However, the results will be described as a whole in the text of the report. Figure 1 shows the location of the survey areas on the basemap at a scale of 1:2000. The survey grid was set out by GSB Prospection and tied in to existing boundaries. Detailed tie-in information has been lodged with the client. Display

norfolka1-3740

Summary 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-3740

Summary An archaeological watching brief was undertaken by Norfolk Archaeological Unit during the excavation of a trial hole on the west-facing gable of St. Andrew's Hall, Norwich. A platform-type deposit of very compact chalk mixed with brick flecks and flint nodules was observed under the medieval footings of St. Andrew's Hall. It should be stressed, however, that this investigation was very limited and that the chalk platform may not be in evidence elsewhere beneath the building. 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-3844

Summary 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-3844

SUMMARY Archaeological evaluation and excavation by the Norfolk Archaeological Unit to the east of the moat at Swannington Hall produced important evidence about activities dating between the prehistoric and modern periods. The earliest objects found were residual flint flakes of possible Neolithic date and

later Romano-British pottery sherds. A possible pit and ditch of medieval date were uncovered, along with a late medieval or post-medieval rectangular post-hole and beam slot built structure. Shallow medieval linear features probably marked garden or kitchen garden plots associated with the medieval manor house; they were cut by pits of post-medieval date. 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-38497_2

Summary 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-38497_2

Summary No significant archaeological features were encountered during this evaluation. A small assemblage of prehistoric flint artefacts was recovered from the topsoil, but being redeposited in a modern context their presence can only suggest that there may have been prehistoric activity in the vicinity of the site. 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-3885

Summary 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-3885

Summary An archaeological watching brief in the courtyard of Gurney Court, Norwich, observed the excavation of several service trenches through the main courtyard entrance and around the courtyard itself. No features of archaeological interest were observed, although several bedding deposits were revealed from which sherds of post-medieval pottery were recovered. A Victorian vaulted brick soakaway was also noted. 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-3894

Summary 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-3894

Summary Ostend House is a two-cell dwelling, of probable late 16th century origin, consisting of one heated room and one larger unheated room on each floor. The details of the heated rooms are very ornate and suggest a high status, though obscure, origin. Despite so much of the fabric being visible it is difficult to arrive at any positive statement about the architectural development of Ostend House. This difficulty is exacerbated by the exceptional amount of rebuilding which took place throughout the active life of the building, between the 17th and 20th centuries. 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-3897

Summary 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-3897

Summary An archaeological evaluation at Cherry Tree Farm, Stanfield, in central Norfolk, revealed several pits from which a small number of medieval and post-medieval artefacts were recovered. 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-3927

Summary 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-3927

Summary An archaeological watching brief was undertaken by Norfolk Archaeological Unit at Leech Pit Wood, Sparham in January and July 2002 and April 2003 ahead of extensions to Lyng Quarry. Although relatively little archaeological evidence was discovered, two flint artefacts were found which suggest prehistoric activity on the site. Also recorded were three ditched field boundaries that divided broadly rectangular fields. It was established that they were in use by the mid 19th century (possibly earlier) and fell out of use by the late 19th century. They were succeeded by a series of modern drains containing ceramic drain pipes. Undated pits and post-holes were also encountered. 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-40930_1

Summary Two evaluation trenches were excavated by NAU Archaeology to the east and west of an existing building in South Walsham, prior to its renovation. The building stands on land north of, and adjacent to, St Mary's Church. The evaluation was required to ascertain whether or not the programme of building work was likely to disturb human remains or other significant archaeological deposits. The fieldwork took place on a single day, 27 February 2008. Two intercutting post-medieval pits and an undated shallow ditch were recorded. No human remains were found. 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-40996_1

Summary 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-40996_1

Summary NAU Archaeology carried out an evaluation by Trial Trenching within the site of the proposed development of five houses with associated access roads and services at land adjacent to Ely House, 1 Redman Close, Ely, Cambridgeshire. Two evaluation trenches were excavated and produced evidence of a linear ditch of post-medieval or modern date, a dog burial and modern make-up deposits. 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-41103_1

Summary Evaluation trenching in advance of proposed quarrying led to the excavation and recording of three ring-ditches, probably the surviving parts of Bronze Age funerary barrows previously identified from cropmarks and by geophysical survey. Some other possible ring-ditches suggested by the geophysics were not definitely proven by excavation, although the possibility remains that they do exist.

Some struck flint and pottery recovered from the site probably resulted from activity associated with the ring-ditches. Two or three features containing pottery or flint characteristic of the earlier Neolithic period were excavated within the area enclosed by one of the ring-ditches. This suggests that activity on the site pre-dated that associated with the funerary monuments. A small but significant assemblage of Romano-British pottery was recovered from the site and clearly represents activity in its vicinity during the period. None of the excavated features, however, were datable to the Roman period. Two Early Saxon sunken-featured buildings were excavated. This is of particular interest since no evidence of this date was previously known from the site. One of the buildings was unusually large in size. A number of finds from the fills of these SFBs and from other deposits dated to the Early Saxon period. They include pottery, a copper-alloy pin, a copper-alloy toilet implement, a lead spindle whorl, an iron knife and a very unusual example of an iron snaffle. Both of the SFBs were represented by geophysical anomalies and it is notable that several similar-looking anomalies occurred in the vicinity of the excavated examples and might represent further buildings. A Late Saxon strap-end was recovered from the fill of a ring-ditch. Other excavated features included ditches, pits and post-holes, many of them undated but probably relating to one or other of the phases of activity mentioned above.

2 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-4813

Summary 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-4813

Summary An evaluation was undertaken on the site of proposed sea defence work at Blakeney Freshes, Cley next the Sea. A total area of c. 10 ha. was sample excavated by fifty-two 50m x 1.80m trenches revealing a small number of archaeological features and included the exploration of 'Blakeney Chapel' (Scheduled Ancient Monument No. 305) by trial trenching. A Neolithic pit containing large quantities of pottery and flint represents occupational evidence from the period c. 4000-3100BC.

1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-4813

Summary by trench Trench 31 Seventy grams of bone was produced from this trench; only fragments identified simply as 'mammal' or 'fish' (not identifiable to species) were recovered. Trench 51 This trench yielded 283g of bone and included remains of cattle, sheep/goat, mammal, fish and rabbit. The cattle and sheep/goat bones were butchered and this trench also produced juvenile sheep/goat remains. Trench 52 A total of 294g of faunal remains were recovered from Trench 52. Butchered juvenile sheep/goat was identified, along with sparse remains of cattle and fish. Trench 53 Trench 53 yielded 215g of bone, which included further remains of adult and juvenile cattle and butchered sheep/goat. Two rabbit bones were also identified, one from context [131] may have been butchered. Two bird bones, 24 possibly domestic fowl, and sparse remains of fish were also produced from this trench. Trench 54 A total of 359g of faunal remains were recovered from Trench 54. Butchered elements of cattle and sheep/goat were identified, along with several pieces of fishbone and bird bones, including a possible Wood Pigeon. A single radius from an adult fox was also found in Trench 54; this bone bore knife cuts that suggest the animal was at least skinned, possibly eaten. Trench 55 One kilogram of bone was produced from Trench 55. Butchered bone from cattle, sheep/goat and pig were recovered and included probable skinning of cattle. The sheep/goat from contexts [73] and [75] included juvenile and neonatal bone that is indicative of local breeding. Bird, fish and numerous rabbit bones were also retrieved from this trench. Trench 56 A total of 2.071kg of faunal remains were recovered from this trench. A range of sheep/goat remains were identified that included neonatal, juvenile and adult, most of which had been butchered. The presence of the neonatal bones suggests on-site or local breeding of this species. Butchered cattle and pig were also recovered. A canid mandible and pelvis were found within context [74]; the mandible bore knife cuts which strongly suggest that the animal had been skinned. Bird bone from Trench 56 was not fully identified during the

assessment, but included probable swan/goose and probable curlew which had been butchered. 6.8.4
Conclusions

norfolka1-4824_1

Summary 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-4824_1

Summary Two trenches were excavated in the northern part of the Read's Flour M site, King Street Norwich. The trenches ran approximately at right angles to the King Street and the River Wensum. Trench 1 was closest to the river and contained at least two major phases of revetment and foreshore reclamation evidenced by timbers, including fragments of reused boats and a range of other well persevered organic material. The earliest phase of revetment was probably 12th-century in date and the later phase possibly 14th-century. Trench 2 was adjacent to the street frontage. Tantalising evidence of prehistoric activity was found along with a complex sequence of medieval timber buildings. In the post-medieval period the western part of the trench was occupied by a large cellared building and the eastern part by a poorly built flint and mortar structure, possibly a warehouse. The cellared building was probably demolished in the very late 19th or early 20th century. 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-4828

Summary 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-4828

Summary An archaeological evaluation on land off Sloley Road, Worstead comprised three trenches within the footprint of proposed dwellings. Two of the trenches exhibited no evidence of archaeological interest while Trench 2 contained a wide linear feature, possibly a boundary ditch, containing sherds of early and late medieval pottery and a lump of metal smithing slag. An ephemeral gully of unknown function was also located within this trench. 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-4848

Summary 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-4848

Summary An archaeological evaluation was carried out by the Norfolk Archaeological Unit at St. Mary's Church, Howe. Archaeological evidence was found throughout the T-shaped trench excavated to the north of the nave. A buried churchyard soil was uncovered which contained Roman tile, medieval and post-medieval finds. Part of this deposit had been cut to enable the construction of a wall or wall foundation during the medieval period, possibly in the 14th century. This would have been part of a structure to the north of the nave, probably a north aisle. Part of an in situ tiled floor (including glazed and decorated tiles) was found within the probable aisle. It was disturbed in the 15th century or later, during the abandonment and demolition of the structure. Two medieval infant skeletons were found buried to the north of the probable aisle. It was not clear whether they were buried whilst the structure was standing. An 18th-century brick and stone vault and associated cut were found truncating the abandonment deposit

associated with the probably aisle. The vault was associated with the Sewell family and was last used during the mid 19th century. 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-4859

Summary 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-4859

Summary Five evaluation trenches were excavated at 103 St Peter's Road, West Lynn, Norfolk in advance of a housing development. Three of these trenches were devoid of any archaeological features or deposits. Archaeological features which probably date to the medieval period were identified in Trench 3. These comprised a partially preserved oven and a gully. It is possible that these features were associated with salt-making. A trench located close to the street frontage contained floor surfaces associated with post-medieval cottages. 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-4864

Summary 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-4864

Summary An archaeological evaluation of land next to Harvey Lane in Dickleburgh revealed two gullies in the south area of the site, one of which contained medieval pottery. To the west of the site, adjacent to Harvey Lane, several probable gravel borrow pits were located. Other trial trenches on the remainder of the site did not exhibit any evidence of archaeological features or finds. 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-4864

Summary A total of seven pieces of bone, totalling 0.374kg, were recovered from four contexts during the evaluation work. The assemblage included butchered bone and a probable pathology. Methodology

norfolka1-4870

Summary 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-4870

Summary An archaeological excavation of footing trenches to the rear of a private dwelling in Aldborough, Norfolk was undertaken. Topsoil and subsoil deposits were found that appeared to have been deliberately laid, to build up the ground to the rear of the house, after the building was erected in c.1850. The only evidence for cultural activity recorded was a pit ([3]) which cut through the top-soil ([1]) and sub-soil ([2]) deposits and contained pottery and glass dating from the 19th century. 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-4872

Summary 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-4872

Summary An archaeological evaluation was undertaken in advance of proposed redevelopment at Rookery Farm Dairy, High Street, Mundesley, Norfolk. Three trenches were placed in the accessible areas between existing farm buildings and courtyard which constituted 5% of the sample area. Examination of the trenches revealed that a substantial amount of soil removal, potentially including any deposits of archaeological interest and possibly the natural, had taken place during the levelling of the area prior to the construction of the present dairy farm buildings. No archaeological features or deposits had survived. 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-4873

Summary 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-4873

Summary An archaeological watching brief at 'Honeypots', Snetterton gravel pits, Shropham, entailed the monitoring of eleven geotechnical trial pits evenly distributed over a 15 hectare area of land where mineral extraction was proposed. No cultural features or finds of archaeological interest were observed in the excavated trenches. 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-4874

Summary 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-4874

Summary Three pile proving test pits were excavated by contractors on behalf of Wilson Bowden Developments in order to determine the condition of existing piles and pile-caps within a former brewery building. An archaeological watching brief was maintained during these operations. 1.0 Introduction and Methodology

norfolka1-4894

Summary 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-4894

Summary An assessment of the potential impact upon surviving archaeological deposits of a proposed residential development on the former Mann Egerton site has been carried out on behalf of Countryside Properties Ltd. The site lies within the core of the Late Saxon town and medieval city of Norwich. The northern part of the site sits within the precinct of the Greyfriars friary, established in 1226 and dissolved

in 1538. Extensive archaeological excavations were carried out on the site between 1992 and 1995. In general the archaeological impact of the proposed scheme is low, provided care is taken during site clearance operations. Preservation in situ, executed through a variety of strategies, can be achieved across most of the site. It will be necessary, however, to excavate a further area measuring c.7.5m by 30m on the south-western margin of the proposed development area. 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-4897

Summary 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-4897

Summary Two evaluation trenches were excavated within the surviving structure of the former priory at Weybourne, presently incorporated within a farmhouse and its associated buildings. This was done to remove rubble from these two locations, date these deposits and record underlying archaeological layers. Trench 1 was located in the 'dark entry' and revealed elements of a possible medieval floor below modern deposits of rubble from the priory buildings. Trench 2 was located in the west cloister range that had been re-used as a cellar in the post-medieval period, it contained a post-medieval floor below modern deposits of rubble from the priory buildings. 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-4905

Summary 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-4905

Summary An archaeological Watching Brief was carried out in association with a residential development to the rear of stores on Loddon Road, Ditchingham. Two trenches were excavated and a third trench containing a water drain was examined. No archaeological features or finds were present. 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-4906

Summary 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-4906

Summary An evaluation excavation in the churchyard of St Mary's church in Newton Flotman, in advance of a proposed extension to the church building, revealed a number of graves. One of the burials lay partly below the foundations for the north wall of the church, below the blocked north door. Two others may pre-date the cut for the foundations, whilst the majority post-date the construction of the church. This sequence of at least one burial below the present church foundation may suggest the presence of an earlier church, either of wood or masonry, although no physical evidence for this structure was found. 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-4946

Summary 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-4946

Summary The excavation of six evaluation trenches on the site of a proposed lake revealed part of a ditch system that had previously been recorded by aerial photographs. The ditches were interpreted as drainage ditches, two of which were shown to have been recut. No evidence of the remains of Marmont Priory, a 13th century Gilbertine cell, known to have existed within the survey area was found. The evidence gleaned from the aerial photographs suggests that this area had been used for pasture or arable since the middle ages. 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-4946

Summary A total of 0.426kg of faunal remains was recovered from one context ([2]). Methodology

norfolka1-4968

Summary 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-4968

Summary Proposals to develop Abbey Farm, which constitutes the Outer Court of St. Mary's Priory in Thetford, may affect deposits of archaeological significance within the two extant late medieval buildings and the courtyard area, both of which lay within the area of suggested building work. 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-4968

Summary Despite thorough search of all the most likely sources, topographical information, especially detailed information, is disappointingly weak. It is possible that something may be concealed within the archives at Arundel Castle but it looks unlikely. The name Halwyk has been the subject of speculation before: could it refer to some kind of building from which manorial business, including courts, might be conducted? It might be stressed here that the BDC depot is in effect a The Cow Yard and d The Pond Yard of the 1720 survey (Fig. 3); b Steeple Yard refers to the Gatehouse. 5.0 Pictorial Evidence

norfolka1-4979

Summary 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-4979

Summary Eleven trenches were excavated over the footprint of a proposed fish lake and fieldwalking and metal-detecting carried out over the extent of the development field. Fieldwork revealed a thin scatter of prehistoric flints over the surface of the field and a scatter of medieval pottery (and three medieval silver coins) at the west end of the field. There was no evidence of Roman activity despite recorded Roman

presence nearby. Medieval habitation at the west end of the field, alongside Snakes Lane is indicated. 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-4984

Summary 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-4984

Summary Excavation of foundation trenches and the floor area to formation level for a kitchen extension at Attleborough Hall revealed a network of modern drains within a soil of modern origin. This soil rested directly on the natural subsoil, recorded at the base of the foundation trenches. There were no archaeological features or finds. 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-5001

Summary 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-5001

Summary Observation of groundworks at 147 Wootton Road, Kings Lynn, identified four small irregular pits within the foundation trenches. No finds were retrieved however, and the pits remain undated. 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-5010

Summary No archaeological finds or features were discovered during an archaeological watching brief of residential development works at Clover Farm, Mundford. 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-5023

Summary 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-5023

Summary Three evaluation trenches were excavated in the area of the former Hostry of Norwich Cathedral Priory. The earliest evidence of activity on the site was in the form of two Late Saxon pits. Evidence relating to the medieval buildings was present in one trench where the outer wall of the Hostry building was revealed, surviving to a height of 0.6m. No contemporary medieval floor surfaces or occupation debris were noted. Both the medieval and Late Saxon occupation had been heavily truncated by post-medieval activity which consisted of refuse pits, walls and a well. 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-5026_1

Summary 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-5026_1

Summary This archaeological impact assessment has been researched and prepared by the Norfolk Archaeological Unit on behalf of Purcell Miller Tritton. The assessment considers a block of land located at 63-65 Bethel Street, Norwich. The site is currently occupied by a building that was purpose-built as a garage in the 1920s or 30s. The building is presently used as a bicycle shop. Recent large scale excavation within the western parts of the medieval walled city of Norwich, and other evidence, demonstrate that the site has potential for survival of prehistoric, Late Saxon to Norman and medieval remains, including late medieval undercrofts or similarly architecturally significant structures. Construction of the garage is likely to have caused some damage to any surviving archaeology. 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-5051_1

Summary 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-5051_1

Summary An archaeological strip and record excavation was carried out between the 2nd and 27th of June 2003 in advance of mineral extraction operations at Longdell Hills, Easton, in central Norfolk. This work constituted Phase 4 of a six phase programme to be carried out over a five year period. A significant number of archaeological features and deposits were recorded dating from the Earlier Neolithic, Bronze Age, Iron Age, Romano-British and medieval periods. 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-5112_1

Summary A watching brief was carried out at Birkett's Building (Strangers' Hall), 4 Charing Cross, Norwich to investigate shallow trenches excavated for services. Contractors reused existing trenches, and removed disused ceramic drainpipes, as a result very little ground was disturbed by the works. 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-5128_1

Summary An archaeological watching brief was undertaken to monitor the stripping of soil for a new road on Marsh Farm, North Wootton. Nothing of archaeological significance was observed or retrieved from the site. 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-5147_1

Summary 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-5147_1

Summary An archaeological watching brief was carried out to observe the topsoil strip over an extensive area of ground to the south of the James Paget Hospital in Gorleston. Apart from a small number of post-medieval or modern field drains and a single undated pit, no features of archaeological interest were observed during the work. A number of post-medieval and modern metal artefacts were recovered using a metal detector. 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-5152_1

Summary 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-5152_1

Summary An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during topsoil stripping prior to Phase 5 of proposed gravel and sand extraction at Shrublands Quarry, Aldeby. Five pits, a hearth, a ditch and a solution hollow were recorded. All of the archaeological features were truncated below the surface of the topsoil. One of the pits produced a sherd of 15th- to 16th-century pottery and another contained a piece of burnt flint. The fills of a solution hollow produced a sherd of ceramic building material and a scraper. 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-5153_1

Summary 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-5153_1

Summary An archaeological watching brief at 54 to 56 Prince of Wales Road, Norwich observed trenches being excavated to replace sewer pipes as well as foundation holes drilled out for securing a new fire escape. The passages of a modern cellar or possibly underground shelter were revealed but no features or finds of archaeological interest were observed. 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-5239

Summary 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-5239

Summary An archaeological watching brief was carried out by Norfolk Archaeological Unit at the Riverside Centre, The Staithe, Bungay in October 2003. A series of post- medieval brick and mortar walls which formed part of a rectangular building were observed. As Faden's map of 1797 does not show any buildings in the vicinity of the site, the building was probably built during the 19th century. A sherd of pottery recovered from a deposit later in date than the building, along with evidence from 19th- and 20th-century maps, suggests that demolition took place during the 20th century. No information was collected to indicate what the building was used for, although its closeness to a drain accessible from the River Waveney suggests that it may have had an use associated with the river. 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-5247_1

Summary 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-5247_1

Summary A watching brief was undertaken during the excavation of eight trenches within the area of the

Coach House and Coachman's House, Thetford Grammar School, Thetford. Three of the trenches revealed structural elements including wall footings and wall cores, while five trenches showed evidence of flooring. Four of the trenches provided evidence for demolition. These structural elements were thought to be associated with the Dominican Friary (SAM 64) known to have existed on the site. One trench, however, produced evidence of a possible structure post-dating the Friary, perhaps demolished to make way for the Coach and Coachman's Houses. 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-5247_1

Summary A total of 0.076kg of faunal remains were recovered. The assemblage, although small, included butchering evidence, including that of Fallow deer. Methodology

norfolka1-5249_1

Summary 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-5249_1

Summary An archaeological evaluation within the footprint of a disused bicycle shed fronting onto Tanner Street, Thetford, was undertaken by the Norfolk Archaeological Unit. This work revealed in excess of 1m of post-medieval building rubble which overlay an undated habitation deposit containing shell and charcoal. A chalk block-lined drain was also observed. Two sherds of pottery (one medieval and one post-medieval) were recovered from one context ([8]). Auger holes located natural sand at a depth of c. 2.10m from the surface. 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-5264_1

Summary 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-5264_1

Summary An archaeological 'strip map and sample' excavation was undertaken to monitor the stripping of topsoil on the site of a proposed farm building. A single sub-circular pit was recorded, of probable prehistoric date, from which a small number of burnt flints were retrieved. 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-5271_1

Summary 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-5271_1

Summary An archaeological evaluation was carried out at Bull Lane prior to the redevelopment of Norwich Bus Station. The site was located in an area of known archaeological interest adjacent to the medieval city walls. Three trenches were located across the presumed alignment of the city wall, however, no foundations were encountered. The trenches revealed the top and south side of a raised bank thought to be associated with the construction of the medieval city walls. A 'way under the walls' was

also recorded, as a wheel rutted road way running parallel to the bank. Also found was an 18th-century cellar which probably related to one of cottages known to have been built against the city wall prior to the demolition of both. The Victorian development of Queens Road was particularly visible and consisted of brick cellars which truncated the top platform of the bank. This archaeological evaluation demonstrated that 18th- and 19th-century construction activity destroyed any remains of the medieval city wall, although a section of the raised bank - on which the wall was constructed - has survived. 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-5273_1

Summary Introduction

norfolka1-5273_1

Summary An archaeological excavation was undertaken by the Norfolk Archaeological Unit within the grounds of 'The Paddocks' retirement home, Swaffham, in west Norfolk. Only one feature of archaeological interest was identified, a pit containing several sherds of medieval pottery. 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-5355_1

Summary 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-5355_1

Summary An archaeological evaluation carried out to the rear of properties fronting onto Tower Street, Kings Lynn recorded the presence of alluvial silts and a number of relict stream channels associated with saltmarsh conditions. Medieval reclamation of the marsh was represented by layers of dumped material. A wall foundation of probable 17th-century date was also recorded. 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-5365

Summary 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-5365

Summary A standing building survey of the Wesleyan Methodist Chapel in the village of Terrington St Clement, west Norfolk, was undertaken by the Norfolk Archaeological Unit in advance of demolition and rebuilding. 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-5381

Summary 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-5381

Summary Proposed building work at The Old Hall, Woodbastwick, east Norfolk, prompted a record of specific features of the existing building before alteration/demolition or exposure during changes to the structure. Little evidence for original 16th or 17th century fabric was found, although one of the walls, when demolished contained architectural fragments, probably derived from a major ecclesiastical building, possibly from St Benets Abbey, not far away. 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-5382

Summary 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-5382

Summary This desk-based assessment was undertaken to study the archaeological potential of a plot of land close to the South Gate, the south entrance to the medieval town of Lynn, but peripheral to the main centres of occupation and activity. The site overlooks the River Nar, part of the medieval defensive circuit, and lies on Southgate Street, the medieval route from the South Gate into the heart of Lynn. Occupation here may have been established in the medieval period, with dwelling houses giving way to commercial premises in the early 1800s. The present premises are probably mostly post-World War 2, connected with the motor trade, although one early building survives in part. The site is now unoccupied, with a concrete surface, service pits and evidence of major services. The archaeological potential concerns the site in medieval times, the site lying close to the south entrance to the town, though at some distance from its centre, but close to the River Nar, which may have provided a reason and focus for activity. The existence of a seabank, or even a defensive bank along the site's south-east boundary is likely. At the west end of the site, Nar Lane, still open, may have been a passage down to the waterfront and some sort of quayside. It is possible that buried peat and other fen deposits beneath the area also have potential for studying prehistoric activity and environmental change in this part of the Norfolk fenland. 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-5382

Summary of Conclusions 1 It is possible that buried peats and other prehistoric fen sediments survive at depth. These may contain information of great interest to 13 study of the evolution of the prehistoric landscape, but no specific information about their extent, character and archaeological potential is available at present. 2 There may be medieval occupation and activity at the street frontage,

norfolka1-5386

Summary 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-5386

Summary A photographic and drawn record was made of the 20th-century 'Aisled Barn', in the village of Trunch, in north-east Norfolk. Although relatively modern, the barn was constructed using elements of earlier (19th century) buildings. These buildings form part of a former farm complex, known as Manor Farm (Site 18631), with probable late 16th-century origins. This work was undertaken in advance of redevelopment. 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-5390

Summary 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-5390

Summary This desk based survey of land at Faize Cottages, East Rudham, suggests that the features thought to indicate a moated site of the medieval period are more likely channels of the braided stream that runs through this low common meadow. The manorial history of East Rudham also points to this conclusion, with ecclesiastical owners rather than secular, making a moated site within the village itself less likely. The medieval families connected with the priory of Coxford had lands and estates elsewhere and are unlikely to have established a manorial centre here. The site lies in a village with an important early history, however, and it is possible that evidence of Middle Saxon and other periods exists on the development site. 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-5399

Summary 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-5399

Summary An archaeological watching brief was carried out adjacent to The Priory Restaurant, Fritton and St. Olaves, Norfolk. A single foundation trench was excavated for a new refrigeration building. No features or deposits of archaeological interest were found. 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-5401

Summary 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-5401

Summary An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during the machine excavation of footing trenches on the site of a building development at The Street, Sporle. No features or finds of archaeological interest were observed. 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-5463

Summary 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-5463

Summary An archaeological evaluation on land to the rear of 95 Lynn Road, Downham Market found a natural water channel running downh across the site with several post- medieval land drains crossing it. One fragment of abraded Romano-British pottery was recovered from a possible shallow pit. 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-5465

Summary 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-5465

Summary An archaeological evaluation was undertaken on the proposed development of a garage extension at Streetgate Cottage, Roudham, Norfolk. The proposed development was situated south of the Scheduled Ancient Monument of Roudham deserted medieval village. The surviving earthworks of the deserted village include five croft sites (farm buildings) and a moated manor house which have some surviving masonry remains. A single evaluation trench was placed through the centre of the proposed garage extension, however, no archaeological features or deposits were observed. 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-5470

Summary 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-5470

Summary An archaeological watching brief was carried out during ground works in advance of the construction of a new garage in the front garden of Tanyard Cottage, New Buckingham. The ground level was lowered by up to 0.6m and a soak-away excavated to a depth of 1.3m. Although several modern features were recorded including a bottle dump, an area of burning and a service pole, no deposits or features of archaeological interest were observed. 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-5471

Summary 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-5471

Summary An archaeological watching brief was carried out following the excavation of a new access track and cart shed at Robin Farm, Itteringham, Norfolk. No features or deposits of archaeological interest were observed, although a small quantity of worked prehistoric flint was recovered from unstratified deposits. 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-5480

Summary 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-5480

Summary A photographic and drawn record was made of Sandpit Farmhouse in advance of demolition. The style of the building suggests it was constructed c. 1700. It conforms to a 'Type J' plan although several anomalies have been identified. 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-5637

Summary 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-5637

Summary An archaeological watching brief was carried out during groundworks including the excavation of forty 1m x 1m pits dug for the placement of trees associated with the mixed priority routes improvement programme along Prince of Wales Road, Norwich. No features or deposits of archaeological interest were observed. 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-5645

Summary 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-5645

Summary A photographic and drawn record was made of Elm Farm in advance of, and during demolition. The building (and associated barn) appears to date from 1806, although some of its features seem anachronistic. 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-5656

Summary 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-5656

Summary A photographic and drawn record was made of barns at Home Farm, Westacre, in advance of development. Home Farm at Westacre may date from the earlier 17th century, but the farm buildings, a loose group of barns to the immediate north (the survivors of a larger complex) are all of later date, with some modern elements, demolished before the present building survey and record took place. 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-5698

Summary 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-5698

Summary This assessment of proposed development at Cinema City points to the likely impact of those proposals upon the known archaeology of the site. This includes probable Late Saxon and early medieval deposits and features and an early route way up to the Norman castle. The main focus of this Desk Top Assessment is upon the early 16th century merchant's hall-house, known as Suckling House, thought possibly to incorporate an earlier set of service rooms, but which suffered truncation in 1900 by the creation of the present street in front of Cinema City. The area likely to be lowered in the present proposals appear to represent the Little Parlour and Buttery on the east side of the Hall, and the open

gardens beyond. What lay here before the building of the townhouse and occupation, known from medieval deeds is not clear, but the existence of an early east-to-west through route way (between St Andrew's and Princes Street) and also a Late Saxon industrial area (Pottergate) indicates the probability of significant archaeological deposits of this period surviving on this site. Property boundaries within the block in which Suckling House stands also hint at earlier features here, including St Christopher's church.

norfolka1-5713

Summary 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-5713

Summary An archaeological evaluation was carried out by the Norfolk Archaeological Unit at Chettisham S101A Pumping Station, during June 2002. The work was commissioned by Anglian Water. Previous archaeological work in the vicinity of the proposed pumping station suggested that prehistoric, Roman, Saxon and medieval artefacts, features and deposits might be present on the site. However, during the evaluation the only two features found were a field drain and a drainage feature, both of which were modern in date. As a result, it seems probable that the development area has not been used in such a way to warrant the cutting of features through the natural clay until relatively recently. It has probably been mostly used, since the Iron Age, for agricultural purposes. 2 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-5718

Summary 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-5718

Summary A basic archaeological investigation was carried out by the Norfolk Archaeological Unit along the line of the Chettisham S101A Sewer, Chettisham between May and July 2002. The work was commissioned by Anglian Water. Previous archaeological work in the vicinity of the sewer suggested that prehistoric, Roman, Saxon and medieval artefacts, features and deposits might be present along its length. However, during the investigation only a limited number of modern features were found. This suggests that the development area has not been used in such a way to warrant the cutting of features through the natural clay until relatively recently. It is probable that the area around the north-east to south-west aligned part of the main sewer has been mostly used, since the Iron Age, for agricultural purposes. The lack of any settlement evidence beneath The Hamlet might suggest that the road is of relatively early date, although the only former road surface observed was a modern one. 2 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-6086

Summary 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-6086

Summary The desk top assessment of this development site indicates potential for understanding the origins of East Dereham both as a town and possibly as an early monastic site. The existence of Saint Withburga and her association with East Dereham is obscure, but the importance of this site may equally

lie in its potential to provide evidence for the Saxon origins of Dereham as an urban place, aside from the tantalising 'monastic' element. A development site close to the church may throw light on Dereham's beginnings even if direct evidence of early saints may be elusive. 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-6110

Summary 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-6110

Summary Eight evaluation trenches were dug within an area of the proposed extension to the existing workings at Lynford Quarry, Mundford. A ditch of unknown date was recorded in two of the trenches and a small number of finds were recovered from its fill. A palaeochannel was recorded within three of the trenches from which a small quantity of finds were recovered. 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-6112

Summary 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-6112

Summary An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during provision of a loading ramp to the rear of Tesco Metro Supermarket at 5 Guildhall Hill, Norwich. Chalk natural was observed in the south-east of the site. A pit of apparent medieval or early post-medieval date cut this chalk natural. To the south west of the area the upstanding walls of a Second World War air raid shelter survived. Construction of this shelter appears to have truncated or removed any further archaeological deposits. The high level of chalk natural indicates that outside the area affected by the air raid shelter, a presumably earlier episode of truncation or landscaping had taken place. 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-6113

Summary 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-6113

Summary An archaeological evaluation was undertaken on land adjacent to Swanton Morley Airfield (Roostinghills Quarry), at Beetley, Norfolk (Norfolk Sites and Monuments Record 37159 HZE). The work was carried out between the 5th and 17th of June 2002 by the Norfolk Archaeological Unit and incorporated a field survey (fieldwalking and metal detecting) and a programme of trial trenching. The work was funded by Barker Brothers Aggregates Limited in advance of aggregate extraction. The site encompasses three fields referred to here as Field 1, 2 and 3 and covers an area of 10ha centred at National Grid Reference TF 9950 1884. Three military buildings associated with the past use of the land as an airfield were also recorded in advance of their demolition. 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-6119

Summary An archaeological watching brief at Sprowston Manor was carried out during soil stripping and landscaping for a golf course extension. Special attention was paid to areas around three evaluation trenches previously excavated during an archaeological evaluation. Although no archaeological features were detected, several sherds of Victorian and modern pottery and some iron slag were recovered during soil stripping. 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-6124

Summary A watching brief was undertaken by the Norfolk Archaeological Unit to monitor the excavation of footings for a new dwelling. Nothing of archaeological significance was observed or retrieved from the site. 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-6138

Summary 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-6138

Summary An archaeological evaluation was undertaken of an area of land adjoining Swanton Morley airfield, Beetley Norfolk. The work was designed to establish the extents of an Early Anglo-Saxon cemetery discovered during an earlier evaluation phase of Trial Trenching and an area of probable Roman settlement revealed during the monitoring of topsoil stripping. Eleven evaluation trenches were strategically placed in order to achieve these objectives. Trenches located in the vicinity of the cemetery uncovered three further cremations and a single inhumation furnished with a rich array of gravegoods. Analysis and illustration of the cremations and gravegoods from the inhumation are to be presented in a future report. An Anglo-Saxon settlement site which is probably contemporary with the cemetery was also discovered. The settlement was represented by Sunken Featured Buildings, pits, and post-holes. Trenches located around the postulated area of Roman settlement further several ditches and a pit. 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-6149

Summary An intensive archaeological watching brief was carried out at Deepdale Farm, Burnham Deepdale prior to the construction of a campsite shower block. No features, deposits or artefacts of archaeological significance were revealed. 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-6163

Summary 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-6163

Summary A programme of archaeological work resulting from development proposals at the former Nestlé foodstuffs factory was requested by Norfolk Landscape Archaeology. A total of nine test pits were excavated against Norwich city wall and produced evidence relating to the construction of the wall

and to the destruction of a number of 18th-century cottages known to have adjoined the wall. A small number of finds dating from the post-medieval period were recovered. 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-6168

Summary Monitoring of conversion work to buildings around Labour-in-Vain Yard recorded a previously recognised timber-framed building (1 Guildhall Hill). No below ground archaeological deposits were revealed. 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-6170

Summary A watching brief was carried out on groundworks in advance of the building of a new property in White Hart Street, East Harling. Three modern pits were observed and a number of ceramic and metal objects were recovered. 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-6173

Summary 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-6173

Summary A watching brief was maintained during the excavation of foundation trenches for a proposed new house. Deposits of laminated silts of natural origin were seen in the lower sides of the trenches, particularly towards the north end of the site. They were overlaid by other deposits of silt and fine sand and by the topsoil. A slightly darker coloured mixed deposit of silt-sand and some clay was seen in two of the recorded sections and it was thought possible that this may represent the lower part of the medieval sea bank which is known to have crossed the site. No other archaeological deposits were observed. 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-6397

Summary An archaeological watching brief was carried out by the Norfolk Archaeological Unit to observe footing trenches being excavated on land under development at the rear of the Market Place in Swaffham. No features or artefacts of archaeological interest were observed in the excavated footings. The depth of the trenches reduced the likelihood that underlying archaeological deposits would be observed during the excavation. 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-6402

Summary 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-6402

Summary A desk based assessment was undertaken on a short stretch of the riverside next to the western of two Boom Towers which refers to the medieval background and construction of the city walls, gates and towers, and to their subsequent history. The Boom Towers, like the rest of the walls, gradually fell

out of serious use, becoming monuments in the landscape, valued for their picturesque character and historical interest. They are depicted on maps and recorded in pictures and photographs. Reference is made to these sources. There is a possibility of early medieval evidence on the riverside, although the later history of the site includes brick-built riverside structures, swept away when the present Carrow Bridge was built in 1920, but recorded in pictures and photographs. Archaeological deposits may have been limited since the inside of the walled circuit was deliberately kept open for access in the middle ages, but access to the wall and river could suggest evidence for waterfront structures may have survived.

1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-6437

Summary 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-6437

Summary Five evaluation trenches excavated at 103 St Peter's Road, West Lynn, Norfolk in advance of a housing development. Three of these trenches were devoid of any archaeological features or deposits. Archaeological features which probably date to the medieval period were identified in Trench 3 comprising a partially preserved oven and a gully. It is possible that these features were associated with salt-making. A trench located close to the street frontage contained floor surfaces associated with post-medieval cottages.

1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-6438

Summary 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-6438

Summary An archaeological watching brief monitoring the excavation of drainage trenches on the south side of the church of St John's Waxham and observing the removal and reinstatement of wooden floors on the north and south nave aisles inside the church was carried out. The archaeological work was undertaken over three separate days. One slightly disturbed burial was observed in the base of the central inspection tank hole south of the church. Inside the church, post-medieval make-up layers were revealed and under the south nave aisle part of a stone plinth, along with holes possibly caused by stone robbing, were recorded.

1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-6447

Summary 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-6447

Summary An archaeological watching brief was undertaken at Hornbeam, Back Lane, Burnham Market, where an existing bungalow was demolished to allow a new dwelling and garage to be constructed. This building work took place in an area of archaeological interest, as demonstrated by recent excavations at Creake Road to the south-east of Back Lane (Percival in prep). The watching brief at Hornbeam, Back Lane, however, found no archaeological features or deposits. Although the presence of residual Romano-British finds in the topsoil indicated that the activity recorded at Creake Road did possibly extend to the

north-west into the area monitored during this watching brief. 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-6450

Summary 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-6450

Summary A series of twenty-one evaluation trenches across the location of a proposed reservoir recorded an absence of archaeological features or finds, a result which is consistent with the map evidence of this area on the edge of Wells Heath and probably peripheral to the main body of the medieval cultivated land of Wells. 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-6465

Summary 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-6465

Summary An evaluation was undertaken within the area of a single house at West Avenue, Ormesby St Margaret. Part of a pit, of uncertain but possibly post-medieval date was the only archaeological feature present. 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-6467

Summary 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-6467

Summary An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during the excavation of two foundation trenches to the rear of 4, Elm H Norwich. The observation of these trenches revealed natural chalk bedrock, overlain by an undated sandy soil. A sloping brick structure of post-medieval date, probably associated with the construction of the present property, and a 19th century cellar wall were also recorded. The modern garden soil which sealed these features was cut by a 20th century drain and a set of steps that incorporated a re-used gravestone. The gravestone may have originated from the 14th-century Dominican friary; Blackfriars Hall is situated close-by to the north-west. 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-6472

Summary 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-6472

Summary An archaeological evaluation at Middleton VC Primary School excavated two holes within the footprint of a proposed building extension. No features or finds of archaeological interest were observed

in either of the two trial excavations. 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-6482

Summary 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-6482

Summary An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during topsoil stripping for the Blofield to Strumpshaw Anglian Water Inlet Main. The Inlet Main commenced from Blackhill's Corner, Blofield and continued through the parishes of Hemblington, Brundall and Strumpshaw. The pipeline passed through several sites of archaeological interest. The watching brief located two pits possibly dating to the prehistoric period and two linear features that contained metal-working tap slag associated with smelting processes. Also recovered were eleven prehistoric worked flints, two sherds of Bronze Age Beaker and sixteen post-medieval metal finds. 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-6535

Summary 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-6535

Summary An archaeological watching brief was undertaken in advance of an Anglian Water pipeline, Abbey Road, Pentney, Norfolk. The watching brief recorded burnt flints, undated ditches and a late post-medieval (perhaps modern) structure with related deposits. 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-6537

Summary of Archaeological and Historic Background Methodology Excavation Archive Material Stratigraphic Assessment The Historic Periods Excavation Results and Statement of Potential (by period) Artefactual Data Small Finds Bulk Finds Ceramic Building Material Fired Clay Clay Tobacco Pipe Metalworking Debris Iron Nails Glass Shell Faunal Remains Iron Age Pottery Post-Roman Pottery Flint Human Skeletal Remains Environmental Evidence Part II: Updated Project Design Aims and Objectives Detailed Objectives Method Statement Stratigraphic Analysis Artefactual Analysis Publication and Archive Resources and Programming Acknowledgements Bibliography Appendix 1: Context Summary Appendix 2: Finds by Context Appendix 3: Small Finds Appendix 4: Ceramic Building Material Appendix 5: Faunal Remains Appendix 6: Iron Age Pottery Appendix 7: Post-Roman pottery Appendix 8: Flint Appendix 9: Human Skeletal Remains Appendix 10: Environmental Evidence Figures

norfolka1-6537

Summary of Archaeological and Historical Background The proposed extension was located very close to the Icknield Way, an ancient feature which crossed the Little Ouse and Thet rivers by a long, discontinuous ford. Today this spot is marked by the several arches of Nuns Bridges. The trackway formed a communication link between Wiltshire and Norfolk as early as the Bronze Age. Neolithic beakers, flints and potsherds dating from c. 1700BC have been found on the site of the hillfort and elsewhere in the town, including the Red Castle area which was to become the focus of early Saxon Thetford. Bronze Age occupation is only represented by isolated finds in the area of the town itself, but

more prominently by the existence of tumuli on Gallows Hill and at Snarehill. The construction of the hillfort in the Iron Age was probably associated with the establishment of Icenian control over the district, it being likely that Thetford lay close to the Icenian centre of power (Crosby 1986). This enclosure, which was subsequently remodelled by the construction of the castle, was substantial and dominated one of three fords across the Little Ouse, close to its confluence with the River Thet and at the river's highest navigable point (Bates 1994). The enclosure appears to be sited to control the bridgehead and dates from the Middle to Late Iron Age (500BC-AD43). Evidence for Roman occupation has been found north-east of the river and at Fison Way, to the north of the present town, a site occupied from the Late Iron Age to the 4th century AD (Gregory 1991). Early and Middle Saxon settlement has been recorded south of the river at sites adjacent to Brandon Road. In the 9th century the town expanded from its south-western nucleus along the south bank of the river in the area of the central fording place. Fortification of the settlement on the south bank (and possibly on the north side opposite) occurred around the early 10th century. By the time of the Norman conquest the town was the sixth most populous in England. A castle was built at Thetford, almost certainly in the period 1067-9, immediately after the Conquest and simultaneously with the first castle at Norwich. It comprised a huge artificial motte and ditch erected within the oval ramparts of the Iron Age hillfort with little regard for previous topography. In 1173 the castle was dismantled, in a slighting of the castle almost certainly associated with the rebellion of Henry and Richard against their father Henry II (Crosby 1986). There was no occupation of the castle site after the 12th century. During the 12th century the focus of occupation appears to have shifted to the north bank of the river, coinciding with a gradual abandonment of the southern settlement. Although a few religious houses survived, most of the southern area reverted to agricultural or pastoral use. A general pattern of urban decline continued through the later medieval and post-medieval periods until redevelopment for housing took place in the mid 20th century as part of the London County Council oversp programme. The church of the Austin friars, St Augustine's, was situated to the east of the present nursing home. The boundaries of the Austin Friary, dating between 1387 and 1558, are not known but it is likely that excavations by NAU in 1985 were situated within the grounds of the church of St. Augustine (Davies et al 1992). 3 The house itself is a mid 19th-century mansion with its own grounds. An earlier house stood on the same site in 1789. By 1807 the grounds were considerably extended over common land and to the east across the former site of the Augustine friary. South of the river the land was managed to provide a vista from the house. In the late 19th century the grounds were altered in another phase of redevelopment. A number of both plain and carved stone fragments lie amongst the gardens. Some are 14th- or 15th-century in style but others date to the 12th or 13th centuries. These stones are probably a general collection from the town rather than from the adjacent friary site (Edwin Rose pers. comm.). Archaeological work was carried out by RPS Clouston in advance of the western extension of the nursing home in December of 1998 (centred on TL 8738 8278). This work revealed a sequence of make-up deposits of post-medieval date sealing some medieval layers and two ditches of 10th- to 11th-century date aligned north-south and east-west (Connell 1999). Methodology

norfolka1-6537

Summary A total of 442 pieces, weighing 6.976kg, of faunal remains was recovered from thirty-two contexts. Bone was derived from a variety of pits, construction fills, garden features and a linear feature of Iron Age date. Over half of the assemblage was retrieved from contexts dated as Iron Age and this material includes antlerworking waste, food debris from domestic animals and bones from a Peregrine Falcon. The presence of unusual faunal remains (combined with human skeletal remains) could suggest a ritual deposit. Methodology

norfolka1-6537

Summary The nature of the flint from the site suggests that it is most likely to be of Neolithic or Early Bronze Age date. The use of similar nodular/tabular flint as a raw material may be significant in this respect (as opposed to use of more randomly chosen lumps of abraded gravel which might be taken as

indicating a later date) although it might simply reflect the ready availability of such material in the area. The presence of a number of thin soft hammer struck flakes and the neatly formed scraper also suggest a Neolithic or Early Bronze Age date is more likely. Statement of potential Analysis of the flint is complete. Considering the likely Iron Age (or later) date for a number of features excavated at the site, most of the flint seems likely to be residual material and originate from other, earlier, activity in the area. It is notable, however, that despite some edge damage, much of the flint is relatively 'fresh' and quite sharp. Of the flints the horseshoe-scraper is most worthy of illustration although easily accessible published parallels exist. Human Skeletal Remains

norfolka1-6540

Summary 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-6540

Summary Building recording was undertaken on a barn at Holly Farm, Reedham prior to its proposed demolition. The barn was originally constructed before 1770 and later extended to the east. A cart porch was added to the north and various sections of wall rebuilt. Most recently an extension was added to the west end. 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-6542

Summary 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-6542

Summary This desk based survey of land at School Road, Drayton, suggests that the majority of the development area lies within a former chalk quarry, clearly seen on the OS maps of the 1880s, or has been extensively landscaped in the recent past. 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-6584

Summary 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-6584

Summary An archaeological 'Strip and Record' excavation and watching brief was undertaken by the Norfolk Archaeological Unit during development of the site at Redcastle Furze Playing Field, Thetford, within a scheduled area (SAM 291). No archaeological features were identified and a very small quantity of unstratified finds were recovered. 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-6586

Summary 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-6586

Summary Excavation occurred within an area of development at Red Lion Street, Aylsham. The work followed evaluation trenching at the site and involved the excavation of an area along the street frontage. Numerous archaeological features including Roman ditches (one bordering present-day Red Lion Street) and medieval gullies, pits and post-holes were recorded, including evidence for at least two phases of a medieval building and associated activity fronting onto the street. A hollow way was discovered which ran at a right-angle to Red Lion Street, this cutting through another medieval building. The hollow way was a predecessor to Blofields Loke which runs eastward along the northern edge of the site. Part of another possible building of medieval date was also excavated. A series of cellars truncated the medieval deposits. These were related to two inns built on the site during the 17th century and which were in turn post-dated by the remains of a 20th-century garage showroom which was demolished in advance of the excavation. 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-6586

Summary This is a small assemblage of abraded Romano-British pottery, the majority of which was found residually in post-Roman features. Small amounts of samian, from Roman Gaul, and single sherds of pottery imported from the regional pottery manufacturing centres of Hadham (Hertsfordshire) and Oxfordshire are present. The majority of the pottery, however, was locally produced, constituting principally of utilitarian jars originating from the large pottery production centre located at nearby Brampton. Although much of the material is not closely datable, the small amounts retrieved from two possible Roman ditches date to between the 2nd and 3rd centuries AD. Later Roman pottery, dating from the 4th century AD and including Hadham and Oxfordshire fabrics, were found in deposits which also contained post-Roman material. Methodology

norfolka1-6586

Summary A total of 0.961kg of faunal remains, consisting of 148 pieces of bone, was recovered from Red Lion Street, Aylsham. The assemblage is generally in quite poor condition and fragmentary, although the main domestic food animals were all identified and wild species were also present in this assemblage. Methodology

norfolka1-8495

Summary 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-8495

Summary Evaluation trenching at the site of a proposed housing development revealed a large boundary ditch and some pits of medieval date. A small number of other pits, post-holes and a small ditch may also have dated to the same period. A very large probable quarry pit and a row of three large post-holes were probably of late post-medieval date. Early 20th-century activity at the site was represented by a number of dumps of rubbish. One modern rubbish pit contained some small fragments of asbestos which were re-buried. 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-8496

Summary 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-8496

Summary An archaeological evaluation was carried out within the footprint of a proposed residential development for eighteen houses at The Rectory, Scole, South Norfolk. Five evaluation trenches were excavated, four of which contained archaeological features and deposits. The archaeological features were sealed by subsoil deposits and probably date from the prehistoric and Romano-British periods. The possibility, however, that some features may be the result of medieval settlement shift cannot be discounted. 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-8499

Summary 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-8499

Summary Building Recording was undertaken on the barn at Primrose Farm, Shelton Green, prior to proposed conversion to a dwelling. The timber-framed barn was originally constructed as a three bay threshing barn probably in the later 17th to early 18th century, incorporating some re-used timbers from a late medieval house. A porch was later added to the south side. The barn sits on a low brick plinth which appears to have been largely rebuilt in the 19th century, with 20th-century repairs especially in the cart porch. A clay lump extension to the west end is probably of 19th-century date as is the later lean-to cowshed on the south-west side. In the 20th century lean-to additions were made to the south-west and north-west corners, and to the east end. Parts of the barn and associated buildings are now in a poor state of repair or collapse. The north-east corner post is missing. The cart porch has no roof and a collapsed east wall. The wall plate over the cart porch is sagging and the s plate and plinth east of the porch is missing and consequently the studs and post have sagged and been displaced northwards at the base. 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-8502_1

Summary 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-8502_1

Summary An archaeological evaluation on ground at Swardeston Farm, Swardeston located a single drainage gully running in a north-west to south-east direction towards ponds adjacent to Swardeston Common. No dating evidence was recovered from this feature. 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-8508

Summary 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-8508

Summary An archaeological watching brief was carried out on a private residence at Campingland, Swaffham during the excavation of footings for a proposed garage, driveway and soakaway pit. A probable 18th- to 19th-century brick boundary wall was recorded at the east entrance to the property but no other archaeological features were observed. 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-8514

Summary An archaeological strip, map and sample excavation was undertaken at Beech Avenue, Taverham during redevelopment into a golf course extension. This work revealed no significant archaeological deposits, finds or features. 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-9492

Summary 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-9492

Summary An archaeological watching brief was undertaken at St. Edmund's church, Caistor St. Edmund, within the walls of the Roman town of Venta Icenorum, to monitor works associated with the installation of a new soakaway. Four incomplete human skeletons, associated with the medieval burial ground of the church, were disturbed during the excavation. A single sherd of residual Roman pottery and another of late medieval date were retrieved from the spoil. 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-9503

Summary 1.0 Introduction

norfolka1-9503

Summary An archaeological watching brief was undertaken at New Mills Yard, Oak Street, Norwich, to monitor the excavation of pile-proving trenches within an area of development. The site was situated to the east of the river Wensum, near to the location of a medieval Watermill. Recent demolition deposits, relatively recent levelling deposits and the remains of late 19th-century to 20th-century buildings were recorded. To the north-east end of the site a flint and mortar wall, with associated floor surfaces, was uncovered. No other remains of archaeological significance were found. 1.0 Introduction

norfolka2-1967

Summary 1.0 Introduction

norfolka2-1967

Summary Excavation of two trenches at Breydon Middle School recorded a gully of recent date, plus two probable prehistoric sherds of pottery and three flints. There were no other archaeological features or

northamp3-15018_1

Summary of the site chronology 11 The Iron Age enclosure (Fig 4) 12 The late Iron Age / early Roman enclosure (Figs 5 and 6) 13 The Roman trackway and enclosure system (late 1st - mid 3rd century AD) (Fig 8) 14 Modifications to the enclosure system (later 3rd century AD) (Fig 16) 20 Abandonment of the enclosure system (4th century AD) (Fig 18) 21 Later land use (Fig 19) 21 6 FINDS 22

northamp3-15018_1

Summary of the site chronology As a result of the excavation, six broad phases of activity have been identified which span the Iron Age through to the post-medieval period. The principal archaeological features and dates for each period are summarised in Table 1 below. A ROMANO-BRITISH SETTLEMENT AT WEST HADDON

northamp3-23433_1

Summary Late Iron Age and early Roman enclosures and a Roman walled enclosure were investigated in an open area excavation. The small, square Iron Age enclosure was surrounded by a deep ditch with a narrow western entrance, conforming to the Wootton H type, but it was probably part of a more extensive settlement. The enclosure contained several deep storage pits, some of which held deposits of selected finds including a quern and antler working debris. The enclosure was in use from the 1st century BC to the mid-1st century AD, when it was encompassed within a more complex system of shallower ditches that formed a new enclosure. Nearby domestic occupation is indicated by the presence of numerous shallow pits. The ditched enclosure was abandoned before the mid-2nd century AD, when a walled enclosure was created to the south. The lengths of heavily robbed stone wall formed the northern side of a rectilinear enclosure that would probably have contained a high-status building, perhaps a villa. A T-shaped oven and a well to the north may have been contemporary ancillary features. The walled enclosure was levelled in the 4th century or later. The apparent main focus of the later Roman settlement within the walled enclosure has been largely lost to 20th century quarrying. 1 INTRODUCTION

northamp3-23476_1

Summary and Discussion The range of pottery types at this site indicate that the medieval activity spanned the 12th to early/mid 15th centuries. The range of vessel types, which demonstrated a paucity of pottery jugs from the 13th centuries onwards, suggest that the building on the site probably was more industrial than domestic in nature, with the most likely interpretation being that the structure was a bake-house or kitchen, certainly in the medieval period, such structures tended to be sited away from the main group of buildings at a settlement due to the risk of fire, and jugs appear to have been rarely used in them. The excavation of a brew- or bake-house at Brackley in Northamptonshire produced very few jug sherds from contexts dating to before the late 13th century (Blinkhorn 1998-9), and jugs were also an extremely rare component of the pottery from the middens associated with the LOWER SHELTON ROAD, MARSTON MORTAINE, BEDFORDSHIRE Northamptonshire Archaeology Report 05/011 Page 24 of 27 bake-houses at the hamlet of West Cotton in Northants (Blinkhorn in print b). The vessel interpreted as a chimney pot adds further support to this; such roof furniture was invariably used for ventilation in buildings with a smoky atmosphere, to provide ventilation and also to prevent thatched roofs from catching fire. 4.4 Other finds by Tora Hylton

northamp3-23478_1

Summary of taxonomic distribution Sample 2 from f (3609) pit [3611] produced small charcoal fragments only. Sample 3 from f (3610) pit [3611] proved to be sterile. Spelt (*Triticum spelta*) was the dominant cereal type and is seen in all samples except sample 1 from f (3608) pit [3611]. Chaff is more common than grain in the majority of samples except for sample 4 from fill (2108) of ditch [2109]. Chaff is entirely absent from sample 1. Emmer (*Triticum dicoccum*) is absent from samples 10 (f (1004) ditch [1006]) and 22 (fill (2925) ditch [2928]). Bread wheat (*Triticum aestivum*) is present in samples 4 from f (2108) ditch [2109], 9 from remnant subsoil layer (904) and 10 from f (1004) ditch [1006]. Northamptonshire Archaeology Report 05/77 Page 18 of 24 THE BROADWAY, YAXLEY Oat (*Avena* sp) was seen in samples 4, ditch [2109] and 9, layer (904) only. Naked barley (*Hordeum vulgare* var *nudum*) was absent from samples 1, pit [3611] and 10, ditch [1006] only. Wild /weed seeds were present in three samples only (1, 9, and 16, layer (1413)). Pulses were seen in samples 16 layer (1413) and 22, ditch [2928]. Discussion

northamp3-29968_1

Summary of features Abbreviations

northamp3-32379_1

8 SUMMARY..... 36 BIBLIOGRAPHY APPENDICES
TABLES Table 1 Summary of worked flint Table 2 Cremation deposits 1-3. Summary of ceramic present
Table 3 Summary of assemblage according to Ceramic Phase Table 4 Summary of glass by context Table
5 Summary of small finds by material type Table 6 Functional range of small finds Table 7 The querns:
geologies, dimensions and comments Table 8 Quantification of kiln furniture Table 9 The fuel ash slag
Table 10 Metrical analysis of bone fragmentation in the cremations Table 11 Weights of different skeletal
elements identified Table 12 Condition of bones (after Serjeantson 1996) Table 13 Frequency of
taphonomic factors Table 14 Species representation (fragment count) Table 15 Summary of ecofacts per
sample Table 16 Summary of phosphate test results PINEHAM NORTH, UPTON, NORTHAMPTON;
ASSESSMENT REPORT

Northamptonshire
Archaeology Report 06/177 iv GRAPHS Graph 1 Cattle fusion data Graph 2 Cattle toothwear data Graph
3 Sheep/goat fusion data Graph 4 Sheep/goat toothwear data FIGURES Figure 1 Site location plan Figure
2 Provisional phase plan 1:750 (Front cover: Glass and ceramic vessels from late 1st/early 2nd century
cremation burials) Northamptonshire Archaeology Report no. 06/177 Page 1 of 40 ARCHAEOLOGICAL
EXCAVATION AT PINEHAM NORTH UPTON, NORTHAMPTON DECEMBER 2006 Settlement 2,
Assessment Report Abstract

northamp3-32379_1

4 SUMMARY OF EXCAVATION RESULTS 4.1 Condition of archaeological remains The preservation,
definition and visibility of the archaeological remains across the site were variable. Medieval furrows,
which were up to 4m wide, had caused significant though localised damage to the archaeological horizon
across the entire site, with the centre of the furrows penetrating the stripped surface to a depth of c 0.3m.
As a consequence, shallow features were entirely or partially removed within the areas of the furrows.
Aside from the furrows, the condition of the archaeological remains across the site could be broadly
divided into three zones. At the top of the slope, along the north- western edge of the site, modern
ploughing had caused significant damage to buried archaeological remains. The absence of subsoil in this
area had resulted in plough PINEHAM NORTH, UPTON, NORTHAMPTON; ASSESSMENT REPORT

Report no. 06/177 Page 5 of 40 damage penetrating archaeological horizons, causing scarring, truncation and mixing of upper fills and extensive damage to shallow features such as gullies and postholes. The natural substrate was also scarred, reducing the definition of feature boundaries. In addition, bull-doing of the ridge and furrow earthworks within the last twenty years had caused extensive disturbance in the northern corner of the site. The central area of the site was better preserved and the archaeological remains were clearly defined against the Middle Lias Silts and Clays. Features had suffered less from truncation, with the majority of the damage in this area having being caused by medieval ploughing. At the base of the slope, along the south-eastern edge of the site, the archaeological features were cut into a thin layer of colluvium. The upper fills of many of the features were very similar to the colluvium, which reduced the definition of feature boundaries. Damage by modern ploughing was minimal, with most of the damage being caused by medieval ploughing and the insertion of land drains in modern times. 4.2 Site chronology

northamp3-32379_1

8 SUMMARY The excavation of Settlement 2 has identified human activity on the site from the Neolithic/early Bronze Age through to modern times. The focus of the archaeological investigation was on the Romano-British settlement that was shown to have been established in the 2nd/1st century BC and to have been occupied until the middle or late 4th century AD, with a possible hiatus in occupation in the 3rd century AD. The settlement took the form of a shifting pattern of enclosures, paddocks and field boundaries, with evidence for a number of roundhouses and a circular stone and timber building. Other features associated with the farmstead included a T-shaped malting oven and a hearth, and the recovery of a number of quern and grinding stones have provided evidence for grain processing on the site. Fragments of kiln bars and plates indicate local pottery production, although no evidence was found for kilns within the excavation area. Three late 1st/early 2nd century cremations, accompanied by a number of luxury items, were found on the western edge of the site. The changing pattern of settlement is a response to the changing needs of the community, possibly an extended family group, who farmed the land here in the late Iron Age and Roman periods. It may also be a reflection of a change in land ownership and in the community's status. Further analysis of the stratigraphic relationships between the features, assisted by further work on the pottery, will refine the phasing of the settlement, clarify the dating of the features and provide a more precise picture of how the settlement developed over the period of occupation. Furthermore, more detailed environmental and finds analysis will assist in characterizing the nature of occupation and identify activities to particular areas. PINEHAM NORTH, UPTON, NORTHAMPTON; ASSESSMENT REPORT

Report no. 06/177 Page 37 of 40 BIBLIOGRAPHY Amorosi, T, 1989 A postcranial guide to domestic neo-natal and juvenile mammals, British Archaeological Reports Int. series, 533 Bass, WM, 1995 Human Osteology, Missouri Archaeology Society: Columbia Brown, A, 1994 A Romano-British shell-tempered pottery and tile manufacturing site at Harrold, Bedfordshire, Bedfordshire Archaeol J, 21, 19-107 Brown, J, 2006 The excavation of an Iron Age and Roman settlement at The Broadway, Yaxley, Huntingdonshire, May 2006. An assessment report and updated project design, Northamptonshire Archaeology Report 06/095 Brickley, M, and McKinley, JI, (eds) 2004 Guidelines to the Standards for Recording Human Remains, IFA Paper 7, British Association for Biological Anthropology and Osteoarchaeology the Institute of Field Archaeologists Brothwell, D, and Higgs, ES, 1969 Science and Archaeology, London, Thames and Hudson

northamp3-32379_1

Summary of features Abbreviations

northamp3-32504_1

4 SUMMARY OF POTENTIAL AND PROPOSALS FOR FURTHER ANALYSIS 4.1 The stratigraphic record Given the limited nature of the work undertaken a comprehensive summary of the site stratigraphy was prepared and is presented as part of this assessment report. The site archive contains little additional stratigraphic data that would repay further analysis. It is therefore suggested that the present assessment report text would provide the basis for any text for publication, and that no further analysis is required.

4.2 The Iron Age Pottery

northamp3-32504_1

4 SUMMARY OF POTENTIAL AND PROPOSALS FOR FURTHER ANALYSIS 4.1 The stratigraphic record Given the limited nature of the work undertaken a comprehensive summary of the site stratigraphy was prepared and is presented as part of this assessment report. The site archive contains little additional stratigraphic data that would repay further analysis. It is therefore suggested that the present assessment report text would provide the basis for any text for publication, and that no further analysis is required.

4.2 The Iron Age Pottery

northamp3-32819_1

Summary A Roman villa partly investigated in 1999 is being preserved under a public open space within a new housing development. An adjacent area was investigated by open area excavation prior to development. A small, sub-rectangular enclosure dating to the mid-first century AD adds to previous evidence for occupation on the site pre-dating the villa. At the north-eastern corner of the villa precinct a series of shallow ditches had fallen out of use before a kiln was constructed in the late second or early third century. The third to fourth century activity comprised a shallow pond and associated pits and ditches. A pit on the margin of the pond contained a small hoard of late Roman coins probably deposited in the 370s AD. In the fourth century extensive dumps of iron smelting debris were deposited in a series of shallow hollows. A small quantity of fifth century pottery and a single Anglo-Saxon inhumation burial, radiocarbon dated to the seventh century, show that there was later activity around the villa site. 1

INTRODUCTION

northpen3-17722_1

Summary 2 1. Introduction

northpen3-17722_1

SUMMARY In August 2006, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd undertook a watching brief in Ponteland, Northumberland, on behalf of Northumbrian Water. The area of the watching brief lay within an area of Ponteland demarcated as of potential medieval and post-medieval archaeological interest. There was a strong possibility that the groundworks associated with the mains refurbishment scheme would intrude on areas of the early Ponteland settlement. A project design was submitted by North Pennines Archaeology Ltd in response to a request by Northumbrian Water for an archaeological watching brief in accordance with a brief prepared by Karen Derham, Assistant County Archaeologist at Northumberland County Council. Following acceptance of the project design, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd was commissioned by the client to undertake the work. No archaeological deposits or structures were uncovered during the watching brief along the areas of Main Street and Thornh Road, but on the south-east corner of Ponteland Bridge a wall was observed beneath the modern ground makeup, identified by Assistant County

northpen3-19563_1

Non-Technical Summary.....	iii 1
INTRODUCTION AND LOCATION (FIGURE 1	

northpen3-19563_1

SUMMARY Between November 2005 and August 2006, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd. undertook archaeological monitoring at Halton East Farm, Halton Shields, Northumbria, at the request of the client, Alston Murphy Associates. This work was undertaken during the development of the site, which included alterations and extensions to existing buildings, and associated works including the provision of services. The farm is located on the course of Hadrian's Wall, and much of the development falls within the Scheduled Ancient Monument of Hadian's Wall and Vallum. Previous archaeological evaluations at the site have successfully located Hadrian's Wall and the Roman Military Way. Groundworks at the site revealed a number of archaeological features, which were recorded as part of the archaeological watching brief. These included two possible sections of Hadrian's Wall, which were located close to the modern ground surface. A number of post-medieval features were recorded, including a substantial yard surface and several boundary walls. The yard contained the foundations of a 20th century barn, which has since been demolished. All of the finds recovered during the project were post-medieval or modern. Given the apparent proximity of Hadrian's Wall to the ground surface, it is recommended that the possible remains of the Wall and the post-medieval yard are preserved in situ, and that any future groundwork in this area should also be subject to archaeological monitoring. Further archaeological excavation would be required in order to establish whether the two observed sections of wall were indeed parts of Hadrian's Wall. North Pennines Archaeology is grateful to the owners and contractors at Halton East Farm for facilitating the project, and to Mike Collins (English Heritage), Karen Derham (Northumberland County Council) and Jenny Green (Tynedale District Council). North Pennines Archaeology Ltd Halton East Farm, Halton Shields, Northumberland September 2006 Archaeological Watching Brief Client Report CP242/06 1 1
INTRODUCTION AND LOCATION (Figure 1

northpen3-25609_1

Summary of Pathological Conditions: DJD right hip, right knee, both feet. Enthesopathies on both calcaneal heels. The Angel of Corbridge, Main Street, Corbridge North Pennines Archaeology Ltd Archaeological Watching Brief and Excavation Client Report for the use of SBD LLP 40 6.3.8 Skeleton #2 (108)

northpen3-26484_1

Non-Technical Summary.....	iv
Acknowledgements	v 1
INTRODUCTION AND LOCATION.....	1

northpen3-27667_1

Non-Technical Summary.....	iii 1
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INTRODUCTION (FIGURE 1

northpen3-27667_1

SUMMARY In June 2007, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd, commissioned by Ian Farmer Associates, undertook a geophysical survey of 6.5ha of land at the site of the proposed A182 Link Road, at Cold Hesledon, near Easington, Co. Durham. The objective of the geophysical survey was to determine the presence/absence, nature and extent of any archaeological anomalies within the proposed development area, prior to development. The area is known to have been exploited in prehistory. The site lies close to a Bronze Age barrow on Battle Law Hill, and a nearby possible Iron Age enclosure. A settlement is believed to have existed at Cold Hesledon from the medieval period onwards, and medieval earthworks associated with the early settlement have previously been identified to the east of the site. Historic map evidence suggests that the proposed development area has been maintained as agricultural land from the medieval period to the present, although a number of post-mediaeval and modern developments have taken place to the north, including Murton Colliery and the South Hetton to Seaham railway line. Geomagnetic survey was undertaken over four areas within the proposed development area. The survey detected a number of features which were associated with the former agricultural use of the site. A number of modern service pipes were also detected, including a major service pipe which ran along the course of the proposed link road. Large amounts of magnetic material, believed to be associated either with the nearby colliery, or the former railway embankment were also detected along the north side of the proposed development area. This material could potentially mask archaeological features in this area. The most significant archaeological features detected were a series of ridge and furrow earthworks, located at the west end of the proposed development area. These were broadly dated to the medieval or post-medieval periods. However, the geophysical survey has indicated that these earthworks represent several distinct phases of cultivation. It is recommended that the survey results be evaluated, by the excavation of a series of trial trenches. These could be targeted to provide further information regarding the date and phasing of the ridge and furrow earthworks, and to determine the presence/absence of archaeological features in the area of magnetic disturbance detected along the north side of the site. North Pennines Archaeology Ltd Proposed A182 Link Road, Cold Hesledon, Easington, Co. Durham June 2007
Geophysical Surveys Client Report CP499/07 1 1 INTRODUCTION (Figure 1

oxfordar1-24170_1

SUMMARY In December 2006, Oxford Archaeology (OA) carried out a field evaluation on behalf of CgMs Consulting at the site of the former Lion Mills, Soham, Cambridgeshire (NGR: TL 590 729). The evaluation revealed medieval ditches and pits close to Clay Street at the northern edge of the site, together with an undated ditch parallel to the road frontage. Three ditches of uncertain function were also found at the south-west of the site. These may be of medieval or post-medieval date. 1 INTRODUCTION

oxfordar1-24170_1

Summary of results 7.2.8 Two main areas of archaeological interest were identified, one was close to the northern boundary of the site and Clay Street, where medieval ditches and pits which probably relate to former street frontages were found, and to the south-west, where three possibly medieval ditches were located, close to the former river channel. Prehistoric

oxfordar1-24170_1

Summary of results: Medieval ditches and pits found close to the street frontage of Clay Street, to the north of the site, together with two undated, possibly earlier ditches. Two parallel ditches which are

probably medieval, but are possibly prehistoric are located within the south-west of the site, together with a further separate undated ditch. Evidence of a former channel and the riverbank was also found close to the south-western edge of the site. Location of archive: The archive is currently held at OA, Janus House, Osney Mead, Oxford, OX2 0ES, and will be deposited with Cambridgeshire County Museums Service in due course, under the following Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Resource number: ECB 2451 Oxford Archaeology Lion Mills, Soham, Cambridgeshire ; SOHLM EV Archaeological Evaluation Report

oxfordar1-33483_1

Summary	2 1
Introduction	

oxfordar1-33483_1

SUMMARY Oxford Archaeology have undertaken a programme of historic building recording and investigation into a viaduct which supports the road immediately in front of Camden Crescent in Bath. The works have been undertaken in advance of a limited programme of structural works and refurbishment. Although Camden Crescent is a magnificent Grade I listed monument which adds to Bath's architectural heritage only two thirds of the original composition was completed. A series of landslides during construction in the late 1780s halted work on the northern third of the crescent and eventually resulted in this section being pulled down due to the lack of a solid foundation. The viaduct, which raises the level of the road above the steep slope of Beacon Hill on which the crescent is built, shows much evidence of the instability of the ground and it has clearly had many phases of patching, propping and substantial reconstruction. Construction on Camden Crescent started in c.1788 but as referred to above major problems were encountered with establishing a firm foundation and it may be that both the building and the viaduct supporting the road immediately in front were not completed for several years. A view dated 1794 shows the completed crescent and although this was presumably a 'proposed' or 'as intended' view rather than 'as built' it is useful as it clearly shows a viaduct (with 11-arches) as part of the original scheme. Both this view, and another from 1845, show the original viaduct with stone voussoirs rather than the brick vaults now in-situ. A plan of 1852-4 shows a road at the front of Camden Crescent but with a different alignment to that which survives today narrowing from c.10 m wide in its northern half to less than 3 m wide at its southern end. The 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1886 suggests that a major reconstruction occurred between these two maps which included a realignment of the southern part of the road. The road layout shown on the 1852-4 map would suggest that the entire southern half of the road was realigned between the 1850s and the 1880s but evidence suggests that the road shown on the 1852-4 map was somewhat schematic. On the map the road is shown with an irregular width quite different to that shown on each of the views and although it probably did narrow towards the southern end it is unlikely to have followed the exact line on the map. The non-intrusive 'archaeological' investigation also suggests this interpretation. The southern end (beyond the arched vaults) has clearly been reconstructed and is of a later date than the adjacent facing wall of the viaduct. The rest of the road probably follows its original layout although most of the vaults have been reconstructed in later 19th or 20th-century brick. These vaults rest on older stone sleeper walls which probably survive from the original viaduct. Several vaults in the northern half retain more substantial original elements including partially surviving stone vaults (behind the later brick portals). The viaduct also shows much evidence of later patching to the arch portals as well as one of the vaults reconstructed in in-situ poured concrete. Camden Crescent Viaduct, Bath Camden Crescent Viaduct, Bath Oxford Archaeology Historic Building Investigation and Recording

oxfordar1-34421_1

SUMMARY Oxford Archaeology (OA) has carried out a programme of building investigation and

recording and an archaeological Watching brief at Baldwin's Farm, Pebworth, Worcestershire. The work was in advance of conversion of some of the buildings to residential units and the demolition and rebuilding of one listed structure that was in an unsafe condition and it has been undertaken as a condition of planning approval for the development. The buildings comprised a range consisting of a c1700 block that appears to have been used as a stable and hayloft, but was listed as a dovecote. This block was of some quality with stone dressings including rusticated ashlar quoins, stone kneelers and a stone coped east gable. The window surrounds and north door surround were also of dressed stone with drip moulds over the lintels. The stable had been built onto the east end of a 17th century timber-framed barn which had been partially rebuilt in brick. The east wall contained timber-framing and wattle and daub infill. Timber framing in the west and north walls contained later brick infill. To the west a second barn perpendicular to the main range also contained elements of timber-framing and had been substantially rebuilt in brick in 1831. Both barns retained sections of blue lias stone plinths. Joining the two was a three bay shelter shed built as inf with a stone rear wall. Many of the timbers in the barn and shed roofs and surviving framing were of reused timber and some of the main timbers were of Elm and the buildings were therefore found to be unsuitable for dendrochronological sampling. The watching brief on the foundation trenches for a new build on the footprint of the 'dovecote' and east bay of the barn found natural clay at 0.2m depth. There were no archaeological deposits apart from the barn foundations and a layer of demolition rubble implying that the area was levelled prior to the building of the farm. 1

INTRODUCTION

oxfordar1-35320_1

Summary From 26th-29th August 2006, Oxford Archaeology (OA) carried out archaeological investigations on behalf of Wildfire TV/Time Team/Channel 4 in the Upper Ward at Windsor Castle. These investigations formed part of series of live television programmes focusing on the archaeology and history of Buckingham Palace, Windsor Castle and Holyrood House in Edinburgh, a project developed in conjunction with Channel 4 as a contribution to Her Majesty the Queen's 80th birthday celebrations. Three trenches were excavated in the Upper Ward. These trenches clarified the previously uninvestigated nature, date and extent of survival of archaeological deposits within the Upper Ward Quadrangle. Evidence was revealed for Edward III's Round Table building and the original location of the Charles II equestrian statue base. In addition mapping rectification carried out during the work indicated the probable previous location (and likely historic destruction/removal) of Henry VIII's fountainhead. All geophysical work was carried out by GSB Prospection Ltd supervised by John Gator. All excavation work was carried out by Oxford Archaeology supervised by Richard Brown. The Project Design was formulated and documented¹ by Richard Brown in consultation with English Heritage, The Royal Household and Wildfire TV. Governmental Designations, licences and consents Windsor Castle is within the non-civil parish of Windsor and Maidenhead in the Historic County of Berkshire. The castle (as defined by the existing curtain walls and the eastern limit of the Upper Ward State Apartments) is a Scheduled Monument (ref. WN 80). The Castle (including the grassed slopes conditions, along with deposition with the Archaeological Data Service (ADS) of an AutoCAD[®] plan drawing of the excavations, online entry of the investigation results at ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis and deposition of the excavation archive with the Curator of Windsor Castle. 1 Oxford Archaeology/Cambrian Archaeology 2006

oxfordar1-35320_1

Summary of the preliminary geophysical survey A Section 42 licence (ref; CB63/E; AA056157) was issued by English Heritage for preliminary geophysical survey. The survey of the proposed investigation area was carried out in order to inform this proposal for 'intrusive' investigation. A graphic interpretation of the results of this is shown on page..... However full methodology for the survey and analysis of the geophysical data is contained in GSB Report 2006/4616 . The geophysical investigations combined gradiometry, resistance and ground penetrating radar surveys across the entire lawned area of the Upper

Ward. This successfully mapped a number of modern buried services and defined the extent of a subway/service corridor. The survey, in particular the GPR, identified a number of anomalies of possible archaeological interest. The most interesting was a curving response in the south-east corner of the lawn (L on the geophysical survey results). A second curving response at the western edge of the lawn (F on the geophysical survey results) is presumably associated with the Round Tower moat and shows potential structural features. There was an unusual response in both the resistance and GPR data in the centre of the lawn (H on the geophysical survey results) which may be a former path or roadway as shown in W H Pynes 1819 'view of the round tower from the east.' This implies some arrangement of path ways within the quadrangle that surround the grassed area on which the Charles II equestrian statue is sited. A presumed water 'tank' (B on the geophysical survey results) was located in the centre of the lawn. Several other anomalies which appeared to indicate archaeological remains (geophysical survey results - G, D, I, J and K) were also recorded. The investigation methodology Three 5 m x 3 m investigation trenches were excavated. These were located by GPS (carried out by Plowman Craven Associates) using OS co-ordinate data supplied by Oxford Archaeology and extracted from the AutoCAD, ® trench location plan. Trench positions were also verified by hand/tape measurement against scaled trench location plans. Machine excavation to the top of the archaeological horizon was carried 15 pers comm. Richard Mole - Royal Household 16 GSB Report 2006/46 along with a survey database form has been submitted to the Archaeometry Branch Archaeological Science, English Heritage in adherence to the terms of the Section 42 Licence

oxfordar1-38476_1

SUMMARY Oxford Archaeology undertook a field evaluation comprising 18 trenches at Cotton Farm, Offord D'Arcy, Cambridgeshire (NGR TL 233 641) on behalf of CgMs Consulting. A small quantity of Roman pottery was recovered from the surface of the ploughsoil to the immediate west of Trenches 7 and 8. This seems most likely to have derived from field manuring. A small assemblage of late Saxon pottery recovered from the same area may indicate contemporary activity within the vicinity although evidence of this was absent from the trenches. Ditches were recorded that correspond in position and orientation with field boundaries recorded on the 1st Edition 6" Ordnance Survey map of 1891, and are likely to have defined boundaries established during the period of Inclosure. 1 INTRODUCTION

oxfordar1-38476_1

Summary of results: Oxford Archaeology undertook a field evaluation comprising 18 trenches at Cotton Farm, Offord D'Arcy, Cambridgeshire (NGR TL 233 641) on behalf of CgMs Consulting. A small quantity of Roman pottery was recovered from the surface of the ploughsoil to the immediate west of Trenches 7 and 8. This seems most likely to have derived from field manuring. A small assemblage of late Saxon pottery recovered from the same area may indicate contemporary activity within the vicinity although evidence of this was absent from the trenches. Ditches were recorded that correspond in position and orientation with field boundaries recorded on the 1st Edition 6" Ordnance Survey map of 1891, and are likely to have defined boundaries established during the period of Inclosure. Location of archive: The archive is currently held at OA, Janus House, Osney Mead, Oxford, OX2 0ES, and will be deposited with Cambridgeshire Museum in due course, under ECB number 2689. Reproduced from the Landranger 1:50,000 scale by permission of the Ordnance Survey on behalf of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office, © Crown Copyright 1988. All rights reserved. Licence No. AL 100005569 Figure 1: Site location

Servergo:/oapubs1_IthruQ*OFFDCWEV*CottonWindFarm,OffordD'Arcy,Cambridgeshire*GS*17.09.07 FF LONDON OXFORD NORWICH BIRMINGHAM ER 522000 264000 520000 266000 268000 262000 524000 526000 N Site location

Servergo:/Oaupubs1_IthruQ*OFFDCWEV*CottonwindFarm,OffordD'Arcy,Cambridgeshire*GS*27.09.07 Figure 3: Proposed turbine location 1, Trenches 1 and 2: plan and section Section 203 207 206 Field drain 204 205 Trench 1 Trench 2 0 10 m 1:200 1:25 0 1 m 49.70m OD NW SE 207 206 Section 203 N

Servergo:/Oaupubs1_IthruQ*OFFDCWEV*CottonwindFarm,OffordD'Arcy,Cambridgeshire*GS*27.09.07 Figure 4: Proposed turbine location 3, Trenches 5 and 6: plans and section Section 502 Trench 5 Trench 6 0 10 m 1:200 509 508 507 Field drains 505 504 506 49.44m OD W E 501 503 505 504 1:25 0 1 m Section 502 N

Servergo:/Oaupubs1_IthruQ*OFFDCWEV*CottonwindFarm,OffordD'Arcy,Cambridgeshire*GS*27.09.07 Figure 5: Proposed turbine location 4, Trenches 7 and 8: plan and sections Trench 8 Trench 7 808 812 706 Treehole 704 705 807806 Treeholes 712 711 707 708 706 Section 804 Section 706 0 10 m 1:200 1:25 0 1 m 708 706 707 709 N S 51.90m OD Section 706 808 810 809812 811 SE NW 51.90m OD Section 804 N

Servergo:/Oaupubs1_IthruQ*OFFDCWEV*CottonwindFarm,OffordD'Arcy,Cambridgeshire*GS*27.09.07 Figure 6: Proposed turbine location 6, Trenches 11 and 12: plan and section Section 1102 Field drain 1104 1105 Field drain Trench 11 Trench 12 0 10 m 1:200 1:25 0 1 m Section 1102 NE SW 51.44m OD 1105 1106 1104 N

Servergo:/Oaupubs1_IthruQ*OFFDCWEV*CottonwindFarm,OffordD'Arcy,Cambridgeshire*GS*27.09.07 Figure 7: Proposed turbine location 7, Trenches 13 and 14: plan and section Section 1404 1404 1405 Trench 13 Trench 14 0 10 m 1:200 1:25 0 1 m 1404 1401 1402 1405 SE NW 51.93m OD Section 1404 N

Servergo:/Oaupubs1_IthruQ*OFFDCWEV*CottonwindFarm,OffordD'Arcy,Cambridgeshire*GS*27.09.07 Figure 8: Proposed turbine location 8, Trenches 15 and 16: plan and section Section 1504 1507 1506 1504 1505 Field drain Trench 15 Trench 16 0 10 m 1:200 1:25 0 1 m Section 1504 E W 53.03m OD 1505 1504 N Section 418 Section line and number Section through feature not illustrated with section drawing Limit of excavation Sondage / Interior limit of excavation F line and number Cut line and number Structure number Unclear boundary Stones

oxfordar1-38623_1

SUMMARY In November and December 2005, Oxford Archaeology (OA) carried out a field evaluation at Olney, Milton Keynes on behalf of CgMs Consulting. The evaluation revealed surviving elements of post-medieval ridge and furrow. 1 INTRODUCTION

oxfordar1-38623_1

Summary of results: 9 trenches were excavated on the line of the proposed link road. Surviving elements of Post-medieval ridge and furrow were identified. Location of archive: The archive is currently held at OA, Janus House, Osney Mead, Oxford, OX2 0ES, and will be deposited with Oxfordshire County Museums Service in due course, under the following accession number: Oxford Archaeology OLLINK'05: Olney Link Road Archaeological Evaluation Report Illustrations Fig. 1 Site location map Fig. 2 Trench location and projected extent of ridge and furrow Fig. 3 Conjectured geological profiles CARDIFF LONDON OXFORD NOR BIRMINGHAM EXETER Site location N
Servergo:/oaupubs1_IthruQ*OLLINKK05*OLLINKEV*OlneyLinkRoad*HRB*19.12.05 N Figure 1: Site Location LP LP 67.5 67.0 60 .5 61.0 61.5 62.0 63.0 63.5 63.5 64.0 64 .0 64.5 64.5 65 .5 65.5 66.0 66.0 65.5 66.0 64 .5 64 .0 62.5 65.0 65.0 65 .0 Ridge and furrow Figure 2: Trench layout and projected extent of ridge and furrow 6 65 65 6 6 6 6 5.5 6 65 1:2000 0 100 m 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 N 488600E 252400N 488800E 252400N Subsoil/buried topsoil Red colluvium/alluvium Made ground Glacial features filled by eroded limestone Erosion of blue clay Possibly post-glacial Topsoil Limestone Subsoil Degraded limestone WESTEAST Archaeological horizon NOT TO SCALE Glacial features filled by eroded limestone Trench 2 Trench 1 Trench 3 Trench 4 Trench 5 Trenches 6 7 Trench 8 Trench 9 Blue clay Brown clay Trenches 6 7 Trench 8 Trench 9 Trench 5 Trench 4 Trench 3 Trench 2 Trench 1 EAST WEST Limestone bedrock Topsoil Blue clay Brown clay Red colluvium/alluvium Buried topsoil Made ground Subsoil

oxfordar1-8901_1

SUMMARY On 22nd February 2005 Oxford Archaeology (OA) carried out an archaeological watching brief at Greaves Farm, St Ives, Cambridgeshire (NGR: TL 303 708). The work was commissioned by the Environmental Agency in advance of clay extraction. The watching brief revealed pre- historic alluvial deposits but no significant archaeology. 1 INTRODUCTION

oxfordar1-8901_1

Summary of results: Agricultural soils overlying alluvial deposits Location of archive: The archive is currently held at OA, Janus House, Osney Mead, Oxford, OX2 0ES, and will be deposited with Cambridge Museum in due course. Oxford Archaeology Greaves Farm, St Ives, Cambridgeshire Archaeological Watching Brief Report LOCATION MAP Meeting at Geaves Farm on 22nd February 2005 at 8.45am Contact: Rob Everett (Stirling Maynard Partners) (Mobile 07711 262 959) Geaves Farm A14 S N E W W 0 1 m 1:20 1 2 3 1 6 7 8 1 9 11 E Section 1 BP 1 Section 3 BP5 Section 2 BP7 5 Oxford Archaeology Archaeological Risk Assessment Test Pits \\Server1\Smallworks\PROJECTS\Cambridgeshire CA\5777 Geotech Investigation, St Ives WB\testpit RA.doc OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGY RISK ASSESSMENT Site name: Greaves Farm, St. Ives, Cambridgeshire

oxfordar1-8901_1

SUMMARY On 22nd February 2005 Oxford Archaeology (OA) carried out an archaeological watching brief at Greaves Farm, St Ives, Cambridgeshire (NGR: TL 303 708). The work was commissioned by the Environmental Agency in advance of clay extraction. The watching brief revealed alluvial deposits overlain by topsoil indicative of marginal agricultural land. No archaeology was encountered. 1.1 Location and scope of work

oxfordar2-14820_1

SUMMARY Lancaster Constabulary propose to redevelop Lancaster Police Station, Thurnham Street, Lancaster (centred on SD 4776 6161), through the replacement of the existing carpark with a multi-storied and basemented structure (planning reference 1/05/00099/FUL). The site, measuring roughly 36m north/south by 33m east/west, lies within an area of archaeological potential and, accordingly, Lancashire County Archaeological Services (LCAS) requested that a watching brief be undertaken during groundworks. Following submission of a project design, Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) were commissioned by Cox Project Management, on behalf of Lancaster Constabulary, to undertake the archaeological works. The watching brief was undertaken between 26th May and 26th September 2005. The groundworks were carried out in a number of phases; initially, two proof trenches were required in advance of piling works along Marton Street and up the western perimeter of the development site. Each proof trench was excavated in short sections and to a depth at which natural ground was located, normally at around 2.5m below the current ground level; any foundations of the previous police station were removed. A sandstone wall, probably Victorian in origin and running parallel to the edge of the site along Marton Street, was exposed in the southern proof trench (Proof Trench 1). Any other potential archaeological remains that might have lain within the areas of these trenches had evidently been truncated by the construction of the former police station buildings in the 1960s, the footings for which were up to 3.6m in depth. The second phase of groundworks comprised the bulk excavation of the development site in a contiguous series of square 'boxes' that were filled with concrete to create the footings for the new structure, and the removal of any 1960s footings in these areas. During this ground reduction, close to the Marton Street frontage, a collection of glass bottles was found on a surviving part of a cobbled cellar floor and a truncated flagstone surface was also observed. Four wells, three of which

had been backfilled, were exposed at various points around the edge of the development site. One contained an iron pipe, suggesting that a pump (presumably truncated by the 1960s police station) had been installed. Three of these wells are likely to have served buildings known, from cartographic sources, to have been built on the site between 1846 and 1890, but the fourth, lying very close to George Street, may have served an earlier structure. Although located adjacent to sites of significant archaeological interest, namely Romano-British cremation burials, such as those on Penny Street and King Street (OA North 2003), no Romano-British features were observed. Lancaster Police Station, Thurnham Street, Lancaster, Lancashire: Archaeological Watching Brief 3 For the use of Cox Project Management and Lancashire Constabulary, © OA North: March 2006

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) would like to thank Lancashire Constabulary and Simon Jones of Cox Project Management for commissioning the project, and to Mr Mike Foy and colleagues of Allenbuild Construction for their assistance and good humour on site. The watching brief was undertaken by Andy Bates, Jeremy Bradley, Jason Clarke and David Tonks. David Tonks wrote the report and the drawings were compiled by Emily Betts, Marie Rowland, Christina Clarke and Mark Tidmarsh. The finds were examined and reported on by Jo Dawson of Greenlane Archaeology. The project was managed by Stephen Rowland, who also edited the report, together with Alan Lupton. Lancaster Police Station, Thurnham Street, Lancaster, Lancashire: Archaeological Watching Brief 4 For the use of Cox Project Management and Lancashire Constabulary, © OA North: March 2006

1. INTRODUCTION

oxfordar2-14876_1

SUMMARY An archaeological watching brief was carried out by Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) on behalf of English Heritage during the installation of interpretation and warning signage at two scheduled monuments in Lancashire; Sawley Abbey (SM 23690; NGR SD 7781 4645) and Whalley Abbey Gatehouse (SM 23691; NGR SD 7290 3618). The groundworks involved the manual excavation of seven post holes at five separate locations at Sawley Abbey (SMCC 23690/1 and 23692/2; locations 1-5) and two post holes (SMCC 23691/1; location 6) at Whalley Abbey Gatehouse under archaeological supervision on June 21st 2005. The maximum depth of the post holes was limited to within the topsoil, and no archaeological deposits were encountered. Three of the post holes (locations 1 and 3) were for the purposes of the replacement of existing signage, and were excavated around infilled post holes, and within previously disturbed topsoil. Nevertheless, finds were retrieved from locations 2 and 4 at Sawley Abbey, albeit unstratified. Location 2 was situated at the western edge of the abbey grounds, to the south of the main entrance, in which fragments of animal bone and post-medieval pottery were found. Location 4 was within the remains of abbey church, to the north of the nave, from which six fragments representing two medieval tiles were recovered. These are likely to relate to the disturbed remains of the church floor. Installation of Signage at Sawley Abbey, and Whalley Abbey Gatehouse, Lancashire: Archaeological Watching Brief 3 For the use of English Heritage, © OA North: March 2006

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) would like to thank Joanne Balmforth of English Heritage for commissioning the project. The watching brief was undertaken by Dave McNicol, and the drawings were compiled by Emma Carter and Emily Mercer. The finds were examined by Jo Dawson. The project was managed by Emily Mercer, who also edited the report together with Alan Lupton. Installation of Signage at Sawley Abbey, and Whalley Abbey Gatehouse, Lancashire: Archaeological Watching Brief 4 For the use of English Heritage, © OA North: March 2006

1. INTRODUCTION

oxfordar2-34249_1

SUMMARY Following a proposal by Mall Associates on behalf of Mr I B Hodson to demolish Canal House (SD 59430 18814) and build a new property (Planning Application No 04/01318/FUL), a programme of archaeological recording was requested by Chorley Borough Council. A verbal brief for the work was issued to Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) by Lancashire County Archaeology Service (LCAS). The date of Canal House is uncertain, however it is thought to be contemporary with the

Leeds and Liverpool canal, completed in 1777, and it appears on the 1847 First Edition OS mapping. The house is set back from the canal on Knowley wharf, which was used for most of the nineteenth century for the loading and unloading of goods. The project was to consist of a level I-type Survey (RCHME 1996), which comprised a photographic record and written description of the outside of the building. The work was carried out on 14th February 2005. Canal House, Botany Bay, Chorley; Archaeological Building Investigation 3 For the use of Mall Associates Â© OA North: March 2005

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS Oxford Archaeology North would like to express its thanks to Mall Associates for commissioning the work on behalf of Mr I B Hodson. The building investigation was carried out by Kathryn Blythe who also prepared the report and produced the drawings. Alison Plummer managed the project, and also undertook the editing of the report, along with Alan Lupton. Canal House, Botany Bay, Chorley; Archaeological Building Investigation 4 For the use of Mall Associates Ã, Â© OA North: March 2005 1. INTRODUCTION

oxfordar2-34250_1

SUMMARY A watching brief was undertaken by Oxford Archaeology North on 13th July 2005 at land in the Riverside Allotments district of Wigan, Lancashire (centred on SD 5880 0650). United Utilities propose to develop the site, which lies within an area of recognised archaeological potential, for sewerage treatment. Following a request for a watching brief by the Assistant Archaeologist at Greater Manchester Archaeology Unit (GMAU), Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) was commissioned to undertake the watching brief during all the topsoil stripping and ground disturbance associated with the proposed development. In the event, through circumstance beyond the control of OA North, most of the ground-works were completed in the absence of an archaeological presence, and those that were conducted under archaeological observation yielded nothing of any archaeological significance. . Riverside Allotments, Wigan, Lancashire: Archaeological Watching Brief 3 For the use of United Utilities Â© OA North: March 2006 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS OA North would like to thank United Utilities for commissioning the project, and to Mr Andy Parker and colleagues of AMCO Donelon for their assistance on site. The watching brief was undertaken by David Tonks, who also wrote the report. The drawings were compiled by Mark Tidmarsh. The project was managed by Alison Plummer who edited the report, along with Alan Lupton. Riverside Allotments, Wigan, Lancashire: Archaeological Watching Brief 4 For the use of United Utilities Ã, Â© OA North: March 2006 1. INTRODUCTION

oxfordar2-35072_1

SUMMARY Following the findings of a desk-based assessment and walkover survey (OA North 2004) along the proposed pipeline route between Lowcocks Service Reservoir (SD 7457 4596) and Laundwood Pumping Station (SD 6536 4563), a programme of archaeological investigation was initiated on behalf of United Utilities Ltd during June, July and September 2004 by Oxford Archaeology North. The programme comprised the evaluation of three sites identified by the desk-based assessment and walkover survey as being under threat from the pipeline route. In addition, a targeted watching brief was maintained during topsoil stripping activities in specific areas thought to have archaeological potential, concentrated along the central area of the pipeline west of Waddington to Bashall Eaves. The evaluation sites varied from possible Bronze Age hut circles (Site 19), and the course of a Roman road which ran from Ribchester to Burrow in Lonsdale (Site 09), to a linear earthwork of unknown date (Site 04). None produced significant dating evidence to allow the specific period of occupation to be determined, however an interesting deviation in the projected course of the Roman road was identified close to the north bank of the River Hodder. The results of the watching brief produced little in terms of archaeological significance, other than the presence of a quarry spoil heap near Site 04, and post- medieval field boundaries in Fields 1 and 3, that may have medieval origins. The possible re-use of material from the Roman road was observed at Site 09. Ribble Link Main, Bowland Fringe and Pendle Hill, Lancashire: Archaeological Evaluation and Watching Brief 4 For the use of United Utilities Ltd Â© OA North: August 2006 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS Oxford Archaeology North would like to thank United Utilities

Ltd for commissioning the project. Thanks are also due to Adrian Todd of Cheetam H Construction for his courteous assistance. The evaluation was undertaken by Sean McPhillips assisted by Philipa Kok and Jason Clarke. The watching brief was undertaken by Kathryn Blythe, Sean McPhillips, Jason Clarke and David McNichol. The report was compiled by Sean McPhillips, who also assessed the finds. The drawings were completed by Mark Tidmarsh. The project was managed by Alison Plummer, who also edited this report. Ribble Link Main, Bowland Fringe and Pendle Hill, Lancashire: Archaeological Evaluation and Watching Brief 5 For the use of United Utilities Ltd, © OA North: August 2006 1.

INTRODUCTION

oxfordar2-35303_1

SUMMARY Following a request by Ms J Nightingale, Oxford Archaeology North undertook an archaeological watching brief during the excavation of wall footings for a conservatory extension to the dwelling at 19 Water Street, Ribchester, Lancashire (SD 6506 3588). The work was undertaken on 3rd May 2005. The site lies within the garden to the rear of the dwelling, and within the area of the Roman vicus - the civilian settlement (designated as Scheduled Monument LSM55), approximately 220m north-east of the Roman fort and 150m to the north of the Roman bathhouse. The site is also located on a main thoroughfare through the village. Therefore, there was high potential for Roman, medieval and post-medieval remains in the vicinity. The foundation trench was excavated to a width of 0.6m and formed the two external sides of the proposed extension. The overall development area was 8.5m by 0.6m and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.75m. The watching brief revealed a stone-built drain, 2, of possible Roman date, immediately beneath 0.15m - 0.30m of garden soil, 1. The stone-built drain 2 was constructed from grey sandstone slabs. These slabs were laid to create a flat base, two vertical edges using two and three courses of slabs, and a further course covering the structure to provide a roof. The drain was curved and was aligned roughly east/west, curving to the south at its western end. The roof of the drain had been truncated by a cast iron pipe. The interior of the drain appeared to be in good condition. The fill of the drain, 3, was identical to topsoil 1, and presumably had filled the drain after the truncation from the cast iron pipe had occurred. Undisturbed parts of the drain to the east and west of the trench appeared to be fairly empty. Roman drains are well-recorded within Ribchester, with a variety of structural designs, including both stone-built and timber-lined (such as drain 736 recorded within the industrial area of the extramural annex of the fort - Buxton and Howard-Davies 2000). The curving alignment of drain 2 may well suggest that it ran parallel with Water Street, and then turned eastwards towards the river. It is unfortunate that later truncation has compromised the environmental evidence, as the function of the drain, either water, domestic or sewage, is not known. 19 Water Street, Ribchester, Lancashire: Archaeological Watching Brief

oxfordar2-35585_1

SUMMARY McNicholas Construction Services have submitted proposals to Lancashire County Council Environment Directorate for the construction of a three-turbine wind farm at Hameldon Hill, New Barn Farm, Burnley, Lancashire (Planning Reference 12/02/0516, NGR SD 8150 3050). Following a desk-based assessment of the site undertaken by the Centre for Wetland Research (CWR 2002), Lancashire County Archaeological Services (LCAS) requested that all groundworks associated with the development should be the subject of an archaeological watching brief. These groundworks comprised construction of an access road and the excavation of footings and pads for the wind turbines themselves, but also for cranes to construct the turbines. Following the submission of costs and a project design, OA North were commissioned by McNicholas Construction Services to undertake the watching brief. The watching brief, undertaken between February and March 2006, revealed no evidence of discrete archaeological features or deposits in any of the proposed turbine locations or beneath the route of the access road. However, a number of earthworks, including banks, mounds and ridge and furrow were present within the field in which the turbines were constructed and, in several instances, were transected by the access road. Following consultation with LCAS and, in agreement with the client, these earthworks were recorded by

a rapid walkover and GPS survey in order to establish their location and state of preservation and so inform future planning decisions on the site. In total, eleven features were identified, including four banks, two areas of ridge and furrow, a possible building platform, an enclosure, a mound and two embanked depressions. The function of the latter three features could not be identified on the basis of the current limited investigation, but it is likely that the banks represented boundaries within a possibly medieval field system characterised by the ridge and furrow. Hameldon H Wind Cluster, New Barn Farm, Burnley, Lancashire: Archaeological Watching Brief 3 For the use of McNicholas Construction Services
© OA North: April 2006 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS OA North would like to express its thanks to McNicholas Construction Services for commissioning the project and to Kevin Roberts, Grant Slade and the ground staff for their assistance on site. The watching brief and the GPS survey was undertaken by Jeremy Bradley and Richard Lee, who also wrote the report. The illustrations were produced by Marie Rowland and Mark Tidmarsh. The project was managed by Stephen Rowland, who also edited the report, together with Alan Lupton. Hameldon H Wind Cluster, New Barn Farm, Burnley, Lancashire: Archaeological Watching Brief 4 For the use of McNicholas Construction Services
© OA North: April 2006 1. INTRODUCTION

oxfordar2-35604_1

SUMMARY Following a proposal by Mrs Pauline Howarth to build an extension and garage at the domestic dwelling of The Limes, Blackburn Road, Ribchester (SD 65861 35410), an archaeological watching brief of the groundworks was requested by the Lancashire County Archaeology Service (LCAS). The town of Ribchester is an area of very high archaeological potential. It is the site of the Roman Fort of Bremetennacum and associated extra-mural settlement, dating from the first century AD. The fort lies on the south-west edge of town and is protected as a Scheduled Monument (SM 14255). The site is positioned to the north-east of the Roman bath house and may lie on the edge of the vicus or civilian settlement area. Blackburn Road, on which The Limes is situated is thought to overlie a Roman road leading east from Ribchester Fort. Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) undertook the watching brief in January 2005. The foundation trenches were excavated to a maximum depth of 1.35m, revealing topsoil between 0.2-0.5m in depth overlying natural sandy subsoil. The watching brief did not reveal any finds or features of archaeological significance. The Limes, Blackburn Road, Ribchester, Lancashire; Archaeological Watching Brief 3 For the use of Mrs P Howarth
© OA North: January 2005 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS Oxford Archaeology North would like to express its thanks to Mrs Pauline Howarth for commissioning the work and to Ivor Moores for his assistance during the groundworks. The watching brief was carried out by Kathryn Blythe, who also wrote the report and produced the drawings. The project was managed by Emily Mercer, who also edited the report along with Alan Lupton. The Limes, Blackburn Road, Ribchester, Lancashire; Archaeological Watching Brief 4 For the use of Mrs P Howarth
© OA North: January 2005 1. INTRODUCTION

oxfordar2-35728_1

SUMMARY Following a proposal by Mrs Pauline Howarth to build an extension and garage at the domestic dwelling of The Limes, Blackburn Road, Ribchester (SD 65861 35410), an archaeological watching brief of the groundworks was requested by the Lancashire County Archaeology Service (LCAS). The town of Ribchester is an area of very high archaeological potential. It is the site of the Roman Fort of Bremetennacum and associated extra-mural settlement, dating from the first century AD. The fort lies on the south-west edge of town and is protected as a Scheduled Monument (SM 14255). The site is positioned to the north-east of the Roman bath house and may lie on the edge of the vicus or civilian settlement area. Blackburn Road, on which The Limes is situated is thought to overlie a Roman road leading east from Ribchester Fort. Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) undertook the watching brief in January 2005. The foundation trenches were excavated to a maximum depth of 1.35m, revealing topsoil between 0.2-0.5m in depth overlying natural sandy subsoil. The watching brief did not reveal any finds or features of archaeological significance. The Limes, Blackburn Road, Ribchester, Lancashire;

Archaeological Watching Brief 3 For the use of Mrs P Howarth Â© OA North: January 2005

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS Oxford Archaeology North would like to express its thanks to Mrs Pauline Howarth for commissioning the work and to Ivor Moores for his assistance during the groundworks. The watching brief was carried out by Kathryn Blythe, who also wrote the report and produced the drawings. The project was managed by Emily Mercer, who also edited the report along with Alan Lupton. The Limes, Blackburn Road, Ribchester, Lancashire; Archaeological Watching Brief 4 For the use of Mrs P Howarth Â© OA North: January 2005 1. INTRODUCTION

oxfordar2-35884_1

SUMMARY A watching brief was undertaken by Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) between late February and early March 2006 at Wigan, Lancashire (SD 357653 404886), on a series of geotechnical test pits. The work was commissioned by the Environment Agency and took place in advance of proposed improvements to the flood defence system along the River Douglas. Of the 37 geotechnical test pits that were opened, only two produced archaeological horizons. These were a cobbled surface and three courses of brick work. The form or function of the brickwork was not established due to the small sample size of the test pit aperture. Wigan Flood Alleviation Scheme, Ground Investigation Works, Greater Manchester: Archaeological Watching Brief For the use of the Environment Agency Â© OA North: April 2006

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS OA North would like to thank Environment Agency for commissioning the project. Thanks are also due to Anthony Richards of Jacobs Babbie for all his assistance during the project and Paul, Paul and Tim from Norwest Holst for the speedy excavation of the test pits. The watching brief was undertaken by Jason Clarke, who also wrote the report. The drawings were compiled by Mark Tidmarsh. The project was managed by Alison Plummer who also edited the report. Wigan Flood Alleviation Scheme, Ground Investigation Works, Greater Manchester: Archaeological Watching Brief For the use of the Environment Agency Â© OA North: April 2006 1. INTRODUCTION

oxfordar2-36187_1

SUMMARY An archaeological building investigation of numbers 3-5 Damside Street, Lancaster (SD 4778 6181), was undertaken by Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) in response to a request by Lancashire County Council Archaeology Service. This was due to a proposal to redevelop the building for residential use by Cable Street Developments. A Level II-type survey was carried out, which consisted of a physical inspection of the fabric combined with written and photographic records, as well as the production of plans of the principal floors and a cross section. The site is situated on the edge of the medieval city of Lancaster, in an area that saw rapid and large-scale expansion during the mid-eighteenth century at which time Lancaster became one of the wealthiest sea-ports in England. It is not known when the site was first occupied but a building is shown in approximately the position of 3-5 Damside Street as early as 1610. This is unlikely to be the present structure however, as in 1778 there is nothing shown in this position at all. The investigation of the structure revealed three main phases of development. The first of these related to its initial construction, when it comprised a simple square block with a roughly symmetrical plan with doors in the sides, and probably the front, and loading doors to the front and back. It may have acted as a small warehouse at this time, possibly divided between two owners, although part may have been used as a shop or for some other function. The second phase saw the addition of an outshot to the rear. This in turn led to a number of windows and doors going out of use and some internal rearrangement. The whole building may have belonged to a single owner at this time, and a large part of the ground floor would have been given over to use as a shop. The third phase consisted entirely of modern, and largely superficial, alterations. Stud walls were added to a number of rooms, dividing them up into smaller spaces, and new stairs were added. An additional attic space may also have been created at this time, and the building was used entirely as a shop. 3-5 Damside Street is an interesting property in the context of the development of this part of Lancaster being, as it is on the edge between the old town to the west and south and the new town of the eighteenth century to the north. It seems likely that it dates to the end of the eighteenth century or beginning of the nineteenth century, although this is not certain and

some aspects of its appearance seem earlier. Certainly there is evidence for early activity in this area, and a collection of artefacts found on site uncovered by recent excavation range in date from the thirteenth to nineteenth centuries. It is recommended that a watching brief or evaluation should be undertaken in advance of redevelopment, depending on the extent of future ground work, but that there is no need for further examination of the building itself. 3-5 Damside Street, Lancaster: Archaeological Building Investigation 3 For the use of Cable Street Developments Â© OA North: October 2003

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) would like to thank Cable Street Developments for commissioning the work, and to the crew on site for their help. Daniel Elsworth carried out the building investigation and wrote the report. Ian Miller examined the finds and Mark Tidmarsh produced the illustrations. Alison Plummer managed the project and edited the report, which was also edited by Ian Miller. 3-5 Damside Street, Lancaster: Archaeological Building Investigation 4 For the use of Cable Street Developments Â© OA North: October 2003

oxfordar2-40231_1

SUMMARY Following proposals by Rural Solutions for the expansion of the Elmbank Caravan Park, Cow Road, Spittal, Northumberland (NGR NU 0055 5101), the Northumberland County Council Conservation Team (NCCCT) issued a brief for a programme of archaeological investigation to be undertaken in advance of the development, in order to further inform the planning process. The planning application covers two fields with a total area of 4.2ha, although only the central 1.7ha will be developed under current proposals. Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) was subsequently commissioned by Rural Solutions to undertake an archaeological appraisal of the development area, which was conducted in January 2008. The appraisal comprised three phases: a review of the available aerial photographs of the site, a site visit, and a geophysical survey. The aerial photographic analysis examined all available images, comprising nine examples from the Northumberland Historic Environment Record (NHER), and one from the Newcastle Museum of Antiquities. Three putative cropmarks of potential archaeological origin were identified on several photographs, and a further two cropmarks appeared just once. None of these features could be defined as extant earthworks by the walkover survey, although one additional feature, a slightly raised earthwork platform, was identified. The clearest of these cropmarks lies within that part of the site which will be developed for static caravans as part of the present proposal. Two lie within an area that has already been developed, whilst the remainder fall to the east on sloping ground which will not be developed as part of the present proposals. Despite severe magnetic disturbance over a large part of the site, the geophysical survey, undertaken by GSB Prospection, successfully identified several anomalies of archaeological potential, including a ring ditch clearly visible on aerial photographs. In addition, there are suggestions of a possible adjacent small rectilinear enclosure and a potential concentration of archaeological features in the western extremity of the survey area, the latter of which presently falls outside of that part of the site which will be developed. However, any interpretation is tempered by the extent of magnetic from services and modern features in the area. The proposed development is likely to have a major effect on these putative archaeological features, and it is recommended that a trial trench evaluation is undertaken of the area to be developed. The evaluation should focus on the identified features, together with a control sample to test the veracity of the geophysical results in areas that are nominally blank or affected by magnetic interference. Any future groundworks affecting those areas of the application site that fall outside of the present development proposals should also be preceded by an archaeological evaluation. Elmbank Caravan Park, Cow Road, Spittal, Northumberland: Archaeological Appraisal 4 For the use of Rural Solutions and Richard Roberts Â© OA North: February 2008

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) would like to thank Ian Butter of Rural Solutions for commissioning the project and his assistance and support during the works. OA North are also grateful to Karen Derham and Nick Best, Assistant County Archaeologists for the Northumberland County Council Conservation Team. OA North would also like to thank Keith Elliott at the Northumberland County Council Historic Environment Record (NCHER) for his advice and assistance, together with Chantelle Smith at the National Monument Record (NMR), Lindsay Allason-Jones at the Museum of Antiquities, Newcastle, and Rose Desmond at the Unit for Landscape Modelling at Cambridge University, for their assistance during the project. Chris Healey

undertook the archaeological appraisal and wrote this report, and Marie Rowland produced the drawings. The geophysical survey was undertaken by GSB Prospection under the direction of John Gater. Stephen Rowland managed the project and also edited the report. Elmbank Caravan Park, Cow Road, Spittal, Northumberland: Archaeological Appraisal 5 For the use of Rural Solutions and Richard Roberts ã, ã© OA North: February 2008 1. INTRODUCTION

oxfordar2-40231_1

Summary of Results* Despite severe magnetic disturbance over a large part of the site, the geophysical survey has successfully identified several anomalies of archaeological potential, including a ring ditch visible on aerial photographs. In addition, there are suggestions of a possible adjacent small rectilinear enclosure and a potential concentration of archaeological features in the western extremity of the survey area. However, any interpretation is tempered by the extent of the magnetic noise. Project Information

preconst3-19826_3

Summary ã, ã. An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during the groundworks for an extension to Eagle County Primary School, Eagle, Lincolnshire. ã, ã. Iron Age and RomanoBritish activity has been recorded throughout the parish, including artefacts found on either side of and within the village. ã, ã. The site is close to the parish church (listed in the Domesday Book), on the northern edge of the medieval settlement. ã, ã. No archaeological features were encountered during the watching brief; traces of possible ridgeandfurrow earthworks in the adjacent field suggest that the site may have lain within farmland during the medieval period. 1 Figure 1: Site location map at scale 1:25 000. The development site is marked in red. (O.S. copyright licence no. AL 515 21 A0001) LCC Acc. No. 2006.96 1.0 Introduction

preconst3-20111_1

Summary ã, ã. An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during the groundworks for alterations at the rear of the Greyhound Inn, Louth, Lincolnshire. ã, ã. The site lies within the core of the medieval town, some 150m to the south west of the parish church, while the inn itself dates to c. 1750. ã, ã. A short length of stone wall was exposed during the watching brief, but could not be dated. ã, ã. The cobbled surface of the previous innyard was also exposed, as were the remains of several relatively recent brick structures. 1 Figure 1: General location map at scale 1:25 000, with an enlarged extract at 1:10 000. The enlarged area is outlined in blue, and the site is shown in red (the dark green line is a feature of the original Ordnance Survey map and denotes the Greenwich Meridian). (O.S. copyright licence no. AL 515 21 A0001) LCCM Acc. No. 2005.145 1.0 Introduction

preconst3-22571_3

Summary ã, ã. An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during the groundworks for an extension at the rear of the Old Vicarage, Grainthorpe, Lincolnshire. ã, ã. The development site lies towards the southern limits of the modern village, to the north west of the parish church. ã, ã. A single pit was recorded, and one pot sherd of late 13th to 15th century manufacture was recovered from this feature. 1 Fig. 1: Location map at scale 1:12 500. The development site is marked in red. O.S. copyright licence no. AL 515 21 A0001 Development site N LCCM Acc No. 2007.5 1.0 Introduction

preconst3-23366_3

Summary An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during the groundworks for a single residential property on land between 14 and 20 Church Lane, Croxton Kerrial, Leicestershire. The development site lies on the north side of the village, to the south east of the Parish Church. No features or material of archaeological significance were observed: a single sherd of 17th /18th century manufacture was recovered from the subsoil. 1 Fig. 1: Location map at scale 1:25 000. The development site is marked in red, and the area shown in fig.2 is outlined in blue. O.S. copyright licence no. AL 515 21 A0001 Development site N Fig. 2 LCMS Acc No: X.A14.2007 1.0 Introduction

southwes1-27611_1

Summary Requirement for Investigation Consent is being sought of the Torridge District Council for the construction of a stable block and implement store (application number 1/1831/05/40/COU) and a sand school and post and rail enclosure at (application number 1/1971/05/40/COU) at The Old Stables, Annery). A condition of the consents for both applications requires that a programme of archaeological recording be carried out (Planning Permission 1/1831/05/40/COU, dated 10/01/2006, condition number 2; Planning Permission 1/1971/05/40/COU, dated 9/12/2005, condition number 2). This Archaeological investigation is being commissioned by the applicant in accordance with Central Government's Planning Policy Guidance note PPG16 - Archaeology and Planning (1990), and in order to discharge the archaeological condition of each consent. The objective of the investigation shall be to ensure 'Preservation by Record' of any archaeological deposits which are to be destroyed by the proposed development. The satisfactory completion of this stage of investigation will discharge the requirements of paragraphs 24 25 of PPG16, and condition 2 of each planning consent. Site Location Description

stephenh1-41841_1

SUMMARY The barn at Springs or Springs Farm (NGR: SD 86644618) is a small stone building, three bays long, attached to the farmhouse and probably built in the 18th century but much altered since and with few features of interest. The work was carried out for the owner Mr Ian Hunt in November 2007, as required by a condition of planning consent for the conversion of the barn to a dwelling, and comprises drawn, photographic and written records. December 2007 ! "# % '() *+*,*-%##* . /) 0%-.,##*1- 2 3 44! Barn at Springs, Esp Lane, Barnoldswick, Lancashire: Archaeological Building Recording BARN AT SPRINGS, ESP LANE, BARNOLDSWICK, LANCASHIRE: ARCHAEOLOGICAL BUILDING RECORDING

stephenh1-41850_1

SUMMARY Archaeological building recording was carried out at Barcroft Hall, Cliviger, near Burnley, Lancashire (NGR: SD 865304), in 2005 and 2006, for Tetlow Developments Ltd during their redevelopment of the house. The hall, listed grade 2*, contains a wing dated to circa 1540 and a hall and south wing of circa 1610, both previously investigated by the RCHME. This work augments the existing survey and provides floor plans, section drawings and photographs, as well as a written account. March 2007 ! "# % '() *+*,*-%##* . /) 0%-.,##*1- 2 3 44! Barcroft Hall, Cliviger, Lancashire: Archaeological Building Recording BARCROFT HALL, CLIVIGER, LANCASHIRE: ARCHAEOLOGICAL BUILDING RECORDING

stephenh1-41940_1

SUMMARY The farm buildings at Barcroft Hall (NGR: SD 86563041) date from the late 19th and early 20th centuries for the most part although the dominant building, the large barn, was probably remodelled in the 1870s from an earlier, smaller building and now contains a large shippon and stable outshot. The other outbuildings are a group of pig sties, a cart shed, and a former wash-house. The recording work was carried out for the developer Tetlow Developments Ltd in November 2007, as required by a condition of planning consent for alterations to Barcroft Hall and the conversion of the barn to dwellings, and comprises drawn, photographic and written records. January 2008 ! "# % ' () * + * , * - % # * . /) 0 % - , # * 1 - 2 3 22! 4 5 3 22! Farm Buildings at Barcroft Hall, Cliviger, Lancashire: Archaeological Building Recording FARM BUILDINGS AT BARCROFT HALL, CLIVIGER, LANCASHIRE: ARCHAEOLOGICAL BUILDING RECORDING

stephenh1-41948_1

SUMMARY The Salvation Army Citadel in Nelson, Lancashire (NGR: SD 85923798) was built in the 1880s as an Inghamite chapel to serve that Methodist sect, and was extended around 1900. It is a plain stone building of one and two storeys, much of which has been modernised internally. The recording work was carried out for the developer Barnfield Investment Properties Ltd in November 2007, as required by a condition of planning consent for the redevelopment of the site, and comprises drawn, photographic and written records. January 2008 ! "# % ' () * + * , * - % # * . /) 0 % - , # * 1 - 2 3 22! 4 5 3 22! Salvation Army Citadel, Russell Street, Nelson, Lancashire: Archaeological Building Recording SALVATION ARMY CITADEL, RUSSELL STREET, NELSON, LANCASHIRE: ARCHAEOLOGICAL BUILDING RECORDING

stephenh1-41971_1

SUMMARY Archaeological building recording was carried out for Mr M Wenner in August 2007 at a field barn near Slaidburn, Lancashire (NGR: SD 68565294), before its conversion to holiday accommodation. The barn is four bays long and probably of late eighteenth or early nineteenth century date, and although it formerly contained a shippon this has been removed. The records made include a ground floor plan, a section drawing and photographs, as well as a written account. October 2007 Revised January 2008 ! "# % ' () * + * , * - % # * . /) 0 % - , # * 1 - 2 3 44! Field Barn by Eller Beck, off Back Lane, Slaidburn, Lancashire: Archaeological Building Recording FIELD BARN BY ELLER BECK, OFF BACK LANE, SLAIDBURN, LANCASHIRE: ARCHAEOLOGICAL BUILDING RECORDING

stephenh1-42280_1

SUMMARY Empire M and Imperial M (NGR: SD 814326) were built between 1905 and 1910 as two adjacent cotton weaving mills next to the Leeds ã, ã Liverpool Canal in Burnley, Lancashire, and were demolished in 2007 during the redevelopment of the site. Historical research was carried out subsequently for Barnfield Construction Ltd, as required by a condition of planning consent. October 2007 ! "# % ' () * + * , * - % # * . /) 0 % - , # * 1 - 2 3 44! Empire M and Imperial Mill, Liverpool Road, Burnley, Lancashire: Historical Record page 1 EMPIRE M AND IMPERIAL MILL, LIVERPOOL ROAD, BURNLEY, LANCASHIRE: HISTORICAL RECORD 1 Introduction

stephenh1-42776_1

SUMMARY Archaeological building recording was carried out for Mr Mrs Stazicker in June 2007 at a

barn at Springside, near Bolton-by-Bowland, Lancashire (NGR: SD 769532), before its conversion to residential and workshop use. The building is stone-built and probably of eighteenth or early nineteenth century date, and comprises a four bay barn with shippon at one end, with a second shippon at the opposite end having been removed. It has also been extended in two phases, to front and rear. The records made include a ground floor plan, a section drawing and photographs, as well as a written account. July 2007 ! "# % '() *+*,*-%#* . /) 0%-,,#*1- 2 3 44! Barn at Springside, Knotts, Bolton-by-Bowland, Lancashire: Archaeological Building Recording BARN AT SPRINGSIDE, KNOTTS, BOLTON-BY-BOWLAND, LANCASHIRE: ARCHAEOLOGICAL BUILDING RECORDING

stratasc1-22056_1

1 SUMMARY OF RESULTS..... 3 2
INTRODUCTION

stratasc1-22056_1

1 SUMMARY OF RESULTS A ground penetrating radar (GPR) survey was carried out at St John the Baptist Church, Ashbrittle, Somerset. Broad crested and discrete reflections towards the eastern end of the nave are possibly related to vaults. Complex reflections are notable from the northern aisle and suggest a different subsurface make-up to other areas within the nave. Other reflections are likely to relate to surface changes and geological variation. A broad crested response located outside of the building on the southern side is possibly associated with a former water pipe. 2 INTRODUCTION

stratasc1-22061_1

1 SUMMARY OF RESULTS..... 4 2
INTRODUCTION

stratasc1-22061_1

1 SUMMARY OF RESULTS A detailed magnetometry survey carried out over 10ha on land near North Killingholme, Lincolnshire has successfully located a number of geophysical anomalies. Although positive anomalies indicating possible cut features were evident in all survey areas, features that are characteristically archaeological are most evident in the north of the survey area. The presence of a possible settlement site is indicated by linear and rectilinear positive anomalies in Area 5 (G5) and a possible ring ditch is also evident in Area 4 (G4). 2 INTRODUCTION

stratasc1-22066_1

1 SUMMARY OF RESULTS..... 3 2
INTRODUCTION

stratasc1-22066_1

1 SUMMARY OF RESULTS Magnetometer scanning followed by a targeted detailed magnetic survey was carried out at Caludon Castle School, Coventry. Magnetometer scanning detected several anomalies of possible archaeological origin. These were then targeted by detailed magnetometry. The detailed magnetometer survey detected numerous anomalies, many relating to modern services. Few

characteristically archaeological anomalies were located although a low magnitude curvilinear anomaly and discrete positive anomalies may represent archaeological features. 2 INTRODUCTION

stratasc1-22127_1

1 SUMMARY OF RESULTS 4 2
INTRODUCTION

stratasc1-22127_1

1 SUMMARY OF RESULTS A magnetic susceptibility survey was carried out over approximately 7ha at Middleton and Oakgrove near Milton Keynes in Buckinghamshire. Although poor surveying conditions caused by scrub growth affected surveying progress, areas of magnetic enhancement were located in Area A to the east of the site. Subsequent detailed magnetic survey within Area A and Area C in the west of the site located geophysical anomalies, however they cannot be defined as characteristically archaeological and they are likely to be responses to modern objects and features within the site. 2 INTRODUCTION

stratasc1-22191_1

1 SUMMARY OF RESULTS..... 3 2
INTRODUCTION

stratasc1-22191_1

1 SUMMARY OF RESULTS A detailed magnetic survey was conducted over 2.5ha of arable land at Soundborough Farm near Sevenhampton in Gloucestershire. The survey located a number of geophysical anomalies within the site but low magnitude response has made abstraction and interpretation difficult. Although geological or pedological features may have been located it is possible that curvilinear and linear responses may relate to cut features such as infilled ditches within the site that may be of archaeological interest. 2 INTRODUCTION

stratasc1-22280_1

1 SUMMARY OF RESULTS A detailed magnetometry (gradiometry), resistivity and ground penetrating radar (GPR) survey were carried out at the cloisters of Magdalen College, Oxford. The resistivity and GPR survey produced interesting anomalies of possible archaeological origin. The magnetometer survey was of limited use due to the presence of metallic objects within and around the survey areas. A possible buried structure of archaeological origin may have been identified within the centre of the cloisters, and can be best seen within the GPR timeslice data with supporting evidence from the resistivity data in the form of possible evidence of archaeological debris and cut features. A number of services have been identified within all data sets. 2 INTRODUCTION

stratasc1-27727_1

1 SUMMARY OF RESULTS..... 5 2
INTRODUCTION

stratasc1-27727_1

1 SUMMARY OF RESULTS Field H has identified the extents of an enclosure first revealed in a survey carried out by Stratascan in 2002 (J1721). A number of smaller areas of archaeological interest have been identified across a further six fields. Evidence for ridge and furrow has been identified across the entire survey area. 2 INTRODUCTION

stratasc1-27754_1

1 SUMMARY OF RESULTS..... 3 2
INTRODUCTION

stratasc1-27754_1

1 SUMMARY OF RESULTS The magnetometry survey identified a number of anomalies of possible archaeological origin. A large positive linear anomaly has been identified in the north east of the site. This anomaly may represent a cut feature of archaeological origin and may be associated with a Roman road thought to exist in the area. A further positive linear anomaly has been identified in the centre of the survey area which may represent a cut feature of archaeological origin. A number of faint positive and negative linear anomalies have also been identified. These anomalies may be caused by archaeological, modern or agricultural activity. The resistivity survey also identified a number of anomalies that could have archaeological origins. A number of bands of varying resistivity oriented in a generally north west \tilde{A} , \hat{A} south east direction can be seen, which may relate to structural remains. A linear anomaly crosses the south eastern part of the survey area that may be related to a service trench. Many potential archaeological features may be obscured due to the large areas of magnetic disturbance caused by modern features and obstructions. 2 INTRODUCTION

stratasc1-27779_1

1 SUMMARY OF RESULTS.....3 2
INTRODUCTION

stratasc1-27779_1

1 SUMMARY OF RESULTS Three subsequent areas were targeted from the magnetic susceptibility results to be surveyed using detailed gradiometry. The results have shown a number of faint linear anomalies that can be mainly attributed to agricultural activity. Little to no anomalies can be confidently associated with archaeological activity. 2 INTRODUCTION

stratasc1-27801_2

1 SUMMARY OF RESULTS..... 3 2
INTRODUCTION

stratasc1-27801_2

1 SUMMARY OF RESULTS A GPR survey was carried out on the external walls of the Tower of the

Church of St Michael in Cropthorne, Worcestershire. A large number of small voids have been identified across all faces of the tower most of which are likely to have been incorporated into the fabric at the time of construction. Further erosion of these construction voids can be identified across all external walls of the tower. Three possible voids have been identified within the radar data, two within the south wall and one within the west. A general reduction in the number of anomalies have been identified towards the bottom sections of the west and north walls, suggesting an absence of voids within these areas. 2 INTRODUCTION

stratasc1-28001_1

1 SUMMARY OF RESULTS..... 3 2
INTRODUCTION

stratasc1-28001_1

1 SUMMARY OF RESULTS A resistance survey was carried out across two areas adjacent to Cockshoot Farm Wichenford, Worcestershire. Area 1, to the west of the farm, revealed a complex series of linear anomalies of uncertain origin. No clear relationship between these anomalies and an enclosure, visible as soil marks on aerial photography, could be established. Survey across Area 2, to the north of the farm, revealed ridge and furrow but no other archaeologically significant features. 2 INTRODUCTION

stratasc1-29843_3

1 SUMMARY OF RESULTS..... 3 2
INTRODUCTION

stratasc1-29843_3

1 SUMMARY OF RESULTS A detailed magnetic survey and resistance survey were carried out at Highfield Farm, Littleport. The results show an area in the north which may relate to cemetery features possibly bounded by a linear feature to the west. Several anomalies which may relate to cut features are also present across the site. 2 INTRODUCTION

stratasc1-29844_1

1 SUMMARY OF RESULTS.....5 2
INTRODUCTION

stratasc1-29844_1

1 SUMMARY OF RESULTS A magnetic susceptibility survey was carried out over 4.75 ha of a linear corridor. Four areas were identified as having enhanced magnetic susceptibility levels and were targeted with detailed magnetic survey. Area 3 revealed an anomaly which may have an archaeological origin. All other areas show no evidence of any archaeological remains. 2 INTRODUCTION

stratasc1-29876_1

1 SUMMARY OF RESULTS.....	3 2
INTRODUCTION	

stratasc1-29876_1

1 SUMMARY OF RESULTS A reconnaissance magnetic susceptibility survey was carried out over 4ha of land at Wigmore Farm, Godmanchester. This was followed by 1ha of targeted detailed magnetic survey. Several anomalies were identified which have uncertain origins. To clarify their cause further investigation is required, possibly through excavation. Responses probably caused by ridge and furrow ploughing have also been observed. 2 INTRODUCTION

stratasc1-29889_1

1 SUMMARY OF RESULTS.....	2 2
INTRODUCTION	

stratasc1-29889_1

1 SUMMARY OF RESULTS A trial survey of 20ha of magnetic susceptibility followed by 10ha of detailed magnetic survey was carried out over three areas. Following this a further 156ha of magnetic susceptibility was carried out with 32.5ha of detailed magnetic survey. Anomalies likely to be related to former settlements have been identified in Area 3, Area 9 10, and Area 11. Circular features have been observed in Area 2 and Area 21 which are also likely to have an archaeological origin. Area 2 also shows a rectangular feature probably of archaeological origin. Throughout the rest of the site there is evidence of extensive ridge and furrow ploughing activity. 2 INTRODUCTION

stratasc1-30526_1

1 SUMMARY OF RESULTS.....	3 2
INTRODUCTION	

stratasc1-30526_1

1 SUMMARY OF RESULTS The geophysical survey undertaken over 3ha of land west of Orchard House, Houghton near St. Ives, Cambridgeshire has located a number of anomalies of possible archaeological origin. Cut features are evident in the form of positive linear and area anomalies. Areas of magnetic disturbance can be noted around the perimeter of the site. 2 INTRODUCTION

stratasc1-30692_1

1 SUMMARY OF RESULTS.....	3 2
INTRODUCTION	

stratasc1-30692_1

1 SUMMARY OF RESULTS A 40% coverage non-ferrous metal detecting survey was carried out at the proposed development site of Tewitfield Marina. Initial examination of the results reveals the majority of the finds are of modern origin. This could suggest that the possible presence of metallic archaeological remains are beyond the depth of penetration of the metal detector. The construction of the Lancaster Canal and Turnpike road, along with local industrial activity may have covered or removed archaeological deposits. A detailed gradiometer survey may reveal possible archaeological features up to a depth of 1m. 2 INTRODUCTION

suffolkc1-10072

Summary Monitoring of the excavation of a trench for a new electric trench within the Roman and Saxon settlement area at RAF Lakenheath recovered Roman and Saxon finds and identified features and soil layers. SMR information Planning application no. None Date of fieldwork: June 2005 Grid Reference: TL 7323 8093 Funding body: MOD Defence Estates (USF) Oasis reference. Suffolkc1-10072 . 1 1.

Introduction

suffolkc1-10191_1

Summary: Archaeological monitoring of the groundwork associated with the construction of a retail development on the site of a former waterworks adjacent Union Street, Stowmarket (NGR TM 0490 5877), was undertaken during February 2005. The monitoring followed on from an evaluation in which a small number of medieval pits and possible postholes were identified. No further archaeological features or dating evidence was recovered during the monitoring visits but only a relatively small proportion of the site was examined as much of the groundwork involved the raising of levels or only shallow excavations. This monitoring event is recorded on the Sites and Monuments Record under the reference SKT 032. The archaeological monitoring was undertaken by the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Field Projects Team, with funding from the developer, Aldi Stores (Chelmsford) Ltd. Introduction

suffolkc1-10412_2

Summary: Archaeological monitoring of the groundwork associated with the construction of a residential development on land to the south of Croft Street, Ipswich (NGR TM 1628 4320), was undertaken during the summer of 2005. The site is notable due to the 19th century discovery of important Pleistocene deposits known as the 'Stoke Bone Bed' (SMR ref, IPS 163). The monitoring followed on from an evaluation which revealed that much of the site has suffered from truncation that had probably destroyed the levels containing the bone bed although an area on the southeast side was untruncated. No evidence of the bone bed was identified in this area although a buried soil layer was recorded indicating there was the potential for later archaeological deposits to survive. The initial stage of works entailed site clearance and the removal of buried footings and slabs associated with the site's use as a railway depot and yard. This work was monitored but no archaeological features were noted although this is not entirely unexpected as the areas monitored were primarily within the zone of truncation and the methods employed to grub out remains were not particularly conducive to identifying archaeological features or deposits. Monitoring of some groundworks associated with the new construction work during the summer of 2006 also failed to identify any archaeological features or deposits. This monitoring event is recorded on the Sites and Monuments Record under the reference IPS 468. The archaeological monitoring was undertaken by the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Field Projects Team, who were commissioned and funded by CgMs Consultants on behalf of their client, Abbey New Homes. Figure 1: Location Plan (c) Crown Copyright. All rights reserved. Suffolk County Council. Licence No. 100023395 2007 2

Introduction

suffolkc1-10546_1

Summary: Archaeological monitoring of groundwork associated with the construction of a residential development on land to the south of Oliver House, The Street, Elmswell (NGR; TL 9885 6368), was undertaken during summer 2004. The stripping of topsoil for the new access road and footings for two of the fourteen houses were observed. A number of finds, including medieval buckles and pottery, were recovered from the spoil heaps but no significant archaeological deposits or features were identified. This monitoring event is recorded on the Sites and Monuments Record under the reference EWL 021. The archaeological monitoring was undertaken by the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Field Projects Team, with funding from the developer, Bennett Homes PLC. Figure 1: Location Plan (c) Crown Copyright. All rights reserved. Suffolk County Council. Licence No. 100023395 2005 Introduction

suffolkc1-10688_1

Summary: Archaeological monitoring of groundworks associated with the construction of a small residential development within the garden of 'The Poplars', Ashbocking (NGR; TM 1706 4462), was undertaken during June and July 2005. The site lies alongside the line of a Roman road and close to an area of medieval settlement but no archaeological deposits, features or artefacts of any period were identified. The natural subsoil comprised orange/yellow clay and lay under c.0.3m of garden soil. The surface of the natural subsoil did not appear to be truncated. This monitoring event is recorded on the Sites and Monuments Record under the reference ABK 015. The archaeological monitoring was undertaken by the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Field Projects Team, who were commissioned and funded by Last and Tricker Partnership, on behalf of their clients, SEH French Construction Ltd. SUFFOLK COUNTY COUNCIL ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICE

suffolkc1-11047_1

Summary HER Information Introduction

suffolkc1-11047_1

Summary An evaluation and subsequent excavation on areas to the west and east of the existing substation revealed a series of archaeological features. These included a single Anglo-Saxon Sunken Feature Building (SFB), measuring 3.2m long and 2.9m wide, with two central and internal main posts with four posts from a later structure. Elsewhere on the excavation a sequence of at least two undated boundary ditches was identified cutting through a buried soil. HER information Planning application no. N/A Date of fieldwork: November 2005 Grid Reference: TL 8645 7997 Funding body: EDF Energy Oasis reference suffolkc1-11047 1 Introduction

suffolkc1-11402_1

Summary A program of archaeological evaluation, excavation and monitoring was carried out on land that was formerly a part of the family run business Henry Watson's Potteries at Pottery Hill, Wattisfield, in advance of housing development. The bulk of the site did not contain any archaeological deposits and had evidently been open land until being covered by a modern clay dump. The remainder of the site had formerly been occupied by a 19th century yard and bottle kiln bordered by three ranges of buildings. Subsequent changes saw a st extant kiln built in 1940/41 and then a modern factory after a devastating

fire in 1963. Fieldwork identified traces of the 19th century buildings but showed the bottle kiln had been wholly removed. Two previously unknown structures were located, the first being the possible base for a 19th century kiln. This has been preserved in situ. The second structure, a quadrant of a circular brick pad, was of unknown date and function. The main area of excavation identified the flues of a drying floor connected to the st standing down-draught kiln and chimney constructed in 1940/41. Following the fire in 1963 these flues were infilled and covered by the new factory concrete floor. These have also now been preserved in situ. iii Post-excavation work relied heavily upon material provided by Mr Jeremy Watson and this has demonstrated the potential for a full study of the history of pottery manufacture on the site using the private archive of the Watson family. SMR information Planning application no. OL/201/03 Date of fieldwork: 29th November 2005, 05th -07th April 2006 and June 2006 Grid Reference: TM 01377453 Funding body: Baker Construction Oasis reference Suffolkc1-11402 1 1. Introduction

suffolkc1-11559

Summary Archaeological monitoring of footing trenches for housing development on land to the rear of 132 High Street, Lakenheath further established the course of one ditch, seen in the evaluation, to a slight extent but otherwise did not identify any further archaeological evidence of medieval occupation in the area (Craven 2004). Introduction

suffolkc1-11676_2

Summary Two monitoring visits were made in November 2005 to observe ground reduction and topsoil stripping during the construction of a kennel complex. Substantial terracing was carried out with up to c. 1.6m of ground reduction at the site's highest point and as little as 0.3m at the lowest point. No incised archaeological features were observed, with topsoil overlying natural drift (terrace gravels) throughout. However a small quantity of pre-Flavian Roman pottery was recovered from the topsoil (one sherd very similar to those from the kiln at Bourne Hill, Wherstead), confirming Roman occupation in the vicinity. Introduction

suffolkc1-11780

Summary An archaeological evaluation of land off Fengate Drove, Brandon, identified only limited evidence of post-medieval activity prior to its use as a timber yard in the 19th and 20th centuries, indicating that the site in the past has generally been undeveloped open land. A substantial ditch was seen marking the county boundary, together with two other ditches running alongside the course of Fengate Drove and a large dump of flint waste from the local 19th /20th gunflint or building industries. An earlier but undated ditch, on a different alignment to the post-medieval features was also identified. SMR information Planning application no. F/2004/0800/RMA Appeal APP/H3510/A02/1090716 Date of fieldwork: 7th -9th December 2005 Grid Reference: TL 78198724 Funding body: PfP Developments Norfolk HER No. 42776 WWB Oasis reference Suffolkc1-11780 1 1. Introduction

suffolkc1-11980

Summary An archaeological evaluation was carried out in advance of development on land at St John's House Hospital, Lion Road, Palgrave. There was no evidence of any activity relating to the medieval chapel of St John the Baptist that is believed to lie on the site. This is a clear indication that the chapel was not located at this specific spot within the larger site of St John's Hospital but the probability remains that it lies beneath the current complex of buildings. Three other phases of activity on the site were identified however, consisting of a single prehistoric pit and prehistoric subsoil surface, a sequence of Roman ditches and a post-medieval farm structure and buried topsoil. Further investigation was

recommended prior to the sites development. SMR information Planning application no. 1624/03 Date of fieldwork: 14th -15th December 2005 Grid Reference: TM 09937763 Funding body: Care Perspectives Oasis reference Suffolk1-11980 1 1. Introduction

suffolk1-12158_2

Summary: An archaeological evaluation was undertaken during December 2005 to investigate the potential for buried archaeology within an area of land north of Church Road, Cross Green, Old Newton (NGR ref. TM 0512 6264), in advance of a proposed residential development. Six linear trenches were machine excavated to the depth of the undisturbed natural subsoil. No significant archaeological deposits or features were identified although two, probably natural, depressions in the natural subsoil were noted. This evaluation is recorded on the County SMR, reference no. ONW 019. The evaluation was undertaken by the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service who were commissioned and funded by CgMs Consulting, on behalf of their client, Higgins Construction. 1. Introduction

suffolk1-12231

Summary An archaeological monitoring of a pipeline trench along the edge of the B1066 at Brockley located evidence of an earlier road foundation, consisting of flint and unworked limestone blocks, lying beneath the tarmac and hardcore of the modern road. The origin of this material, and whether it is associated with the medieval moated site and settlement of Brockley Hall is unclear. Introduction

suffolk1-12275_1

Summary An archaeological monitoring of fence footings at the Recycling Centre, RAF Lakenheath, identified the presence of archaeological deposits in the form of a buried soil horizon and miscellaneous features, assumed to be part of the Roman and Anglo-Saxon occupation seen in surrounding sites. Introduction

suffolk1-12381

Summary SMR information Introduction

suffolk1-12381

Summary Archaeological monitoring during the reconstruction of the airfield emergency access road demonstrated that whilst archaeological deposits existed at the south end of the site these lay below the formation levels of the road and were therefore unaffected by the development. SMR information Planning application no. Pre-emergency Date of fieldwork: 16th-27th January 2006 Grid Reference: TL 7328 8117 Funding body: MOD Defence Estates (USF) Oasis reference. Suffolk1-12381 . 3 Introduction

suffolk1-12428_1

Summary SMR information Introduction

suffolkc1-12428_1

Summary An evaluation was undertaken on the site of a proposed all-weather gallop covering an area of approximately 45 hectares. A series of archaeological trenches totalling just under 1400m in length was excavated across the development site. Limited archaeological evidence was recovered from the evaluation with three late prehistoric pits identified near the northern limit of the site indicating dispersed activity from that period. An unstratified Roman copper alloy disc brooch was recovered during the excavation of the all-weather gallop. SMR information Planning application no. F/2005/0662/FUL Date of fieldwork: January 2006 Grid Reference: TL 6834 6516 Funding body: Moulton Paddocks Estate Ltd. Oasis reference suffolkc1-12428 1 Introduction

suffolkc1-12617

Summary SMR information 1. Introduction

suffolkc1-12617

Summary An archaeological evaluation, carried out in advance of the construction of a house on land adjacent to Rose Cottage, The Street, Hunston, did not identify any archaeological deposits except for one possible undated pit. SMR information Planning application no. 1709/05 Date of fieldwork: 31st January 2006 Grid Reference: TL 9744 6851 Funding body: Mr R Strugnell Oasis reference Suffolkc1-12617 1 1. Introduction

suffolkc1-13137_1

Summary Monitoring during improvement works at the Waste Water Treatment Plant at RAF Lakenheath identified Roman features in the eastern half of the site which indicate a continuation of occupation previously identified to the south of the site and to the north of Caudle Head Mere. Excavations in the western half of the site showed waterlain and peaty deposits. SMR information Planning application no. Pre RAF Lak 2005 Date of fieldwork: March and April 2006 Grid Reference: TL 7989 8082 Funding body: MOD DE (USF) Oasis reference. Suffolkc1-13137 Key to sections 1 1. Introduction

suffolkc1-13257

Summary An archaeological evaluation, carried out in advance of the construction of a house on land adjacent to Greenacres, Coulson Lane, Brandon, identified a single pit containing sherds of 12th - 14th century medieval pottery. The function of this pit is unknown, although it indicates a limited level of activity during the period, and the general lack of features, implies that the site lies just outside the main area of occupation. SMR information Planning application no. F/2005/0890/FUL Date of fieldwork: 02-03-2006 Grid Reference: TL 7827 8668 Funding body: Mr J Brabbs Oasis reference Suffolkc1-13257 1 1. Introduction

suffolkc1-13330_1

Summary An archaeological monitoring of service trenches associated with new housing to the rear of 75 High Street, Lakenheath did not locate any archaeological deposits. Introduction

suffolkc1-13361

Summary An archaeological monitoring of footing trenches for three new houses on land adjacent to Crofters, Church Green Lane, Wattisfield, did not locate any archaeological evidence. Introduction

suffolkc1-13529_1

Summary: Archaeological monitoring of groundworks associated with the construction of an extension to the rear of 'Maples', Erbury Place, Clare (NGR; TL 7678 4557), was undertaken during February 2006. Excavation of the footing trenches indicated that much of the rear garden lies over a back-filled pond of which a small remnant lies to the northeast. Artefacts noted in the f indicate the pond was filled in the later half of the 20th century. The natural subsoil comprised a pale brown silty clay which lay under between 0.3m to 0.7m of garden soil. Away from the area of the back-filled pond the surface of the natural subsoil did not appear to be truncated. This monitoring event is recorded on the Sites and Monuments Record under the reference CLA 046. The archaeological monitoring was undertaken by the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Field Projects Team, who were commissioned and funded by the owners, Mr and Mrs Holland. Figure 1: Location Plan (c) Crown Copyright. All rights reserved. Suffolk County Council. Licence No. 100023395 2006 SUFFOLK COUNTY COUNCIL ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICE 1 Introduction

suffolkc1-13554_1

Summary Archaeological monitoring was required as a condition of planning application B/05/01351/FHA for a rear extension to the above property. As a result of likely ground disturbance to the rear of the listed building, a site visit was made on the morning of 15th march 2006. The location is thought to have had much earlier origins as a settlement and may represent an early medieval croft. The footing trenches failed to reveal any archaeological features. The trench layout and soil profiles were recorded, together with a search of any spoil for finds which may offer dating evidence. This also failed to provide any additional evidence. (© Crown Copyright. All rights reserved. Suffolk County Council Licence No. 100023395) Introduction

suffolkc1-13564_1

Summary: Archaeological monitoring of groundwork associated with the construction of a new school hall and playground at Earl Soham Primary School (NGR; TM 2348 6330), was undertaken during February 2006. The school lies across the line of a Roman road. Observation of the soil strip for the construction of a new playground revealed only a soft brown silty clay beneath the existing topsoil which has been interpreted as a 'hillwash' deposit that has buried any earlier ground surfaces. No archaeological features or deposits were noted and no artefacts were recovered. This monitoring event is recorded on the Sites and Monuments Record under the reference ESO 012. The archaeological monitoring was undertaken by the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Field Projects Team, who were commissioned and funded by the Suffolk County Council Education Department. Introduction

suffolkc1-13605_1

Summary Excavation confirmed the presence of a substantial boundary ditch on the county border between Norfolk and Suffolk at Fengate Drove, Brandon. The ditch was recut several times, gradually shifting several metres to the north, with the final phase closely matching the modern boundary. The final stages of its infilling appear to have been in the late medieval/post-medieval period but material dating

evidence was very limited. By the late 19th century only a belt of trees and possible fenceline marked the boundary. SMR information Planning application no. F/2004/0800/RMA Appeal
APP/H3510/A02/1090716 Date of fieldwork: 21st-24th March 2006 Grid Reference: TL 78238728
Funding body: PpP Developments Oasis reference Suffolkc1-13605 1 1. Introduction

suffolkc1-13629_1

Summary Archaeological monitoring was carried out as a condition of planning application (B/05/02040/FUL) at the above address. Funding for the monitoring is to be provided by the developers Mr. And Mrs. G. Pearce. The development would consist of a single house with integral garage. The site area measures approximately 21.0 by 15m. in total and within this area around 70metres of footing trenches were dug (see site plan). The monitoring visit was made on the morning of 20th March 2006 when it was possible to examine all of the recently dug open trenches and also a large quantity of the spoil. The development lies at TM 0431 3394 just above 5m. OD on the northeast side of the Stour Valley. (Â© Crown Copyright. All rights reserved. Suffolk County Council Licence No. 100023395 2006) Introduction

suffolkc1-13655_1

Summary: Archaeological monitoring of groundworks associated with the construction of an extension to the rear of 'Elbank', Vicarage Lane, Bramford (NGR; TM 1262 4624), was undertaken during March 2006. A series of footings to the rear of the house were examined but only undisturbed natural deposits were seen and no archaeological artefacts recovered. The natural subsoil, which did not appear to be truncated, comprised yellow sands and gravels and lay under 0.35m of garden soil. This monitoring event is recorded on the Sites and Monuments Record under the reference BRF 071. The archaeological monitoring was undertaken by the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Field Projects Team, who were commissioned and funded by the owner, Mr Virr. Introduction

suffolkc1-13738_1

Summary Archaeological monitoring was carried out as a condition of planning application (C/05/1973/FUL) at the above address centred on TM 3464 4025. A single monitoring visit was made on the morning of 24th March 2006. Funding for the monitoring is provided by the developers Mr. and Mrs. G. Lennard. The development consists of two small extensions to the existing dwelling located within the side and rear garden areas. The footings, which had been dug for a garage situated immediately to the northwest, were also examined. Around forty linear metres of footings had been dug in total, within an area measuring approximately 15.0m. by 8.5m.. All of the trenches were recently dug and it was possible to closely examine all of the exposed faces and base deposits. Several mounds of upcast soil were also searched for any possible dating evidence in the form of finds. Introduction

suffolkc1-13792_2

Summary An archaeological monitoring of footing trenches for an extension at 45 Pigeon Lane, Fornham All Saints did not locate any archaeological deposits. Introduction

suffolkc1-13808_1

Summary Archaeological monitoring was carried out as a condition of planning application (C/05/1826) at the above address centred on TM 4210 4977. Funding for the monitoring is to be provided by the developers Mr and Mrs J.R. King. The proposed development consists of a small extension to the rear of

the property including the demolition and rebuilding of two existing single storey structures. The area of ground disturbance measured approximately 21m.x 12m.. Within this area, a series of strip foundations were dug, along with more general ground lowering (see plan overleaf). (© Crown Copyright. All rights reserved. Suffolk County Council Licence No. 100023395 2005) Site

suffolkc1-13904_1

Summary An archaeological evaluation of land north of Apple Acre Road, Hanchet End, Haverhill, identified a single ditch containing pottery sherds of 2nd -3rd century Roman date. Five other ditches were of a relatively modern date and probably relate to field boundaries removed during the 20th century. SMR information Planning application no. SE/05/02421 Date of fieldwork: 10th -12th April 2006 Grid Reference: TL 652 461 Funding body: H.C. Moss Ltd Oasis reference Suffolkc1-13904 1 1. Introduction

suffolkc1-13942_2

Summary Archaeological monitoring was carried out as a condition of PPG16 planning application 1472/03 at the above location, which is centred on TM 0674 6960. The development would consist of two dwellings with accompanying garages situated to the north of Drivers Farm. The farmhouse is a Grade II listed timber-framed building dating to the mid-sixteenth century. Plot 2 is located within the north-east corner of the site and is owned by Jacky Rowntree and Keith Maddock who are funding the archaeological monitoring. The site was visited on the 24th March and 7th April. The first visit enabled the site to be viewed after undergrowth and debris had been cleared, along with some of the topsoil. The second visit allowed full inspection of the completed footing trenches, which had been dug using a light 360° tracked digger. Two features were observed and recorded within the trenches, a probable ditch which appeared to run west to east and a deep pond-like deposit within the southern area of plot 2 (see location plan overleaf). No finds were recovered from the features or general site area. Introduction

suffolkc1-14432_1

Summary Archaeological monitoring was required as part of planning application C/06/0145/FUL. The development proposal consists of an additional small extension south of the existing dwelling and a cart-lodge, centred on TM 3461 4039. A single visit was made to the site on 11th April 2006. Archaeological monitoring is to be funded by Mr. R.J. Baker. Ground disturbance consisted of digging footing trenches within an area, which measured around thirty square metres, the total length of the footing trenches was around 20m.. The trench width averaged 0.65m. with variable depths between 1.0-1.20m.. A much shallower trench, of around 0.50m. in depth was located to the rear of the house. A substantial quantity of the upcast soil was available for inspection, but no datable finds were found which could potentially have originated before the nineteenth century. The footing trenches also failed to reveal any archaeological features, other than some ground disturbance associated with a post-medieval well located to the south-west of the existing house. Introduction

suffolkc1-14447_1

Summary 2 SMR information 3 Introduction

suffolkc1-14447_1

Summary Gisleham, 1 Pinbush Road, South Lowestoft Industrial Estate, Gisleham. (TM 5273 8956, CAC 036) An archaeological evaluation and subsequent monitoring was undertaken in advance of an extension

to the Harrod factory at Pinbush Road, Gisleham, in order to characterise the nature of any surviving archaeological deposits. An early Iron Age site was recently discovered just to the south of this site (CAC 035) and scattered Prehistoric finds are recorded on the county Sites and Monuments Record in the area. The site is also just to the east of Bloodmoor Hill, an area with abundant archaeology including an Anglo-Saxon settlement and cemetery site. Five trenches were excavated over the development area, and were stripped to the level of the natural subsoil. Four of the five trenches produced no archaeological evidence. Trench 4 however, had a buried soil horizon with scattered flints of Mesolithic to Bronze Age date, as well as some probable Iron Age pottery found in association with a small burnt area, a possible domestic hearth, within this soil horizon. Occasional flint flakes were also found in the top and subsoil within this trench. This evidence is of a similar age to that found at the adjacent CAC 035 and suggests a small area of prehistoric activity. Subsequent monitoring of the area surrounding trenches 4 and 5, during the excavation of the building footings, revealed no further archaeology. (C. Good, for SCCAS and Harrod UK Ltd.; 2006/102) 3 SMR information Planning application no. W/8554/18 Date of fieldwork: Evaluation 24/04/2006, 27/04/2006, Monitoring 01/11/06, 03/11/06 Grid Reference: TM 5273 8956 Funding body: Harrod UK Ltd. 4 Introduction

suffolk1-14516_3

Summary Woodbridge, Land at Notcutts garden Centre, Ipswich Road (TM 2672 4870; WBG 061). A trial trench evaluation was carried out at the above site in advance of the construction of a new medical centre. Five trenches (total area c. 170m²) were excavated, covering just over 4% of the site. No archaeological finds or features were observed. A thick layer of topsoil overlay an undated peat deposit that sealed alluvial sands throughout much of the site. No further work was recommended. (Rhodri Gardner, SCCAS, for Framfield House Surgery, report no: 2006/056) SMR information Planning application no. C/05/1380/FUL (part) Date of fieldwork: 4th, 6th April 2006 Grid Reference: TM 2672 4870 Funding body: Framfield House Surgery i 1 Introduction

suffolk1-14723_1

Summary Archaeological monitoring was required at the above site as a condition of planning application 1143/05 submitted by The Gipping Valley Property Co. Ltd.. The site is centred on TM 1193 7830 and has a proposal to build nine dwellings, with associated garages and vehicular access (see plan overleaf for approximate locations). The site location is likely to lie within the early settlement area of Palgrave, therefore, three visits were made to the site in order to monitor footing trenches and other associated ground disturbance. Introduction

suffolk1-14804_1

Summary An archaeological evaluation was carried out in advance of the construction of a Base Civil Engineering Complex at RAF Mildenhall which produced fragmentary evidence of occupation from the Early Bronze Age to Roman periods. A shallow pit containing Iron Age pottery was the only feature with an undisturbed fill; the base of a disturbed ditch contained a single sherd of Roman pottery. Monitoring of the site during construction was recommended. SMR information Planning application no. F/2005/0905/GOV Date of fieldwork: 3-6 April 2006 Grid Reference: TL 6889/7757 Funding body: Defence Estates USAF Oasis reference 14804 1 1. Introduction

suffolk1-14882_1

Summary An archaeological monitoring of the soil strip for the construction of a tennis court failed to locate any archaeological features. Introduction

suffolkc1-14968_1

Summary An archaeological monitoring of footing trenches at the base theatre RAF Mildenhall showed no evidence of any archaeological features. Introduction

suffolkc1-14975_1

Summary Archaeological monitoring was carried out as a condition of planning application W/17464/1 at the above address. Funding for the monitoring is to be provided by Mr. A.J. Oakley. The proposal consists of a small extension to the east end of the present house, this entailed the excavation of around fourteen metres of footing trenches. The area which contains the trenches is approximately twenty square metres in area and is centred on TM 4234 8928. A single visit was made to the site on 3rd May 2006 when it was possible to examine all of the recently dug, open trenches and also a quantity of the upcast soil. The site lies within an area that has previously produced evidence of Roman occupation; unfortunately, no further archaeological evidence was obtained as a result of this monitoring. (© Crown Copyright. All rights reserved. Suffolk County Council Licence No. 100023395 2006) Site Introduction

suffolkc1-15084_2

Summary Archaeological monitoring was carried out as a condition of planning application B/05/01756 at the above address. Funding for the monitoring is to be provided by Mr. I. Howieson. The proposal consists of replacing an existing outbuilding with a new structure in order to provide living accommodation, annexed to the existing property. The construction requires footing trenches to be dug in similar locations to the walls of the existing outbuilding. The area which contains the footing trenches measures around 90m.Ã,Ã² and is centred on TL 9927 4952. A single visit was made to the site on the morning of 5th May 2006, when it was possible to examine all of the recently dug footing trenches along with a quantity of the upcast spoil. The site lies within an area which is regionally important in terms of medieval archaeology and within a long standing property boundary associated with a listed timber framed building (Wade: 2006). Unfortunately, no archaeological features or datable finds were located or retrieved as a result of this monitoring. Site North (© Crown Copyright. All rights reserved. Suffolk County Council Licence No. 100023395 2006) Introduction

suffolkc1-15213_1

Summary An archaeological monitoring of footing trenches for an extension to Flemings, The Green, Long Melford, did not identify any evidence of medieval occupation. A single post-medieval pit and 19th-20th century brick walls were seen relating to later occupation of the property. SMR information Planning application no. B/06/00182/FHA Date of fieldwork: April-May 2006 Grid Reference: TL 86714658 Funding body: Mrs R Davis Oasis reference. Suffolkc1-15213 1 1. Introduction

suffolkc1-15259_1

Summary An archaeological monitoring of the site strip for a new extension at Hempnalls Hall, Willow Lane, Cotton did not locate any archaeological features. The natural subsoil underlaid a series of deposits relating to the modern driveway and debris from possible earlier yard surfaces. Introduction

suffolk1-15327_1

Summary Great Finborough, Site of Pear Tree House, High Road, Great Finborough. (TM 0128 5727, FNG 032). An archaeological evaluation was undertaken in advance of the construction of a number of dwellings on the site of Pear Tree House, Great Finborough, in order to characterise the nature of any surviving archaeological deposits. The site lies on the outskirts of Great Finborough, a village at least medieval in origin, and is thought to be sited on or near the edge of a former medieval green. Three trenches were excavated over the development area, and were stripped to the level of the natural subsoil. Three pits, thought to be post medieval or modern in date were discovered in the centre of the plot, but no further archaeological evidence was revealed. No conclusive evidence to indicate the former presence of a medieval green in the area was recorded during the evaluation, though a few sherds of this date were recovered as residual finds. (C. Good, for SCCAS and Hamax Developments Ltd.; 2006/119) SMR information Planning application no. 0471/05 Date of fieldwork: 25-05-2006 Grid Reference: TM 0128 5727 Funding body: Hamax Developments Ltd. 1. Introduction

suffolk1-15369_1

Summary An archaeological monitoring of footing trenches for extensions at Conduit House, Long Melford, located a post-medieval ditch marking a former garden boundary and rubbish deposits containing post-medieval CBM, both probably predating the early 19th century property. Introduction

suffolk1-15500_1

Summary An archaeological monitoring of soil stripping and footings for a Special Purpose Vehicle Maintenance Facility at RAF Mildenhall showed no evidence of archaeological features. Introduction

suffolk1-15505_4

Summary Archaeological monitoring was carried out at 14 Munday's Lane, Orford as a condition of planning application C/05/2051/FUL. Funding for the monitoring is to be provided by Mrs. M. Ballentyne. The proposal consists of a small extension to the rear of the property, which entails digging around 3.30metres of strip foundation trenches. The site is centred on TM 4202 5006 and falls within an area of archaeological importance in relation to the medieval town as defined by the County Sites and Monuments Record. (Â© Crown Copyright. All rights reserved. Suffolk County Council Licence No. 100023395 2006) Methodology

suffolk1-15638_1

Summary SMR information Introduction

suffolk1-15638_1

Summary Monitoring of the construction of the new perimeter fence around the Anglo-Saxon Village at West Stow examined the excavation of c.190 postholes around the circumference of the village. Each hole was small diameter and c.0.8m deep but the frequency of them provided a useful plot of the soil profile and indicator of preservation. A deep layer of dark soil, interpreted as an occupation soil was recorded on the north-west side of the village which had not been sampled by the earlier excavation. SMR information Planning application no. SE/05/02381 Date of fieldwork: June 2006 Grid Reference: TL

suffolk1-15639_1

Summary An archaeological evaluation of land off Chalkstone Way, Haverhill, identified a phase of prehistoric occupation, consisting of isolated pits and a system of parallel ditches dating to the Late Bronze Age or Iron Age periods. The sparse scatter of features and limited amount of material finds which while not indicating a high level of activity, also means that the exact date and function of these features is unclear. SMR information Planning application no. SE/05/1608P Date of fieldwork: 19th - 22nd June 2006 Grid Reference: TL 684 456 Funding body: Abbey Developments Ltd Oasis reference Suffolk1-15639 1 1. Introduction

suffolk1-15640_1

Summary An archaeological monitoring of soil stripping for the construction of a new road at the Refueler Facility, RAF Lakenheath, located dispersed evidence of prehistoric occupation, consisting of two small pits, one containing Iron Age material, and one larger, disturbed, undated pit. Introduction

suffolk1-15643_1

Summary SMR information Introduction

suffolk1-15643_1

Summary An archaeological evaluation was undertaken over an area of approximately 0.6ha on land adjacent to Station Garage, Thurston. The site is located on the western slope of Thedwastre Hill which is thought to be the site of Thedwastre Hundred meeting place. The evaluation provided evidence of the heavily truncated natural slope with very little archaeology surviving. Several 20th century features survived including postholes and a brick road running towards the present railway station with only one earlier undated feature, an east to west aligned ditch, identified. SMR information Planning application no. Pre-planning Date of fieldwork: June 2006 Grid Reference: TL 9196 6497 Funding body: Baker Construction Oasis reference suffolk1-15643 1 Introduction

suffolk1-15662_1

Summary Bungay, Rear of Castles Bar and Restaurant (TM 3348 8979; BUN 067) Prior to the submission of a planning application for the conversion of existing outbuildings to domestic use, an archaeological evaluation was undertaken in order to establish the archaeological implications that would effect any proposed development. The standing buildings, a former cowshed of c.18th /19th century date and further extended as garages during the 20th century, has incorporated sections of flint and mortar wall fabric in its structure. A visual examination of the flint and mortar walls revealed no evidence that contradicts the interpretation that they are medieval in date. However, the exposed internal structure of the blocks confirmed that none were 'in situ' all exhibiting steeply angled, or even vertical coursing. In addition, excavated test-pits beside the walls revealed that they did not continue down significantly below the existing ground surface and were not found to be sitting on any contemporary footing. On that basis, all of the walls were considered to represent the slighted remains of walls that once formed part of the Inner Bailey wall. Going by existing topography, this wall should have been located immediately to the south of the fallen blocks at a marked break of slope. However, this appears to contradict evidence

from Keepers Cottage to the east where the line of the Inner Bailey has purportedly been preserved by a surviving stretch of wall. The Keepers Cottage wall was not examined as part of this project and it is entirely possible that it too represents a fallen block with the actual wall-line to the south. (Stuart Boulter for Suffolk County Council Robert Long) Castle Bar Bungay, SCCAS Rpt. No.2006/126 1 1.

Introduction

suffolkc1-15736_2

Summary Archaeological monitoring was carried out at 162 Bucklesham Road as a condition of planning application C/05/2234/FUL; the monitoring is funded by Mr. C. Page. The site is centred on TM 2074 4241, where a small extension to the front of the existing dwelling is to be constructed. This entails digging around 20metres of building footings along with slight ground levelling and access provision. A single visit was made to the site on the afternoon of 6th June 2006. It was possible to examine all of the open trenches, levelled ground and the access areas in bright dry conditions. A quantity of the upcast soil was also available for inspection. However, in spite of a thorough examination of all deposits under the full co-operation of the landowners and contractors the monitoring failed to produce any evidence of archaeological features or finds. (Â© Crown Copyright. All rights reserved. SCC Licence 100023395 2006) Introduction

suffolkc1-15905_2

Summary Archaeological monitoring was carried out on land adjacent to Clare Police Station as a condition of planning application SE/06/1275; the monitoring is funded by Mr. M. N. Taylor. The site is centred on TL 7681 4557, where the construction of small single dwelling is proposed. This entails digging around thirty linear metres of building footings along with slight ground levelling and access provision. A single visit was made to the site on the morning of the 16th June 2006. It was possible to examine all of the open trenches, levelled ground and the access area in bright dry conditions. A quantity of the upcast soil was also available for inspection. However, in spite of a thorough examination of all deposits under the full co-operation of the landowner and contractors the monitoring failed to produce any evidence of archaeological features or finds. (Â© Crown Copyright. All rights reserved. Suffolk County Council Licence No. 100023395 2006) Introduction

suffolkc1-16025_2

Summary Archaeological monitoring was carried out at the Anchor Hotel, Walberswick as a condition of planning application C/05/2312/FUL; the monitoring is funded by Boudica Inns Limited. The site is centred on TM 4963 7467 where a small extension to the rear of the existing building is to be constructed. This entails digging around twenty linear metres of building footings along with some ground levelling. A single visit was made to the site on the afternoon of 19th June 2006. It was possible to examine most of the open trenches and levelled ground in bright dry conditions. A quantity of the upcast soil was also available for inspection. However, in spite of a thorough examination of all deposits with the full co-operation of the landowners and contractors the monitoring produced little evidence of archaeological features or finds. (Â© Crown Copyright. All rights reserved. Suffolk County Council Licence No. 100023395 2006) Introduction

suffolkc1-16082_1

Summary Archaeological monitoring was carried out at 2 Playford Road, Rushmere St. Andrew as a condition of planning application C/05/2339/FUL; the monitoring is funded by Mrs. A. F. M. Hart. The site is centred on TM 2006 4542 where a single dwelling is to be constructed. This entails digging around

65 linear metres of building footings along with slight ground levelling and access provision. Two visits were made to the site, the first on 19th June 2006 and the second on the 20th June. It was possible to examine all of the open trenches and levelled ground in bright dry conditions. The access areas had already been cleared, levelled and covered with aggregate by the time of the first visit. A small quantity of the upcast soil was available for inspection. However, in spite of a thorough examination of all deposits under the full co-operation of the landowners and contractors the monitoring failed to produce any evidence of archaeological features or finds. (© Crown Copyright. All rights reserved. Suffolk County Council Licence No. 100023395 2006) Introduction

suffolk1-16162_1

Summary Archaeological monitoring was carried out at Gunton County Primary School as a condition of the planning application. The monitoring is funded by The Suffolk County Council Property Division. The site is centred on TM 5408 9574 where a small extension to the front of the existing school building is to be constructed. This entails digging around 30 linear metres of building footings along with slight ground levelling. A single visit was made to the site on the morning of the 22nd June. It was possible to examine some of the open trenches and levelled ground in dry bright conditions. A quantity of the upcast soil was also available for inspection. However, in spite of a thorough examination of all deposits under the full co-operation of the landowners and contractors the monitoring failed to produce any evidence of archaeological features or finds. (© Crown Copyright. All rights reserved. Suffolk County Council Licence No. 100023395 2006) Introduction

suffolk1-16308_1

Summary Archaeological monitoring was carried out at The Studio, Stocks Lane, Walberswick as a condition of planning application C/05/1053; Codefast Ltd. funds the monitoring. The site is centred on TM 4913 7459, where a pair of semi-detached dwellings are to be constructed. The ground disturbance consisted of around one hundred linear metres of building footings, along with slight ground levelling, services and access provision. Two visits were made to the site, the first was by Linzi Everett (SCCAS Field Team) and the second, on the afternoon of the 29th June, was by Robert Atfield. During the second visit it was possible to examine all of the open trenches, levelled ground and the access areas in bright dry conditions. A large quantity of the upcast soil was also available for inspection. However, in spite of a thorough examination of all deposits under the full co-operation of the landowners and contractors the monitoring failed to produce any evidence of archaeological features or finds. (© Crown Copyright. All rights reserved. Suffolk County Council Licence No. 100023395 2006) Introduction

suffolk1-16338_1

Summary Archaeological monitoring was carried out at Felixstowe Town Football Club, Dellwood Avenue, Felixstowe as a condition of planning application C/06/0796/FUL. The monitoring is to be funded by Felixstowe and Walton Football Club. The site is centred on TM 3054 3557 where a spectator stand is to be constructed on the south-west side of the football pitch. This involves reducing the ground level by 0.35m. and the removal of concrete foundations which remain from a recently demolished previous stand. A single visit was made to the site on the morning of 3rd July 2006. It was possible to examine the entire area of reduced and levelled ground and the concrete remains of the previous structure in bright dry conditions. A quantity of the upcast soil was also available for inspection. However, in spite of a thorough examination of all deposits under the full co-operation of the landowners and contractors the monitoring failed to produce any evidence of archaeological features or finds. (© Crown Copyright. All rights reserved. Suffolk County Council Licence No. 100023395 2006) Site Location N metres 0 150 300 Introduction

suffolkc1-16357_1

Summary An archaeological monitoring of footing trenches at Elevenways, Freckenham Road, Worlington, located an undated pit and possible peat filled hollow but did not locate a former green boundary or indication of associated medieval settlement. Introduction

suffolkc1-16362_1

Summary An archaeological monitoring of footing trenches to the rear of Red Lodge Inn did not locate any archaeological deposits. Introduction

suffolkc1-16429_2

Summary: Archaeological monitoring of the excavation of trenches for an electric cable duct within Landguard Fort, Felixstowe, did not reveal any significant features or deposits although a number of existing services, in the form of pipes and cable were noted. This site is recorded on the Sites and Monuments Record under the reference FEX 064. The archaeological monitoring was undertaken by the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Field Projects Team, with funding from English Heritage. Introduction

suffolkc1-16485_1

Summary Archaeological monitoring was carried out at 3 High Street, Lavenham as a condition of planning application B/05/02185/FUL B/05/02186/LBC; the monitoring is funded by Mr. and Mrs. C. Jay. The site is centred on TL 9149 4920 where an extension to the rear of the listed property is proposed, in addition to adaptations to the existing building, this is to enable future use as a pharmacy. The building work includes the demolition of nineteenth century additions to the rear of the structure and lowering of ground levels. Three visits were made to the site, the first was by Stuart Boulter who recorded aspects of the building prior to the ground-works (see Figs.7 and 8). The second visit, after the soil levels had been reduced, was by Linzi Everett who found that conditions were too waterlogged to enable clear views of any ground characteristics. The third visit was by Robert Atfield on the afternoon of the 5th June

suffolkc1-16485_1

Summary.....	2
Contents.....	2 List of
Figures.....	2 Introduction

suffolkc1-16656_1

Summary An archaeological monitoring of stanchion pits for a new farm building at Hall Farm, High Green, Nowton did not locate any archaeological deposits. Introduction

suffolkc1-16747_1

Summary An archaeological monitoring of soil stripping for the widening of the access road at Gate 1, RAF Lakenheath, did not locate any archaeological or environmental deposits except for a single undated

ditch. Introduction

suffolkc1-16751_2

Summary: An archaeological evaluation was undertaken during July 2006 to investigate the potential for buried archaeology within an area of land at Bungalow Farm, Gislingham (NGR ref. TM 0744 7133), in advance of a proposed housing development. Five linear trenches were machine excavated to the depth of the undisturbed natural subsoil. Within one trench a single pit containing medieval pottery was discovered. No features and no artefacts were recovered any of the other trenches. This evaluation is recorded on the County SMR, reference no. GSG 027. Following the evaluation the excavation of the footings for two house plots were archaeologically monitored revealing two post-medieval field boundary ditches. The evaluation and monitoring was undertaken by the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service who were commissioned and funded by the developer, Burgess Homes Limited. 1. Introduction

suffolkc1-16795_1

Summary An archaeological watching brief of the construction of a reservoir at Wyken Hall, Stanton, located a single ditch containing sherds of Roman pottery and an undated pit. Introduction

suffolkc1-16961_1

Summary: Archaeological monitoring of groundwork associated with the conversion of outbuildings at Dairy Farm, Henham (NGR; TM 4499 7839), was undertaken during July 2006. The farm is part of the Henham Estate and lies within Henham Park. The outbuildings stand within an area that was possibly partially enclosed by a moat and it has been theorised that the site may be the location of a medieval Henham Hall. Observation of excavated footing trenches did not reveal any evidence for any earlier structures and no early artefacts were recovered although it did appear that the natural subsoil, which comprised yellow brown silty sand, had been previously truncated. This monitoring event is recorded on the Sites and Monuments Record under the existing reference for the moat, HAM 017. The archaeological monitoring was undertaken by the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Field Projects Team, who were commissioned and funded by the owner, Mr Hektor Rous. Figure 1: Location Plan (c) Crown Copyright. All rights reserved. Suffolk County Council. Licence No. 100023395 2006 Introduction

suffolkc1-17098_1

Summary An archaeological monitoring of ground reductions at 78 and 80 High Street Newmarket did not expose any features of medieval or earlier origin. Footing and site strip excavations failed to penetrate deposits which were of 19th and 20th century date. Introduction

suffolkc1-17268_1

Summary Evaluation of the second stage of reconstruction at Liberty Village, RAF Lakenheath demonstrated an open chalk heath landscape with little evidence of human occupation. Some truncation during house building in the 1960's was indicated but this was not severe enough to suggest that all evidence of occupation could have been destroyed. A search of available aerial photographs for the whole Liberty Village area demonstrated some areas under cultivation during the 20th century, but also areas under heathland and military buildings. Only two archaeological features were identified, an E-W aligned ditch in the northeast corner of the development area, which probably formed part of a field system and trackway identified in Phase 1 of the Liberty Village excavations and in earlier archaeological work north

of Lord's Walk, and a possible curving bank at the southern edge of the development area. SMR information Planning application no. F/2004/0092/GOV Date of fieldwork: 31st July - 2nd August 2006 Grid Reference: Centred at TL 7270 7950 Funding body: MOD Defence Estates USF commissioned by Mansells plc Oasis reference Suffolkc1-17268 iii Key to sections 1 1. Introduction

suffolkc1-17303_1

Summary SMR information Introduction

suffolkc1-17303_1

Summary A programme of archaeological evaluation was conducted prior to development on land to the rear of Home Farm, M Street, Gislingham. The site was located on the southern edge of what was thought to be the village green at Little Green to the west of the main village of Gislingham. The site is also within the boundary of the post-medieval farm associated with the Grade II listed building, Home Farmhouse, which was of 17th century origin but the origins of the farm may be medieval. An east to west running undated drainage ditch and two modern pits were the features identified within the development area. SMR information Planning application no. 1352/05 Date of fieldwork: August 2006 Grid Reference: TM 0641 7187 Funding body: Ingleton Contracts Ltd. Oasis reference suffolkc1-17303 1 Introduction

suffolkc1-17332_1

Summary An archaeological evaluation was undertaken ahead of a proposed new Outdoor Activity Centre at Center Parcs, Elveden Forest Holiday Village. Two trial trenches were excavated and a walk-over survey of approximately 1 hectare was conducted. No evidence of any surviving archaeological deposits was identified. Introduction

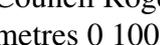
suffolkc1-17486_2

Summary SMR information Introduction

suffolkc1-17486_2

Summary An evaluation at Little Green, Norton was completed in advance of the construction of a small housing development. The site is part of a medieval green of which the south edge was shown to be included within the development area. A ditch, pit and two slots were recorded; these were post medieval and the whole pottery assemblage was 17th century or later. An extensive hollow possibly the result of clay extraction, meant that the ground level in the north east corner of the site was c.2m lower than the adjacent road. This was filled with silts indicating that the hollow was waterlogged. Pottery found at the base of the silts showed that it was being worked into the post medieval period. The southern green edge is preserved in the existing field ditch and medieval pottery was recorded on the surface of the adjacent field but none on the green itself. The line of the south edge of the green can be traced by the position of the older houses that are set back from the current Ashfield Road. This suggests that the green was linear in plan and was probably originally a projection of the much larger Buttonhaugh Green to the west. SMR information Planning application no. 1981/05/FUL Date of fieldwork: 8th August 2006 Grid Reference: TL 9750 6637 Funding body: Mr Terry Lucas, Landowner and developer OASIS REF suffolk c1 17486 1 Introduction

suffolkc1-17649_1

Summary South Elmham St. Margaret, The Barn, Wash Lane (TM 3225 8366; SEM 024) A desktop survey and trial-trenching evaluation successfully recorded the location of the house that, prior to its burning down in the later 19th century, occupied the south-west end of the moated/ditched enclosure with the SMR No. SEM 002. Documentary sources suggested that the house burnt down during the 1870's prior to the survey for the First Edition Ordnance Survey Map of c.1880. By this time, the layout of the extant barns had already been established, although later infilling with additional structures clearly occurred during the early 20th century. These barns replaced a more extensive complex of buildings that were detailed in an earlier document and plans that probably date to the 1870's and were also shown on the tithe map of 1838 and an earlier estate map of 1705. Test-holes within the central area of the existing barn revealed that the interior had once been excavated out to a level marginally below that of the naturally occurring subsoil. This is a common occurrence when livestock are to be kept seasonally indoors to facilitate the build up of manure and straw bedding. The floor of the small central room on the north side of the barn had subsequently been raised up to that of the outside ground level. The initial lowering of the floor levels would almost certainly have destroyed shallow in situ archaeological deposits within the interior of these barns. The structural evidence for the house, elements of which survived at only c.0.2 metres below the current ground surface, had been constructed on a c.0.4 metre thick platform of clean boulder clay. Documentary evidence and surviving structural features recorded in the trial-trenches suggest that the building had been timber framed with a substantial central chimney stack of brick (probably 2 inch tudor-type). The s beams of its timber frame would have rested upon dwarf brick walls, the remains of which were identified in the trenches along with a brick threshold for one of the internal doorways. While no direct dating evidence was recovered for the building it is likely to have been of later medieval or earlier post-medieval date (15th or 16th century). (Stuart Boulter for Suffolk County Council Roger Davis) The Barn, Wash Lane, S.Elham St. Margarets, SCCAS Rpt. No. 2006/152 1 Site metres 0 100 200  © Crown Copyright. All rights reserved. Suffolk County Council. Licence No. 100023395 2006 Fig. 1 1:10,000 scale OS map extract showing the location of the site 1. Introduction

suffolkc1-17893_1

Summary A trenched evaluation carried out in advance of residential development at Elmside Farm, Walsham Le Willows uncovered only fragmentary evidence of prehistoric and Roman settlement. A clay platform set back from the road probably indicates the site of a medieval building, which is tentatively dated to the 13th century from associated pottery. SMR information Planning application no. SE/05/1608/P Date of fieldwork: 8-9th August 2006 Grid Reference: TL 0067 7119 Funding body: Hopkins Homes Oasis reference Suffolkc1-17893 1 1. Introduction

suffolkc1-18071_1

Summary: An archaeological evaluation was undertaken during August 2006 to investigate the potential for buried archaeology within an area of land to the rear of the Brewer's Arms, Rattlesden (NGR ref. TL 9781 5888), in advance of a proposed residential development. Two linear trenches were machine excavated to the depth of the undisturbed natural subsoil but no archaeological deposits or features were identified. There was no evidence that the surface of the natural subsoil had been previously disturbed. This evaluation is recorded on the County SMR, reference no. RAT 036. The evaluation was undertaken by the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Field Team who were commissioned and funded by the developer, Hartog Hutton Limited. 1. Introduction

suffolk1-18232_1

Summary: Archaeological monitoring of groundworks associated with the construction of a single dwelling and garage block on land adjacent Sheepcote Hall, Creeting Road, Stowmarket (NGR; TM 0633 4462), was undertaken during August and September 2006. Sheepcote Hall is a 16th century structure with possibly earlier origins. All footings and test pits were monitored but no archaeological deposits, features or artefacts of any period were identified. The natural subsoil comprised stiff pale brown boulder clay with chalk and was overlain by an orange brown silty clay subsoil and a dark rich garden soil. There was no evidence for previous truncation of the ground surfaces. This monitoring event is recorded on the Sites and Monuments Record under the reference SKT 046. The archaeological monitoring was undertaken by the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Field Projects Team, who were commissioned and funded by J.A.B. Homes. Figure 1: Location Plan (c) Crown Copyright. All rights reserved. Suffolk County Council. Licence No. 100023395 2005 SUFFOLK COUNTY COUNCIL ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICE 1 Introduction

suffolk1-18236_1

Summary: Archaeological monitoring of groundworks associated with the construction of an extension to Church Farm, Mendham (NGR; TM 2835 8074), was undertaken during September 2006. All footings for the extension were monitored but no archaeological deposits, features or artefacts, other than a post-medieval pit, were identified. The natural subsoil comprised pale brown silty clay and was overlain by a thick deposit of garden soil indicating the area had been built up. Although it could not be conclusively determined it was possible that the ground surfaces may have been previously truncated. This monitoring event is recorded on the Sites and Monuments Record under the reference MDM 121. The archaeological monitoring was undertaken by the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Field Projects Team, who were commissioned and funded by the owner, Mr T. Carless. SUFFOLK COUNTY COUNCIL ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICE

suffolk1-18333_1

Summary SMR information Introduction

suffolk1-18333_1

Summary An archaeological evaluation was undertaken on the former site of the Direct Foods Ltd factory on Lamdin Road, Bury St Edmunds. A total of 9 trenches were excavated to a total length of 162.5m. The archaeological evaluation identified a high level of disturbance and truncation across the site with the only surviving archaeological deposits in the northern corner. The preserved archaeological deposits were a sequence of accumulation layers, identified 1.6m below the present ground surface, probably from within a ditch or pond. However, limited excavation made interpretation very difficult. SMR information Planning application no. SE/06/1845 Date of fieldwork: September 2006 Grid Reference: TL 8455 6682 Funding body: Parkway Construction MK Ltd. Oasis reference suffolk1-18333 1 Introduction

suffolk1-18340_1

Summary The construction of two new houses at land adjacent to the White Horse pub in Beyton, (BEY 004, TL9336 6325), required a programme of archaeological monitoring to be undertaken. The site is close to the medieval green of the village and has frontage onto the old roadway to Bury. The development entailed a strip for a new access road and footings for the dwellings. The roadway strip was

monitored continuously and the footings were inspected after excavation. No archaeological finds or features were revealed during the monitoring Introduction

suffolkc1-18371_1

Summary SMR information Introduction

suffolkc1-18371_1

Summary A section of a large ditch fronting School Lane in Bardwell was excavated as part of an evaluation of the site in advance of development. Bardwell is laid out around a pattern of streets that form a square and the ditch was possibly part of a circuit that followed the inside edge of the roads. The ditch is fed by a rising spring so would have always contained water and glazed earthenware pottery found in the lower f indicated that the ditch was st open in 16th-18th century. A Roman coin, a Numis of the House of Constantine dated 318-324AD, was also found. SMR information Planning application no. SE/06/1923 Date of fieldwork: 18/09/2006 Grid Reference: TL9429 7388 Funding body: Mr R Dorling OASIS Ref Suffolk c1-18371 1 Introduction

suffolkc1-18372_1

Summary Archaeological monitoring in advance of the construction of a Street Sweeper Dump Site at RAF Lakenheath identified ditches and a Roman buried soil containing pottery dating from the 2nd to 4th centuries AD. These finds represent a continuation of the Roman settlement identified to the east and south of this site and on the north side of Caudle Head Mere. The features and soil layer were sealed by windblown sand which appeared to have been worked, probably in the medieval or post-medieval period. The eastern end of the site had been truncated by levelling for a heavy vehicle compound, but evidence from the monitoring suggests that archaeological horizons on this side may have been previously truncated by the ploughing. SMR information Planning application no. F/2006/0021/GOV Date of fieldwork: September and October 2006 Grid Reference: TL 7278 8081 Funding body: MOD Defence Estates (USF) Oasis reference. Suffolkc1-18372 . 1 1. Introduction

suffolkc1-18532_1

Summary SMR information Introduction

suffolkc1-18532_1

Summary An archaeological evaluation was undertaken ahead of the proposed redevelopment of the southern end of New Road, Ixworth. A total of five trenches were excavated in the rear gardens of Nos. 25 to 24 New Road. The site appeared heavily truncated with minimal survival of the archaeological deposits. Two groups of three postholes were identified with one group being post-medieval in date and the other remaining undated. A linear ditch was also identified but was probably a natural feature. Although Roman and Saxon sites have been recorded in the surrounding area no evidence for these periods survived on this site. SMR information Planning application no. SE/06/1822 Date of fieldwork: September 2006 Grid Reference: TL 9351 7020 Funding body: Havebury Housing Partnership Oasis reference suffolkc1-18532 1 Introduction

suffolkc1-18580_1

Summary SMR information Introduction

suffolkc1-18580_1

Summary An archaeological evaluation was undertaken across two development sites, Sites B and B1, Suffolk Business Park, Bedingfield Way. The evaluation was located near areas of dispersed prehistoric occupation and to the east of the medieval grange, Eldohouse Farm. A total of nineteen trenches were excavated which produced evidence of a heavily disturbed landscape. Three undated charcoal filled pits were identified, similar to others identified in the vicinity, and were thought to be associated with the former airfield and are possibly the remains of fog lifters. SMR information Planning application no. RGH 049 Ã,Â SE/05/02411 RGH 050 Ã,Â SE/05/02428 Date of fieldwork: March 2006 March 2006 Grid Reference: RGH 049 Ã,Â TL 88136408 RGH 050 Ã,Â TL 88286406 Funding body: Bloor Homes Marriott Motor Group Ltd. Oasis reference suffolkc1-18580 suffolkc1-18581 1 Introduction

suffolkc1-18581_1

Summary SMR information Introduction

suffolkc1-18581_1

Summary An archaeological evaluation was undertaken across two development sites, Sites B and B1, Suffolk Business Park, Bedingfield Way. The evaluation was located near areas of dispersed prehistoric occupation and to the east of the medieval grange, Eldohouse Farm. A total of nineteen trenches were excavated which produced evidence of a heavily disturbed landscape. Three undated charcoal filled pits were identified, similar to others identified in the vicinity, and were thought to be associated with the former airfield and are possibly the remains of fog lifters. SMR information Planning application no. RGH 049 Ã,Â SE/05/02411 RGH 050 Ã,Â SE/05/02428 Date of fieldwork: March 2006 March 2006 Grid Reference: RGH 049 Ã,Â TL 88136408 RGH 050 Ã,Â TL 88286406 Funding body: Bloor Homes Marriott Motor Group Ltd. Oasis reference suffolkc1-18580 suffolkc1-18581 1 Introduction

suffolkc1-18667_1

Summary The construction of an extension to 18 High Street, Aldeburgh (TM 4651 5683, ADB 166), required a programme of archaeological monitoring to be undertaken. The site lies within the late medieval town of Aldeburgh, and close to Moot Hall, the 16th century Town Hall (ADB 012). The extension required footings that were inspected after excavation. No archaeological finds or features were revealed during the monitoring Introduction

suffolkc1-18690_1

Summary: Archaeological monitoring of groundworks associated with the construction of two dwellings on the former primary school playground, M Street, Gislingham (NGR; TM 0744 7176), was undertaken during September 2006. All footings for one dwelling and part of the footings for the other were observed but no archaeological deposits, features or artefacts of any period were identified. The natural subsoil comprised pale yellow boulder clay. The site had been stripped of the former playground surface, the original construction of which may have slightly truncated the surface of the natural subsoil. This

monitoring event is recorded on the Sites and Monuments Record under the reference GSG029. The archaeological monitoring was undertaken by the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Field Projects Team, who were commissioned by J. Page and funded by S. Lee. Figure 1: Location Plan (c) Crown Copyright. All rights reserved. Suffolk County Council. Licence No. 100023395 2006 SUFFOLK COUNTY COUNCIL ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICE 1 Introduction

suffolkc1-18770_1

Summary: Archaeological monitoring of groundworks associated with the construction of a garage in the grounds of Shepherd Cottage, The Tye, Kersey (NGR; TL 9839 4306), was undertaken during October 2006. All footings for the structure were observed but no archaeological deposits, features or artefacts of any period were identified. The natural subsoil comprised pale yellow silty clay and lay directly under the topsoil. This monitoring event is recorded on the Sites and Monuments Record under the reference KSY018. The archaeological monitoring was undertaken by the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Field Projects Team, who were commissioned and funded by the owner, Mr G. Atherton. SUFFOLK COUNTY COUNCIL ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICE

suffolkc1-18816_1

Summary: Archaeological monitoring of groundworks associated with the construction of a large garage within the moated area at Pakefield Hall, Gisleham (NGR; TM 5322 8902), was undertaken during September 2006. All footings for the structure were observed but no archaeological deposits, features or artefacts of any period were identified. The natural subsoil comprised grey boulder clay with occasional pockets of sand. This monitoring event is recorded on the Sites and Monuments Record under the existing reference for the moated site, GSE 002. The archaeological monitoring was undertaken by the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Field Projects Team, who were commissioned and funded by the owner, Mr Shoebridge. SUFFOLK COUNTY COUNCIL ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICE

suffolkc1-18887_2

Summary: Archaeological monitoring of groundwork associated with the construction of a single house and garage on land to the rear of the former Spread Eagle PH, Cross Street, Sudbury (NGR; TL 8679 4116), was undertaken during September and October 2006. The majority of footings for both structures were observed but no archaeological deposits, features or artefacts of any period were identified. The natural subsoil comprised yellow sand and gravel. The site is close to the edge of the flood plain and had been substantially built up through the importation of clean topsoil which had buried the natural subsoil to a depth of c 2.3m at the western end of the site. This monitoring event is recorded on the Sites and Monuments Record under the reference SUY 076. The archaeological monitoring was undertaken by the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Field Projects Team, who were commissioned and funded by King Architects on the behalf of their client. Figure 1: Location Plan (c) Crown Copyright. All rights reserved. Suffolk County Council. Licence No. 100023395 2006 SUFFOLK COUNTY COUNCIL ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICE 1 Introduction

suffolkc1-19045_1

Summary An archaeological evaluation on land to the rear of 6 Eriswell Drive, Lakenheath identified a single small prehistoric pit, indicating the possible presence of widely dispersed prehistoric activity. Since the prehistoric period the site has seen the buildup of a former soil horizon and a thick topsoil associated with the site's 19th-20th century use as domestic allotments. SMR information Planning application no. F/2005/0957/FUL Date of fieldwork: 17th -18th October 2006 Grid Reference: TL 720 819 Funding body:

suffolkc1-19195_1

Summary The construction of a new industrial unit to the rear of Roland Plastics in High Street, Wickham Market (TM 3030 5643, WKM 020), required a programme of archaeological monitoring to be undertaken. The site is adjacent to the findspot of Roman and medieval pottery and metalwork found in 2000. The industrial unit required footings that were inspected after excavation. No archaeological finds or features were revealed during the monitoring Introduction

suffolkc1-19196_1

Summary The construction of three small-scale extensions to The Old Forge, St James' Street, Dunwich (TM 4760 7058, DUN 091), required a programme of archaeological monitoring to be undertaken. The site lies within the medieval town of Dunwich. The extension required footings that were inspected during and after excavation. No archaeological features were revealed during the monitoring Introduction

suffolkc1-19405_1

Summary Archaeological monitoring was carried out at 19 Church Road, Felixstowe as a condition of planning application C/06/1143/FUL; the monitoring is funded by Mrs S. Ronaldson. The site is centred on TM 3142 3552 where a small extension to the rear of the existing dwelling is to be constructed, along with a detached studio. This entails digging around thirty linear metres of building footings. A single visit was made to the site on the afternoon of 12th September 2006. It was possible to examine all of the open trenches and also a small services pit in bright dry conditions. A quantity of the upcast soil was also available for inspection. However, in spite of a thorough examination of all deposits, under the full co-operation of the landowners, the monitoring failed to produce any evidence of archaeological features or finds. (© Crown Copyright. All rights reserved. Suffolk County Council Licence No. 100023395 2006) Introduction

suffolkc1-19463_1

Summary Archaeological monitoring was carried out at Bell Green Cottage, Bell Green, Cratfield as a condition of planning application C/05/1838/FUL; the monitoring is funded by Miss C. Kitchen. The site is centred on TM 3132 7512 at a height of around 40m. AOD. A small extension to the rear of the existing dwelling is to be constructed, along with a detached garage near to the south corner. This entails digging around 22 linear metres of building footings for the rear extension. The garage is to be constructed on a concrete raft. A single visit was made to the site by Rod Gardner, who examined the open trenches in detail. A quantity of the upcast soil was also available for inspection. However, in spite of a thorough examination of all deposits under the full co-operation of the landowners and contractors the monitoring failed to produce any evidence of archaeological features or finds. (Crown Copyright. All rights reserved. Suffolk County Council Licence No.100023395 2006) 1. Site Location

suffolkc1-19689_1

Summary An archaeological evaluation of land south of Apple Acre Road, Hanchet End, Haverhill, identified two undated ditches. One of these is a field boundary marked on late 19th century OS maps and was removed during the 20th century. SMR information Planning application no. SE/06/2349 Date of fieldwork: 30th October - 3rd November 2006 Grid Reference: TL 653 460 Funding body: H.C. Moss

suffolk1-19880_2

Summary: An archaeological evaluation was undertaken during October 2006 to investigate the potential for buried archaeology and to assess what possible landscaping may have occurred within an area of land adjacent Shotley Marina, Shotley (NGR ref. TM 2514 3401), in advance of a proposed residential development. Six test trenches were machine excavated to the depth of the undisturbed natural subsoil. A series of services associated with the former HMS Ganges Training Establishment, the site of which lies adjacent the marina, and three cut features were exposed. Two of the cuts appeared as linear trenches and contained a large amount of early 20th century debris. The site lies on a steep slope with a rising terrace running across. Towards the top of the slope the terrace appears to have been widened through the deposition of spoil, probably during the mid to late 20th century, whereas in an area lower down the terrace appeared to have been created by cutting in to the slope. At the top of the slope an earthwork bank runs N-S within which are a series of World War II air raid shelters. Beyond this lies Shotleypoint Battery, a 19th century gun battery and now a Scheduled Ancient Monument. Investigation of this slope suggests that to a certain extent it has been landscaped to create a glacis in front of the battery and consequently it should be considered as part of the battery. This evaluation is recorded on the County SMR, reference no. SLY 160. The evaluation was undertaken by the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Field Team who were commissioned and funded by the owner and developer, Shotley Marina Limited. 1. Introduction

suffolk1-19938_1

Summary Archaeological monitoring was carried out at Apartment 3, Millicent House, Uplands, Victoria Road, Aldeburgh as a condition of planning application C06/1439/FUL; the monitoring is funded by Mr J. Harari. The site is immediately adjacent to the former Uplands Hotel centred on TM 4625 5683 where a small extension to the west rear wing of the existing Grade II listed building is to be constructed. This entailed digging around 9.5 linear metres of building footings. A single visit was made to the site on the morning of 31st October 2006. It was possible to examine the entire open trench, in bright dry conditions along with most of the upcast soil. However, in spite of a thorough examination of all deposits under the full co-operation of the landowners and contractors, the monitoring failed to produce any evidence of archaeological features or finds. Site Location

suffolk1-20120_1

Summary: Archaeological monitoring of underpinning trenches excavated at Whitehouse Farm, Whatfield (NGR; TM 0360 4670), was undertaken during August 2006. The site lies within a medieval moated enclosure but no archaeological features or artefacts of any period were identified. The natural subsoil comprised a stiff grey boulder clay and lay directly under the topsoil in the areas examined. This monitoring event is recorded on the Sites and Monuments Record under the existing reference WHA 003. The archaeological monitoring was undertaken by the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Field Projects Team, who were commissioned and funded by the architects, Wincer Kievenaar on the behalf of their clients. SUFFOLK COUNTY COUNCIL ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICE

suffolk1-20302_1

Summary Debenham, Crows Hall (TM 1923 6283; DBN 124) An extensive programme of refurbishment to the standing building included below ground disturbance to archaeological deposits. A trenched evaluation and subsequent monitoring facilitated the full recording of all the exposed archaeological

features. The earliest securely dated features were two pits recorded in one of the evaluation trenches excavated to the east of the standing buildings. Ceramic evidence recovered from their fills suggested a medieval date, although accompanying tile/brick may have been later. Two flint and mortar walls seen to the north of the standing building, but on a slightly different alignment, were also consistent with a medieval date. Considerable evidence was also recorded for structures relating to the 16th century, Tudor, phase of the hall. This included wall stubs proving that an east and south range had originally been present along with a similar range of rooms to the south of the gatehouse that mirrored the extant structure to the north. There was also evidence proving that the original gatehouse had been a discrete square structure and the flanking rooms to the north and south were a secondary construction, although possibly added not long after the initial phase. Wall stubs recorded north of the surviving north range confirm the presence of broadly contemporary structures on the north-west corner of the moated platform. Later structures (mostly 19th century) included sections of moat revetment wall, two soakaways, drains, a chimney base and chambers and chutes for an outside lavatory, the latter known from the early OS maps. (Stuart Boulter for Suffolk County Council Ms. Caroline Spurrier) SMR information Planning application no: N/A but Includes MS/1247/06 Site code: DBN 124 Date of fieldwork: April-October 2006 Grid Reference: TM 1923 6283 Commissioning body: Ms. Caroline Spurrier SCCAS Rpt. No. 2006/125 Oasis No. suffolkc1-20302 Crows Hall, Debenham, SCCAS Rpt. No. 2006/125 1 1. Introduction

suffolkc1-20389_2

Summary Archaeological monitoring of a stripped subsoil surface in advance of housing development at land off Green Road, Brandon, located a broad scatter of pits relating to prehistoric and 19th- 20th century phases of activity. Recovered material evidence primarily consisted of prehistoric struck flint, including an early Neolithic 'laurel leaf' and post-medieval gunflint. SMR information Planning application no. F/2003/1090/FUL Date of fieldwork: 1st-2nd March 2006 Grid Reference: TL 790 860 Funding body: John Youngs Limited Oasis reference. Suffolkc1-20389 1 1. Introduction

suffolkc1-20490_1

Summary The re-location of power cables from overland to trenches underground adjacent to the A12, the A1095 and the A145 near Blythburgh (TM 451 760 (centre point), BLY 067), required a programme of archaeological monitoring to be undertaken. A series of trenches were excavated to an average depth of 0.8m in order for the cables to be relocated. Scattered archaeological finds and features dating from prehistory to the present are recorded on the county Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) near to the trenches, in particular Blythburgh village which is Medieval in origin. Despite this, no archaeological finds or features were revealed during the monitoring Introduction

suffolkc1-20539_1

Summary Archaeological monitoring was carried out at The Old Rectory, Campsea Ash as a condition of planning application C/06/0213/FUL; the monitoring is funded by Mr. S Simonds. The site is centred on TM 3293 5586 where a small extension to west side of the existing dwelling is to be constructed. This entails demolition of an existing lean-to room and digging around 13.5 linear metres of building footings. A single visit was made to the site on the morning of 17th of November 2006, when it was possible to examine the majority of the open trenches in bright dry conditions. However, in spite of a thorough examination of all deposits under the full co-operation of the landowners and contractors the monitoring failed to produce any evidence of archaeological features or finds. The only feature to be revealed was a nineteenth century brick built well. (© Crown Copyright. All rights reserved. Suffolk County Council Licence No. 100023395 2006) Introduction

suffolkc1-20563_1

Summary SMR information 1. Introduction

suffolkc1-20563_1

Summary An archaeological evaluation was carried out on land adjacent to the Old School House, Hinderclay Road, Rickinghall Inferior. The single trench showed undisturbed ground and a complete absence of archaeological deposits, despite the site's location within the churchyard of St Mary's until the 20th century. SMR information Planning application no. 2024/06/FUL Date of fieldwork: 23rd November 2006 Grid Reference: TM 0385 7515 Funding body: Traditional English Properties Oasis reference Suffolkc1-20563 ii 1 1. Introduction

suffolkc1-20629_1

Summary: Archaeological monitoring of groundworks associated with the construction of a residential development on land adjacent Old Hall Farm, High Road East, Felixstowe (NGR; TM 3111 3537), was undertaken between June 2005 and March 2006. The site lies within 600m of the site of Walton Old Hall (SMR ref. FEX 037) and is close to the site of a substantial Roman settlement (SMR ref. FEX 093) but no archaeological features or artefacts of any period were identified. The natural subsoil comprised a dark orange silty sand. A length of stone built wall running across the site, which is believed to have been built with material from the now demolished Walton Old Hall and the lost Saxon Shore Fort known as Walton Castle (SMR ref. FEX 030), was photographically recorded. This monitoring event is recorded on the Sites and Monuments Record under the reference FEX 275. The archaeological monitoring was undertaken by the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Field Projects Team, who were commissioned and funded by the developer, Roseberry Developments. SUFFOLK COUNTY COUNCIL ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICE

suffolkc1-20977_1

Summary Archaeological monitoring during minor construction works near to a known Roman settlement site recovered Roman and post-medieval building material but no sign of archaeological features. 5000 1,000 metres KDG 032 Cotton Hall

suffolkc1-21086_1

Summary An archaeological evaluation of land at Washington Street, Beck Row, Mildenhall, identified evidence of Late Iron Age and Roman occupation, principally consisting of ditch systems together with occasional pits. The dense scatter of features indicates a high level of activity, which is clearly an extension of the multi-period site MNL 502 that lies directly to the north, and it is recommended that further archaeological investigation takes place prior to development. The evaluation also identified a natural, peat-infilled hollow, a typical feature of the natural fen- edge landscape. There was no indication of any recent waterlogging and the peat deposits were desiccated and of limited potential for environmental analysis. SMR information Planning application no. F/2006/0487/GOV Date of fieldwork: 5th-7th December 2006 Grid Reference: TL 687 778 Funding body: MoD Defence Estates Oasis reference Suffolkc1-21086 1 1. Introduction

suffolk1-22063_1

Summary Monitoring of the boring of three holes for new poles in the Scheduled Ancient Monument at Weatherh Farm, Icklingham did not recover any finds but did allow the soil profiles to be recorded. Approximate route of power lines Location of observed holes kilometres 0 0.5 1 Â©Crown Copyright. All Rights Reserved. Suffolk County Council Licence No. 100023395 2007 Figure 1. Site location
Introduction

suffolk1-22225_2

Summary Archaeological monitoring was carried out at 2 Manor Close, Walberswick as a condition of planning application C/1518/FUL. The monitoring is funded by Mrs Prudence Ford-Crush. The site is centred on TM 1468 4566 where a small extension to the rear of the existing dwelling is to be constructed. This entails digging around 14.30 linear metres of building footings along with slight ground levelling. A single visit was made to the site during early afternoon, on December 13th 2006. During the visit, it was possible to examine all of the open trenches, and some additional disturbed ground in bright dry conditions. A quantity of the upcast soil was also available for inspection. A thorough examination of all the deposits was made under the full co- operation of the landowners and contractors. The monitoring produced only very limited evidence of archaeological features and no finds. Site Location

suffolk1-22865_1

Summary The monitoring of construction trenches from land adjoining 9 Woollards Gardens showed no evidence of archaeological features or finds. Introduction

suffolk1-23158_1

Summary: Archaeological monitoring of groundwork at Hope Cottage, Crag Path, Aldeburgh (NGR; TM 4652 5660), was undertaken during January 2007. Only clean shingle deposits were revealed in the excavated footing trench. This monitoring event is recorded on the Sites and Monuments Record under the reference ADB 086. The archaeological monitoring was undertaken by the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Field Projects Team, who were commissioned and funded by Mullins Dowse and Partners on behalf of their client, Ms C. Smith. Introduction

suffolk1-23192_1

Summary: Archaeological monitoring of groundwork at Plum Tree Farm, Barking (NGR; TM 0735 5418), was undertaken during January 2007. Footings for a replacement structure were observed but only a backfilled ditch containing late 20th debris and an undated spread of chalk were noted. The natural subsoil comprised clean grey boulder clay. This monitoring event is recorded on the Sites and Monuments Record under the reference BRK111. The archaeological monitoring was undertaken by the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Field Projects Team, who were commissioned and funded by the owner, Ms Fell- Clark. Introduction

suffolk1-23206_1

Summary: Archaeological monitoring of groundwork for a residential development on land adjacent Chester Cottage, Church Lane, Wenhaston with Mells (NGR; TM 4243 7540), was undertaken during

January 2007. Visits were made to the site to examine the open footings for a new dwelling but no significant archaeological deposits or features were identified although a large disturbance of unknown purpose or date was noted within the centre of the site. This monitoring event is recorded on the Sites and Monuments Record under the reference WMH031. The archaeological monitoring was undertaken by the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Field Projects Team, who were commissioned and funded by the developer, DC Homes Limited. Introduction

suffolkc1-23312_2

Summary: Archaeological monitoring of groundwork for a mixed use development at 70-74, High Street, Aldeburgh (NGR; TM 4649 5667), was undertaken during December 2006. Visits were made to the site to examine the grubbing out of old footings and the site strip in preparation for piling but no significant archaeological deposits or features were identified. The top 1.2m to 1.4m comprised made ground within which only occasional late post-medieval brick, tile and clay smoking pipes were identified. This monitoring event is recorded on the Sites and Monuments Record under the reference ADB 168. The archaeological monitoring was undertaken by the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Field Projects Team, who were commissioned by OWL Architects on behalf of their client, MS Oaks, who funded the work. Introduction

suffolkc1-23507_1

Summary Archaeological monitoring during the construction of a Nitrate Removal Plant at RAF Lakenheath identified blown sand deposits and an ancient buried topsoil. No archaeological features were seen. LKH 276 The site metres 1,0005000 Â©Crown Copyright. All Rights Reserved. Suffolk County Council Licence No. 100023395 2007 Figure 1. Site location 2 Introduction

suffolkc1-23605_1

Summary SMR information Introduction

suffolkc1-23605_1

Summary and Conclusion List of Figures 1. Site location 2. Location of Areas 1 and 2

suffolkc1-23605_1

Summary Monitoring during road widening in Munitions Area 1 and 2 at RAF Lakenheath identified a low density of undated features and evidence for an ancient landscape of dunes and hollows. SMR information Planning application no. F/2006/0020/GOV Date of fieldwork: June-August 2006 Grid Reference: TL 7279 8251 and TL 7317 8222 Funding body: MOD Defence Estates (USF) Oasis reference. Suffolkc1-23605 1 Introduction

suffolkc1-23955_1

Summary An archaeological monitoring of footing revealed extensive dumping of material including brick and tile which is likely to be 19th century or later in date. A layer of darker material was observed within the underlying sand and gravel which was formed before the river valley had assumed its present shape, but it was also impossible to either identify it further or suggest a date. Introduction

suffolk1-24072_1

Summary An archaeological monitoring of footing trenches revealed a cultivated soil over subsoil with no evidence of archaeological features and no finds. Introduction

suffolk1-24075_1

Summary The construction of a new house at Land adjacent Prettys House, Church Lane, Bacton (TM 0545 6721, BAC 026), required a programme of archaeological monitoring to be undertaken. The site is within 120m of Bacton Church (BAC 014), at least Medieval in origin. The new house required a topsoil strip prior to excavation of footings, both of which were inspected after excavation. No archaeological finds or features were revealed during the monitoring Introduction

suffolk1-24076_1

Summary The construction of a garage to the rear of 2 Benton Street, Hadleigh (TM 0281 4210, HAD 081), required a programme of archaeological monitoring to be undertaken. The site lies within Hadleigh town, a settlement of medieval origin. The new garage required a topsoil strip prior to excavation of footings, both of which were inspected after excavation. A probable 18th /19th century oven was revealed during the topsoil strip but with the exception of this, no archaeological finds or features were revealed during the monitoring. Introduction

suffolk1-24083_1

Summary A single storey extension at the back of 2 Orchard Place, Sudbury, (TL8689 4092, SUY 078), required a programme of archaeological monitoring to be undertaken. The site lies within the Saxon and Medieval town of Sudbury and some 40m from All Saints Church (SUY 035) . The extension required footings that were inspected after excavation. No archaeological finds or features were revealed during the monitoring Introduction

suffolk1-24317_1

Summary Archaeological monitoring was carried out at Abbey Farm, Rumburgh as a condition of planning application W/18936. The monitoring is funded by Mr. and Mrs D.A. Wharton (Abbey Farm); the contractors are R.G. Carter of Harleston, Norfolk. The site is centred on TM 3466 8189 where a small extension to the rear of the existing farmhouse is to be constructed. This entails digging around eleven linear metres of building footings within an area which was previously occupied by an outbuilding. An adjacent outbuilding is also to be rebuilt, but will be reconstructed using a raft foundation. The site lies within the north-eastern area of a moated complex which formed part of the Benedictine Priory of St Michael and St Felix, founded between 1064 and 1070. Two visits were made to the site, the first on the 26th September and the second on the 16th October 2006. During these monitoring visits, it was possible to observe the excavation of the footings and ground reduction as work progressed. All of the upcast soil and removed building materials were also made available for examination. The site had previously undergone a geophysical survey, the results of which indicated linear features running northwards across the garden area towards the site of the extension. The features revealed by the survey are thought to be part of a complex of rooms, which probably once formed the north-east corner of the claustral range. The development area lies only 19 metres from the church, which although altered, also represents a surviving part of the medieval priory. The southern leg of the footing trench revealed the remains of a robbed north-south wall, together with a similar joining wall which was aligned east to west. Both walls were initially

only revealed in section as a result of digging the footings for the extension, but both were subsequently seen in plan once further ground reduction took place. The 2 location of the north-south wall closely corresponds with traces indicated by the geophysical survey plot. Both walls appeared to have been systematically and thoroughly robbed. Only small lumps of flint and mortar remained which had probably been cast back into the robbing trench once the larger masonry had been reclaimed. The deposit was remarkably homogeneous and almost devoid of finds, except for a single sherd of eleventh- to twelfth century pottery. Figs. 1 2 Site Location (© Crown Copyright. All rights reserved. Suffolk County Council Licence No 100023395 2007) 3 Fig. 3 Areas where ground disturbance occurred (© Crown Copyright. All rights reserved. Suffolk County Council Licence No 100023395 2007) Introduction

suffolkc1-24623_1

Summary: Archaeological monitoring was carried out at Mulberry House, Church Hill, Pakenham as a condition of planning application SE/06/2229. English Heritage Buildings (Anglia) Ltd. funds the archaeological monitoring. The site is centred on TL9292 6713 where a detached garage is to be constructed in front of the existing dwelling. This entailed lowering the ground levels at the western end of the plot by up to one metre, along with more minor ground reduction to the east. A single visit was made to the site on the afternoon of 24th November 2006. It was possible to examine the majority of the area of lowered ground under conditions that provided good visibility. A large quantity of the upcast soil was also available for inspection. A large medieval feature (0003) was partially revealed as a result of the ground reduction in the north-western corner of the site area. The feature consisted of a thick layer of roughly laid materials including flint, chalk and clay, together with quantities of oyster shell. The deposit was possibly intended as levelling, perhaps within a natural hollow, but also to provide a firm yard surface. No evidence of any structural remains were found and therefore the deposit is less likely to represent a floor or base for a floor surface. Seven fragments of pottery were collected from deep within this deposit, which date to between the late 12th -14th centuries. (© Crown Copyright. All rights reserved. Suffolk County Council Licence No. 100023395 2006) 2 Introduction

suffolkc1-25589_1

Summary A single storey extension to the side of M View, Salters Hall Mews, Sudbury, (TL8692 4119, SUY 079), required a programme of archaeological monitoring to be undertaken. The site lies within the Saxon and Medieval town of Sudbury and within 25m of a scatter of medieval and post-medieval pottery (SUY 018). The extension required footings that were inspected after excavation. No archaeological finds or features were revealed during the monitoring Introduction

suffolkc1-25630_1

Summary Refurbishment of the Royal Falcon Pub, High Street, Lowestoft, (TM 5516 9399, LWT 157), required a programme of archaeological monitoring to be undertaken. Internal pad holes were excavated within the building, which is thought to be late medieval in origin. No archaeological finds or features were revealed during the monitoring Introduction

suffolkc1-25638_2

Summary SMR information Introduction

suffolkc1-25638_2

Summary The evaluation of this site fulfils an initial requirement of a programme of archaeological mitigation, which is a condition of planning consent. The evaluation examined around 5% of the site area for a proposed tennis hall situated within the walled gardens of Culford School, formerly Culford Hall. The site lies within 50m of the original medieval settlement of Culford (CUL 033) and c.80m east of the site of the medieval church. It is thought that the site may also contain evidence of prehistoric settlement, which is known to exist along the Lark river valley. A series of five trenches were dug across the 0.35ha. development area in order to assess the archaeological potential of the site. A number of archaeological features were partially revealed within the trenches, including three ditches, two possible pits and a number of less well defined features. One of the pits produced large quantities of Iron Age pottery, while other finds material suggested that some post-medieval activity took place within the area. A large feature at the northern end of the site may represent a quarry pit from this period. Due to the relatively high number of archaeological features, which were revealed as a result of this evaluation, it is recommended that the footprint of the proposed structure be subjected to a full archaeological excavation. SMR information Planning application no. SE/06/2300 Date of fieldwork: 23.02. 2007 Grid Reference: TL 8351 7036 Funding body: Culford School OASIS REF: Suffolkc1-25638 1 Introduction

suffolkc1-26100_3

Summary: Archaeological monitoring of groundwork at Hawthorn Farm, Freckenham Road, West Row, Worlington (NGR; TL 6767 7458), was undertaken during two visits on 24th November

suffolkc1-26116_1

Summary Mildenhall, 5 Wildmere Lane, Holywell Row (TL 70597747; MNL 580): Monitoring of footing trenches for two houses identified elements of the preserved natural fen edge topography with one possible natural peat hollow. Four undated features were also identified, and may be further evidence of the widespread prehistoric and Roman activity known in the region. The features were sealed below a sand layer containing post-medieval pottery, which was the only indication of activity relating to the medieval and post-medieval settlement of Holywell Row. (John Craven, S.C.C.A.S. for Mr G. Madgewick). HER information Planning application no. F/2006/0630/FUL Date of fieldwork: 10th 12th April 2007 Grid Reference: TL 70597747 Funding body: Mr G. Madgewick Oasis reference. Suffolkc1-26116 1 1. Introduction

suffolkc1-26147_1

Summary SMR information Introduction

suffolkc1-26147_1

Summary and Conclusion References Appendix 1: Brief and specification List of Figures

suffolkc1-26147_1

Summary Archaeological monitoring was carried out at Burnt House Farm, Farnham as a condition of planning application C/05/1770/FUL. The site lies c.250m north east of a Roman bath house (FNM 001) which was excavated in 1971. The present development includes a series of deep trenches required for the

installation of a geothermal heating facility. The development had previously been monitored in February 2006 (Everett, 2006) during the construction of the new dwelling towards the eastern area of the site (see Figure 5). Around 400m of geothermal heating trenches were examined during two visits to the site on the 28th and 30th of November 2006. However, the trenches failed to reveal any further archaeological features and only a small number of unstratified finds were retrieved from the upcast spoil. SMR information Planning application no. C/05/1770/FUL SMR No. FNM 016 Date of fieldwork: 28-11-06/30-11-06 Grid Reference: TM 3738 5849 Oasis ID No. Suffolkc1-26147 Funding body: Mr G. de Bertodano 1 Figure 1. Site location (©Crown Copyright. All rights reserved. Suffolk County Council Licence No. 100023395 2007) Figure 2. Site location within the context of Sites and Monuments Record (©Crown Copyright. All rights reserved. Suffolk County Council Licence No. 100023395 2007) 2 Introduction

suffolkc1-26147_1

Summary and Conclusion The total lack of archaeological features in this area of ground suggests that this particular location has long fulfilled an agricultural function. Although previous evidence has suggested that Roman industrial activity took place to the east of the Roman bath house site, it does not appear to have extended beyond Burnt House Farm. The site deposits were notably lacking in charcoal, fragments of building material and although a few ceramic finds were retrieved, the total was very low in relation to the extent of the deposits that were searched. It appears that the focus of settlement and associated activity lies to the south east and perhaps nearer to the river crossing to the south. References

suffolkc1-26159_1

Summary An archaeological evaluation in advance of housing development on land to the rear of 1 Aspal Lane, Beck Row, Mildenhall identified a single prehistoric hearth pit, a post-medieval boundary ditch and preserved elements of the natural landscape, consisting of two silted up hollows containing small amounts of medieval and post-medieval material likely to have originated from the nearby Aspal Hall. SMR information Planning application no. F/2006/0606/FUL Date of fieldwork: 16th-17th April 2007 Grid Reference: TL 7019 7733 Funding body: Jaxmead Properties Oasis reference Suffolkc1-26159 1 1. Introduction

suffolkc1-26254_1

Summary SMR information Introduction

suffolkc1-26254_1

Summary and Conclusion References Appendix 1: Brief and specification List of Figures

suffolkc1-26254_1

Summary Archaeological monitoring was carried out at land adjacent to The Old Forge, St James Street, Dunwich as a condition of planning application C/06/1622/RES. The site lies within an area of archaeological interest in relation to the medieval town of Dunwich.. The present development is located on a steep slope, which required terracing to allow for the construction of a new house and to provide vehicular access. The building known as The Old Forge, had itself previously been monitored in 2006 (Good, 2006). A large single sherd of red earthenware pottery dating from the 16th-18th century was found in an unstratified context on that occasion and similar large fragments were found during the

present monitoring in the area which lies immediately adjacent. Earlier pottery fragments were also found and include Medieval coarseware and Rhenish Siegburg stoneware, however all were from unstratified contexts. No archaeological features were located as a result of the monitoring visits. SMR information Planning application no. C/06/1622/RES Date of fieldwork: 08-12-2006, 10-01-2007 Grid Reference: TM 4764 7058 Oasis Ref. Suffolkc1-26254 SMR Code No. DUN 091 Funding body: Define Data Ltd. 1 Figure 1. Site location (© Crown Copyright. All rights reserved. Suffolk County Council Licence No. 100023395 2007) Figure 2. Site location within the context of The Sites and Monuments Record (© Crown Copyright. All rights reserved. Suffolk County Council Licence No. 100023395 2007) 2 Introduction

suffolkc1-26254_1

Summary and Conclusion The area of ground exposed as a result of this development is relatively small, it is therefore not possible to draw firm conclusions in relation to the very limited evidence. The finds do however add to the record of other nearby pottery discoveries and this may suggest that this location was not entirely peripheral to the main area of medieval settlement. The exceptional depths of topsoil are also of note and perhaps indicate intensive cultivation over a very extended period of time. References

suffolkc1-26493_1

Summary An infilled brick built cellar and a bonded flint wall, the remains of a previous building, were recorded during ground works for an extension to the rear of 39, High Street, Sudbury. The brick size suggested that the cellar dated to late 15th/early 16th century and was an addition to an earlier building that had fronted the High Street. The flint wall, part of the front range, included roof tile within its construction and whilst earlier than the cellar, was thought to be either late medieval or early post-medieval in date. The results of the monitoring show that although the shops occupying the site are modern they respect much earlier plot divisions. Introduction

suffolkc1-26498_1

Summary An archaeological monitoring of footing trenches at The Gables, Hall Street, Long Melford located evidence of a mid 1st century to mid 3rd century phase of domestic Roman occupation consisting of two rubbish pits and associated soil layers, part of a wider pattern of Roman occupation previously identified at other sites in the vicinity. Two post-medieval wells, lying to the rear of the buildings fronting onto Hall Street, were also seen. SMR information Planning application no. B/03/01673 Date of fieldwork: 14th April and 14th July 2004 Grid Reference: TL 8623 4543 Funding body: Mr Mrs King Oasis reference. Suffolkc1-26498 1 1. Introduction

suffolkc1-26640_1

Summary SMR information Introduction

suffolkc1-26640_1

Summary and Conclusion References

suffolkc1-26640_1

Summary Archaeological monitoring was carried out at land adjacent to Drivers Farm, Finningham (Plot 1) as a condition of planning applications 1472/03 758/06. The site lies around 30m. to the north of Drivers Farmhouse, which is, a Grade II listed timber-framed building, dating to the mid-sixteenth century. Monitoring of land directly to the east (Plot 2) indicated the existence of some probably early buried ditch and pond features though no occupation deposit was located (SCCAS Report No. 2006/52). The site is likely to occupy an area which lies within the medieval historic core of the village. A single visit was made to the site of Plot 1 on the 14th of February 2007 to examine and record the footing trenches and stripped area ahead of the construction of a new dwelling. No archaeological features or finds were located during this monitoring. SMR information Planning application Nos. 1472/03 758/06 Date of fieldwork: 14/2/07 Grid Reference: TM 0674 6960 Oasis ID No. Suffolkc1-26640 SMR No. FNN 015 Funding body: RCM Property Holdings 1 Figure 1. Site location (© Crown Copyright. All rights reserved. Suffolk County Council Licence No. 100023395 2007) Figure 2. Plot, trench and feature locations (© Crown Copyright. All rights reserved. Suffolk County Council Licence No. 100023395 2007) 2 Introduction

suffolkc1-26640_1

Summary and Conclusion The lack of archaeological features or finds from this monitoring was slightly unexpected and the only possible interpretations must obviously relate to negative evidence. It is not possible to safely draw any conclusions in relation to the results, as poor conditions and a relatively limited area of excavation prevent any general interpretations to be made. However, it does appear to be reasonably likely that the ditch which was observed to be running approximately west from the site of Plot 2 into the Plot 1 area either terminates or diverts rather abruptly within the space between the two sets of trenches. If this is the case, it suggests that perhaps an additional north- south boundary existed across the site. _____ References

suffolkc1-26652_1

Summary An archaeological monitoring of footing trenches for a conservatory extension at Walcot House, Hall Street, Long Melford, identified a sealed well of probable post-medieval date. Introduction

suffolkc1-26711_1

Summary A programme of archaeological evaluation was a requirement of planning consent for a proposed four dwelling development at Three Bridges, Norton Little Green, Norton. The evaluation consisted of excavating a series of three trial trenches, in order to try and determine the alignment of the boundary ditch associated with the medieval green. The SCCAS Conservation Team anticipated that the ditch would be located within the evaluation trenches continuing in a southwest to northeast direction through the central area of the development site. Preserved remnants of the ditch remain visible to the southwest of the site near to Manor Farm. The evaluation was also designed to assess and record any potential medieval dwelling, or settlement remains, which may have existed along the green frontage. Two of the evaluation trenches revealed two segments of the ditch close to the anticipated alignment, offering a good opportunity to record lost sections of the ditch in detail. Unfortunately very little finds material was evident within the ditch and no further occupation features were located as a result of the evaluation. ii Contents Summary 1.0 Introduction

suffolkc1-26759_1

Summary SMR information Introduction

suffolkc1-26759_1

Summary and Conclusion References Appendix 1: Brief and specification List of Figures

suffolkc1-26759_1

Summary Planning permission for the construction of an outdoor swimming pool was granted on the condition that a programme of continuous archaeological monitoring was carried out at Cockerells Hall, Rattlesden Road, Buxhall. The site lies at the north-west corner of a once rectangular medieval moated enclosure (BUX 002), of which, only part of the moat survives to the south. It was anticipated that the excavations may reveal part of the original rectangular circuit of the moat; however the site area appears to have been located marginally too far to the south-west to expose any of the moat ditch. No archaeological features or finds were located as a result of this monitoring. SMR information Planning application no. 0196/07/FUL Date of fieldwork: 25-04-2007 Grid Reference: TL 9864 5770 Oasis ID Suffolkc1-26759 SMR number BUX 027 Funding body: Mr. and Mrs. M. Angela 1 Figure 1. Site location (© Crown Copyright. All rights reserved. Suffolk County Council Licence No. 100023395 2007) Figure 2. Trench location (© Crown Copyright. All rights reserved. Suffolk County Council Licence No. 100023395 2007) 2 Introduction

suffolkc1-26759_1

Summary and Conclusion Figure 4 shows the projected alignment and possible extent of the moat ditch in relation to the excavated area. The swimming pool excavation trench probably missed the line of the medieval moat circuit by between 1.00-2.5m. This distance could even be greater if the pond, which is adjacent to the development area, represents an additional remnant of the south-western leg of the moat ditch, because the line of the pond suggests that the moat may have veered towards the north at this point in the circuit. A number of other explanations for the absence of the moat ditch could also be suggested such as a break in the moat circuit related to a point of access, or the possibility that the moat turned to the north-east before the excavated area is reached. However, at present these ideas are purely speculative without knowing the full extent and alignment of the moat circuit. _____ References

suffolkc1-26909_1

Summary 1 1. Introduction

suffolkc1-26909_1

Summary: A photographic survey of a group of buildings collectively known as 'The Hemp Works', Chediston Street, Halesworth, was undertaken in January 2007 prior to restoration and conversion to business units. The group comprises a series of stables with adjoining spaces that may have housed a small scale industry or were simply used for storage. Despite the name given to the group of buildings there is no obvious evidence that they were used for the processing of hemp. The survey comprises general shots of all major external elevations and numerous internal pictures. It was noted that part of the basement of the building had been converted to form an air-raid shelter through the strengthening of the

floor above and the creation of a covered entrance to the basement on the west side of the building. This survey is recorded in the County SMR under the reference HWT 028. It was undertaken by the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Field Team who were commissioned and funded by the Morten Partnership Limited acting on behalf of their client, the Suffolk Regeneration Trust. 1. Introduction

suffolkc1-27049_1

Summary SMR information Introduction

suffolkc1-27049_1

Summary Archaeological monitoring during two extensions to Holywell Cottage, Boon Close, Bury St Edmunds, a former Pesthouse, identified a flint platform probably laid down prior to construction in 1665, in order to raise the building above that of the surrounding water meadows. SMR information Planning application nos. E/99/3263/P SE/05/02385 Date of fieldwork: April 2002 and October 2006 Grid Reference: TL85204 63182 Funding body: Mr D Reid Oasis reference. Suffolkc1-27049 1 Introduction

suffolkc1-27058_1

Summary SMR information Introduction

suffolkc1-27058_1

Summary and Conclusion References

suffolkc1-27058_1

Summary Archaeological monitoring was carried out at Bures St Mary Primary School, Nayland Road, Bures St Mary, as a condition of planning permission to erect an extension to the rear of the existing building. The site was formerly occupied by a temporary building, which had been demolished prior to the monitoring. A single visit was made to the site on the 2nd of February 2007. The site area had been cleared of the remains of previous structures, surfaces and topsoil and an area of footing trenches had been excavated to a depth of up to 2.2m from the reduced ground surface. No archaeological features or finds were located as a result of the monitoring. SMR information SMR number: BSM 049 Oasis ID. Number: Suffolkc1-27058 Date of fieldwork: 02-02-2007 Grid Reference: TM 9089 3393 Funding body: Suffolk County Council Property Division 1 Figure 1. Site location (© Crown Copyright. All rights reserved. Suffolk County Council Licence No. 100023395 2007) Figure 2. Site area (© Crown Copyright. All rights reserved. Suffolk County Council Licence No. 100023395 2007) 2 Introduction

suffolkc1-27073_1

Summary SMR information Introduction

suffolkc1-27073_1

Summary and Conclusion References

suffolkc1-27073_1

Summary Archaeological monitoring of groundwork at Worlingham CEVCP School, Rectory Lane, Worlingham (NGR: TM 4457 8980), was undertaken during a single visit on the 8th February 2007. Suffolk County Council Property Division is funding the archaeological monitoring. The development consists of an extension to the existing school building with some additional car parking. The site lies immediately to the south-west of the medieval church and churchyard of All Saint's, while to the south-east, a number of medieval features are recorded (WGM 006 WGM 008). Roman and Bronze Age archaeology has also been located to the east of the site (WGM 007). However, the footing, and service trenches and associated ground disturbance failed to reveal any archaeological features or finds. The deposits consisted of very heavily disturbed gravel down to a depth of over 0.50m and the site had previously been cleared of all topsoil deposits. SMR information Planning application no. W/13096/4 Date of fieldwork: 08-02-2007 Oasis ID. Number: suffolkc1--27073 SMR number: WGM 015 Grid Reference: TM 4457 8980 Funding body: Suffolk County Council Property Division 1 Figure 1. Site location (Ã,Â© Crown Copyright. All rights reserved. Suffolk County Council. Licence No. 100023395 2007) Figure 2. Location of Site area (Ã,Â© Crown Copyright. All rights reserved. Suffolk County Council. Licence No. 100023395 2007) 2 Introduction

suffolkc1-27158_1

Summary SMR information Introduction

suffolkc1-27158_1

Summary Monitoring during a small development at 39, Crown Street, Bury St Edmunds, within the early medieval planned town, identified four pits, two dated as 19th century or later and two undated. Also found was a possible post-medieval flint footing indicating that a wall belonging to a small brick out-building probably extended beyond its current line. The earliest feature found was indicated by a clean silt-filled sloped edge which seemed to cut natural but underlay all other features, its clean f suggesting that it may predate the early medieval urban occupation of the town. Its function is not known. Finds from the site were all post-medieval. SMR information Planning application no. SE/06/1385 Date of fieldwork: October 2006 Grid Reference: TL 8557 6393 Funding body: Mr and Mrs Lawfield Oasis reference. Suffolkc1-27158 1 Introduction

suffolkc1-27225_1

Summary Otley. Replacement Farm House, Moat Farm, Clopton Road, Otley. (TM 2229 5635, OTY 029) An archaeological excavation, monitoring and desktop study was undertaken in advance of the construction of a replacement farm house at Moat Farm, Otley, in order to characterise the nature of any surviving archaeological deposits. The former Moat Farm House was a late 16th century grade II listed building, of timber frame construction, completely destroyed by fire in 2006. Extensive oil contamination occurred after the fire and removal of this destroyed much of the surviving footprint of the building. The removal of this contaminated land was monitored, but no archaeological finds or features were seen. Three trenches and a small excavation area were excavated over the footprint of the new building, and were stripped to the level of the natural subsoil. These produced no archaeological evidence. A desktop

study was undertaken to examine documentary evidence for a moat at this site but there appears to be no direct evidence for this. The name "Moat Farm" only appears in records from 1914 onwards and so it seems likely that there was no moat on this site and little evidence for any concentrated activity prior to the late 16th century. (C. Good, for SCCAS and Mr and Mrs Chamberlain; 2007/105) SMR information Planning application no. C/06/2300/FUL Date of fieldwork: April 2007 Grid Reference: TM 2229 5635 Funding body: Mr and Mrs Chamberlain 3 1. Introduction

suffolkc1-27227_1

Summary 2 SMR information 2 Introduction

suffolkc1-27227_1

Summary Corton: Broadland Sands Holiday Park, Coast Road, Corton (TM 5387 9815, COR 052) An archaeological evaluation was undertaken in advance of an extension to the holiday park at Broadland Sands, Coast Road, Corton, in order to characterise the nature of any surviving archaeological deposits. The site is immediately adjacent to a medieval church, and close to scatters of Prehistoric, Roman and medieval finds. Twelve trenches were excavated over the development area, and were stripped to the level of the natural subsoil. Six of the trenches, in particular the ones adjacent to the church, produced no archaeological evidence. In the trenches in the north east corner of the plot, and so furthest from the church, a number of ditches were identified, many with Thetford type ware pottery within. This Late Saxon pottery has not been found previously in this area and is probably indicative of a small settlement nearby, with the ditches forming field or property boundaries. The lost Domesday v of Newton is known to have existed somewhere in this immediate area and these findings may be part of this settlement. (C. Good, for SCCAS and Broadland Sands Holiday Park; 2007/104) SMR information Planning application no. W/2214/21 Date of fieldwork: 21/05/2007 - 25/05/2007 Grid Reference: TM 5387 9815 Funding body: Broadland Sands Holiday Park 3 1. Introduction

suffolkc1-27231_3

Summary SMR information Introduction

suffolkc1-27231_3

Summary and Conclusion References Appendix 1: Brief and specification List of Figures

suffolkc1-27231_3

Summary Archaeological monitoring during the excavations for a small extension at 22, Nethergate Street, Clare, identified two pits and a small assemblage of 11th-13th century pottery recovered by the builders during their work, which although not necessarily all from the pit fills, was recovered from the general area of the pits. Nethergate Street is one of the Medieval routes into Clare and the results of this monitoring indicate occupation on this site that pre-dates any of the existing buildings along this Street. SMR information Planning application no. SE/07/0380, (previous application no. SE/06/2141) Date of fieldwork: March 2007 Grid Reference: TL 76842 45166 Funding body: Mr Geoffrey Bray Oasis reference. Suffolkc1-27231 . cla054report 1 Introduction

suffolkc1-27231_3

Summary and Conclusion This monitoring identified two pits and a small assemblage of finds was recovered. All the finds groups were collected by the builders with only occasional surface finds contributed to the finds contexts during the monitoring. Whilst this means that the finds cannot be attributed to secure contexts and probably accounts for the slightly mixed dates apparent, it is probable that most of the find originate from the pit fills as this reflects the approximate location from which the builders reported that the finds came. The pottery assemblage was largely 11th-13th century, predating any of the standing buildings on Nethergate Street and certainly indicating occupation on this site well before the current house. Nethergate Street was, however one of the Medieval routes into Clare and it is known that there was a stone building on Nethergate Street from 1309. The presence of the 11th century Castle and 13th century Priory within 200m of this site demonstrate that it lies close to the Medieval centre of activity and this monitoring has provided evidence for occupation on this site during the 11th-13th centuries, a time Jo Caruth May 2007 References

suffolkc1-27247_1

Summary SMR information Introduction

suffolkc1-27247_1

Summary An archaeological monitoring was carried out during the extraction of 1300 square metres of topsoil, subsoil and natural to a depth of approximately 1.4 metres for the construction of a wildlife pond. This did not locate any evidence of any archaeological deposits. SMR information Planning application no. F/2006/0872 Date of fieldwork: 23rd and 24th April 2007 Grid Reference: TL 7474 6018 Funding body: Mr D Standing Oasis reference. Suffolkc1-27247 . 3 Introduction

suffolkc1-27412_1

Summary An archaeological excavation in advance of housing development on land off of Chalkstone Way, Haverth identified evidence of three phases of limited activity in the prehistoric and post-medieval periods. Prehistoric features consisted of two isolated Bronze Age pits and a scatter of Early Iron Age pits and a single ditch. The post-medieval activity consisted of a series of linear parallel ditches, thought to relate to agricultural drainage. SMR information Planning application no. SE/05/1608P Date of fieldwork: 25th July - 4th August 2006 Grid Reference: TL 68374560 Funding body: Abbey Developments Ltd Oasis reference Suffolkc1-27412 1 1. Introduction

suffolkc1-27477_1

Summary An archaeological monitoring of footing trenches at 5/6 Church Walk, Long Melford, did not locate any archaeological deposits, indicating that the buildings fronting onto Church Walk and Melford Green have not previously extended further back during the medieval or post-medieval periods. Introduction

suffolkc1-27531_1

Summary: An archaeological evaluation was undertaken during May 2007 to investigate the potential for buried archaeology within an area of land situated to the rear of County Hall, St Helen's Street, Ipswich

(NGR ref. TM 1686 4450), in advance of a proposed residential development (application no. IP/05/00641/FUL). Two linear trenches were machine excavated within the proposed building footprint. The first trench, which ran across the site, revealed that this area had been heavily disturbed by previous construction that had severely truncated the natural subsoil, which was encountered at a depth of c.1.5m. The second trench ran close to and parallel with Bond Street on the site's western boundary. Within this trench evidence for Saxon activity in the form of a rammed pebble surface and a ditch, both of which were associated with Middle and Late Saxon pottery, was recorded at a depth of c.0.6m at which level the natural subsoil occurred. It was noted that no significant later disturbance to the archaeological levels had occurred in the area of this trench. It was feared that cellars associated with a terrace of houses may have destroyed evidence closer to the street frontage but a third machine dug trial trench excavated close to Bond Street did not reveal any evidence of deep disturbances. This evaluation is recorded on the County SMR, reference no. IPS 382 (Ipswich SMR ref. IAS6701). The evaluation was undertaken by the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Field Team who were commissioned and funded by the site's owners, Rainbow Developments Limited. Figure 1: Location Plan  © Crown Copyright. All rights reserved. Suffolk County Council. Licence No.100023395 2007 1. Introduction

suffolk1-27865_1

Summary Gislingham. Land at Burgate Road, Gislingham. (TM 0746 7185, GSG 030) An archaeological evaluation was undertaken in advance of the construction of six new dwellings and associated car parking at Burgate Road, Gislingham, in order to characterise the nature of any surviving archaeological deposits. The site is some 80m north-west of the medieval church of St Mary's (GSG 019) and immediately to the west of the probable remains of a medieval moat (GSG 008). Five trenches were excavated over the plot and were stripped to the level of the natural subsoil. No archaeological evidence was revealed. (C. Good, for SCCAS and DCH Construction Ltd.; 2007/112) SMR information Planning application no. 1212/06 Date of fieldwork: June 2007 Grid Reference: TM 0746 7185 Funding body: DCH Construction Ltd. 3 1. Introduction

suffolk1-2829

Summary SMR information Introduction

suffolk1-2829

Summary An archaeological monitoring of trenches for the underpinning of two compound walls and the reducing of ground levels at 24 Crown Street, Bury St Edmunds located several features dating from the 16th -19th century despite heavy modern truncation. One pit of 16th century date and a flint wall predate the boundary wall of 24 Crown Street, and a further pit and possible well appear to be of a similar date. Other features were associated with the presence and demolition of buildings that occupied the site in the 19th century. SMR information Planning application no. SE/04/1278/LB Date of fieldwork: 5th April -4th May 2004 Grid Reference: TL 856 638 Funding body: Greene King PLC 1 Introduction

suffolk1-28304_1

Summary SMR information Introduction

suffolk1-28304_1

Summary and Conclusion Appendix 1: Brief and specification List of Figures

suffolkc1-28304_1

Summary Planning permission to construct a new house was granted on the condition that an acceptable programme of archaeological monitoring was carried out at the site. The site formerly contained Broom Heath Cottage, a much smaller dwelling, set within extensive wooded grounds. The location overlooks the west banks of the River Deben, set to the north of the crest of a spur that forms part of Kyson Hill. Numerous locations which have produced archaeological material lie within a kilometre of the site location, these include Iron Age, Roman and medieval finds. However the land at the Broom Heath Cottage development failed to provide any further additions to the archaeological record. The groundworks only revealed undisturbed natural deposits of gravel and sand formations. SMR information Planning application no. C/05/1917/FUL Date of fieldwork: 27-03-2007 Grid Reference: TM 2650 4801 SMR number WBG 064 Oasis ID number Suffolkc1-28304 Funding body: Dominic Withey 1 Figure 1. Site location (© Crown Copyright. All rights reserved. Suffolk County Council Licence No. 100023395 2007) Figure 2. Extent of site area (© Crown Copyright. All rights reserved. Suffolk County Council Licence No. 100023395 2007) 2 Introduction

suffolkc1-28304_1

Summary and Conclusion Although the central area of the site showed no sign of any archaeological features or finds the northeastern and southwest areas were left largely undisturbed. It is therefore possible that archaeological deposits may remain within these areas. However, the lack of any occupation evidence is perhaps surprising given the close proximity of the surrounding archaeological sites. The distribution of the known archaeological sites which surround Broom Heath Cottage are generally slightly away from the higher ground and the site may have been relatively exposed before more recent garden trees and shrubs provided dense levels of shelter. The apparent absence of archaeology cannot however be explained on this basis alone. _____ 4 SUFFOLK COUNTY COUNCIL ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICE - CONSERVATION TEAM Brief and Specification for Archaeological Monitoring of Development BROOM HEATH COTTAGE, BROOM HEATH, WOODBRIDGE Although this document is fundamental to the work of the specialist archaeological contractor the developer should be aware that certain of its requirements are likely to impinge upon the working practices of a general building contractor and may have financial implications, for example see paragraphs 2.3 4.3. The commissioning body should also be aware that it may have Health Safety responsibilities, see paragraph 1.5. 1. Background

suffolkc1-28388_1

Summary Excavation of test pits on the site of a new sports hall at Hartismere High School, Eye, identified Early Anglo-Saxon features, a continuation of the settlement activity seen at the EYE 083 excavation immediately to the south. HER information Planning application no. 0307/07 Date of fieldwork: 5th and 13th July 2007 Grid Reference: TM 13807404 Funding body: Education Dept, Suffolk County Council. Oasis reference Suffolkc1-28388 1 1. Introduction

suffolkc1-28388_1

SUMMARY OF GEOPHYSICAL PROSPECTION METHODS APPENDIX 3 DOC REF: LP0593E-GSR-v2.1 The following presents a summary of two geophysical prospection methods which are available to the archaeologist in determining the extent and nature of sub-surface structures and remains. Details of survey methodology are dealt with elsewhere (GEOSCAN RESEARCH 1996) and so will not be discussed here. Resistivity Survey

suffolkc1-2840

Summary SMR information Introduction

suffolkc1-2840

Summary and Conclusion References Appendix 1: Brief and specification List of Figures

suffolkc1-2840

Summary An archaeological monitoring of footing trenches and associated groundworks for the development of four houses at Coulson Lane, Brandon, located a flint lined well of possible medieval date and two miscellaneous pits dating from the 19/20th century. ii SMR information Planning application no. F/2003/0446/FUL Date of fieldwork: 29th March - 23rd August 2004 Grid Reference: TL 7832 8664 Funding body: Bennett PLC Oasis reference no. suffolkc1-2840 1 Introduction

suffolkc1-2840

Summary and Conclusion The site has clearly seen a considerable level of activity in the past century, resulting in the removal of any topsoil levels and the probable truncation of the natural subsoil which lies immediately below the modern deposits. It is unclear how deep this truncation extended but it seems reasonable to assume that any shallow archaeological features may have been lost. Those features that were observed were all substantial in size and depth, aiding their identification. Two of these however, 0001 and 0006, are probably associated with 19/20th century activity, with the flint flake being a residual find or waste from the gunflint industry. The remaining feature, well 0003, is possibly of medieval date and was probably situated in the back yard or garden of a property fronting onto the medieval high street. 5 References

suffolkc1-2842

Summary An archaeological monitoring of footing and service trenches for extension and conversion of buildings at Rede Hall Farm, Rede, did not observe any archaeological evidence. Introduction

suffolkc1-28532_1

Summary SMR information Introduction

suffolkc1-28532_1

Summary An evaluation at Risby Business Park was carried out in advance of the redevelopment of the site. A small quantity of unstratified Iron Age and medieval pottery was found but an extensive area within the centre of the site had been severely truncated by the previous development and any potential archaeological deposit was already lost. An infilled pond and two post-medieval field boundary ditches were also found. SMR information Planning application no. Pre-Business Park 2006 Date of fieldwork: 13th June 2007 Grid Reference: TL 7940 6625 Funding body: J R Builders (Norwich) Limited OASIS REF suffolk c1 28532 1 Introduction

suffolk1-28631_1

Summary An archaeological monitoring of footing trenches for an extension at Treetops, The Common, Mellis identified a large undated ditch, thought to be an infilled part of the medieval or post-medieval water management systems of moats, ponds and drains that are still seen within the settlement surrounding the medieval green. Introduction

suffolk1-2873

Summary An archaeological monitoring of various groundworks at the Anglian Water pumping station, Bures Road, Little Cornard showed undisturbed subsoil and an absence of archaeological features. Introduction

suffolk1-28743_1

Summary Sudbury, Priory Stadium (TL 8706 4082; SUY 082). A trial trench evaluation was carried out at the above site in advance of residential development. 19 trenches (total area 584m²) were excavated, representing approximately 4% of the site. The evaluation revealed a sequence of sediments deposited by the River Stour and at least one former N-S watercourse that remained open until the 19th century. In places layers of cultivation soil and former topsoil sealed the sediments, demonstrating agricultural use of the site in the post-medieval period. Generally the site was covered by at least 1.0m of modern dumping associated with the construction and use of the Priory Stadium in the late 19th- and 20th centuries. SMR information Planning application nos.: B/99/00512/OUT and B/01/02018/RES/GP Site code: SUY 082 Date of fieldwork: 21 May - 30 May 2007 Grid Reference: TL 8706 4082 Funding body: Knight Developments Limited 1 1 Introduction

suffolk1-28743_1

Summary: dumped deposit 0002/0003 (0.90m thick) to the base of the trench, below modern topsoil 0001 Deposit descriptions 0002 and 0003 are effectively the same deposit, as recorded at either end of the trench. It is a mottled, mid greyish brown and light grey clay/silt with pockets of sand and decayed timber. It contains flecks, medium fragments of chalk, brick, tile, mortar and slate. A small fragment of pottery, dated to the second half of the 18th century, was recovered from 0002. Two pieces of timber found in the base of the trench were identical in cross-sectional dimensions and conversion method (quarter-round) to fence posts used in the construction of the Priory Stadium. These deposits are interpreted therefore as modern dumps, associated with the construction of the Priory Stadium. Trench 2 Ground level (m OD) Depth (m) Contexts 23.61 (W) 23.58 (E) 1.35 (W) 1.15 (E) 0001, 0004, 0005, 0006, 0007, 0008, 0009, 0010, 0016, 0089 Summary: a sequence of alluvial deposits 0008 and 0007/0010/0016 at a maximum height of 22.90m OD. These are truncated at the west end of the trench by a N-S watercourse 0089. The watercourse contains primary fills 0016 and secondary fills 0005, 0006 and 0014. It is sealed by dumped deposit 0004/0009 under modern topsoil 0001 Deposit descriptions 0008 is an alluvial deposit seen at the west end of the trench. It is a firm, mid grey clay/silt containing occasional pebbles but no cultural material. It has a blurred interface with overlying alluvium 0007. 0007, 0010 and 0016 are the same deposit recorded at different locations within the trench. It is a stiff, mid greyish brown clay/silt containing occasional pebbles and small fragments of red brick and roof tile. It contains frequent fine, ferruginous root stains and is interpreted as an alluvial deposit that has been weathered/oxidised. At the west end of the trench the weathered alluvium has been truncated by N-S watercourse 0089. This is approximately 15m wide and greater than 0.80m deep and appears to have a fairly shallow, stepped profile, although its full depth was not seen. 0015 is part of the primary fill of the watercourse. It is a loose, mid grey silty sand containing frequent oyster shells, occasional mussel shells and moderate small

fragments of brick and tile. Only the surface of this deposit was exposed, on the east side of the watercourse. The watercourse was backfilled deliberately with dumped deposits 0014, 0006 and 0005: 0014: red and yellow brick rubble in a grey silty clay matrix. 0006: firm, mid yellowish brown clayey sand containing frequent pebbles, moderate small, medium fragments of red and yellow brick, coal and mortar 0005: two very decayed wooden planks lying against the side of cut 0089. They do not appear to have any structural significance. 5 Figure 3. South-facing section at the west end of Trench 2, showing the watercourse 0089 6 The backfilled watercourse was sealed by layer 0004/0009: a friable, mid grey sandy silt containing moderate pebbles and small, medium fragments of brick and tile, and occasional small fragments of mortar and coal. This is interpreted as a modern, dumped deposit, associated with the levelling of the Priory Stadium football pitch.

Trench 3 Ground level (m OD) Depth (m) Contexts 23.65 (N) 23.46 (S) 1.30 (N) 1.20 (S) 0001, 0011, 0012, 0013, 0017, 0018 Summary: a sequence of alluvial deposits 0012/0018 and 0013 to a maximum height of 22.80m OD sealed by dumped deposit 0011/0017 (up to 0.50m thick) below modern topsoil 0001 Deposit descriptions 0013 is a stiff, mid grey clay/silt alluvium containing occasional pebbles but no obvious cultural material. It was seen only in the base of the trench at its south end, where it was sealed by 0012. 0012 and 0018 are effectively the same deposit, as recorded at either end of the trench. It is a stiff, mid greyish brown clay/silt containing occasional pebbles and small fragments of red brick and roof tile. It contains frequent fine, ferruginous root stains and is interpreted as an alluvial deposit that has been weathered/oxidised. The alluvial sequence is sealed by 0011/0017: a layer of friable, mid grey sandy silt containing moderate pebbles, small, medium fragments of brick, tile, mortar and occasional small fragments of coal and window glass. A fragment of pottery from 0017 is of 19th-century date. The deposit is interpreted as modern dumping, associated with the levelling of the Priory Stadium football pitch.

Trench 4 Ground level (m OD) Depth (m) Contexts 23.60 (N) 23.71 (S) 1.30 (N) 1.25 (S) 0019, 0020 Summary: alluvium 0020 at heights of 23.10m OD (N) and 22.98m OD (S) sealed by dumped deposit 0019 (0.30 – 0.50m thick) below modern topsoil 0001 Deposit descriptions 0020 is a stiff, mid greyish brown clay/silt containing occasional pebbles and small fragments of red brick, mortar and oyster shell. It is interpreted as an alluvial deposit that has been weathered/oxidised. The alluvium is sealed by 0019: a layer of friable, mid grey sandy silt containing moderate pebbles and small, medium fragments of brick and tile, and occasional small fragments of mortar and coal. This is interpreted as a modern, dumped deposit, associated with the levelling of the Priory Stadium football pitch.

Trench 5 Ground level (m OD) Depth (m) Contexts 23.55 (W) 23.63 (E) 1.45 (W) 1.20 (E) 0001, 0021, 0022, 0023, 0024, 0025, 0026, 0027, 0028, 0029, 0030, 0031 Summary: a sequence of alluvial deposits 0031, 0030 and 0028 with a maximum height of 22.90m OD. At the west end of the trench these are truncated by N-S watercourse 0088. This contains primary f 0029 and secondary fills 0023-0027. The watercourse is sealed by former topsoil 0022, dumped deposit 0021 and topsoil 0001 Deposit descriptions 0031 is a firm, mid yellowish brown clayey sand alluvium containing frequent fine pebbles and moderate small mollusc shells. It was recorded only towards the west end of the trench where it 7 has a steep interface with overlying deposit 0030, suggesting that 0031 has been truncated or eroded at this point. 0030 is a soft, mid bluish grey silty clay alluvium containing frequent flecks and small fragments of decayed vegetation. Only the upper part of this deposit was exposed, but core sampling (core 14) indicated that it is at least 0.70m thick (H Jolliffe 2007, 24). At its west end 0030 is truncated by N-S watercourse 0088. It is likely that both 0030 and 0031 are themselves within an earlier watercourse (palaeo-channel). The core sample indicates that 0030 overlies a deposit of grey gravelly sand in excess of 0.60m thick. 0030 and 0031 are sealed by 0028: a stiff, mid greyish brown clay/silt alluvium containing occasional pebbles and flecks, small fragments of brick and tile. The presence of frequent ferruginous root stains indicates that this is a weathered/oxidised deposit. It is at least 0.60m thick and extends the length of the trench. At its west end 0028 has been truncated by N-S watercourse 0088. Only the eastern edge of watercourse 0088 was observed. It has a shallow, stepped profile and is at least 1.0m deep. It contains primary f 0029: a soft, dark grey sandy silt containing frequent decayed organic inclusions (apparently twigs and reeds), moderate pebbles, small fragments of mortar and coal and occasional small, medium fragments of brick, tile and oyster shell. A single fragment of clay tobacco pipe stem is of 19th-century date. The upper part of the watercourse contains a series of dumped deposits, indicating deliberate backfilling: 0027: friable, mid greyish brown sandy silt containing moderate pebbles, flecks, small fragments of mortar, coal, brick and tile. 0026: loose, red and yellow brick rubble and tile rubble in a crushed mortar and soil matrix, containing moderate

fragments of 19th-century pottery. 0025: firm, mid yellowish brown clayey sand containing frequent flecks, small fragments of mortar and occasional small fragments of red brick and roof tile. 0024: loose, sandy silt and brick/tile/mortar rubble. 0023: friable, mid greyish brown sandy silt containing moderate pebbles, flecks, small fragments of mortar, coal, brick and tile. A single fragment of pottery is of 19th-century date. 0022, a thin (0.10m) layer of friable, mid grey sandy silt, seals the backfilled watercourse. This deposit extends the length of the trench and is interpreted as former topsoil that was dumped or accumulated naturally after the watercourse was backfilled. 0021 is a layer of firm, mid greyish brown sandy clay containing moderate pebbles and small fragments of coal and mortar, and occasional small, medium fragments of red and yellow brick. It is interpreted as a modern dumped deposit associated with the construction of the Priory Stadium. 8 Figure 4. North-facing section at the west end of Trench 5, showing the watercourse 0088

Trench 6 Ground level (m OD) Depth (m) Contexts 23.35 (W) 23.22 (E) 1.45 (W) 1.20 (E) 0001, 0032, 0033, 0034, 0035 Summary: alluvium 0035 at c. 22.25m OD overlaid by cultivation soil 0034, former topsoil 0033, dumped deposit 0032 and modern topsoil 0001 Deposit descriptions 0035 is a stiff, mid greyish brown silty clay containing occasional pebbles and small fragments of red brick and roof tile. It contains frequent fine, ferruginous root stains and is interpreted as an alluvial deposit that has been weathered/oxidised. The alluvium is sealed by 0034: a layer of friable, mid brownish grey clayey silt containing frequent fine pebbles and moderate flecks, small fragments of red brick and tile. A small fragment of pottery was found in this layer, dated to the 18th, 20th century. It is interpreted as a reworked alluvial deposit, a probable cultivation soil. 0033 is a friable, mid-dark grey sandy silt speckled with ferruginous root stains and containing occasional pebbles. It overlies the probable cultivation soil 034 and is interpreted as former topsoil. 0032 is a friable, mixed deposit of mid greyish brown clayey silt and mid grey clayey silt, containing frequent flecks and small fragments of mortar, brick and tile. It is interpreted as a modern, dumped deposit, associated with the construction of the Priory Stadium. 9 Figure 5. South-facing section at the west end of Trench 6 Trench 7 Ground level (m OD) Depth (m) Contexts 23.62 (W) 23.60 (E) 1.45 (W) 1.20 (E) 0036 Summary: a tarmac surface (0.10m thick) on a make-up layer of gravel and brick rubble (0.28m thick), sealing dumped deposit 0036 (0.80m thick, to the base of the trench) Deposit descriptions 0036 comprises extensive dumps of stiff, mid grey silty clay, mid yellowish brown clayey sand and mid grey sandy silt. These contain varying amounts of red and yellow brick rubble, ceramic roof tile, small, large fragments of chalk and mortar, small, large fragments of coal, small, large fragments of decayed timber and one small fragment of 19th-century pottery. This deposit is interpreted as modern dumping contemporary with the construction of the Priory Stadium. Trench 8 Ground level (m OD) Depth (m) Contexts 23.25 (N) 23.32 (S) 1.10 (N) 0.90 (S) 0001, 0050, 0051, 0052 Summary: modern topsoil 0001 over a sequence of horizontal dumped deposits 0050, 0051, 0052 with a combined depth of 0.90m, to the base of the trench Deposit descriptions 0052 is a compact, mid brownish grey clayey silt with extensive lenses of yellowish brown sandy clay, containing frequent flecks, large fragments of chalk and moderate small, large fragments of red and yellow bricks, ceramic roof tile, slate, coal, mortar and decayed timber. 0051 is a friable, mid grey sandy silt containing frequent pebbles, moderate small, large fragments of red brick, and flecks of chalk and mortar. 10 0050 is a compact, light yellowish brown mix of silty clay and gravel, containing frequent flecks, small fragments of chalk and mortar. It occurs only at the south end of the trench, immediately below the modern topsoil. 0050, 0051 and 0052 are interpreted as modern dumping, probably contemporary with the construction and use of the Priory Stadium. Trench 9 Ground level (m OD) Depth (m) Contexts 23.34 (N) 23.34 (S) 1.00 (N) 1.00 (S) 0001, 0053, 0054, 0055, 0056 Summary: alluvium 0056 with a surface at 22.16m OD, below a sequence of horizontal dumped deposits 0053, 0054, 0055 (with a combined thickness of up to 0.95m) under modern topsoil 0001 Deposit descriptions 0056 is a stiff, mottled mid grey and greyish brown silty clay containing frequent flecks, small fragments of brick, tile, chalk and charcoal, and occasional pebbles. It was recorded only at the south end of the trench, below 0055, and is interpreted as an alluvium that has been weathered/oxidised. 0055 is a compact, mid brownish grey clayey silt with extensive lenses of yellowish brown sandy clay, similar to 0052 in Trench 8 but containing fewer inclusions. 0054 is in effect the same deposit as 0051 in Trench 8: a friable, mid grey sandy silt containing frequent pebbles, moderate small, large fragments of red brick, and flecks of chalk and mortar. It occurs only at the north end of the trench. 0053 is in effect the same deposit as 0050 in Trench 8: a compact, light yellowish brown mix of silty clay and gravel, containing frequent flecks, small fragments of chalk and mortar. 0053, 0054

and 0055 are interpreted as modern dumping, probably contemporary with the construction and use of the Priory Stadium. Trench 10 Ground level (m OD) Depth (m) Contexts 23.26 (W) 23.42 (E) 1.15 (W) 1.10 (E) 0001, 0065, 0066, 0067, 0068, 0069 Summary: alluvium 0068 with a surface at 22.12m OD, overlaid by possible cultivation soil 0067 and a sequence of horizontal dumped deposits 0065 0066 0069 with a combined thickness of 0.90m, under modern topsoil 0001 Deposit descriptions 0068 is a compact deposit of mid grey clay/silt and fine gravel (40:60). It contains occasional small fragments of pottery, roof tile, red brick and charcoal, and moderate flecks, small fragments of mortar and chalk. Only the surface of the deposit was seen, at the west end of the trench. It is interpreted as an alluvial deposit, and the presence of coarser material suggests that it might be within a former channel. The alluvium is overlaid by 0067: a layer of soft, mid brownish grey clayey silt (0.40m thick) containing moderate pebbles and occasional small, medium fragments of red brick, tile and mortar. This deposit occurs only at the west end of the trench, having apparently been truncated elsewhere. It is interpreted as a possible cultivation soil, and is similar to 0058 in Trench 14 and 0061 in Trench 15. 0069 is a compact, mid brownish grey clayey silt with extensive lenses of yellowish brown sandy clay, containing frequent flecks, large fragments of chalk and moderate small, large 11 fragments of red and yellow bricks, ceramic roof tile, slate, coal, mortar and decayed timber. It was recorded only at the east end of the trench, below 0066. 0066 is similar to 0063 in Trench 15 and 0051 in Trench 8: a friable, mid grey sandy silt containing frequent pebbles, moderate small, large fragments of concrete, red brick, and flecks of chalk and mortar. This layer becomes thicker towards the east end of the trench. 0065 is similar to 0064 in Trench 15 and 0050 in Trench 8: a compact, light yellowish brown mix of silty clay and gravel, containing frequent flecks, small fragments of chalk and mortar. 0065, 0066 and 0069 are interpreted as modern dumping, probably contemporary with the construction and use of the Priory Stadium. Figure 6. South-facing section at the west end of Trench 10 Trench 11 Ground level (m OD) Depth (m) Contexts 23.44 (N) 23.26 (S) 1.20 (N) 1.20 (S) 0001, 0070 Summary: modern topsoil 0001 over dumped deposit 0070 to the base of the trench (1.0m thick) Deposit descriptions 0070 is actually a sequence of extensive dumped deposits, principally loose, mid grey sandy silt, compact, mottled light yellowish brown and dark grey clay/silt. These contain frequent medium, large fragments of red and yellow brick, roof tile, concrete and timber. The deposits slope down gradually to the south. They are interpreted as modern dumps, probably contemporary with the construction and use of the Priory Stadium. 12 Trench 12 Ground level (m OD) Depth (m) Contexts 23.36 (N) 23.33 (S) 1.00 (N) 1.35 (S) 0001, 0037, 0038, 0039, 0040, 0041, 0042 Summary: a horizontal sequence of deposits consisting of alluvial deposits 0040 and 0042 at 22.36m OD and 22.28m OD / cultivation soil 0039 and 0041 / former topsoil 0038 / dumped deposit 0037 / modern topsoil 0001 Deposit descriptions 0040 is a stiff, mid greyish brown clay/silt containing occasional pebbles and small fragments of red brick and roof tile. It contains frequent fine, ferruginous root stains. It was recorded at the base of the trench at its north end, and is interpreted as an alluvial deposit that has been weathered/oxidised. 0042 is an alluvial deposit recorded in the base of the trench at its south end. It is a mixture of soft, mid bluish grey sandy silt and fine gravel (60:40) containing occasional pebbles and small fragments of brick and chalk. The presence of coarser material within this alluvium suggests that it might have been deposited in a former channel. 0039 and 0041 are effectively the same deposit, as recorded at either end of the trench. It is a layer of compact, mid brownish grey clay/silt containing occasional pebbles and flecks, medium fragments of brick, tile and mortar. It is 0.30m thick and lies immediately above the alluvial deposits 0040 and 0042. At the south end of the trench, where it overlies alluvium 0042, it includes pockets of mid grey clay/silt. It appears to be a layer of alluvium that has been reworked, presumably by cultivation. The cultivation soil 0039/0041 is sealed by 0038: a layer of friable mid-dark grey sandy silt containing occasional pebbles and flecks, small fragments of brick and tile. This is up to 0.25m thick and is interpreted as former topsoil. 0037 is a friable, mixed deposit of greyish brown clay/silt and mid grey sandy silt (in discrete dumps) containing frequent pebbles, small fragments of red brick, tile and mortar and occasional large fragments of concrete and iron. It forms a layer about 0.35m thick overlying the former topsoil 0038 and is interpreted as modern dumping associated with the levelling of the Priory Stadium football pitch. Trench 13 Ground level (m OD) Depth (m) Contexts 23.42 (N) 23.44 (S) 1.20 (N) 1.30 (S) 0001, 0043, 0044, 0045, 0046, 0047, 0048, 0049 Summary: a sequence of alluvial deposits 0047 and 0048 at a maximum height of 22.46m OD. At the S end these are truncated by E-W cut feature 0049. This contains coarse alluvium 0046. All alluvial deposits overlaid by cultivation soil 0045, former topsoil 0044, dumped deposit 0043 and modern topsoil 0001 Deposit descriptions 0048

is a stiff, mid bluish grey silty clay alluvium containing occasional flecks, medium fragments of tile and chalk, and frequent flecks and small fragments of black, decayed vegetation, at a height of 22.20m OD. A fragment of roof tile is of late medieval/post-medieval date. 0048 is overlaid by alluvium 0047: a stiff, mid greyish brown clay/silt containing occasional pebbles and small fragments of red brick and roof tile, up to 0.20m thick. It contains frequent fine, ferruginous root stains, indicating that it has been weathered/oxidised. These alluvial deposits have been removed at the south end of the trench by an E-W cut 0049, interpreted as a former watercourse. This is filled with coarse alluvial deposit 0046: a mixture of soft, mid bluish grey sandy silt and fine gravel (60:40) containing occasional pebbles and small fragments of brick and chalk. Note that this is similar to deposit 0042 in Trench 12. 13 The alluvial deposits are sealed by 0045: a layer of compact, mid brownish grey clay/silt containing occasional pebbles and flecks, medium fragments of brick, tile and mortar. This is up to 0.45m thick and is similar to deposit 0039 in Trench 12. It is interpreted as a layer of alluvium that has been reworked, presumably by cultivation. 0044 is a layer of friable mid-dark grey sandy silt containing occasional pebbles and flecks, small fragments of brick and tile, up to 0.35m thick. This is immediately above the cultivation soil 0045 and is interpreted as former topsoil. 0043 is a friable, mixed deposit of greyish brown clay/silt and mid grey sandy silt (in discrete dumps) containing frequent pebbles, small fragments of red brick, tile and mortar and occasional large fragments of concrete and iron. It forms a layer up to 0.40m thick overlying the former topsoil 0044 and is interpreted as modern dumping associated with the levelling of the Priory Stadium football pitch. Figure 7. East-facing section at the south end of Trench 13, showing former watercourse 0049

14 Trench 14 Ground level (m OD) Depth (m) Contexts 23.28 (W) 23.19 (E) 1.10 (W) 1.10 (E) 0001, 0057, 0058, 0059 Summary: alluvium 0059 with a surface at 22.36m OD (W) and 22.29m OD (E) overlaid by cultivation soil 0058, dumped deposit 0057 and modern topsoil 0001 Deposit descriptions 0059 is probably the same as 0056 at the south end of Trench 9: a stiff, mottled mid grey and greyish brown silty clay containing frequent flecks, small fragments of brick, tile, chalk and charcoal, and occasional pebbles. It is interpreted as an alluvium that has been weathered/oxidised. 0058 is a layer of soft, mid brownish grey clayey silt, up to 0.46m thick, containing moderate pebbles and occasional small, medium fragments of pottery, red brick, tile and mortar. One fragment of pottery is of 3rd, 4th century (Roman) date, and a second fragment could be Roman or medieval. There is also a fragment of Roman roof tile (imbrex). However, the deposit also contains post-medieval brick fragments. The layer is immediately above the weathered alluvium 0059 and is interpreted as a probable cultivation soil. 0057 is a soft mid brown sandy silt with small pockets of light yellowish brown clay. It contains moderate pebbles and small fragments of mortar and is similar to 0050 in Trench 8. It is interpreted as a modern dumped deposit, probably contemporary with the construction and use of the Priory Stadium.

Trench 15 Ground level (m OD) Depth (m) Contexts 23.34 (N) 23.16 (S) 1.10 (W) 1.10 (E) 0001, 0060, 0061, 0062, 0063, 0064, 0065 Summary: alluvium 0062 with a surface at 22.34m OD (N) and 22.26m OD (S), overlaid by cultivation soil 0061 and a sequence of dumped deposits 0060, 0063, 0064 with a combined depth of 0.40m, below topsoil 0001 Deposit descriptions 0062 is a stiff, mottled mid grey and greyish brown silty clay containing frequent flecks, small fragments of brick, tile, chalk and charcoal, and occasional pebbles. It is interpreted as an alluvium that has been weathered/oxidised. 0061 is similar to 0058 in Trench 14: a layer of soft, mid brownish grey clayey silt containing moderate pebbles and occasional small, medium fragments of red brick, tile and mortar. It is up to 0.38m thick and lies immediately above the weathered alluvium 0062. It is interpreted as a probable cultivation soil. 0060 is a soft mid brown sandy silt with small pockets of light yellowish brown clay containing moderate pebbles and small fragments of mortar. 0063 is similar to 0051 in Trench 8: a friable, mid grey sandy silt containing frequent pebbles, moderate small, large fragments of red brick, and flecks of chalk and mortar. It occurs only at the north end of the trench, below 0064. 0064 is similar to 0050 in Trench 8: a compact, light yellowish brown mix of silty clay and gravel, containing frequent flecks, small fragments of chalk and mortar. It occurs only at the north end of the trench. 0060, 0063 and 0064 are interpreted as modern dumped deposits, probably contemporary with the construction and use of the Priory Stadium.

15 Trench 16 Ground level (m OD) Depth (m) Contexts 23.33 (N) 23.36 (S) 1.15 (N) 1.15 (S) 0001, 0071, 0072, 0073, 0074 Summary: alluvium 0074 with a surface at 22.30m OD, overlaid by cultivation soil 0073 and a sequence of dumped deposits 0071 and 0072 (with a combined thickness of 0.66m), under modern topsoil 0001 Deposit descriptions 0074 is similar to 0056 at the south end of Trench 9 and 0059 in Trench 14: a stiff, mottled mid grey and greyish brown silty clay containing

frequent flecks, small fragments of brick, tile, chalk and charcoal, and occasional pebbles. It is interpreted as an alluvium that has been weathered/oxidised. 0073 is similar to 0058 in Trench 14: a layer of soft, mid brownish grey clayey silt, 0.20m thick, containing moderate pebbles and occasional small, medium fragments of red brick, tile and mortar. It is interpreted as a probable cultivation soil. 0072 is similar to 0051 in Trench 8, 0066 in Trench 10 and 0063 in Trench 15: a friable, mid grey sandy silt containing frequent pebbles, moderate small, large fragments of concrete, red brick, and flecks of chalk and mortar. 0071 is similar to 0050 in Trench 8, 0065 in Trench 10 and 0064 in Trench 15: a compact, light yellowish brown mix of silty clay and gravel, containing frequent flecks, small fragments of chalk and mortar. 0071 and 0072 are interpreted as modern dumped deposits, probably contemporary with the construction and use of the Priory Stadium. Trench 17 Ground level (m OD) Depth (m) Contexts 23.24 (W) 23.34 (E) 1.15 (W) 1.30 (E) 0001, 0075, 0076, 0077, 0078, 0079 Summary: alluvium 0078 with a surface at 22.10m OD, overlaid by cultivation soil 0077 and a sequence of dumped deposits 0075 and 0076 at the west end, and dumped deposit 0079 at the east end, under topsoil 0001 Deposit descriptions 0078 is a stiff, mottled mid grey and greyish brown silty clay containing frequent flecks, small fragments of brick, tile, chalk and charcoal, and occasional pebbles. It is interpreted as an alluvium that has been weathered/oxidised. It was recorded only at the west end of the trench, having been truncated further to the east. 0077 is similar to 0058 in Trench 14 and 0073 in Trench 16: a layer of soft, mid brownish grey clayey silt containing moderate pebbles and occasional small, medium fragments of red brick, tile and mortar. It forms a layer up to 0.50m thick, immediately above the weathered alluvium, and is interpreted as a probable cultivation soil. 0079 is a dump of soil containing concrete and brick rubble and some extensive lenses of crushed mortar. It was seen only at the east end of the trench, extending below its base. 0076 is similar to 0050 in Trench 8, 0065 in Trench 10, 0064 in Trench 15 and 0071 in Trench 16: a compact, light yellowish brown mix of silty clay and gravel, containing frequent flecks, small fragments of chalk and mortar. 0075 is a friable, mid grey sandy silt containing frequent pebbles, moderate small, large fragments of concrete, red brick, and flecks of chalk and mortar. 0075, 0076 and 0079 are interpreted as modern dumps, probably contemporary with the construction and use of the Priory Stadium. Trench 18 Ground level (m OD) Depth (m) Contexts 23.54 (W) 23.44 (E) 1.20 (W) 1.20 (E) 0080, 0081, 0082, 0083, 0084, 0085 Summary: modern tarmac and gravel surfaces over dumped deposits 0080 0081 0083 0084 0085 0082 Deposit descriptions 0082 is a trench-wide deposit of mottled mid bluish grey and greyish yellow clay/silt containing frequent lenses and patches of decayed wood and occasional lenses of grey coarse sand. It contains very occasional small fragments of roof tile, charcoal, pottery and mussel shell. 0082 is 0.70m thick and extends below the base of the trench. It is similar to deposits in trenches 7 and 11, and is likewise interpreted as modern dumping. However, it did contain a fragment of late 15th- or 16th-century pottery. 0081 is a thin layer of sandy silt overlying 082 at the west end of the trench. It is sealed by 0080: a compacted layer of soil and gravel forming the make-up for a tarmac surface. 0085 is a compact, light greyish brown clayey silt containing moderate pebbles and small fragments of chalk and modern brick, seen at the east end of the trench. 0084 is a soft, mid grey sandy silt containing moderate pebbles and occasional small fragments of red brick, roof tile, concrete and coal. It occurs only at the east end of the trench. 0083 is a layer of loose, orange sand and gravel seen at ground level at the east end of the trench, where it forms a temporary road surface. 0080 - 0085 are interpreted as modern deposits, probably contemporary with the construction and use of the Priory Stadium. Trench 19 Ground level (m OD) Depth (m) Contexts 23.91 (W) 24.10 (E) 1.10 (W) 1.20 (E) 0086, 0087 Summary: modern gravel surface over dumped deposits 0086 and 0087, with a combined thickness 1.0m Deposit descriptions 0087 is a dumped deposit of brick, concrete and mortar rubble in a soil matrix. It is confined to the east end of the trench. It overlies 0086 - a trench-wide sequence of dumped deposits of clay/silt and sandy silt containing much demolition rubble, including red and yellow bricks, ceramic roof tile, chalk and mortar. 0086 and 0087 are interpreted as modern dumped deposits associated with the construction of the north stand of the Priory Stadium. 17 Figure 8. North-facing section at the east end of Trench 19 18 4 Finds evidence

suffolkc1-28743_1

Non-Technical Summary; a brief summary of the report, Introduction

suffolk1-28799_1

Summary SMR information Introduction

suffolk1-28799_1

Summary and Conclusion Appendix 1: Brief and specification List of Figures

suffolk1-28799_1

Summary A housing development of eleven houses was granted planning permission on the condition that a programme of archaeological monitoring was carried out at a site off Henry Street, Debenham. The proposal area is adjacent to the find spot of medieval pottery (DBN 092) and the site held potential for revealing evidence of the backyard occupation associated with the medieval ribbon settlement along Gracechurch Street. Two visits were made to the site, but the monitoring failed to locate any archaeological features or finds. SMR information Planning application no. 1212/05 Date of fieldwork: 10-01-07 26-01/07 Oasis ID No.: Suffolk1-28799 SMR No. DBN 127 Grid Reference: TM 1696 6320 Funding body: Brooks and Wood Ltd. 1 Figure 1. Site location (© Crown Copyright. All rights reserved. Suffolk County Council Licence No. 100023395 2007) Figure 2. Extent of the site area (© Crown Copyright. All rights reserved. Suffolk County Council Licence No. 100023395 2007) 2 Introduction

suffolk1-28799_1

Summary and Conclusion This area of land appears to have long been used for horticultural purposes and perhaps some agriculture during earlier periods, although no indications of plough marks or heavier forms of tilling were seen within the subsoil layer. Use as pasture is also a distinct possibility, given the characteristics of the soil and also the location in relation to the medieval settlement. The site may lie slightly beyond any structural development associated with the medieval occupation of Gracechurch Street, but may have performed an agricultural function during this period. The lack of any archaeological deposits or artefacts is otherwise difficult to explain. _____ 4 Appendix 1. S U F F O L K C O U N T Y C O U N C I L A R C H A E O L O G I C A L S E R V I C E - C O N S E R V A T I O N T E A M Brief and Specification for Archaeological Monitoring of Development Land off Henry Street, Debenham Although this document is fundamental to the work of the specialist archaeological contractor the developer should be aware that certain of its requirements are likely to impinge upon the working practices of a general building contractor and may have financial implications, for example see paragraphs 2.3 4.3. The commissioning body should also be aware that it may have Health Safety responsibilities, see paragraph 1.5. 1. Background

suffolk1-28833_1

Summary An undated ditch was recorded in footing trenches while monitoring groundworks for an extension to the rear of 171 Tollgate Lane, Bury St Edmunds. Introduction

suffolk1-28935_1

Summary SMR information Introduction

suffolk1-28935_1

Summary and Conclusion Appendix 1: Brief and specification List of Figures

suffolk1-28935_1

Summary Planning permission to extend No. 2 Crown Street, Needham Market, has been granted conditional upon an acceptable programme of archaeological work being carried out. The development lies within the area of medieval settlement defined for Needham Market in the County Sites and Monuments Record, and was expected to involve significant ground disturbance. Three visits were made to the site in order to allow adequate archaeological monitoring to be carried out. These took place on the 14th, 15th and 20th December 2006. However, the building work was the subject of considerable further negotiations, delays and some confusion in relation to the planning conditions. Numerous additional visits were made at times when the monitoring archaeologist was in the area. Ground disturbance was finally completed during March 2007. The opportunities for observing potential archaeological deposits were very intermittent, but sufficient was probably seen in order to allow a general assessment of the site. The site deposits had clearly undergone extensive previous disturbance to depths of up to 0.65m below the existing surface levels. Below these re-deposited layers, a fragment of a possible yard or flooring surface of rammed chalk was seen at the south-west edge of the site. No other discrete features were discernible in other areas of the site, mainly because levels were not reduced beyond the re-deposited overburden. No archaeological finds were collected from the site. SMR information Oasis ID No. Suffolk1-28935 SMR No. NDM 020 Planning application no. 1856/06 Date of fieldwork: 14, 15, 20-12-2006 to March 2007 Grid Reference: TM 0889 5523 Funding body: Mrs. E. Bodemeaid 3 Figure 1. Location of the site (© Crown Copyright. All rights reserved. Suffolk County Council Licence No. 100023395 2007) Figure 2. Extent of the site area (© Crown Copyright. All rights reserved. Suffolk County Council Licence No. 100023395 2007) 4 Introduction

suffolk1-28935_1

Summary and Conclusion Few conclusions can be drawn in relation to this site due to the limited views available during the monitoring visits. The extent of previous disturbance within the upper deposits is perhaps not surprising, given the close proximity of the railway embankment and bridge to the west and the road immediately to the east. However, it would be wrong to discount the possibility of medieval archaeology surviving below the upper deposits in some areas of the site that were not trenched or monitored. The only fragmentary feature to be observed was a small 'seam' of rammed chalk, seen in the section face at the western site limit (see Figure 3). This may be a remnant of a floor base or surface, although it is not possible to speculate in terms of dating. The only finds material to be observed on the site was contained in the mixed upper layers, and all was post-medieval in date; no earlier datable archaeological finds were retrieved from the site. _____ 7 Appendix 1. SUFFOLK COUNTY COUNCIL

suffolk1-28973_1

Summary SMR information Introduction

suffolk1-28973_1

Summary and Conclusion References Appendix 1: Brief and specification List of Figures

suffolk1-28973_1

Summary Archaeological monitoring during extension works at 70, The Street, Beck Row, Mildenhall identified two NW-SE aligned ditches, one of which may relate to an extensive Roman field system which lies to the NW of the site. The second ditch was stratigraphically later and may relate to a post-Roman field boundary. A single sherd of possible Roman pottery, an animal bone fragment and a flint flake were recovered from the f of the earlier ditch. SMR information Planning application no. F/2005/0853/FUL Date of fieldwork: 11th June 2007 Grid Reference: TL 6910 7775 Funding body: Mr KF and Mrs PBJ Olsen Oasis reference. Suffolk1-28973 . 1 Introduction

suffolk1-28973_1

Summary and Conclusion The results of this monitoring provide further evidence of the large scale agricultural use of this part of north-west Suffolk during the Roman period. An extensive network of Roman ditches has been seen at sites MNL 502 (Bales 2004) and MNL 570 (Craven 2007) c. 300m to the north- west of this site and whilst the evidence from this small monitoring is limited there is good potential for the continuation of the field system into the fields between these sites. Jo Caruth July 2007
References

suffolk1-29015_1

Summary SMR information Introduction

suffolk1-29015_1

Summary and Conclusion References

suffolk1-29015_1

Summary Archaeological monitoring during the construction of Small Diameter Bomb Maintenance and Storage Facilities on the airfield at RAF Lakenheath identified two undated possible ditches. There were no finds recovered. Further evidence for the variations in the character of the landscape from sand dunes and hollows on the west side of the airfield to flatter, low lying heathland on the east side of the airfield was also identified. SMR information Planning application no. F/2005/0951/GOV Date of fieldwork: January-May 2007 Grid Reference: LKH 272 Ã,Â TL 7293 8163; LKH 275 Ã,Â 7425 8177 Funding body: MOD Defence Estates USF Oasis reference. Suffolk1-29015 . 1 Introduction

suffolk1-29104_1

Summary No archaeological finds or features were identified during archaeological monitoring at 75, High Street, Lakenheath. The site had been previously developed and there was evidence of extensive modern deposits, however an undated soil layer of mixed brown sand and brown silty sands was present overlying natural, and this may relate to earlier periods of occupation. kilometres 0 2 4 LKH 306 The site
Â©Crown Copyright. All Rights Reserved. Suffolk County Council Licence No. 100023395 2007 Figure 1. General location Introduction

suffolk1-29184_1

Summary Woodbridge. Land adjoining Notcutts Garden Centre, Warren Hill, Woodbridge. (TM 2663 4869, WBG 067) An archaeological evaluation was undertaken in advance of the construction of a residential development at Land adjoining Notcutts Garden Centre, Warren H Road, Woodbridge, in order to characterise the nature of any surviving archaeological deposits. The site lies in a favourable topographical position some 650m from the River Deben, on the valley side. Ten trenches were excavated over the plot and were stripped to the level of the natural subsoil. An early medieval ditch and pit were revealed through the centre and north of the plot, but the remainder of the trenches had no features. (C. Good, for SCCAS and CgMs Consulting Ltd. 2007/153) SMR information Planning application no. C/06/1748 Date of fieldwork: July 2007 Grid Reference: TM 2663 4869 Funding body: CgMs Consulting

1. Introduction

suffolk1-29204_1

Summary SMR information Introduction

suffolk1-29204_1

Summary and Conclusion Appendix 1: Brief and specification List of Figures

suffolk1-29204_1

Summary Planning permission to extend 76 High Street, Lavenham, was granted on the condition that an acceptable programme of archaeological work was carried out. The site lies within an area of Lavenham defined within the County Sites and Monuments Record as forming part of the medieval settlement area, an archaeological site of regional importance. A single visit was made to the site on the 8th February 2007, when it was possible to examine a deep footing trench dug in the area of garden at the south-east corner of the existing house. Unfortunately, a combination of factors created considerable problems in terms of archaeological visibility. Weather conditions were severe, with drifting snow and poor light, while within the actual trench an extensive period of previous drain leakage had caused a general staining of the ground deposits, obscuring any potential definition of archaeological features. No archaeological features or finds were located as a result of the monitoring. SMR information Planning application no. B/06/0999 Date of fieldwork: 8-02-2007 Grid Reference: TL 9155 4940 Oasis ID No. Suffolk1-29204 SMR No. LVM 052 Funding body: Mr. and Mrs. R. Whitworth and Mr. and Mrs. H. Seddon 3 Figure 1. Location of the site (© Crown Copyright. All rights reserved. Suffolk County Council Licence No. 100023395 2007) Figure 2. Areas of ground disturbance (© Crown Copyright. All rights reserved. Suffolk County Council Licence No. 100023395 2007) 4 Introduction

suffolk1-29204_1

Summary and Conclusion The site conditions and the extensive discolouration of the ground deposits prevent any conclusions in relation to the archaeology of this site. Similarly, the limited disturbance of the other areas of the site did not present any indications of archaeological features or finds. However, it is obviously not possible to fully discount the archaeological potential of this site.

suffolkc1-29206_1

Summary SMR information 1. Introduction

suffolkc1-29206_1

Summary A programme of building recording and archaeological monitoring was carried out during the conversion of barns at Hazel Stubb Farm, Haverhill. The three surveyed buildings all appear on the 2nd Edition Ordnance Survey of 1898. Building 1 has been extended since 1898 and the addition of stables to the original range was suggested in the fabric of the building. Building 2 is a good example of a mid-late Victorian model farm building with specifically designed features for the keeping of livestock. Finally Building 3 was probably originally constructed in the late 18th century or the early part of the 19th century. It reused timbers salvaged from a large and well-crafted oak-framed building, possibly of a medieval date, that may have once stood upon the site. Monitoring of groundworks identified a roadside ditch, traces of earlier yard surfaces and the footings for another farm building shown on the Second Edition Ordnance Survey. SMR information Planning application no. SE/05/0427 Date of fieldwork: 30th November, 4th-5th 11th December 2006 Grid Reference: TL 65494497 Funding body: C.N. Partnership Oasis reference. Suffolkc1-29206 1 1. Introduction

suffolkc1-2921

Summary 1. Introduction

suffolkc1-2921

Summary Archaeological monitoring was carried out during the third phase of works at Nacton Quarry, Nacton, Ipswich in order to observe and record any surviving archaeological deposits. Two previous phases had produced fairly negative results as it was clear that the area had been subjected to considerable quarrying in the past. The third area was stripped to the level of the natural subsoil, monitored intermittently by the observing archaeologist. It was clear that this area had been a wood for quite some time and had not been subjected to the quarrying of the previous two phases as evidence of tree holes was seen over the whole site. A few features were exposed and all were investigated, dated as prehistoric through to modern. These features were quite widely spread over the monitored area and included ditches and modern fog lifters. A large area of hillwash was seen which contained sherds of mainly late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age pottery. One ditch was dated as probably Middle Saxon and was likely to have been some kind of enclosure ditch. 1. Introduction

suffolkc1-29322_1

Summary The land behind Clifton Lodge, Kentford was evaluated prior to development. Trenching revealed patches of silt and clay silts of the glacio-fluvial drift geology below deep reworked topsoil. A single, unstratified and abraded sherd of medieval coarseware was found but no archaeological features. Introduction

suffolkc1-29505_1

Summary SMR information 1. Introduction 3

suffolk1-29505_1

Summary Gisleham. 8 Tower Road, Gisleham. (TM5305 8950, GSE 066) An archaeological evaluation was undertaken in advance of the construction of industrial units and storage and distribution areas, in order to characterise the nature of any surviving archaeological deposits. The site lies some 220m east of a multi-period prehistoric occupation area (CAC 035, CAC 036) and 30m south of a Bronze Age find spot. Three trenches were excavated over the plot and were stripped to the level of the natural subsoil. Substantial modern disturbance was encountered throughout all the trenches masking any potential archaeology. No finds or features were seen in the evaluation. (C. Good, for SCCAS and J., M. P. Architects. 2007/155) SMR information Planning application no. DC/06/1326 Date of fieldwork: July 2007 Grid Reference: TM 5305 8950 Funding body: J., M. P. Architects 3 1. Introduction

suffolk1-29578_1

Summary The evaluation of this site fulfils an initial requirement of a programme of archaeological mitigation, which is a condition of planning consent. The evaluation examined around 5% of the site area for a proposed waste transfer site off Addison Way, Bramford Road, Great Blakenham. A total of nine evaluation trenches were excavated (see Figure 4) measuring a total of 320 linear metres. The trenches were 1.5m wide and were excavated to a depth of between 0.35-0.80m. A total of sixteen archaeological features were located, along with a number of less definite deposits and probable modern disturbance. The majority of the features were located within the trenches that lie closest to Bramford Road. Over half of the features produced pottery, which has generally been dated to the early medieval period. Other finds included a single sherd of Thetford type pottery, fragments of lava quernstones; animal bone, shell, and a single unstratified worked flint object. Possibly as many as seven ditches were located, generally running in an east to west direction. Five pits were also excavated and recorded, within the same areas as the ditch complex, along the eastern area of the site. Initial indications suggest that the site area may contain part of a small early medieval settlement, which may have developed along the western edge of the road. The single sherd of Thetford type pottery may indicate that the settlement could even have been establishing during the late Saxon period, when small subsidiary occupation sites are known to have developed in similar locations. It is recommended that an area in the eastern half of the development footprint (see Figure 6) be subjected to a controlled soil strip down to the level of the archaeological features in order to allow localised excavation and recording to be carried out. This programme of work could possibly be combined with the initial ground work phase of construction in order to minimise costs and delays. 3 Contents 1.0 Introduction

suffolk1-29726_1

Summary Archaeological monitoring was carried out at Plot 3, Red House Farm, Bridge Road, Levington as a condition of planning consent. The development entails the construction of a stable block in the corner of a field currently in use as a paddock. The application lies in an area of archaeological interest as defined by the County Sites and Monuments Record. Aerial photographs have demonstrated that area contains extensive crop-marks, and is also close to the location of a Bronze Age hoard (LVT 016). The developers decided to use a very light form of building foundation that only required minimal ground disturbance; consequently, no archaeological features were exposed or damaged. The small amounts of upcast spoil and exposed surface produced no archaeological finds. Contents 1.0 Introduction

suffolk1-29805_1

Summary An archaeological monitoring of footing trenches at Bridge House, Cavendish Road, Clare, did not locate any evidence of archaeological deposits. Introduction

suffolk1-29850_1

Summary Planning permission to erect a double garage and cartlodge at The Piggery No. 3, Moat Farm Barns, Barking Tye has been granted, conditional upon an acceptable programme of archaeological work being carried out. The development lies within the curtilage of a Grade II listed former stable range dating to the early or mid-seventeenth century which formed part a complex of structures associated with Moat Farm to the immediate north-east of the site. Moat Farm house has been dated to the mid-seventeenth century and is situated beside the remains of an incomplete medieval moat. Around thirty linear metres of building footings were dug to a depth of up to 0.90m and were monitored during a single visit to the site. The only feature observed during the monitoring was a thin remnant of a rammed chalk surface, or layer, which survived below the topsoil within the western footing trenches. This feature is most likely to be relatively recent in date, although no artefactual evidence could be associated with it. No other archaeological features or finds were located as a result of the monitoring. Contents 1.0 Introduction

suffolk1-2987

Summary: Archaeological monitoring of the foundations excavated for an extension to 16, Nethergate Street, Clare, was undertaken on 8th June 2004. No significant archaeological deposits were recorded during the monitoring although a large pit, c.1.5m deep and filled with topsoil, was identified. This monitoring event has been recorded on the Sites and Monuments Record under the reference CLA 041. The archaeological monitoring was undertaken by the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Field Projects Team, with funding from the owners, Mr and Mrs Kennedy. Introduction

suffolk1-29894_2

Summary Wilby, Barn at Moat Farm (TM 2591 7189; WBY 018) Conditional planning consent for the conversion of redundant farm buildings and construction of a swimming pool at Moat Farm, Wilby required a programme of archaeological works. This report covers an initial phase of monitoring of the groundworks associated with the barn conversion and a subsequent visit made when the swimming pool had been excavated. A series of representative underpinning trenches beneath the barn were examined during the initial site visit. No archaeological features were identified and no finds recovered from the upcast spoil. The existing brick base at the bottom of the barn walls was found to continue for c.0.2 metres below the existing ground level, sitting directly on naturally occurring boulder clay. The fully excavated swimming pool was seen during a second site visit. The vestiges of a cobbled yard surface were seen at a depth of 0.35 metres lying directly on clean naturally occurring clay subsoil. The material overlying the cobbles comprised modern f comprising almost entirely of building debris. (Stuart Boulter for S.C.C.A.S. Mrs R. Regis; report no. 2007/157) 0 150 300 metres Site

suffolk1-2993

Summary: Archaeological monitoring of groundwork associated with the erection of flats at No. 3, Coytes Gardens, Ipswich (NGR TM 1619 4446), was undertaken during May 2004 but no significant archaeological deposits were recorded. The site is situated within the Saxon core of the historic town of Ipswich but as piled foundations were used there was little opportunity to observe buried deposits. The natural subsoil, which consisted of yellow sand and gravel, was seen at a depth of c.1.1m below the road surface. This monitoring event is recorded on the Sites and Monuments Record under the reference IPS 458. The archaeological monitoring was undertaken by the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Field Projects Team, with funding from Landlink Plc. Introduction

suffolk1-30009_2

Summary: An archaeological evaluation was undertaken during August 2007 to investigate the potential for buried archaeology within an area of land off Cutlers Chase, Lowgate, Eye (NGR ref. TM 1449 7367), in advance of a housing development. Two linear trenches were machine excavated to the depth of the undisturbed natural subsoil but no archaeological features were identified and no artefacts were recovered. The natural subsoil lay at a depth of c.1.5m beneath floodplain deposits of silt and peat. The northern edge of the site consisted of a steep slope which was cut back and revetted. This work was subject to archaeological monitoring which revealed the slope to be formed of late post- medieval debris. This evaluation and subsequent monitoring is recorded on the County SMR, reference no. EYE Misc.. The evaluation and monitoring was undertaken by the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service who were commissioned and funded by the developer, Arc Developments (UK) Limited. 1. Introduction

suffolk1-30083_1

Summary An archaeological evaluation in advance of housing development at Elmside Farm, Walsham Le Willows identified unstratified evidence of a phase of activity in the Roman period with possible associated truncated features. A medieval phase of activity, consisting of unstratified material and a pair of parallel ditches in broad alignment with the adjacent Townhouse Road, was also identified. The site therefore has high potential for development groundworks to disturb further evidence of Roman and medieval occupation and so further stages of archaeological work were recommended. SMR information Planning application no. Pre-planning Date of fieldwork: 14th August 2007 Grid Reference: TM 00727123 Funding body: Hopkins Homes Ltd Oasis reference Suffolk1-30083 1 1. Introduction

suffolk1-30335_1

Summary Archaeological monitoring of groundwork at Vanners, Gregory Mills, Weavers Lane, Sudbury (NGR: TL 8713 4137) was carried out on 14 August 2007. This monitoring event is recorded on the County Sites and Monuments Record under the reference SUY 083. The fieldwork was conducted by the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Field Projects Team, and was commissioned by Suffolk Design Build on behalf of their client Vanners. The fieldwork revealed 'made ground' deposits and brick foundations of 19th-century date. No archaeological features or deposits were observed and no artefacts were recovered. Introduction

suffolk1-30344_2

Summary Archaeological monitoring was a requirement of planning permission for a small free standing WC building outside the present churchyard. The location may lie within the area of medieval settlement associated with the church. Bealings Hall (BEG 002), once stood on a site to the west within 60m of the development. The footing trenches were dug to a depth of 1.00m, revealing heavily disturbed deposits containing large amounts of ceramic building material. Brick fragments and mortar suggest that the material dates to the eighteenth or nineteenth century, probably associated with the construction of a substantial boundary wall less than a metre from the trenches. No archaeological features or finds were observed during the monitoring. Contents 1.0 Introduction

suffolk1-30428_1

Summary: Archaeological monitoring of groundwork associated with the construction of an extension to the rear of Church Cottage, Low Road, Badingham (NGR; TM 3049 6874), was undertaken on the 12th

June

suffolkc1-3055

Summary SMR information Page

suffolkc1-3055

Summary Monitoring of footing trenches to the rear of 'Goldings', 67 High Street, Newmarket, identified several features associated with the 17th -18th century palace of Charles II. The foundations of a demolished wall were identified, corresponding to the position of a wall shown on an 18th century map as separating the palace garden from a courtyard. Associated chalk floor surfaces, perhaps originally part of the earlier buildings that were converted into the palace, were also located. An exceptionally large brick-lined shaft, at 4.5m in diameter and 11m deep, was identified and is believed to be the palace ice-house. This may be the only surviving example of one built for Charles II and, if it is 17th century in date, is certainly extremely important and one of the earliest surviving examples in Britain. The evidence suggested that all of these features were either demolished or buried during the 19th century, when it is known that the palace saw changes to its use and structure. This part of the palace was replaced by a yard and 19th century buildings, which were being destroyed by the development. Survey of these 19th century walls identified a carved limestone, tapered block, depicting the face of a 'Green Man'. Its shape suggested it was a keystone from an arch, perhaps the one shown linking courtyard to garden, and may have been deliberately rescued during that walls demolition and replaced near to its original position in the new structure. SMR information Planning application no. F/2003/0899/FUL Date of fieldwork: January and June-July 2004 Grid Reference: TL 6440 6334 Funding body: W. D. Coe Ltd Oasis reference. Suffolkc1-3055 1 1. Introduction

suffolkc1-30558_1

Summary: Archaeological monitoring of groundwork associated with the construction of a nursery at 22, High Street, Wickham Market (NGR; TM 3013 5567), was undertaken during June 2007. Footings for the new building were examined but only undisturbed natural subsoil was seen under the former garden soil. The natural subsoil comprised orange silty sand and lay at a depth of 0.4m. This monitoring event is recorded on the Sites and Monuments Record under the reference WKM 021. The archaeological monitoring was undertaken by the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Field Projects Team, who were commissioned and funded by the developers, Abbots Development and Design, on behalf of their client, Gambrelle Day Care Centre. SUFFOLK COUNTY COUNCIL ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICE

suffolkc1-3056

Summary An archaeological monitoring of footing trenches for the construction of a primary school on the Moreton Hall East estate, Rougham, did not locate any archaeological evidence. Introduction

suffolkc1-30649_1

Summary Planning consent for a small-attached extension to the rear of an existing building was conditional upon an adequate programme of archaeological monitoring. The site lies within one hundred metres of known medieval occupation to the north of Debenham, along The Gulls watercourse. Footings for the extension reached a depth of 1.5m below the existing surface levels, but failed to reveal any

archaeological features or finds. This area of ground had suffered extensive disturbance, probably during the construction of the original school building. Contents 1.0 Introduction

suffolkc1-30652_1

Summary Planning permission to erect a pre-school building and office/store has been granted on the condition that an adequate programme of archaeological monitoring is carried out. The site lies within one hundred metres of known medieval occupation alongside The Gulls watercourse. Find-spots of medieval metalwork and pottery from three recorded locations lie just to the north of the development site. A series of fifteen concrete pads or piers w form the foundations for the new building, each requiring an individual footing to be mechanically excavated. Each footing measured around 1.20m square and 1.00m deep; all were closely inspected, but failed to reveal any archaeological features or finds. Contents 1.0 Introduction

suffolkc1-30668_1

Summary: Archaeological monitoring of groundwork associated with the construction of a garage to the rear of The Coach House, The Street, Bawdsey (NGR; TM 3467 4029), was undertaken during May 2007. Footings for the new building were examined but only undisturbed natural subsoil was seen under garden topsoil. The natural subsoil comprised yellow silty sand and lay at a depth of 0.45m. This monitoring event is recorded on the Sites and Monuments Record under the reference BAW 158. The archaeological monitoring was undertaken by the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Field Projects Team, who were commissioned and funded by the owner, Mr R. Saunders. Figure 1: Location Plan (c) Crown Copyright. All rights reserved. Suffolk County Council. Licence No. 100023395 2007 SUFFOLK COUNTY COUNCIL ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICE 1 Introduction

suffolkc1-30731_1

Summary The development consists of an artificial outdoors play or games surface to replace an unusable grassed area. An area of ground measuring 16.00m (NW-SE) by 26.00m (SW-NE) was stripped to a depth of 0.25m. The gradual south-easterly slope, which existed before the ground-works began, was not altered. Subsoil or natural deposits were barely reached, except for small patches within the central and north areas. Extensive modern and nineteenth century rubbish, including glass, metal and plastics occurred near to a demolished wall, probably deposited in a group of poorly defined pits. The site and spoil heap was fully searched visually and also metal-detected for archaeological finds. All of the items recovered dated from the late 18th - 20th centuries (not retained). No archaeological finds or features were located. Contents 1.0 Introduction

suffolkc1-30736_1

Summary An archaeological evaluation was carried out as a condition of planning consent for a new playgroup building at Nayland Primary School. The development lies within 50m of an archaeological site recorded in the County Sites and Monuments Record (NYW 015). During the construction of the new vicarage in around 1881 two bucket urns and a third small pot, all of Bronze Age date were found, one of which contained a cremation. The Vicarage lies approximately 35m to the north of the proposed new building. A trial trench was excavated central to the area covered by the proposed building. The topsoil and a proportion of the subsoil, was gradually removed until the optimum level was reached for defining any archaeological features, the trench was around 0.5m deep at this level. A single archaeological feature was located in the evaluation trench, consisting of a small ditch running exactly east to west across the central area of the trench. Unfortunately, the f of the ditch failed to produce any datable archaeological

finds and therefore the feature cannot be attributed to any specific period. The remainder of the upcast spoil from the entire trench was also searched and metal detected, but also failed to produce any archaeological artefactual material. 3 Contents 1.0 Introduction

suffolk1-30857_1

Summary: Archaeological monitoring of groundwork associated with the construction of a swimming pool located just outside the moated area at The Chantry, Church Lane, Brundish (NGR; TM 3467 4029), was undertaken during August 2007. The initial topsoil strip and creation of a level terrace for the construction of the pool was observed. The natural subsoil comprised a pale yellow boulder clay with pockets of orange/yellow sand within which two ditches were revealed. One ditch was aligned approximately northeast-southwest and ran across the western end of the pool area. Its f comprised topsoil and late 20th century debris suggesting it had been recently filled and this was confirmed by the owner. The second ditch ran approximately northwest-southeast across the site. The f comprised a homogenous pale orange silty clay from which no artefacts were recovered. Its alignment is coincidental with a nearby boundary and it is perpendicular with the first ditch. These are in turn on similar or perpendicular alignments to a nearby arm of the moat suggesting a possible medieval or later date for these features. The monitoring event is recorded on the Sites and Monuments Record under the reference BUH 025. The archaeological monitoring was undertaken by the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Field Projects Team, who were commissioned and funded by the owner, Mr and Mrs Lees. Figure 1: Location Plan (c) Crown Copyright. All rights reserved. Suffolk County Council. Licence No. 100023395 2007 SUFFOLK COUNTY COUNCIL ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICE 1 Introduction

suffolk1-30945_1

Summary: Archaeological monitoring of groundwork associated with a residential housing development at the former Jackson's Site, Norwich Road, Barham (NGR; TM 1273 5140), was undertaken between May 2005 and May 2007. A substantial excavation for a sewer connection and the footings for a group of fourteen houses were inspected for archaeological features or deposits but none were identified and no artefacts were recovered. The monitoring event is recorded on the Sites and Monuments Record under the reference BRH 046. The archaeological monitoring was undertaken by the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Field Projects Team, who were commissioned and funded by the sites developers, Orchid Properties. Figure 1: Location Plan (including SMR data) (c) Crown Copyright. All rights reserved. Suffolk County Council. Licence No. 100023395 2007 SUFFOLK COUNTY COUNCIL ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICE 1 Introduction

suffolk1-3097

Summary Peasenhall, Former Smythe Works, Church Street (TM 3558 6915; PSH 012). A trial trench evaluation was carried out in advance of residential development. Seven trenches (with a total excavated area of c. 225m²) were excavated. Extensive landscaping and development since the establishment of the Smythe Seed Dr Works at the beginning of the 19th century meant that truncation and disturbance was extensive throughout much of the site. However a trench close to the medieval road frontage revealed four 13th to 14th century ditches, two parallel to and c. 15m back from, the road frontage along with two others on perpendicular alignments. These have been interpreted as tenement boundary ditches, delineating individual plots making up a high medieval ribbon development along the medieval road frontage. A pit and post-hole of similar date were also recorded indicating the site's potential for the preservation of structural evidence in addition to the boundaries. A single feature of 15th to 16th century date in the same trench suggested the potential for continuity of settlement evidence. Little disturbance to the road frontage appeared to have been caused by the range of light 'lean-to' type buildings that had occupied it prior to recent demolition. Consequently it was recommended that an area c. 52m long by

15m wide along the road frontage be stripped for excavation. (Rhodri Gardner, SCCAS, for Hopkins and Moore (Developments) Limited, report no: 2004/93) SMR information Planning application no. C/03/0727 Project No. PEAS/SMY/001 Date of fieldwork: 8th - 11th June 2004 Grid Reference: TM 3558 6915 Funding body: Hopkins and Moore (Developments) Limited 1 Introduction

suffolk1-30989_1

Summary: Archaeological monitoring of groundwork associated with the construction of an extension to Church Farm, All Saints and St Nicholas South Elmham (NGR; TM 3299 8286), was undertaken during June 2007. Church Farm stands within a moated enclosure which is recorded on the Schedule of Ancient Monuments (SM No. 30521). The excavation of a series of footings was observed but no archaeological features or deposits were identified and no artefacts were recovered. The monitoring event is recorded on the Sites and Monuments Record under the existing SMR reference, SEN 002. The archaeological monitoring was undertaken by the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Field Projects Team, who were commissioned and funded by the owners, Mr and Mrs Awtry. Figure 1: Location Plan (c) Crown Copyright. All rights reserved. Suffolk County Council. Licence No. 100023395 2007 SUFFOLK COUNTY COUNCIL ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICE 1 Introduction

suffolk1-3105

Summary Ipswich, Former Harris Meat Factory, Hadleigh Road, Ipswich (TM 142 448; IPS 449). An evaluation by trial trench was carried out in April 2004 in order to inform outline planning consent sought by the EEDA for the redevelopment of the site. Eight trial trenches and ten test pits were excavated. The results obtained across the remainder of the site showed that it could be broadly divided into three areas. The northern third of the site was characterised by at least 1.5m of modern reclamation deposits following the redirection of the channel of the River Gipping and was also disturbed due to modern quarrying and the construction of two factory buildings. The central part of the site was heavily truncated by the large complex of 20th century buildings of the former meat factory. The southern part of the site showed little modern truncation and although no archaeological features were identified during this evaluation, monitoring of any further groundworks in the area was recommended due to the better preservation that prevailed there. Between the first two disrupted areas natural river terrace gravels with archaeological potential were found to be quite shallow. Indeed a single prehistoric feature was recorded in the vicinity of the findspot of a Bronze Age urn that lay within the footprint of the earliest of the factory buildings. It was therefore recommended that further archaeological monitoring be carried out within the area of this building's footprint. A second area with archaeological potential lay on either side of a trackway where banks of upcast spoil up to 0.8m thick afforded some protection to natural river terrace gravels sealed beneath. It was also recommended that archaeological monitoring be carried out on any groundwork affecting the undisturbed southern ends of these banks. (Rhodri Gardner, SCCAS, for Scott Wilson Kirkpatrick Co Ltd., report no: 2004/63) SMR information Planning application no. IP/04/00115/OUT Date of fieldwork: 5th - 7th April and 9th November 2004 Grid Reference: TM 142 448 Funding body: East of England Development Agency 1 Introduction

suffolk1-3107

Summary Eye, Land North of Langton Lodge, Victoria Hill, Eye (TM 1441 7472; EYE 070). A trial trench evaluation was carried out in advance of residential development. Three trial trenches (with a total evaluated area of c. 112m²). A major boundary feature, thought to indicate the line of the original medieval Green Edge, was recorded crossing the site and extending to the north where a series of ponds and the results of a previous evaluation meant that the boundary's alignment could be conjectured for further 300m. Four other features were recorded, although these could not be accurately dated. A programme of monitoring was recommended. (Rhodri Gardner, SCCAS, for Ryden Developments, report

no: 2004/86) SMR information Planning application no. OL/146/03 Date of fieldwork: 14th May 2004
Grid Reference: TM 1441 7472 Funding body: Ryden Developments 1 Introduction

suffolkc1-3108

Summary Benacre, Reservoir Adjacent to Benacre Park Farm (TM 5048 8334; BNC 048). A trial trench evaluation was carried out in advance of the construction of an agricultural irrigation reservoir. Thirty-three trenches and a small open area were excavated (with a total excavated area of 2540m²). Archaeological evidence was very sparse. Ephemeral activity of general prehistoric date, in the form of a number of cooking/boiling pits containing burnt flint, was encountered in the central northern part of the site. This was somewhat isolated and the lack of associated features did not suggest that actual occupation was likely. In the eastern part of the site there was scattered evidence of post-medieval activity in the form of a single isolated burnt pit (undated), three boundary or drainage ditches, a shallow gully/trackway and a pond that most likely originated as a clay/brick pit. None of these features suggested any coherent pattern of occupation worthy of further investigation. Consequently, no further work could be recommended. (Rhodri Gardner, SCCAS, for the Benacre Estates Company, report no: 2004/95) SMR information Planning application no. W/18680 Date of fieldwork: 18th - 21st May 2004 Grid Reference: TM 5048 8334 Funding body: Benacre Water Company 1 Introduction

suffolkc1-31141_1

Summary An archaeological evaluation consisting of a series of test pits at Brandon Remembrance Playing Fields, in advance of the use of the site for allotments, did not locate any archaeological deposits. The trenching showed that the natural subsoil and potential archaeological levels lay at a depth of at least 1.2m, sealed beneath substantial deposits of peat that have developed due to the sites location within the floodplain of the adjacent Little Ouse River. SMR information Planning application no. Pre-planning Date of fieldwork: 4th September 2007 Grid Reference: TL 776866 Funding body: Brandon Remembrance Playing Fields Oasis reference Suffolkc1-31141 1 1. Introduction

suffolkc1-31155_1

Summary SMR information 1. Introduction

suffolkc1-31155_1

Summary An archaeological evaluation in advance of housing development at 5 The Street, Holywell Row, Mildenhall did not identify any archaeological deposits, with trenching showing a typical profile of the natural fen edge topography with the subsoil sealed at depth below windblown sand deposits. SMR information Planning application no. F/2007/0282/FUL Date of fieldwork: 6th September 2007 Grid Reference: TL 70617740 Funding body: Murfet Developments Ltd Oasis reference Suffolkc1-31155 1 1. Introduction

suffolkc1-31168_1

Summary SMR information 1. Introduction

suffolkc1-31168_1

Summary An archaeological evaluation in advance of housing development at Street Farm, The Street, Holywell Row, Mildenhall identified two undated ditches, possibly relating to prehistoric or Roman activity, sealed at depth below substantial windblown sand deposits, a typical feature of the natural fen edge topography. SMR information Planning application no. F/2007/0270/FUL Date of fieldwork: 5th-6th September 2007 Grid Reference: TL 70667738 Funding body: Swallow Mead Developments Ltd Oasis reference Suffolkc1-31168 1 1. Introduction

suffolkc1-31385_1

Summary Framlingham: Framlingham Castle Bowls Club (TM 2862 6367; FML 046). A trial trench evaluation was carried out at the above site in advance of the construction of extensions (conservatory and store room) to the existing clubhouse. Two trenches (total area 5.70m²) were excavated, representing approximately 20% of the area of the proposed development. The evaluation revealed turf over probable garden soil to a depth of at least 0.30m. No archaeological features or deposits were observed and no artefacts were recovered. SMR information Planning application no: C/07/0366/FUL Site code: FML 046 Date of fieldwork: 12 September 2007 Grid Reference: TM 2862 6367 Funding body: Framlingham Castle Bowls Club 1 Figure 1. Maps showing the location of the Framlingham Castle Bowls Club Â© Crown Copyright. All rights reserved. Suffolk County Council. Licence No. 100023395 2007 Introduction

suffolkc1-31567_1

Summary Kesgrave, Land off Ropes Drive/Bell Lane (TM219455; KSG 032) Evaluation on land off Ropes Drive/Bell Lane, Kesgrave, was required to investigate the archaeological potential of the site. Two undated, burnt pits were recorded and one abraded sherd of medieval pottery was found within a layer of subsoil. A standing earthwork, comprising a bank and ditch, was present in the wooded north east corner of the site. Documentary evidence suggests that this is the boundary of a wood which was established by 1723 and probably has much earlier origins. (Linzi Everett for Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, SEH (Developments) Ltd. and Persimmon Homes (Essex) Ltd.; report no. 2007/167) 1. Introduction

suffolkc1-3171

Summary Archaeological monitoring of the soil stripping and associated groundworks for the construction of the final link in the southern perimeter road, RAF Mildenhall, did not locate any archaeological evidence. The road was situated over built up ground and the groundworks were not of sufficient depth to disturb the potential archaeological levels. Introduction

suffolkc1-31841_1

Summary Introduction

suffolkc1-31841_1

Summary: Archaeological monitoring of groundwork associated with the construction of an extension to a redundant industrial building adjacent Brick Kiln Cottage, Fen Street, Winston (NGR; TM 1813 6238),

was undertaken during June 2007. The extension was being constructed as part of the structure's conversion to residential use. A series of footing were inspected within which a large pit in excess of 2.7m deep was noted. The location of this deep excavation is coincidental with a large pit or pond marked on the 2nd Edition Ordnance Survey of c. 1900 within an area recorded as a brickworks (SMR ref. WNT 005). Material from the f of the pit suggests it was filled in the latter half of the 20th century. This monitoring event is recorded on the Sites and Monuments Record under the SMR reference, WNT 052. The archaeological monitoring was undertaken by the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Field Projects Team, who were commissioned and funded by the owner, Mrs L. O'Farrell. Figure 1: Location Plan (c) Crown Copyright. All rights reserved. Suffolk County Council. Licence No. 100023395 2007 Introduction

suffolkc1-31841_1

Summary The redundant brick-built shed which forms the subject of this report lies on a ridge overlooking the valley of the River Deben to the north, and its eastern wall adjoins the B1077 between Debenham and Framdsen. The overgrown but substantial remains of a 19th century brick kiln lie just 10 metres to the north, with the eponymous Brick Kiln Cottage distant by approximately 35 metres in the same 11 APPENDIX II

suffolkc1-31948_1

Summary Kettleburgh: Waterm House, M Lane (TM 2639 5979; KBU 016). An archaeological monitoring was carried out at the above site in advance of the construction of an office/ancillary building. The monitoring revealed turf and worked soil/made ground over glacial till/outwash gravels. No archaeological features or deposits were observed and no artefacts were recovered. SMR information Planning application no: C/06/1853/FUL Site code: KBU 016 Date of fieldwork: 25 September 2007 Grid Reference: TM 2639 5979 Commissioning body: Hollins (architects) 1 Figure 1. Maps showing the location of Waterm House, M Lane, Kettleburgh Â© Crown Copyright. All rights reserved. Suffolk County Council. Licence No. 100023395 2007 Introduction

suffolkc1-31963_1

Summary Tostock: Park Farm Barns, The Leys (TL 9535 6329; TCK 016). An archaeological monitoring was carried out at the above site in advance of the construction of a garden room and cart lodge extension. The monitoring revealed turf/topsoil and recent 'made ground' over natural sand and gravel. No archaeological features or deposits were observed and no artefacts were recovered. SMR information Planning application no: 1608/07 Site code: TCK 016 Date of fieldwork: 26 September 2007 Grid Reference: TL 9535 6329 Commissioning body: Copec Construction 1 Figure 1. Maps showing the location of Park Farm Barns, The Leys, Tostock Ã,Â© Crown Copyright. All rights reserved. Suffolk County Council. Licence No. 100023395 2007 Introduction

suffolkc1-31982_1

Summary 1.0 Introduction

suffolkc1-31982_1

Summary LKH 309, 19-21 Eriswell Road, Lakenheath (TL 7190 8220): A trial trench evaluation was carried out at the above site in advance of a residential development. Eight trenches (total area 286.4m²)

were excavated, representing approximately 6% of the site. The evaluation revealed a sequence of natural sand, sandy subsoil and modern topsoil. No archaeological features or deposits were observed and the only artefact retained was an unstratified sherd of medieval pottery. 3 1.0 Introduction

suffolk1-32033_1

Summary: An archaeological evaluation was undertaken during October 2007 to investigate the potential for buried archaeology within an area of land to the north of Esmond House, Ipswich Road, Orford (NGR ref. TM 4186 5039), in advance of a housing development. Four linear trenches were machine excavated to the depth of the undisturbed natural subsoil which revealed a single ditch type feature of uncertain date. No other archaeological features were identified although a number of small medieval pottery sherds were recovered from the topsoil. The natural subsoil, which comprised sand and gravel, lay at a depth of c. 0.6m beneath topsoil and a thin deposit of sandy subsoil. This evaluation is recorded on the County SMR under the reference ORF 117. The evaluation was undertaken by the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service who were commissioned and funded by the builders, O. Seaman and Son Ltd., on behalf of their client. 1. Introduction

suffolk1-3215

Summary SMR information Introduction

suffolk1-3215

Summary An archaeological monitoring of footing trenches for a residential property on land at Church farm, Hitcham Road, Kettlebaston, located five undated features sealed beneath modern deposits associated with the demolished farm buildings. They may represent a level of medieval/post- medieval activity in the area with two possible ditches forming part of a wider water management system connected to nearby ponds. ii SMR information Planning application no. B/02/01755/FUL Date of fieldwork: 16th - 20th July 2004 Oasis Reference: Suffolk1-3215 Grid Reference: TL 9667 5025 Funding body: Actionbond Ltd 1 Introduction

suffolk1-32305_1

Summary An archaeological evaluation was carried out within the immediate grounds to the northeast of Park House, The Leys, Tostock, as a condition of planning consent. The development will consist of a stable block, garage, pool building and a lambing shed. The site lies within an area of archaeological importance, defined in the County Historic Environment Record (HER) (formerly the Sites and Monuments Record). A number of significant items of metalwork have been found within the area including a Saxon gilt buckle of Kentish origin (TCK 002), a Saxon pyramidal scabbard mount (TCK 009) and a Roman crossbow type brooch (TCK 008) (see Figure 2). The evaluation entailed the excavation of a series of five trial trenches, in order to assess the archaeological potential of the site. A total length of 45.00m of trenches were excavated in all available areas of the development site. However, none of the trenches revealed any archaeological features or deposits. A thorough visual and metal detector search, carried out over all of the trench surfaces and upcast soil, failed to locate any archaeological finds material other than nineteenth and twentieth century garden debris. Contents 1.0 Introduction

suffolk1-32719_1

Summary Great Bealings, Church of St. Mary (TM 2308 4886; BEG 016) The insertion of the below ground pipe-work for a new toilet in the tower of the church required the excavation of trenches both internal and external to the standing building. The floor level in the tower was found to be c.0.8 metres higher than the external ground-level and comprised successive layers of fill. While the top c.0.4 metres were interpreted as later deposits, the lower layers were thought to have been associated with the original construction of the tower and the result of the need to provide a consistently level floor throughout the church on what was a sloping site. (Stuart Boulter for Suffolk County Council the Great Bealings Parochial Parish Council). Introduction

suffolk1-3275

Summary An archaeological monitoring on land at Acton Place Industrial Estate, Acton, located evidence in the form of a post-medieval brick wall and associated floor surface, of an ancillary building situated approximately 50m to the south-east of the east wing of Acton Place. Other, less substantial structures, were also identified which could be related to garden walls or other features within the grounds of the main building. SMR information Planning application no. B/03/01707/FUL Date of fieldwork: 16th March - 11th November 2004 Grid Reference: TL 884 456 Oasis Reference: Suffolk1-3275 Funding body: Albert E Webb and Son Ltd. 1 1. Introduction

suffolk1-33005_2

Summary HER information 1. Introduction

suffolk1-33005_2

Summary An archaeological evaluation in advance of potential development at Boyton Hall, Haverhill identified two Roman features and part of a substantial phase of medieval settlement activity in the 12th-14th centuries, with a possible Late Saxon or Early medieval origin. The larger part of this occupation evidence was seen in the adjacent evaluation WTL 009/HVH 064. Identified features demonstrated the presence of possible buildings, rubbish pits and subdivisions of land extending along the north side of the access track to the former sites of Alderton Chapel and Chapel Farm. Future development would therefore disturb important evidence of medieval settlement associated with the Chapel and so open area excavation and further documentary research has been recommended. HER information Planning application no. Pre-planning Date of fieldwork: 24th - 31st October 2007 Grid Reference: TL 6749 4677 Funding body: Mr R. Maidment Oasis reference Suffolk1-33005 1 1. Introduction

suffolk1-33059_1

Summary SMR information Introduction

suffolk1-33059_1

Summary Two trenches were excavated as part of an archaeological evaluation of the proposed site of the new museum building at West Stow Country Park. This revealed the remains of an ancient occupation soil, which produced two sherds of Early Saxon stamped pottery. The occupation soil had been truncated by ploughing and occurred only in within hollows. Post holes and possible pits were also found

suggesting that the sampled area was within the spread of the Anglo-Saxon settlement site. SMR information Planning application no. SE/07/0481 Date of fieldwork: 8th October 2007 Grid Reference: TL 7994 7140 Funding body: St Edmundsbury Borough Council OASIS REF Suffolk c1 33059 1 Introduction

suffolkc1-33111_1

Summary SMR information 1. Introduction

suffolkc1-33111_1

Summary Kirton. 18, 20 and Land to the Rear of 16, 18 and 20 Weir Place, Kirton. (TM 2786 3991, KIR 057) An archaeological evaluation was undertaken in advance of the construction of a residential development at Weir Place, Kirton, in order to characterise the nature of any surviving archaeological deposits. The site lies adjacent to an extensive late prehistoric cropmark area, and on the outskirts of a village at least medieval in origin. Five trenches were excavated over the plot and were stripped to the level of the natural subsoil. Two undated features, one perhaps natural in origin, were noted alongside some modern disturbance, but no archaeological finds or further features were recorded. (C. Good, for SCCAS and DCH Construction. 2007/198) SMR information Planning application no. C/07/0827 Date of fieldwork: October 2007 Grid Reference: TM 2786 3991 Funding body: DCH Construction 1. Introduction

suffolkc1-33208_1

Summary HER Information Introduction

suffolkc1-33208_1

Summary Archaeological evaluation and monitoring in advance of the construction of a new roundabout and car park at the junction of Norwich and Richmond Roads at RAF Lakenheath revealed further evidence of the Roman settlement in the form of ditches and pits containing some Roman pottery and animal bone fragments. Unfortunately the site had suffered a lot of modern disturbance and in addition, where archaeological levels survived they were well below the development levels. However evidence that appears to support existing theories about the presence of a band of enclosure ditches on the east and north edges of the settlement was found. HER information Planning application no. F/2005 /836/GOV Date of fieldwork: March and April 2007 Grid Reference: TL 7337 8097 Funding body: MOD Defence Estates (USF) Oasis reference Suffolkc1-33208 1 Introduction

suffolkc1-33407_1

Summary Walberswick, Church of St. Andrews (TM 4898 7473; WLB 014) Provision of a new disabled toilet at the Church of St. Andrew, Walberswick included considerable ground disturbance within the body of the nave of the medieval church (now ruined). Three trenches were manually excavated as an evaluation on the line of the proposed sewer within the body of the church, and subsequently the sewer trench itself was excavated by archaeologists. No medieval floor surfaces were encountered, although pammments had been re-used and lain as a semi-formal surface immediately south of the doorway. Generally, the soil profile comprised c.0.20-0.30 metres of sandy loam topsoil over a further c.0.20- 0.30 of brown stony sand, with localised sandy layers and inclusions of tile, brick and lime mortar, with the naturally occurring podsolised sand subsoil encountered at a depth of c.0.6 metres. A linear feature

crossing the evaluation trench was not subsequently identified in the sewer trench itself. However, the cuts for three presumed burials were recorded continuing on down into the subsoil beyond the excavated depth of the trench. These remained undisturbed. One other feature, with evidence for in-situ burning, was recorded towards the northern end of the sewer trench and was interpreted as a hearth used to melt lead during the partial demolition of the nave and north aisle. The flint rubble and lime mortar footing for the north wall of the nave was found to continue uninterrupted across the north doorway, the vestiges of a sandstone threshold was recorded during the evaluation stage of the project. (Stuart Boulter for Suffolk County Council and Walberswick Parochial Parish Council). Church of St. Andrew, Walberswick (WLB 014); SCCAS Rpt. No. 2007/195 1 Site 0 100 200 metres Â© Crown Copyright. All rights reserved. Suffolk County Council Licence No. 100023395 2007 Fig. 1 1:10,000 scale OS map extract showing the location of the St. Andrew's Church, Walberswick 1. Introduction

suffolkc1-3363

Summary An archaeological monitoring of the reduction of ground levels for the construction of the Vault Maintenance Facility, RAF Lakenheath, located parts of a buried soil horizon, a peat filled hollow, and one possible, undated pit. Introduction

suffolkc1-33632_2

Summary Ilketshall St. Andrew, Ilketshall Hall Farm (TM376858; ISA 008) Evaluation on land at Ilketshall Hall Farm was required to investigate the archaeological potential of the site. Three ditches identified within the trenches may be associated with an early co-axial field system but all finds recovered from their fills were of post-medieval date. Three smaller linear features in Trench 2 appear to be associated with each other and pre-date at least one of the larger ditches, these contained a small quantity of early medieval pottery. No features contained sufficient evidence to suggest the presence of concentrated occupation in the direct vicinity. A single Neolithic or Bronze Age flint fragment raises the possibility of prehistoric activity in the area. (Linzi Everett for Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service and Mr. D. Parker; report no. 2007/184) 1. Introduction

suffolkc1-33685_1

Summary Bungay, Clays Printing Works (TM 3328 9011; BUN 087) Historical, documentary and SMR (Sites monuments Record) evidence suggested that within the footprint for a new building at Clays Printing Works Bungay, there was a high potential for Roman and medieval archaeological deposits to be present. These could include a medieval defensive ditch on the north side of the town. However, the results of a trenching evaluation and subsequent monitoring of groundworks failed to identify any archaeological features. It became clear that major earthmoving and landscaping associated with the 19th century railway and its decommissioning during the 1970's, when a large ?borrow pit was excavated on the site, would have destroyed all but the deepest archaeological features. (Stuart Boulter for Suffolk County Council Clays Ltd.) SMR information Planning application no: W/8471/20 Site code: BUN 087 Date of fieldwork: Evaluation 30/10/2007, Monitoring 17th December 2007, 18th 24th January 2008 Grid Reference: TM 3328 9011 Commissioning body: Clays Ltd. SCCAS Rpt. No. 2007/203 Oasis No. suffolkc1-33685 ii Clays Printing Works, Broad Street, Bungay (BUN 087) SCCAS Rpt. No. 2007/203 1. Introduction

suffolkc1-34090_1

Summary The archaeological monitoring of garage footing excavations revealed two undated pits. These could not be examined closely due to the instability of the trenches but from the soil profile it is suggested

that they have some antiquity. Introduction

suffolk1-34294_1

Summary Orford, The Randalls, Front Street (TM/421501; ORF 118) Conditional planning consent for an extension to The Randalls, Orford, required archaeological monitoring of the associated groundworks. The area had been subject to modern disturbance and no features or artefacts were observed. (Linzi Everett for S.C.C.A.S. and Mrs. L. Davis; report no. 2007/206) 1. Introduction

suffolk1-34296_1

Summary: An archaeological evaluation was undertaken during Autumn 2007 to investigate the potential for buried archaeology within an area of land between Victoria Street and Field Stile Road, Southwold (NGR ref. TM 5063 7638), in advance of a housing development. A series of nine linear trenches were machine excavated to the depth of the undisturbed natural subsoil across the site but no significant archaeological features of any period were revealed. The natural subsoil, which comprised a mottled yellow and brown sand, lay at a depth of c. 0.5m except for in the northwest corner which had been raised by c. 0.8m through the deposition of imported material. This evaluation is recorded on the County SMR under the reference SWD 046. The evaluation was undertaken by the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service who were commissioned and funded by the developers, Hopkins Homes. 1. Introduction

suffolk1-34340_1

Summary Archaeological monitoring was carried out 4 Bridge Foot, Cross Street, Sudbury as a condition of planning consent. The proposed development consists of a small extension to the north-west side of the existing property covering an area of just under 8m². The site lies within an Area of Archaeological Importance defined for Sudbury in the Babergh Local Plan. The site lies within fifteen metres of the north-east bank of the River Stour, immediately downstream of Ballingdon Bridge. Ground disturbance consists of eight metres of hand dug footing trench measuring 0.50m wide with an average depth of around 0.90m. The trench revealed only deep re-deposited dark brown silty soil, probably deliberately built up to provide levelling for riverside occupation. The deposit contained regular fragments of ceramic building materials including brick and tile, together with domestic pottery, glass and metallic debris. However, all of the datable finds were of post- medieval age, predominantly from the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. The deposit showed few signs of stratification and no natural geological deposits were reached. Contents 1.0 Introduction

suffolk1-34369_1

Summary: Archaeological monitoring of groundwork associated with the construction of a single dwelling on land to the east of Old Glebe House, Westerfield Road, Westerfield (NGR; TM 1750 4752), was undertaken during August 2007. Landscaping and footings for the new building were examined but no archaeological features or artefacts of any period were identified. The natural subsoil comprised a silty orange clay changing to grey boulder clay at depth. This monitoring event is recorded on the Sites and Monuments Record under the reference WRF 016. The archaeological monitoring was undertaken by the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Field Projects Team, who were commissioned by the contractors, Rose Builders, on behalf of their client who ultimately funded the work. SUFFOLK COUNTY COUNCIL ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICE

suffolkc1-3453

Summary SMR information Introduction

suffolkc1-3453

Summary and Conclusion Appendix 1: Brief and specification List of Figures

suffolkc1-3453

Summary An archaeological monitoring of footing trenches for an extension at 92 North Street, Sudbury, located a large possible rubbish pit of late medieval or post-medieval date, and a foundation trench and brick lined well or soakaway of 19/20th century date. ii SMR information Planning application no. B/04/00026/FUL Date of fieldwork: 3rd - 5th August 2004 Grid Reference: TL 8743 4147 Funding body: Chartfront Ltd Oasis reference no. suffolkc1-3453 1 Introduction

suffolkc1-3453

Summary and Conclusion The trench showed a thick build up of modern deposits overlying the natural subsoil. Any topsoil layer was previously removed and it is not possible to identify the original ground level. The building of the sunken concrete yard had previously entirely destroyed the archaeological layers on its location as it was cut into the natural subsoil and limited archaeological monitoring to one side of the footing trench. Feature 0001 is probably a large pit, of a late medieval or post-medieval date, located in the yards or gardens behind the properties fronting onto North Street. Its main single find and range of finds indicate a rapid and deliberate infilling which included small amounts of domestic waste and building rubble. Feature 0003 and well 0008 are thought to be of a later, more modern date, perhaps 19/20th century. 0003 may be a former foundation trench, with its vertical sides and presence of brick masonry, perhaps relating to a previous outbuilding to the rear of the main property. 0008, whether it was a well, soakaway or underground tank, based on its covering by modern ground build up, appears to have gone out of use in the early 20th century. 5 Appendix 1 SUFFOLK COUNTY COUNCIL

suffolkc1-34700_1

Summary Archaeological monitoring was carried out Archers Farm, Little Waldingfield as a condition of planning consent. The development includes the conversion of former agricultural buildings, a new dwelling, on the site of the former farmhouse and extensive landscape work. The site contains a range of former farm buildings associated with Archers Farmhouse. The farmhouse was virtually destroyed by fire a few years ago, but was a Grade II listed building of eighteenth century date or earlier with later additions (LBS No. 278126). Archaeologically significant concentrations of pottery fragments and metal objects have been located within a half kilometre radius of the site; the items cover a wide range of dates from prehistoric to the medieval period. The site was visited on three occasions, in order to examine all phases of ground disturbance. This included footings for the restoration of a timber- framed farm building, an extensive area of ground reduction on the site of the former farmhouse, pond excavation, access road provision and the excavation of garage footings. However, the site only produced evidence of post-medieval activity, mainly from the eighteenth to twentieth centuries, probably associated with the more recent working life of the farm. Contents 1.0 Introduction

suffolkc1-34704_1

Summary: Archaeological monitoring of the moat desilting at Holywells Park, Ipswich (NGR; TM 1759 4358), was undertaken during December 2006. During these operations four lengths of tree trunk that had been bored through longitudinally were recovered. Each had a tapered end which fitted in to the opposite end of its neighbour and together they formed a pipe some 12m in length. They were recovered underneath a causeway across one arm of the moat and would have allowed water to flow from one side to the other although this is believed to be a secondary use as they appear to have been designed to withstand substantial internal pressure such as that required in an ornamental fountain. A fountain is marked on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map some 270m to the west of the findspot. An independent timber expert, Richard Darrah, was commissioned to undertake an assessment of the pipes and samples were taken for identification of the species which was confirmed as elm by Rowena Gale (both Darrah's and Gale's reports are included in this report). No other archaeological features or artefacts of any period were recovered. This monitoring event is recorded on the Historic Environment Record under the existing reference IPS497. The archaeological monitoring was undertaken by the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Field Projects Team, who were commissioned and funded by Ipswich Borough Council. SUFFOLK COUNTY COUNCIL ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICE

suffolkc1-3490

Summary Monitoring of ground works at 1-7 Tayfen Terrace, Bury St Edmunds revealed a series of large, undated pits; probably excavated for gravel extraction. A mass of furnace debris or more probably wasters from a C19th brick kiln was also found. There was no indication of the kiln on site and this material was thought to have been imported and used as hardcore to inf a footing trench. Introduction

suffolkc1-34991_1

Summary South Elmham, Batemans Barn (TM 3348 8979; SEC 002; SAM 838) A programme of conservation and modification to Batemans Barn, a building forming part of the South Elmham Hall moated complex, a Scheduled Ancient Monument, required archaeological recording. Examination of the flint and mortar walls incorporated in the existing building confirmed their medieval date and identified constructional features (lift-lines), but no architectural detail. Later phases of patching, rebuilding and surface treatments were also recorded. Monitoring of two trenches excavated by the contractors, one to the west of the barn and one inside, failed to identify any archaeological deposits. (Stuart Boulter for Suffolk County Council John Sanderson) SMR Information SMR No. SEC 002 SAM No. 838 SCCAS Report No. 2006/138 Oasis ID Suffolkc1-34991 Site Name Batemans Barn, part of South Elmham Hall Planning Application No. W/13241/12 Applicant John Sanderson Finds None Features Medieval standing wall South Elmham Hall, Batemans Barn, SCCAS Rpt. No.2006/138 1 1. Introduction

suffolkc1-34997_1

Summary: Archaeological monitoring of c. 350m of trench excavated along Smear Lane East for the installation of services for a proposed residential development at Smear Farm, Reydon (NGR; TM 5023 7843), was undertaken during August 2007. No archaeological features were noted within the trench and no significant artefacts were recovered from the spoil. The natural subsoil comprised yellow sand and gravel and lay at a depths ranging from 0.3m to 0.5m. This monitoring event is recorded on the Sites and Monuments Record under the reference REY 059. The archaeological monitoring was undertaken by the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Field Projects Team, who were commissioned by the and funded by the contractors, Caplin Building Services, on behalf of their client. SUFFOLK COUNTY COUNCIL ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICE

suffolkc1-3514

Summary Haughley, Umhlanga, The Folly, Haughley (TM/0251 6222; HGH 030) An evaluation was carried out prior to the construction of five new dwellings at Umhlanga, Haughley, in order to sample and record any surviving archaeological deposits. The site was known to occupy a location within the outer bailey of Haughley castle and overlay the ditch and assumed bank of the castle defences. The profile of the defensive ditch, including an internal bank, was recorded and features of 12th -14th century date were excavated within the bailey area. These medieval features were sealed by a metre of overburden. (Linzi Everett for S.C.C.A.S. and Jaxmead Properties Ltd.; report no. 2004/106) 1. Introduction

suffolkc1-35213_1

Summary: Archaeological monitoring of groundwork associated with the construction of an extension to 'Eldoret', Crespigny Road, Aldeburgh (NGR; TM 4640 5624), was undertaken during November and December 2007. Footings for the new extension were examined but other than a post-medieval rubbish pit only undisturbed natural subsoil was seen. The natural subsoil comprised yellow silty sand over pale orange to yellow clay and lay at a depth of 0.2m beneath the existing surface. This monitoring event is recorded on the Sites and Monuments Record under the reference ADB 098. The archaeological monitoring was undertaken by the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Field Projects Team, who were commissioned by contractors, Property Aid Limited, and funded by the owners, Mr and Mrs Wolton. SUFFOLK COUNTY COUNCIL ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICE

suffolkc1-35234_1

Summary: Archaeological monitoring of groundwork associated with the construction of a series of extensions to the rear of 110-118, Benton Street, Hadleigh (NGR; TM 0304 4175), was undertaken during November and December 2007. Footings for the new extensions were examined but no significant archaeological features or deposits were identified. The natural subsoil, which comprised sand and gravel, lay beneath a 0.5m thick layer of topsoil. This monitoring event is recorded on the Historic Environment Record under the reference HAD 084. The archaeological monitoring was undertaken by the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Field Projects Team, who were commissioned by the architect, B Bailey, on behalf of his client, Hadleigh Grand Feoffment Charity, who funded the work. SUFFOLK COUNTY COUNCIL ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICE

suffolkc1-35352_1

Summary: Archaeological monitoring of groundwork associated with the refurbishment of existing outbuildings to create a function room at the Crown Hotel, Market Hill, Framlingham (NGR; TM 2850 6338), was undertaken during March 2007. The lowering of a floor area and the excavations for underpinning were examined but only made ground deposits were seen. Pottery sherds recovered from this layer suggests an 18th century or later date for its build up. No natural subsoil was seen in any of the monitored excavations. This monitoring event is recorded on the Historic Environment Record under the reference FML048. The archaeological monitoring was undertaken by the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Field Projects Team, who were commissioned by MR+P Architects on behalf of their client, Greene King Pub Partners, who funded the work. SUFFOLK COUNTY COUNCIL ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICE

suffolk1-3572

Summary: Archaeological monitoring of groundwork associated with the construction of a series of extensions to No. 59, Cliff Road, Felixstowe (NGR TM 3190 3562), was undertaken but no significant archaeological deposits were recorded. The natural subsoil, which consisted of crag, was seen at a depth of c.1m below the ground surface. The surface of the crag deposits were uneven with many low areas filled with a uniform brown silt which appeared to be a natural phenomenon. The archaeological monitoring was undertaken by the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Field Projects Team, with funding from the property owners, Mr and Mrs Rainford. This event has since been recorded on the County SMR under the reference FEX 253. Introduction

suffolk1-36713_1

Summary An archaeological evaluation carried out in advance of residential development on land adjoining the Smoke House Inn and Skelton's Drove, Beck Row, identified a substantial phase of Late Iron Age/Roman occupation. The dense spread of features, consisting of a network of ditches and scattered pits, is clearly an extension of the contemporary activity seen at the adjacent excavated site to the north, MNL 502. An absence of features in southern trenches indicated a probable south-eastern boundary to this area of occupation. Further excavation in advance of development has been recommended. HER information Planning application no. F/2003/1077/OUT F/2007/0492/RMA Date of fieldwork: 4th-11th February 2008 Grid Reference: TL 6914 7784 Funding body: Persimmon Homes Anglia Oasis reference Suffolk1-36713 1 1. Introduction

suffolk1-3677

Summary Ipswich, Land to the rear of 1-25 Kingston Road (TM 1453 4558) A previous archaeological evaluation of the site (Boulter, 2004, SCCAS Rpt. No. 2004/68) had identified a moderate archaeological potential for deposits of prehistoric and medieval date. As a further programme of archaeological work involving the monitoring of contractors groundworks was specified by the archaeological advisors to the Local Planning Authority. The monitoring works failed to identify further archaeological deposits other than a previously recorded quarry pit and other later post-medieval (20th century) features. (Stuart Boulter for Suffolk County Council V. A. Marriott Limited, SCCAS Rpt. No. 2004/107) Background

suffolk1-37894_1

Summary Planning permission to erect five town houses at Framfield House, 83 Thoroughfare, Woodbridge has been granted, conditional upon a programme of archaeological monitoring during ground-works. The proposal lies at the eastern end of the area defined for medieval Woodbridge. The site had been formerly developed and evidence of substantial concrete foundations were revealed after surface demolition had been completed. The entire site area was found to have been heavily disturbed to depths of around 0.80m, probably during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. No archaeological features or finds were located as a result of the monitoring. Contents 1.0 Introduction

suffolk1-3800

Summary An archaeological monitoring of the excavation of a pipeline trench where it passed under the Stour Brook, Withersfield Road, Withersfield, showed a complete absence of archaeological features. Introduction

suffolk1-3839

Summary An archaeological monitoring of residential footing trenches at land to the rear of 5 Heath Road/59-61 Barton Road, Thurston, did not locate any archaeological features or material. Introduction

suffolk1-3874

Summary SMR information Introduction

suffolk1-3874

Summary An evaluation was carried out in advance of a planning application for the extension of Ingham Quarry, Fornham St Genevieve. The evaluation consisted of fifty-six trenches with a total length of 3742m, or 5.4% of the total area of 14.5ha. The remains of an extensive, dispersed Iron Age settlement was located, with four discrete clusters of features along the line of the natural slope, just above and south of the valley bottom. The features found predominantly consisted of pits and occasional postholes. In two trenches, curving gullies filled with dark, charcoal-rich sand and accompanied by small pits or postholes indicate the presence of structures, either buildings or funerary features. Occasional postholes were seen within the pit clusters, which also indicates the possibility of built structures. The pottery found throughout these features suggests that this is a single period settlement dating to between the 4th and 1st centuries BC. Trenches to the west clearly showed that this Iron Age settlement does not extend in this direction. A network of ditches is possibly related to it but are more likely linked to post-medieval field divisions. iii SMR information Planning application no. Pre application Date of fieldwork: 6th -14th September 2004 Grid Reference: TL 8430 6920 Oasis Reference: Suffolk1-3874 Funding body: Tarmac 1 Introduction

suffolk1-3876_1

Summary ii SMR Information ii Introduction

suffolk1-3876_1

1 Summary of site phasing 4 2 Southern post-hole characteristics 5

suffolk1-3876_1

Summary Peasenhall, Former Smyth Works, Church Street (TM 3558 6915; PSH 012). As a result of a trial trench evaluation carried out earlier in 2004 a small open area excavation was carried out in advance of redevelopment. The area of excavation was c. 40m long by 20m wide and parallel to the street frontage in an area where the evaluation identified features interpreted as medieval boundary ditches. Although some truncation was evident the preservation of medieval deposits was unusually good given its central street-frontage location. Numerous high medieval (13th to 14th century) features were revealed, including boundary ditches, hearths, clay floors and a rubbish midden. Overall the site yielded very rare evidence of medieval domestic occupation in a village location. A small number of later features were recorded, indicating some continuity of occupation through the Late medieval/Transitional period into the post-medieval period right up to the establishment of the Smyth works. (Rhodri Gardner, SCCAS, for Hopkins and Moore (Developments) Limited, report no: 2004/135) SMR information Planning application no. C/03/0727 Date of fieldwork: 19/07/04 - 2/08/04 Grid Reference: TM 3558 6915 Funding body:

suffolk1-3924

Summary: Archaeological monitoring of groundwork associated with the erection of four houses on land to the rear of the White House, Eyke (NGR TM 3159 5172), was undertaken during summer 2004. Footings for all four houses were observed but no significant archaeological deposits were identified and no artefacts were recovered. This monitoring event is recorded on the Sites and Monuments Record under the reference EKE 018. The archaeological monitoring was undertaken by the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Field Projects Team, with funding from the developer, Cedar Design. Figure 1: Location Plan (c) Crown Copyright. All rights reserved. Suffolk County Council. Licence No. 100023395 2004 Introduction

suffolk1-39349_1

Summary Cratfield: Moat Farm, Swan Green (TM 2918 7487; CRT Misc). An archaeological monitoring was carried out at the above site in advance of the construction of a grain store building. The monitoring revealed topsoil over natural boulder clay. No archaeological deposits or artefacts were observed. SMR information Planning application no: C/07/0960/AG Site code: CRT Misc Date of fieldwork: 12 March 2008 Grid Reference: TM 2918 7487 Funding body: Landowner 1 Figure 1. Maps showing the approximate location of the site (inset) and the locations of the monitored stanchion base pits (red) © Crown Copyright. All rights reserved. Suffolk County Council. Licence No. 100023395 2008 Introduction

suffolk1-3950

Summary: Archaeological monitoring of groundwork associated with the construction of an extension and a conservatory at Castle Orchard House, Castle Orchard, Bungay (NGR TM 3354 8967), was undertaken during August and September 2004. Despite being within the outer bailey of Bungay Castle, no significant archaeological deposits were identified and no artefacts were recovered. This monitoring event is recorded on the Sites and Monuments Record under the reference BUN 055. The archaeological monitoring was undertaken by the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Field Projects Team, with funding from the owners, Mr and Mrs Youngs. Figure 1: Location Plan (c) Crown Copyright. All rights reserved. Suffolk County Council. Licence No. 100023395 2004 Introduction

suffolk1-40671_1

Summary An archaeological monitoring of the site strip and footing trenches for an extension to Mellis Primary School located a single ditch of medieval date, possibly marking separate plots on the edge of Mellis Green. Introduction

suffolk1-4077

Summary An archaeological monitoring of footing trenches for residential development at land adjacent Nunns Yard/Rear 20 Camps Road, Haverhill, located a large ditch and a possible pit, both of a post-medieval or later date. Introduction

suffolk1-40966_1

Summary Monitoring of groundworks on land at Little Priory, Church Street, Wangford with Henham, was carried out as a condition of the planning consent. Despite the site's location immediately adjacent to Wangford Church and within the defined site of Wangford Priory, no medieval features were revealed. A number of disarticulated human bones were recovered from modern pits, the likely remains of disturbed medieval or post medieval burials from an unknown location. HER information Planning application no. DC/07/1340 Date of fieldwork: 11th February 2008 to 2nd April 2008 Grid Reference: TM 4663 7912 Funding body: T S Clarke Oasis reference number Suffolk1-40966 Figure 1. Site location (c) Crown Copyright. All rights reserved Suffolk County Council. Licence No. 100023395 2008 ii 1. Introduction

suffolk1-40966_1

Summary The remains represented a minimum of three individuals, all adults, comprising two females and a possible male. All three had pathological conditions associated with degenerative changes to the skeleton which can occur in older people. Sk. 0004a was the most severely affected, having osteoarthritis of the shoulder joint and lower spine, with the added complication of Paget's Disease. It is likely that towards the end of her life she would have had difficulty moving her right arm and would have suffered 6 chronic nerve pain, if not arthritic pain and bone ache, in her lower back. Possible evidence of trauma was present in the bones of the other two individuals, but in both cases the lesions were well healed and probably of little consequence to either of them. 5. Discussion

suffolk1-40969_1

Summary 1. Introduction

suffolk1-40969_1

Summary Land Adjacent to Little Priory, Church Street, Wangford with Henham (TM 4662 7906, WNF 025) An archaeological evaluation undertaken prior to a planning application being submitted for a plot of land to the south of St Peter and St Paul's Church, Wangford with Henham, identified a small cluster of medieval features to the west of the site, close to the church. The plot is within the defined site of Wangford Priory (WNF 001) and the potential for the monastic church, and/or ancillary burials and buildings within the development area was high, as well as medieval dwellings fronting onto Church Street to the east. Six trenches were excavated over the plot, with those adjacent to Church Street revealing a Neolithic/Early Bronze Age ditch and pit, but no medieval evidence. This was restricted to the rear of the plot, where a large 12th - 14th century extraction pit and a small cluster of other medieval features were recorded. No evidence of the priory or ancillary buildings was revealed, with the medieval evidence somewhat expected due to the site's location adjacent to the church and within the medieval core of Wangford village. C. Good, 2008/137, for T S Clarke (builders). HER information Planning application no. Pre Determination Date of fieldwork: 3rd March 2008 to 15th April 2008 Grid Reference: TM 4662 7906 Funding body: T S Clarke Oasis I.D. number Suffolk1-40969 (c) Crown Copyright. All rights reserved. Suffolk County Council Licence No. 100023395 2008 Figure 1. Site location 1. Introduction

suffolk1-4205

Summary SMR information Introduction

suffolkc1-4205

Summary An evaluation was carried out in advance of residential development on land to the rear of 132 High Street, Lakenheath. The evaluation consisted of four trenches with a total length of 120m, or 5.3% of the total area of 0.36ha. The trenches showed a high level of preservation of the natural subsoil beneath a deep garden topsoil. Two trenches located a series of nine ditches, predominantly aligned north-south, containing pottery dating to the 12-13th century. These ditches were roughly parallel to each other and were on a similar alignment to the High Street and the surrounding modern property boundaries, indicating that the current land division in the area is a continuation of the medieval layout. Layers sealing these ditches contained material of a later medieval/post-medieval date indicating that these ditches had fallen out of use during the medieval period and, with the deep build up of topsoil, indicates that the site has probably been used as domestic gardens since then. The trenches clearly showed that a large house, shown on the 1783 Hodskinsons map, was not present in the development area. iii SMR information Planning application no. F/2004/0407/OUT Date of fieldwork: 6-7th October 2004 Grid Reference: TL 7157 8238 Oasis Reference: suffolkc1-4205 Funding body: Jaxmead Properties 1
Introduction

suffolkc1-4205

Summary and discussion Pottery from the site indicates activity in the Late Saxon and early medieval periods, with the small groups from most features suggesting 12th century dates for deposition. There is evidence that the pottery was sourced from nearby production sites in Cambridgeshire and Norfolk, and one fragment of Stamford ware from Lincolnshire was also present. The presence of medieval roof tile suggests a medium to high status building of 13th-15th century date in the vicinity. Animal bone from the site is well-preserved and would benefit from specialist analysis. This is a good assemblage of finds dating to a relatively short time period, with high potential for providing information about medieval pottery use and distribution in west Suffolk. Assemblages of any size from this area, particularly in an urban context, are currently rare. If further work is carried out, the finds should provide much needed data which can be compared with assemblages from eastern Cambridgeshire and south-west Norfolk.
Discussion

suffolkc1-42190_1

Summary 1. Introduction

suffolkc1-42190_1

Summary Gipping Valley Property Company Site, Lower Street, Baylham (TM 1099 5247, BAY 038)
An archaeological evaluation was undertaken prior to the construction of two new office units at the site of Gipping Valley Property Company, Lower Street, Baylham. The plot is adjacent to three undated ring ditches, possibly representing former Bronze Age burial mounds. Two trenches were excavated, one through each new office plot. A small undated pit was revealed in Trench 1, but no further archaeology was found. (C. Good, 2008/147, for Suffolk County Council and Gipping Valley Property Company)
HER information Planning application no. Mid Suffolk 0463/08 Date of fieldwork: 3rd May 2008 Grid Reference: TM 1099 5247 Funding body: Gipping Valley Property Company Oasis I.D. number Suffolkc1-42190 (c) Crown Copyright. All rights reserved .Suffolk County Council Licence No. 100023395 2008 Figure 1. Site location 1. Introduction

suffolk1-42192_1

Summary Aldeburgh, 85 High Street (TM 4645 5663) Conditional planning consent for the erection of housing and shops on the former Ward's Garage site at 85 High Street, Aldeburgh, required a programme of archaeological works involving the monitoring of groundworks associated with the development. A number of site visits were made during the extensive grubbing out operations undertaken to remove the below ground structures (tanks, contaminated soils, inspection pits etc.) associated with the former garage on the site. The disturbance caused by the tanks extended down to a depth of c.2.5 metres below the existing ground level. Given that naturally occurring sand/gravel subsoil was seen in the sides of the excavation at a depth of 1.3 metres it must be assumed that any archaeological deposits that had been on the site had been truncated during the insertion of the tanks. (Stuart Boulter for S.C.C.A.S. The Aldeburgh Development and Investment Co. Ltd.; SCCAS report no. 2008/146) © Crown Copyright. All rights reserved. Suffolk County Council Licence No. 100023395 2008 Fig. 1 1:10,000 scale OS map extract showing the location of the site 1 1. Introduction

suffolk1-42283_1

Summary Great Glemham, All Saints Church (TM 3398 6164) Re-ordering works included the insertion of a new tea-point and toilet cubicle in to the base of the tower and the external excavation of service trenches and the insertion of a Trench Arch Drain. Archaeological monitoring of the excavation works was undertaken by Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service Field Projects Team. The excavation within the tower revealed a large fragment from a stone grave slab or paving slab set vertically in the ground in line with the north door splay of the tower's west doorway. To the north of the slab, against the tower north wall, the fill was unconsolidated and included fragments of coal. While the function of this feature was not positively ascertained it was thought to be relatively recent in date and in some way associated with the Victorian heating system. The drainage and service trenches external to the tower were not deep enough to disturb intact burials and further structural remains were not uncovered. (Stuart Boulter for S.C.C.A.S. Great Glemham Parochial Church Council; SCCAS report no. 2008/148) © Crown Copyright. All rights reserved. Suffolk County Council Licence No. 100023395 2008 Fig. 1 1:10,000 scale OS map extract showing the location of the site 1 1. Introduction

suffolk1-4241

Summary SMR information Introduction

suffolk1-4241

Summary Monitoring of a small concrete base (8x8m) for a new De-Icer facility at RAF Lakenheath identified a number of ditches relating to the nearby Roman settlement. The shallow depth of the soil strip for this development meant that the ditch lines were only just visible and no lengths were excavated, however a plan of their location adds to the knowledge of the overall plan of the settlement. SMR information Planning application no. F/2004/125/GOV Date of fieldwork: October 2004 Grid Reference: TL7313 8103 Funding body: MOD Defence Estates (USF) Oasis reference. Suffolk1-4241 . 1 Introduction

suffolk1-42592_1

Summary An archaeological monitoring was carried out during the installation of a new mains water pipeline, supplying the hamlet of Tangham in Rendlesham Forest. A total of four site visits were made by

Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Field Projects Team during February 2008, to monitor the excavation of the pipe trench as it passed through an area of potential archaeological interest. No archaeological finds or features were observed within the trench. © Crown Copyright. All rights reserved. Suffolk County Council. Licence No. 100023395 2008 Figure 1. Location of site Introduction

suffolkc1-4276

Summary An archaeological monitoring of footing trenches for an extension at the Community Centre, Camps Road, Haverhill, located a possible pit, pre-dating the post-medieval period. Introduction

suffolkc1-4282

Summary An archaeological evaluation was undertaken on land to the rear of Woodgate House, 10 Short Brackland, Bury St. Edmunds. The evaluation showed a series of archaeological features under a deep, approximately 1m, overburden. The finds suggest activity on the site from the 11th /12th century onwards with a medium to high status use in the 15th /16th century. Historic map evidence indicates the site became an orchard by the 18th century and remained open until the end of the 19th century. Prehistoric finds were also discovered suggesting early activity on the site. SMR information Planning application no. SE/04/1216/P Date of fieldwork: 15/10/04 Grid Reference: TL 852 645 Funding body: Lawsons (Bury St. Edmunds) Ltd. Oasis reference: suffolkc1-4282 1 Introduction

suffolkc1-42917_1

Summary Oulton, St. Michaels Church (TM 5099 9358; OUL 004) The recording of the north wall of the nave revealed three main phases of construction with the majority of the fabric characterised by well-defined flint courses and dating to the 12th century. A semicircular arched doorway was probably a contemporary feature but had at the very least been re-set in its original location. Three perpendicular windows were inserted during the 15th or 16th century in conjunction with the raising of the nave walls by approximately 0.5 metres. A third strip of wall fabric at the top of the wall was thought to be associated with the construction of a new roof during the 19th century. Four burials were disturbed during the subsequent groundworks, all infants or children. It is not uncommon for the graves of infants and children to be grouped together close to the church in this way. (Stuart Boulter for Suffolk County Council Oulton Parochial Church Council) HER information Planning application no: W/10782/2BA Site HER code: OUL 004 Date of fieldwork: Building Recording October 2007 Monitoring April 2008 Grid Reference: TM 5099 9358 Commissioning body: Oulton Parochial Parish Council SCCAS Rpt. No. 2008/154 Oasis No. suffolkc1-42917 St. Michaels Church, Oulton (OUL 004) SCCAS Rpt. No. 2008/154 1 1. Introduction

suffolkc1-4470

Summary An archaeological monitoring of groundworks at Pinhoe Hall, Hundon, showed a complete absence of archaeological features. Introduction

suffolkc1-4477_3

Summary Orford, Well Cottage, Mallets Lane (TM/421498; ORF 110). An archaeological evaluation was carried out within the footprint of a proposed new dwelling to the rear of Well Cottage, Orford, in order to sample and record any surviving archaeological deposits. The area lies within the area defined for the medieval town of Orford. One trench was excavated, revealing that medieval archaeology was present,

but sealed by over a metre of overburden. An assemblage of medieval pottery, oyster shell and animal bone was recovered from the spoil, suggesting occupation on or around the site, and two pits were revealed in the trench base. However, the depth of the trench prevented full investigation of these features. (Linzi Everett for Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service and R. Hipwell; report no.2004/153) 1. Introduction

suffolkc1-4506

Summary SMR information Introduction

suffolkc1-4506

Summary An evaluation was carried out in advance of development on land within Marston's Pit, Cavenham Heath Quarry. The evaluation consisted of seventeen trenches with a total length of 356.5m, or 5.65% of the total area of 1.01ha. The trenches showed a high level of preservation of the subsoil, and the presence of a buried soil layer above it, beneath a thick topsoil and modern deposits. One large area of disturbance may be associated with the sites former use as part of Tuddenham airfield. Only a few scattered features were identified, a north-south aligned ditch, two small pits and a possible second ditch. These are thought to be of prehistoric date, despite a lack of dating evidence, but did not indicate any real phase or focus of activity. SMR information Planning application no. F/2003/726/CR3 Date of fieldwork: 8th -10th November 2004 Grid Reference: TL 7634 7157 Oasis Reference: suffolkc1-4506 Funding body: Allen Newport Ltd 1 Introduction

suffolkc1-4888

Summary: Archaeological monitoring of groundwork associated with the construction of a small extension to the rear of 10, Cross Green, Debenham, (NGR TM 1753 6316), was undertaken in November 2004. No archaeological features, other than a post-medieval well, were revealed and no artefacts were recovered. The well lining was of brick, flint and small septaria blocks and was of an unknown date. A pump is marked at the same location as the well on early Ordnance Survey maps. ?Steel girders that appeared to be set into the top of the brickwork were present. These may have been to support the pump and a cover for the well although it is more likely they had been put in place to support the concrete cap that had been used to cover the well. This monitoring event is recorded on the Sites and Monuments Record under the reference DBN 122. The archaeological monitoring was undertaken by the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Field Projects Team, with funding from the owner, L. Robbins. Introduction

suffolkc1-4923_1

Summary Archaeological excavation in advance of the construction of a new 120 bed dormitory at RAF Lakenheath identified sequences of ditches, occasional pits and a possible hearth. However more than half the area had been destroyed by previous development which in conjunction with an absence of reliable dating evidence for the features, made it almost impossible to interpret the site. SMR information Planning application no. F/2004/0248/GOV Date of fieldwork: April 2005 Grid Reference: TL 73108048 Funding body: MOD Defence Estates (USF) Oasis reference Suffolkc1-4923 1 1. Introduction

suffolkc1-4925_1

Summary Excavation and monitoring work in advance of the construction of a new Consolidated

Communications Building at RAF Lakenheath has identified a low density of occupation dating from the Mesolithic and up to probably the post-medieval period. However most of the activity is ephemeral and difficult to interpret. A fairly sterile soil layer overlying Bronze Age features, may relate to a similar finds-rich deposit found within 30m of this site, but if so, this area must be beyond the focus for the Iron Age to account for the absence of occupation debris within the soil layer. Windblown sand and parallel gullies probably demonstrate the presence and effect of medieval and post-medieval farming on the landscape. SMR information Planning application no. F/2003/0705/GOV Date of fieldwork: March 2005 - November 2006 Grid Reference: TL 7350 8095 Funding body: MOD Defence Estates (USF) Oasis reference Suffolkc1-4925 1 1. Introduction

suffolkc1-5083

Summary An archaeological monitoring of groundworks at Floriston Hall, Wixoe, showed a complete absence of archaeological features. Introduction

suffolkc1-5224

Summary: Archaeological monitoring of groundwork associated with the construction of an extension to 120, High Street, Lowestoft (NGR TM 5509 9350), was undertaken during November 2004 but only a single post-medieval pit was revealed. No other significant archaeological features or deposits were identified. This monitoring event is recorded on the Sites and Monuments Record under the reference LWT150. The archaeological monitoring was undertaken by the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Field Projects Team, with funding from Mrs M. Harper. Figure 1: Location Plan (c) Crown Copyright. All rights reserved. Suffolk County Council. Licence No. 100023395 2004 Introduction

suffolkc1-5372

Summary Orford, Well Cottage, Mallets Lane (TM/421498; ORF 110). Archaeological monitoring of the footprint of a proposed new dwelling to the rear of Well Cottage, Orford (Fig. 1), was carried out in order to sample and record any surviving archaeological deposits. The area lies within the area defined for the medieval town of Orford and had been subject to previous evaluation owing to the sites potential for the survival of archaeological deposits. Medieval evidence identified during the evaluation was confirmed by monitoring in the form of an assemblage of medieval pottery, oyster shell and animal bone recovered from an exposed subsoil layer. However, the nature of the soil strip and a degree of disturbance over the site resulted in no features being identified. (Linzi Everett for Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service and R. Hipwell; report no.2004/166) 1. Introduction

suffolkc1-5417_1

Summary An archaeological monitoring of the excavation of footing trenches and associated groundworks at the former depot, Beeches Road, West Row, Mildenhall, identified unstratified medieval material indicating low-level activity in the vicinity during the medieval period and a possible cellar and well associated with post-medieval buildings shown on the Second Edition Ordnance Survey of 1904. HER information Planning application no. F/2002/429 Date of fieldwork: December 2004 - March 2005 Grid Reference: TL 673 762 Funding body: Baker Nisbet Ltd Oasis reference Suffolkc1-5417 1 1. Introduction

suffolk1-5428

Summary: Archaeological monitoring of groundwork associated with the construction of a residential development on the site of 'Highlands', High Street, Needham Market (NGR TM 0857 5535), was undertaken during 2004. Numerous house plot footings and a large area of extensive earthmoving was monitored but no evidence for earlier activity or occupation was identified and no artefacts were recovered. This monitoring event is recorded on the Sites and Monuments Record under the reference NDM 018. The archaeological monitoring was undertaken by the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Field Projects Team, with funding from the developer, Hopkins Homes Ltd Figure 1: Site Location Plan (relevant findspots recorded on the County SMR are also marked) (c) Crown Copyright. All rights reserved. Suffolk County Council. Licence No. 100023395 2004 Introduction

suffolk1-5522

Summary An archaeological monitoring of footing trenches for a conservatory extension at The Dower House, 116 High Street, Bildeston did not locate any archaeological evidence. Introduction

suffolk1-5667

Summary A limited archaeological monitoring of a site strip and footing trenches at the Child Development Centre, RAF Mildenhall, located a former soil horizon but no archaeological deposits. Introduction

suffolk1-5797

Summary Archaeological monitoring at 6a Back Street, Lakenheath, revealed modern deposits cutting and overlying an older and less disturbed topsoil, but within which were occasional 19th century inclusions. No medieval or earlier deposits, finds or features were found. Method

suffolk1-5823

Summary Ipswich, Land at Croft Street (TM 1630 4320; IPS 468) Prior to the determination of a planning application for a proposed housing development on a c.4.6 hectares tract of land to the south of Croft Street, Ipswich, an archaeological evaluation was undertaken with its primary aim to assess the extent and character of a Pleistocene bone bed which, in light of previous discoveries, may have survived within the development area. The excavation of sixteen test-pits and three larger boxes failed to identify the bone bed. Results suggest that the layer did originally extend at least some way into the survey area but had been truncated by the major excavations undertaken in the mid 19th century associated with the construction of a rail tunnel and the first Ipswich Station. A few fragments of bone were recovered from the backfill of a large pit, this feature almost certainly the result of aggregate extraction associated with the railway construction works. Geological strata encountered in the test-excavations were recorded and sampled for future specialist study with a view to identifying the climatic conditions under which they were deposited and thereby linking them with the known geological sequence in the vicinity of the site. In addition, results from two of the test-holes proved that while the majority of the site had suffered truncation during the railway excavations, there was on its south-east side an area which had been built up with a buried soil horizon preserved at a depth of c.0.8 metres. As a consequence, there is in this area a potential for incised archaeological features of later prehistoric to post-medieval date to be preserved. (Stuart Boulter for Suffolk County Council Abbey New Homes) Croft Street, Ipswich (IPS 468)/Evaluation/SCCAS Rpt. No. 2005/1 3 Introduction

suffolkc1-5830

Summary An archaeological monitoring of footing trenches at 10/10a Queen Street, Haverhill, located possible evidence of a buried medieval/post-medieval layer and one undated pit, of unknown function, beneath it. Introduction

suffolkc1-5945_1

Summary SMR information Introduction

suffolkc1-5945_1

Summary and Conclusion References Appendix 1: Brief and specification Appendix 2: Context list Appendix 3: Pottery quantities Appendix 4: CBM quantities List of Figures

suffolkc1-5945_1

Summary An archaeological monitoring was undertaken, following evaluation of the site (SCCAS Report 2004/42), on the footing trenches of a new building and a building extension to the rear of 80 Guildhall Street. Well preserved archaeological deposits were identified across the site with most dating to the post-medieval period. These included pits, ditches, walls, yard surfaces and wells. A single earlier pit was also identified which contained several sherds of Thetford-type ware dating to the 10th - 11th century. The monitoring work showed that archaeological deposits are well preserved in this area of Bury St Edmunds with both medieval and post-medieval survival. SMR information Planning application no. SE/03/3637/P Date of fieldwork: December 2004, January, July and September 2005 Grid Reference: TL 8523 6404 Funding body: Greene Greene Oasis reference. suffolkc1 - 5945 1 Introduction

suffolkc1-5973

Summary SMR information Introduction

suffolkc1-5973

Summary and Conclusion References Appendix 1: Brief and specification List of Figures

suffolkc1-5973

Summary Archaeological monitoring of groundworks associated with the refurbishment of military housing revealed a single ditch of uncertain date. The soil profiles indicated an undulating subsoil of wind blown sand with truncated hollows containing a grey buried soil in places and dried peat. This landscape is typical of the fen edge. SMR information Planning application no. F/2001/699 Date of fieldwork: June 2002-Autumn 2003 Grid Reference: TL 6860 7804 Funding body: Defence Estates (USF) MNL 502 The Site Lucy Robinson

suffolk1-6073

Summary: Following from the results of an archaeological evaluation, archaeological monitoring of foundations excavated for a terrace of houses facing Burkitts Lane, Sudbury, was undertaken during May 2004. No significant archaeological deposits were recorded during the monitoring although a brick lined well, c.8.2m deep, was identified. This site is recorded on the Sites and Monuments Record under the reference SUY 058. The archaeological monitoring was undertaken by the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Field Projects Team, with funding from T.J. Everss Ltd. Introduction

suffolk1-6093

Summary 1. Introduction

suffolk1-6093

Summary Archaeological monitoring was undertaken during the excavation of an outfall drain from Ransome's Europark in Nacton, Ipswich in the north, to the River Orwell in the south, in order to observe and record any surviving archaeological deposits. The pipeline area was stripped to the level of the natural subsoil and then a trench for the pipe was dug through this, monitored intermittently by the observing archaeologist. Throughout the pipeline area, scattered finds including a spread of Saxon pottery and metalwork and a Bronze Age arrowhead as well as linear features seen on air photographs are recorded on the county Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) so it was hoped some archaeological evidence could be found during the monitoring. However, only a stretch through the field just south of Fox's Farm Barn produced any results. A small pit, containing a sherd of Bronze Age beaker pottery and burnt material throughout was seen just at the edge of the excavation area. Other occasional small features were revealed but were undated. A large area of hillwash was also seen through this area but no finds were found within it. The remainder of the monitoring produced no archaeological evidence. SMR information Planning application no. Unknown Date of fieldwork: January, February 2005 Grid Reference: TM 2014 4045 Funding body: TA Millard Engineers 1. Introduction

suffolk1-6115

Summary An archaeological excavation was carried out in advance of a new access control area at Gate 2, Lord's Walk, RAF Lakenheath, Suffolk. In total, an area of 4058 sqm was excavated and this revealed four main phases of activity. The first phase was a large, discrete, cluster of 22 pits, dating from the Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age. The majority of these pits were uniformly filled with large quantities of Beaker pottery sherds, worked flints and deposits of charcoal. A second phase of limited occupation in the Iron Age period, with three large pits, was followed by a third Late Iron Age/Early Roman phase, consisting of a trackway and an associated network of ditches. This is a continuation of the field system identified at ERL 089, 200m to the east, and can probably be associated with the nearby settlement at Caudle Head mere. The southern ditch of the trackway has a definite kink in its course, avoiding the phase I pit group, indicating that some trace of these features may still have been visible. In general the line of the trackway corresponds closely with the course of the modern Lords Walk road, implying that this is an ancient route to move livestock between winter pasture on the heathland to the east, and summer pasture to the west on the fen-edge. A final fourth phase of activity is formed by a small group of mostly post-medieval metallic objects recovered from a small spread of subsoil by metal detecting. A range of miscellaneous undated pits and ditches were scattered across the site and are most likely to be contemporary with phases I to III. SMR information Planning application no. Pre-planning Date of fieldwork: 29th August 2002 - 2nd September 2002 Grid Reference: TL 72377996 Oasis Reference: Suffolk1-6115 Funding body: MoD Defence Estates (USF) 1 1. Introduction

suffolkc1-6226

Summary An archaeological monitoring of topsoil stripping was carried out on an area within Marston's Pit, Cavenham Heath Quarry, Cavenham, following an evaluation which indicated the presence of prehistoric features. Two more pits were identified, with fills indicating a low level of domestic occupation and containing Iron Age pottery. Together with the features seen in the evaluation, they are a further indication of a low level of activity on the site in the Iron Age period, dispersed over a broad area. SMR information Planning application no. F/2003/726/CR3 Date of fieldwork: 20th January - 2nd February 2005 Grid Reference: TL 7634 7157 Funding body: Allen Newport Ltd Oasis reference. Suffolkc1-6226 1 1. Introduction

suffolkc1-6232

Summary An archaeological monitoring of footing trenches at the rear of 9 Station Road, Clare, located a buried former topsoil sealing three possible features of uncertain type and date which may relate to occupation associated with Clare Castle and the medieval and post-medieval periods of the town. Introduction

suffolkc1-6587

Summary An archaeological excavation at Darmsden Hall Farm Quarry, Barking, in advance of further development, was an extension of a site excavated in 1994 which located evidence of a Late Iron Age enclosure and settlement. An area of 3145 sqm was excavated, with a further 2770 sqm being monitored, within the area of the enclosure and further evidence of this Iron Age settlement was identified. A total of 28 features were located, the majority being of Late Iron Age date although some dated to the Late Iron Age/Early Roman period and one to the mid-late 1st Century. The features were predominantly scattered pits and postholes, with two curvilinear ditches possibly forming smaller enclosures within the larger Iron Age enclosure. The type of features and range of finds were comparable to the earlier excavation and indicate that the enclosure was an area of light occupation, although there was no evidence of structures. The enclosure fell out of use by the Late Iron Age/Early Roman period, probably replaced by a new system of field boundaries. SMR information Planning application no. MS/902/94 Date of fieldwork: 27th March- 3rd April and 14th -16th April

suffolkc1-6605

Summary: Archaeological monitoring of part of the groundwork associated with the redevelopment of the former William Clowes Print Works, Beccles (NGR TM 4230 9054), was undertaken during December 2004 and January 2005. Despite being immediately adjacent the believed location of the medieval town defences of Beccles no significant archaeological deposits were identified and no artefacts, other than a single sherd of unstratified medieval pottery, were recovered. This monitoring event is recorded on the Sites and Monuments Record under the reference BCC 041. The archaeological monitoring was undertaken by the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Field Projects Team, with funding from the site's developers. Figure 1: Location Plan (c) Crown Copyright. All rights reserved. Suffolk County Council. Licence No. 100023395 2004 Introduction

suffolkc1-6645

Summary: An archaeological evaluation was undertaken during February 2005 to determine the extent of buried archaeology within an area south of Stowupland Road, Stowmarket (NGR ref. TL 8692 4258)

which has been acquired for a future residential development (Phase 6A+B of the Cedars Park development). Twenty-nine linear trenches were machine excavated to the depth of the undisturbed natural subsoil. Within these trenches a small number of features, some of which contained Early Iron Age pottery, were identified and recorded. These features were relatively scattered but at least two are thought to be postholes relating to a structure dating from the Early Iron Age. This evaluation is recorded on the County SMR, reference no. SKT 037. The evaluation was undertaken by the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service who were commissioned by Bovis Homes Limited, who funded this investigation. Figure 1: Location Plan © Crown Copyright. All rights reserved. Suffolk County Council. Licence No.100023395 2005 1. Introduction

suffolkc1-6647_1

Summary Planning consent for the construction of a new relief road through South Lowestoft required a programme of archaeological monitoring to be undertaken. The site was evaluated in 1999, which concluded that evidence was unlikely but possible however, monitoring of the groundworks throughout 2005 revealed no archaeological evidence. It was deemed that early activity was unlikely due to the waterlogged conditions of the ground. ©Crown Copyright. All rights reserved. Suffolk County Council. Licence No. 100023395 2005 Figure 1: Site location Introduction

suffolkc1-6748

Summary Prior to planning permission being granted, two trial trenches were positioned to detect and characterise a possible barrow or windmound thought to have occupied the site. Excavation revealed no archaeological features or finds predating the previously standing Victorian cottages. A low rise across the south of the site was shown to be probably modern. It is presumed that the original mound (if it ever existed) was located either on another part of the plot or at an adjacent location. SMR information Planning application no. C/04/0720 Date of fieldwork: 16th February 2005 Grid Reference: TM 4027 5843 Funding body: Mr G. Heald Introduction

suffolkc1-6749

Summary A limited archaeological evaluation at Snell's Garage, Ballingdon Hill, Sudbury, prior to redevelopment, did not locate any evidence of the medieval Chapel of Ballingdon, that is believed to lie in the vicinity. A documentary search indicated that the Chapel was not, as previously believed, dedicated to St Thomas the Martyr. SMR information Planning application no. B/03/02022/OUT Date of fieldwork: 23rd February 2005 Grid Reference: TL 8633 4066 Funding body: Mr and Mrs J Parsons Oasis reference Suffolkc1-6749 1 1. Introduction

suffolkc1-6781

Summary: Archaeological monitoring of groundwork associated with the construction of industrial premises on land adjacent Needham Road West, Stowmarket (NGR TM 0601 5755), was undertaken during autumn 2004. Two ditches were noted in the base of a large hole excavated for a storm water storage tank. One ditch aligns with a cropmark thought to be associated with a nearby medieval moated enclosure but no dating evidence was recovered from its fill. The other ditch aligns with a ditch marked on late 20th century OS maps. This monitoring event is recorded on the Sites and Monuments Record under the reference SKT011. The archaeological monitoring was undertaken by the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Field Projects Team, with funding from the developers, 3663 First for Foodservice. Figure 1: Location Plan (c) Crown Copyright. All rights reserved. Suffolk County Council. Licence No. 100023395 2005 Introduction

suffolkc1-6790

Summary: Archaeological monitoring of the groundwork associated with structural alterations at 16-20 Stoke Street, Ipswich (NGR TM 1629 4387), was undertaken during August 2004. The lowering of levels in the cellar was observed but only undisturbed natural subsoil of yellow silty sand was seen. This monitoring event is recorded on the Sites and Monuments Record under the reference IPS 470. The archaeological monitoring was undertaken by the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Field Projects Team, with funding from Featherstone Construction Limited, the site's developers. Figure 1: Location Plan (c) Crown Copyright. All rights reserved. Suffolk County Council. Licence No. 100023395
2005 Introduction

suffolkc1-6796

Summary Lowestoft, All Saints St. Margaret's Church (TM 5386 9050; LWT 030) In order to assess the archaeological impact of a proposed extension to the north-western corner of the existing church an archaeological evaluation was undertaken involving a survey of the north wall of the building and the excavation of test-pits. The survey of the north nave and chancel walls revealed that the main body of the northern of the two adjoined churches (St. Margaret's) belongs to one constructional phase, dating to the first half of the 14th century. Dating evidence was provided by the decorated reticulated tracery of the eastern chancel window and the architectural style of the north nave doorway. The walls had contemporary buttresses, now heavily repaired, and there was evidence for a possible external stair turret halfway down the nave. One of the varied fabrics of the wall included a significant quantity of brick which was thought to be contemporary with the structure and, therefore, of genuine medieval date. Recorded alterations included the insertion of four rectangular perpendicular style windows of probable later 14th century or 15th century date and the replacement of wall fabric along its top, almost certainly relating to the gutting of the building that occurred during the Second World War. Results from the test-pits failed to identify structural evidence relating to earlier phases of the church, but did record a number of burials, some closely spaced, the shallowest of which were encountered at only 0.9 metres below the level of the existing path. (Stuart Boulter for Suffolk County Council Pakefield Parochial Church Council) 1. Introduction

suffolkc1-6802

Summary Archaeological monitoring of topsoil stripping for the construction of carparking spaces at Thunderbird Way, RAF Lakenheath identified four ditches and one pit of mid-late Roman date preserved beneath a former soil horizon. The finds assemblage included several sherds of pottery and a large fragment of puddingstone quern. The features are clearly contemporary with features found in previous monitorings in the street and help to demonstrate the presence of a continuous band of Iron Age/Roman settlement and track and field systems, extending for c.1km along the fen edge. SMR information Planning application no. F/2004/0683/GOV Date of fieldwork: 3rd - 8th March 2005 Grid Reference: TL 7264 8012 Funding body: MoD Defence Estates (USF) Oasis reference. Suffolkc1-6802 1 1.
Introduction

suffolkc1-6876_1

Summary Covehithe (COV 121, TM 509 809) An evaluation was undertaken prior to the construction of a new reservoir on the land adjacent to Keen's Farm, Covehithe. The site had not been the subject of any systematic archaeological work previously and had no known archaeological sites on it, although it is close to various flint scatters. Despite this, the sheer size of the development and the potential for prehistoric, Roman and later settlement meant that it was deemed necessary to evaluate the land. 24 trial

trenches were excavated in November 2004 and the area was subsequently monitored during February 2005 by the Field Team of Suffolk County Council's Archaeology Service (SCCAS). A number of ditches were revealed in the evaluation which were mostly undated and were probably old field boundaries or landscape features. A group of medieval quarry pits were also seen, in and surrounding trench 8 and another was uncovered during the monitoring phase, also dated to the medieval period. Two pits with abundant early Neolithic pottery were recorded possibly suggesting Neolithic activity near the development site. (Clare McLannahan, SCCAS, for the Benacre Water Company, report no.2005/13). 4 SMR information Planning application no. W/18680 Date of fieldwork: 22-24 November 2004, 16 18 February, 2005 Grid Reference: TM 5095 8095 Funding body: Benacre Water Company 5 1. Introduction

suffolkc1-6887

Summary: Archaeological monitoring of the groundwork associated with the construction of a residential development on land to the rear of The Firs and Smyrna, Main Road, Martlesham (NGR TM 2429 4639), was undertaken during February 2005. The initial topsoil strip and the excavated foundations were observed but only an undisturbed natural subsoil of pale brown/yellow sand was seen. This monitoring event is recorded on the Sites and Monuments Record under the reference MRM 091. The archaeological monitoring was undertaken by the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Field Projects Team, with funding from Bell and Wright Limited, the site's developers. Figure 1: Location Plan (c) Crown Copyright. All rights reserved. Suffolk County Council. Licence No. 100023395 2005 Introduction

suffolkc1-6937

Summary Wissett, Land at M Road (TM/380783; WSS 016) Evaluation within the limits of proposed fishing lakes at M Road, Wissett, was required to investigate the archaeological potential of the site. Deposits of peat, over 2m deep in places, represents a valuable environmental sequence but no archaeological features were revealed in the excavated trenches. A single medieval horseshoe was recovered from a subsoil layer overlying peat. (Linzi Everett for Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service and B.E. Norman and Sons; report no. 2005/14) 1. Introduction

suffolkc1-6956

Summary The construction of an extension at 24 and 26 Church Street, Eye (TM 1472 7386, EYE 073), required a programme of archaeological monitoring to be undertaken. It was hoped that, since the site lies within the medieval town of eye, some evidence of the castle or of medieval occupation along Church Street may be revealed. The extension required footings that were inspected during and after excavation, as well as the upcast soil. No archaeological finds or features were revealed during the monitoring with the exception of a probable Victorian well seen in between the footings after the initial soil strip. This has been since filled in and covered over and should remain intact during the developments. The footings at the rear of the garden were dug into a recent topsoil layer which, in all probability, sealed the bailey ditch of the castle underneath. Introduction

suffolkc1-6974

Summary The conversion of former farm barns into dwellings and the construction of new garaging at Rectory Farm, Henley (TM 1627 5093, HEN 012) required a programme of archaeological monitoring to be undertaken. The site lies to the south-east of a substantial area of Roman finds and there was also a probability of medieval activity in the vicinity of the 'Old Rectory'. The footings for the new buildings required inspection during and after excavation, as well examination of the upcast soil. In addition, drainage and other service trenches were excavated throughout the development as well as small footing

trenches for new walls and such like. No archaeological finds or features were revealed during the monitoring. Figure 1: Current Farm buildings at Rectory Farm Introduction

suffolk1-7184

Summary Archaeological excavation in advance of development identified elements of the original natural landscape of sand dunes and hollows, together with limited activity in the Late Iron Age period. Identified features consisted of a widespread scatter of miscellaneous pits and postholes and a series of parallel ditches, generally thought to relate to the Late Iron Age/Early Roman field systems which have been seen previously in the vicinity. The Anglo-Saxon cemeteries, which lie immediately to the north, were shown not to extend into this particular area. SMR information Planning application no. F/2003/081 Date of fieldwork: February-March 2004 Grid Reference: TL 7298 8025 Funding body: MoD Defence Estates (USF) Oasis reference Suffolk1-7184 1 1. Introduction

suffolk1-7236

Summary Laid surfaces observed in the side of the trench were probably early hotel yard surfaces. No evidence for the earlier settlement of Aldeburgh was noted. Introduction

suffolk1-7246

Summary: Archaeological monitoring of groundwork associated with the construction of a residential development on the former garden area of Willow Farm, Shop Street, Worlingworth (NGR TM 2226 6836), was undertaken during late 2004 and early 2005. Numerous house plot footings and an area stripped for an access road was monitored but no evidence for medieval, or earlier, activity or occupation was identified and no artefacts were recovered although a single Post-medieval ditch was recorded. This monitoring event is recorded on the Sites and Monuments Record under the reference WGW023. The archaeological monitoring was undertaken by the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Field Projects Team, with funding from the developer, a partnership of Howard New Homes Limited and Bell Wright Limited. Figure 1: Site Location Plan (c) Crown Copyright. All rights reserved. Suffolk County Council. Licence No. 100023395 2005 Introduction

suffolk1-7259

Summary An archaeological monitoring of footing trenches at the rear of the Post Office, Commister Lane, Ixworth, located evidence of post-medieval deposits, including two brick lined wells or soakaways. Introduction

suffolk1-7303

Summary SMR information Introduction

suffolk1-7303

Summary A survey was conducted ahead of a proposed development at Gorse Motors Ltd., Gorse Industrial Estate, Barnham. This area was formerly an atomic bomb store and servicing facility known as RAF Barnham. The site is one of only two of these purpose built structures and as such is a Scheduled Ancient Monument (Number 30608). The survey was of a concrete surface, probably forming the base on

which a fuel tank sat, between the two standby generator buildings for the base. SMR information Planning application no. Pre-planning Date of fieldwork: 9 March 2005 Grid Reference: TL 8499 7961 Funding body: Keith Eldred Oasis reference. suffolkc1-7303 . 1 Introduction

suffolkc1-7318_2

Summary An archaeological excavation was carried out on land at Churchfield Road, Chilton, in advance of light industrial development. The site, which lay adjacent to the medieval Church of St Mary's and a former medieval green, identified evidence of settlement in the 11th - 14th centuries. Despite the limited size of the site and probable heavy truncation a scatter of features indicated that the area had been subdivided into smaller plots or yards and may have contained one or two post and beam structures together with associated rubbish pits. The finds assemblage clearly demonstrated the presence of settlement during the early medieval and medieval periods. No evidence was seen of any activity contemporary with the Late Bronze or Early Iron Age enclosure, CHT 009/015, which lies immediately to the west. SMR information Planning application no. B/04/01795/FUL Date of fieldwork: 15th March 2005, 21-22nd March 13-14th June 2005 Grid Reference: TL 8887 4222 Funding body: Addison Byford Ltd Oasis reference Suffolkc1-7318 1 1. Introduction

suffolkc1-7321

Summary: Archaeological monitoring of the groundwork associated with the construction of an extension to Charsfield Primary School, Charsfield (NGR TM 2537 5656), was undertaken during March 2005. Excavated strip foundations were observed but no archaeological features or deposits were seen. This monitoring event is recorded on the Sites and Monuments Record under the reference CHA 018. The archaeological monitoring was commissioned by WPP Architects on behalf of their clients, Suffolk County Council, who funded the work The monitoring work was undertaken by the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Field Projects Team. Figure 1: Location Plan (c) Crown Copyright. All rights reserved. Suffolk County Council. Licence No. 100023395 2005 Introduction

suffolkc1-7386

Summary: Archaeological monitoring of the groundwork associated with the construction of an extension to the Sir Robert Hitcham CEVAP School, Debenham (NGR TM 1731 6368), was undertaken during March 2005. Trenches excavated for ground beams spanning between piles were observed but these were too shallow to reveal the natural subsoil or any significant archaeological deposits. This monitoring event is recorded on the Sites and Monuments Record under the reference DBN 123. The archaeological monitoring was commissioned by WPP Architects and Seamans Building on behalf of their clients, Suffolk County Council, who funded the work The monitoring work was undertaken by the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Field Projects Team. Figure 1: Location Plan (c) Crown Copyright. All rights reserved. Suffolk County Council. Licence No. 100023395 2005 Introduction

suffolkc1-7452

Summary An archaeological monitoring of site stripping at J Bradnam Sons, Melbourne Bridge, Withersfield, did not identify any archaeological features or deposits except for one possible undated linear feature. Introduction

suffolkc1-7572

Summary: Archaeological monitoring of the groundwork associated with the construction of an extension to the St Edmund RC Primary School, St Mary's Street, Bungay (NGR TM 3371 8964), was undertaken during March 2005. Trenches excavated for strip foundations were observed. An undated feature cutting into the natural yellow sand subsoil was identified beneath a buried topsoil which was overlain by c.1m of relatively modern material. This monitoring event is recorded on the Sites and Monuments Record under the reference BUN 057. The archaeological monitoring was commissioned by DPA Ltd. on behalf of their clients, Suffolk County Council, who funded the work. The monitoring work was undertaken by the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Field Projects Team. Figure 1: Location Plan (c) Crown Copyright. All rights reserved. Suffolk County Council. Licence No. 100023395 2005 Introduction

suffolkc1-7628

Summary: Archaeological monitoring of the groundwork associated with the construction of a new lobby at 153 Princes Street, Ipswich (NGR TM 1586 4417), was undertaken during March 2005. An area excavated for a raft foundation spanning across piles was observed but no significant archaeological deposits were revealed. The excavation only cut into made ground and no natural subsoil was seen. This monitoring event is recorded on the Sites and Monuments Record under the reference IPS 471. The archaeological monitoring was commissioned and funded by The Charter Partnership and was undertaken by the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Field Projects Team. Figure 1: Location Plan (c) Crown Copyright. All rights reserved. Suffolk County Council. Licence No. 100023395 2005 Introduction

suffolkc1-7783

Summary A trial trenched evaluation and subsequent monitoring of the site revealed later prehistoric and early Roman finds, mainly from unstratified contexts. An undated ditch could be running parallel to a large Romano-British enclosure ditch previously seen to the north and could be part of this system. Other ditches appear to run parallel with the present field system and are likely to be post-medieval or modern in date, possibly associated with a large extraction pit seen along the western boundary of the development area. Definitions

suffolkc1-7823

Summary An archaeological monitoring of trenches at Willow Park, Beck Row, Mildenhall, located a single undated ditch and preserved soil deposits from the original natural landscape. Introduction

suffolkc1-7826_1

Summary Introduction

suffolkc1-7826_1

Summary: Archaeological monitoring of the groundwork associated with site clearance and preparation in advance of retail development at the former Crown Works, Belvedere Road, Lowestoft (NGR TM 5426 9254), was undertaken during late 2004/early 2005. The works was formerly involved in shipbuilding and general engineering. A number of structures were extant on the site and these were photographically

recorded prior to their demolition. The vast majority of the site was covered in concrete roadways and hardstanding, which were also removed in the course of preparing the site for development. This work was monitored but no significant archaeological deposits or features were revealed. This monitoring event is recorded on the Sites and Monuments Record under the reference LWT 151. The archaeological monitoring was commissioned and funded by Carillion Building and was undertaken by the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Field Projects Team. Introduction

suffolkc1-7962

Summary An archaeological monitoring of footing trenches at 12/14 Queensway, Mildenhall located two large brick capped soakaways and a probable cellar with arched doorway, all of an uncertain date but assumed to be post-medieval, possibly relating to buildings shown on Hodskinsons map of 1783. Introduction

suffolkc1-8050

Summary An archaeological monitoring of footing trenches at Ash Street, Semer, did not locate any archaeological evidence. Introduction

suffolkc1-8095_1

Summary The archaeological monitoring of the excavation of a raft footing at The Surgery, Bacton, showed a complete absence of archaeological features. Introduction

suffolkc1-8264

Summary: Archaeological monitoring of groundwork associated with alterations and extensions to The Crown Public House, Bildeston (NGR TL 9934 4943), and the construction of a new carpark to the rear, was undertaken during summer 2004 but no archaeological deposits or features were identified. This monitoring event is recorded on the Sites and Monuments Record under the reference BIL 013. The archaeological monitoring was undertaken by the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Field Projects Team, who were commissioned by Wincer Kievenaar Partnership (architects) on behalf of their clients, Mrs G. Buckle and Mr J. Buckle, who funded the work. Figure 1: Location Plan (c) Crown Copyright. All rights reserved. Suffolk County Council. Licence No. 100023395 2005 Introduction

suffolkc1-8349_1

Summary SMR information Introduction

suffolkc1-8349_1

Summary and Conclusion Appendix 1: Brief and specification List of Figures

suffolkc1-8349_1

Summary Monitoring for extensive construction works on the airfield at RAF Lakenheath revealed

information about the ancient landscape of this area. It showed a topography of damp hollows, indicated by layers of desiccated peat and brown sand deposits, and acid heathland, indicated by surviving layers of black mineralised sand overlying bright yellow sand. The evidence survived because levelling for the airfield in the 1940's led to the area being built-up with modern deposits up to 40cm deep sealing the former ground surface. This adds to the growing body of landscape evidence recovered from RAF Lakenheath to complement the archaeological evidence. SMR information Planning application no. F/2004/0200/GOV Date of fieldwork: May -November 2005 Grid Reference: TL 7437 8174 Funding body: MOD Defence Estates (USF) Oasis reference. Suffolk1-8349 . 1 Introduction

suffolk1-8349_1

Summary and Conclusion This monitoring afforded the opportunity to examine an extensive area in the centre of the airfield. The results did not identify archaeological deposits and in conjunction with evidence from much smaller nearby archaeological works suggests that this part of Lakenheath has never been settled. The monitoring did however record valuable information about the former landscape demonstrating areas of both acid heathland and (possibly damp) hollows. This evidence will be combined with other base-wide topographic evidence to help build up a comprehensive picture of the landscape accompanying the periods of occupation identified to the north and south of the airfield. Jo Caruth February 2006 7 SUFFOLK COUNTY COUNCIL ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICE - CONSERVATION TEAM Brief and Specification for Archaeological Monitoring of Development CARGO DEPLOYMENT FACILITY, RAF LAKENHEATH Although this document is fundamental to the work of the specialist archaeological contractor the developer should be aware that certain of its requirements are likely to impinge upon the working practices of a general building contractor and may have financial implications, for example see paragraphs 2.3. 1. Background

suffolk1-8427

Summary: Archaeological monitoring of groundwork associated with the construction of an outbuilding at Orchard View Farm, Capel St Mary (NGR TM 0808 3709), was undertaken during April 2005 but only an undisturbed natural sand subsoil was seen. This monitoring event is recorded on the Sites and Monuments Record under the reference CSM 024. The archaeological monitoring was undertaken by the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Field Projects Team, who were commissioned and funded by the owner, Mr Terry Nunn. Figure 1: Location Plan (c) Crown Copyright. All rights reserved. Suffolk County Council. Licence No. 100023395 2005 Introduction

suffolk1-8484

Summary An archaeological monitoring of groundworks for the construction of an indoor swimming pool at 22 M Street, Mildenhall, located a single rubbish pit, with material of 18th /19th century date, cutting a buried former topsoil. Introduction

suffolk1-8672

Summary An archaeological monitoring of the site strip for a new road at the main gate and search barn, RAF Mildenhall, did not locate any archaeological evidence. Introduction

suffolk1-9024

Summary Archaeological monitoring was carried out during the construction of a new Skate Park at RAF

Lakenheath, however archaeological levels were generally not reached during the construction works and no finds were recovered. Introduction

suffolkc1-9025

Summary Monitoring for trial pits for a proposed new Tanker Access Road revealed a build-up of wet sands and peat in one hole and two parallel north-south aligned ditches in the other. Roman finds were found in the ditch fill. It is understood that the proposal for the road has been abandoned. Introduction

suffolkc1-9026_1

Summary An archaeological monitoring of the excavation of footing trenches revealed two pits excavated into clay subsoil. The f of one of these was dated to the 19th century. Introduction

suffolkc1-9089

Summary Archaeological monitoring during the construction of an extension to the Fire Station at RAF Lakenheath showed pale sand deposits, typical of natural heathland, lying under modern overburden. No archaeological finds or features were seen. Introduction

suffolkc1-9187

Summary SMR information 1. Introduction

suffolkc1-9187

Summary Archaeological monitoring across the airfield of RAF Lakenheath, identified two new archaeological sites, LKH 250 and LKH 251, each consisting of undated ditches. Desiccated fen deposits could be seen along the northern edge of the airfield indicating the former extent of Wangford fen. Other soil profiles recorded a history of levelling of the natural dune and hollow landscape. There were no finds recovered during the monitoring work. SMR information Planning application no. F/2002/539 Date of fieldwork: May 2003 to October 2004 Grid References: LKH 249, centre of airfield - TL 7414 8201 LKH 250 - TL 7310 8152, LKH 251 TL 7507 8296 Funding body: MOD Defence Estates (USF) Oasis reference Suffolkc1-9187 1 Introduction

suffolkc1-9224

Summary SMR information Introduction

suffolkc1-9224

Summary Monitoring of construction work across the airfield for four small buildings and associated works as part of the Restore Fuel System project found deposits relating to Wangford Fen 500m into the airfield. Work near the eastern perimeter fence showed high levels of disturbance and truncation. SMR information Planning application no. F/2000/493 Date of fieldwork: October 2003-November 2004 Grid Reference: TL 7391 8229 (Facility 1913) Funding body: MOD Defence Estates (USF) Oasis reference.

suffolk1-9344_1

Summary: Archaeological monitoring of groundwork associated with the construction of a residential development on the site of a former garage in Nethergate Street, Clare (NGR TL 7693 4516), was undertaken during the spring and summer of 2005. The monitoring followed an earlier evaluation, which revealed a ditch and posthole of possibly Roman date, and two medieval pits. Archaeological monitoring of the excavation of footing trenches for the development failed to reveal any further significant archaeological features other than a single pit located c.20m back from the Nethergate Street frontage, which was discovered and excavated by the building contractors as it lay on the line of a main foundation. A complete medieval pitcher and two fragments of a decorated Hedingham fineware jug were recovered from the pit's fill. This monitoring event is recorded on the Sites and Monuments Record under the reference CLA043. The archaeological monitoring was undertaken by the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Field Projects Team, who were commissioned and funded by the Woodberry Group Limited. 1. Introduction

suffolk1-9413_1

Summary: Archaeological monitoring of groundwork associated with the construction of a residential and commercial development on land adjacent No. 11, Thoroughfare, Woodbridge (NGR TM 2734 4905), was undertaken during April 2005 when the excavation of a large area for a basement under the proposed new structure was monitored. Five late post-medieval pits were recorded but no evidence for earlier occupation was revealed. This monitoring event is recorded on the Sites and Monuments Record under the reference WBG 057. The archaeological monitoring was undertaken by the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Field Projects Team, who were commissioned and funded by Whitehall Investments Limited. Introduction

suttonar1-10098

Summary Sutton Archaeological Services (SAS) carried out an archaeological evaluation at 736 Lea Bridge Road, Lyton, London, E10 on 25 to 26 April 2005. The site lay close to an area of archaeological importance as defined in London Borough of Waltham Forest's Unitary Plan. Research by Sutton Archaeological Services for the project design indicated that there was Prehistoric and Roman archaeology in the surrounding area.. Research by Sutton Archaeological Services for the project design indicated that there was Post-Medieval archaeology in the surrounding area. Four trenches were excavated across the site revealing rubble deposits over the natural clay and gravel. In two cases an earlier phase of demolition (possibly 19 century) was found. No Post-Medieval archaeology was found. In our opinion, we suggest that no further archaeological monitoring or intervention is needed and that the archaeological condition in the planning consent has been fulfilled. The decision to discharge the archaeological condition, however, rests with the Archaeological Officer at English Heritage and the local planning authority. ii Contents

suttonar1-10166

Summary Sutton Archaeological Services (SAS) carried out an archaeological watching brief on Beddington Park Cycle Path, Beddington, Surrey, SM6 between 16 August 2004 and 28 September 2004. The site lay in an area of archaeological importance as defined in London Borough of Sutton's Unitary Plan. Research by Sutton Archaeological Services for the research design showed that there was Prehistoric, Roman, Saxon, Medieval and Post-Medieval settlement and activity around the site. The cycle

path was excavated across the site revealing only turf and topsoil over subsoil and in a few areas the natural sand was revealed. No Prehistoric to Medieval settlement was found, but a Post-Medieval chalk and gravel road was found on a west to east alignment, cutting into the subsoil. This road may be connected with Carew Manor. Late Bronze Age (LBA) pottery and flints were recovered from the topsoil, along with some Post-Medieval Ceramic Building Material (CBM) from below the chalk road. In our opinion, we suggest that the archaeological condition in the planning consent has been fulfilled. The decision to discharge the archaeological condition, however, rests with the local planning authority on the advice of the Archaeological Officer at English Heritage.

ii CONTENTS Summary i
 i
 Contents ii Illustrations
 iii Plates
 iii Introduction

suttonar1-12527

Summary Sutton Archaeological Services (SAS) carried out an archaeological evaluation at 25 Sharrock Road, Coulsdon, Surrey, CR5 on 11 November, 2004. The site lay in an area of archaeological importance as defined in London Borough of Croydon's Unitary Development Plan. Research by Sutton Archaeological Services for the research design indicated that there was Prehistoric, Roman and Saxon archaeology in the surrounding area. One trench was excavated across the site revealing turf and topsoil, with sub-soil overlying the natural chalk. No Prehistoric, Roman or Saxon archaeology was found, or finds of any period. We suggest that no further archaeological monitoring or intervention is needed and that the archaeological condition in the planning consent has been fulfilled. The decision to discharge the archaeological condition, however, rests with the local planning authority on the advice of the Archaeological Officer at English Heritage.

ii CONTENTS
 Summary I Contents
 ii Illustrations and Plates
 iii Introduction

suttonar1-15678_1

Summary Sutton Archaeological Services (SAS) carried out an archaeological evaluation at 5-7 Kendra Hall Road, South Croydon, CR2 on 2 February 2006. The site lay in an area of archaeological importance as defined in London Borough of Croydon's Unitary Development Plan. Research by Sutton Archaeological Services for the research design indicated that there was Prehistoric archaeology in the surrounding area. One trench was excavated across the site revealing topsoil and sub-soil overlying the natural chalk. No Prehistoric archaeology was found, or finds of any period. We suggest that no further archaeological monitoring or intervention is needed and that the archaeological condition in the planning consent has been fulfilled. The decision to discharge the archaeological condition, however, rests with the local planning authority on the advice of the Archaeological Officer at English Heritage.

suttonar1-15691_1

Summary Sutton Archaeological Services (SAS) carried out an archaeological monitoring exercise (watching brief) at 2-4 Kendra Hall Road, South Croydon, CR2 between the 12 and 19 January 2006. The site lay in an area of archaeological importance as defined in London Borough of Croydon's Unitary Development Plan. Research by Sutton Archaeological Services for the research design indicated that there was Prehistoric archaeology in the surrounding area. The watching brief only revealed topsoil and sub-soil overlying the natural chalk. No Prehistoric archaeology was found, or finds of any period. We suggest that no further archaeological monitoring or intervention is needed and that the archaeological condition in the planning consent has been fulfilled. The decision to discharge the archaeological

condition, however, rests with the local planning authority on the advice of the Archaeological Officer at English Heritage. ii Contents

suttonar1-21147_1

Summary Sutton Archaeological Services (SAS) carried out an archaeological evaluation at Dairy Crest Site, Anne Boleyn's Walk, Cheam, SM3 on 7, and between 24 to 30 August, 2006. The site lay in an area of archaeological importance as defined in London Borough of Sutton's Unitary Development Plan. Research by Sutton Archaeological Services for the research design indicated that there was Medieval archaeology and/or activity in the surrounding area. Eight trenches were excavated across the site revealing tarmac or turf and topsoil, above the sub-soil overlying the natural chalk. No Prehistoric and Medieval archaeology was found, but we did recover a sherd of abraded Bronze Age pottery, several struck flints and quantities of burnt flint. We suggest that no further archaeological monitoring or intervention is needed and that the archaeological condition in the planning consent has been fulfilled. The decision to discharge the archaeological condition, however, rests with the local planning authority on the advice of the Archaeological Officer at English Heritage

ii CONTENTS Summary I
Contents ii Illustrations and
Plates iii Introduction

suttonar1-4717

Summary Sutton Archaeological Services (SAS) carried out an archaeological watching brief at 20 Mortlake High Street, Mortlake, London, SW14 from 14 to 20 February, 2002. The site lay in an area of archaeological importance as defined in London Borough of Richmond's Unitary Plan. Research by Sutton Archaeological Services for the research design indicated that there was Prehistoric and Medieval archaeology in the surrounding area. Two trenches and 14 pile positions were observed on the site revealing modern concrete and fill deposits. The natural was not reached. No Prehistoric or Medieval archaeology or finds were revealed. In our opinion, we suggest that no further archaeological monitoring or intervention is needed and that the archaeological condition in the planning consent has been fulfilled. The decision to discharge the archaeological condition, however, rests with the Archaeological Officer at Surrey County Council and the local planning authority.

ii CONTENTS Summary i
Contents ii Illustrations
. iii Introduction

suttonar1-4720

Summary Sutton Archaeological Services (SAS) carried out an archaeological evaluation at The Maltese Cat Public House, Aubyn Square, Wandsworth, SW15 on 6 September, 2004. The site lay in an area of archaeological importance as defined in London Borough of Wandsworth's Unitary Development Plan. Research by Sutton Archaeological Services for the research design indicated that there was Post-Medieval archaeology in the surrounding area. The evaluation revealed only tarmac and turf, sub-soil, natural sand and gravel deposits. No Post-Medieval archaeology was found. We recovered pottery dating from the 19th century to 20th century. In our opinion any archaeological condition in the planning consent has been fulfilled, though the final decision to discharge rests with English Heritage and the local planning authority.

ii CONTENTS Summary i
Contents ii
Illustrations iii Introduction

suttonar1-4739

Summary Sutton Archaeological Services (SAS) carried out an archaeological evaluation at 33-35 Linom Road, Clapham, London, SW4 7PB from 4 October 2004. The site lay in an area of archaeological importance as defined in London Borough of Lambeth's Unitary Plan. Research by Sutton Archaeological Services for the project design indicated that there was Medieval archaeology in the surrounding area. One trench was excavated across the site revealing modern debris and garden deposits over the natural. No Medieval archaeology was found. We recovered pottery and CBM dating from the 19/20th century. We recommend that no further archaeology is needed, though the decision to discharge the archaeological condition rests with the archaeological advisor at English Heritage and the local planning authority.

ii CONTENTS Summary	ii
..... i Contents	ii
Illustrations Plates	iii

suttonar1-5548

Summary Sutton Archaeological Services (SAS) carried out an archaeological evaluation at 2-6 Hardwick's Way, Wandsworth, London, SW18 from 26 November to 11 December, 2004. The site lay in an area of archaeological importance as defined in London Borough of Wandsworth's Unitary Plan. Research by Sutton Archaeological Services for the research design indicated that there was Medieval and Post-Medieval archaeology in the surrounding area. Four trenches were excavated across the site revealing modern concrete and various fill deposits over the natural sand and gravel. No Medieval or early Post-Medieval archaeology was found. In trenches 2, 3 and 4 the natural sand had been truncated and backfilled with other materials. This suggests that there may have been some sand and gravel extractions in the area behind the High Street. Cut into the natural in trench 1 was the remains of a 19th century pit. This had heavily truncated a possible post hole. There were no other post holes in the trench. The only other features were the 4 pits at the northern end of trench 4, the possible floor levels which they cut and a brick wall, all dated to the 18th century. We recovered finds including modern Ceramic Building Materials (CBM) and 19th/20th century pottery, pottery sherds, glass, CBM and pipe bowls dating from the 16 to 18th centuries. In our opinion, we suggest that no further archaeological monitoring or intervention is needed and that the archaeological condition in the planning consent has been fulfilled. The decision to discharge the archaeological condition, however, rests with the Archaeological Officer at Surrey County Council and the local planning authority.

ii CONTENTS Summary	ii
..... i Contents	ii
..... ii Illustrations	iii
..... iii Introduction	iii

suttonar1-5549

Summary Sutton Archaeological Services (SAS) carried out an archaeological evaluation at Abbey Road, Barking, Essex from 9 April to 2 May 2003. The site lay in an area of archaeological importance as defined in London Borough of Barking Dagenham's Unitary Development Plan. Research by Sutton Archaeological Services for the research design indicated that there was Medieval and Post-Medieval archaeology in the surrounding area, particular Medieval or later river defences. It was also hoped to locate anaerobic deposits (such as peat) where organic materials and environmental evidence would be preserved. The evaluation revealed mainly concrete, fill deposits, alluvial and natural sand and gravel. No Medieval or Post-Medieval archaeology was found. Trench 1, which was situated behind a 19th century dam, did not locate any peat deposits which were known to be in the area. Tidal mud flats and a small channel were found, however, that pre-dated the construction of the dam. The channel contained residual sherds of Roman, Medieval and Post-Medieval pottery. Trench 2 was positioned to locate the dam and a possible ditch in front of it. The dam and the ditch were found, with dumps of fill and industrial debris in the ditch and in front of the dam. A section through part of the dam showed it was constructed entirely of

clay, but no dating evidence was recovered. In our opinion, we suggest that no further archaeological monitoring or intervention is needed and that the archaeological condition in the planning consent has been fulfilled. The decision to discharge the archaeological condition, however, rests with the Archaeological Officer at English Heritage and the local planning authority. ii CONTENTS Summary i
 Contents ii Illustrations
 iii Introduction

suttonar1-5557

Summary Sutton Archaeological Services (SAS) carried out an archaeological evaluation at The Ivy Conduit, Holy Cross School, George Lane, Kingston from 23 to 24 October, 2003 and a watching brief during conservation work. Two archaeological trenches were excavated, one at the front and one at the rear of the conduit revealing 17 to 19 century deposits. In trench 3 were the remains of a 19 century gravel path, terra cotta edgings and a displaced stone step. In trench 4 were the remains of a late 17 to early 18 century brick culvert with a sheet lead base. This conduit passed through a contemporary brick wall. We recovered brick fragments dating from the 17 /18 century in both trenches. ii CONTENTS Summary i
 Contents, ii Plates Illustrations
 iii Introduction

suttonar1-7039

Summary Sutton Archaeological Services (SAS) carried out an archaeological evaluation at 685-97 Lea Bridge Road, Lyton, London, E10 on 23rd February 2005. The Planning Inspectorate inserted an archaeological condition under PPG 161 in the grant of planning consent. Research by Sutton Archaeological Services for the project design indicated that there was Post-Medieval archaeology in the surrounding area. Two trenches were excavated across the site revealing rubble deposits over the natural clay and gravel. No Post-Medieval archaeology was found. In our opinion, we suggest that no further archaeological monitoring or intervention is needed and that the archaeological condition in the planning consent has been fulfilled. The decision to discharge the archaeological condition, however, rests with the Archaeological Officer at English Heritage and the local planning authority. ii Contents

suttonar1-8314

Summary Sutton Archaeological Services (SAS) carried out an archaeological evaluation at 1177-79 Newham Way, East Ham, London, E6 on 18 May, 2005. The site lay in an area of archaeological importance as defined in London Borough of Newham's Unitary Plan. Research by Sutton Archaeological Services for the project design indicated that there was Prehistoric archaeology in the surrounding area. Two trenches were excavated across the site revealing modern concrete and deposits over an alluvial deposit and the natural sands and gravels. No Prehistoric archaeology was found. In trench 2 was the remains of a gravel terrace to the river Thames. We recovered pottery dating from the 19 century. In our opinion, we suggest that no further archaeological monitoring or intervention is needed and that the archaeological condition in the planning consent has been fulfilled. The decision to discharge the archaeological condition, however, rests with the Archaeological Officer at English Heritage and the local planning authority. ii Contents

suttonar1-8318

Summary Sutton Archaeological Services (SAS) carried out an archaeological evaluation at 25 Wheeler Street, Shoreditch, London, E1. on 11 May 2005. The site lay close to an area of archaeological importance as defined in London Borough of Wandsworth's Unitary Plan. Research by Sutton Archaeological Services for the project design indicated that there was Prehistoric and Roman archaeology in the surrounding area. One trench was excavated across the site revealing modern concrete and f deposits. Due to safety considerations and the presence of an old basement the natural was not reached. No Medieval or Post-Medieval archaeology was found. In trench 1 was the remains of a 19 centuryth basement wall and a concrete floor. We recorded pottery dating from the 19 century to 20th th century. In our opinion, we suggest that no further archaeological monitoring or intervention is needed and that the archaeological condition in the planning consent has been fulfilled. The decision to discharge the archaeological condition, however, rests with the Archaeological Officer at English Heritage and the local planning authority. ii Contents

suttonar1-9250

Summary Sutton Archaeological Services (SAS) carried out an archaeological watching brief at Land at the rear of 42 Wallace Crescent, Carshalton, Surrey. SM5 between 13 and 15 July, 2005. The site lay in an area of archaeological importance as defined in the London Borough of Sutton's Unitary Development Plan. Sutton Archaeological Services' work on the written scheme of investigation indicated that there was Prehistoric archaeology in the surrounding area. Excavation work on the site revealed turf and topsoil, a redeposited chalk layer over a silty clay. We recovered no archaeological features or finds other than modern ceramic building materials (CBM). We suggest that no further archaeological monitoring or intervention is needed and that the archaeological condition in the planning consent has been fulfilled. The decision to discharge the archaeological condition, however, rests with the local planning authority on the advice of the Archaeological Officer at English Heritage. ii Contents

suttonar1-9334

Summary Sutton Archaeological Services (SAS) carried out an archaeological evaluation at 26-28 Tate Road, Cheam, Surrey, SM1 2TD from 20 July, 2005. The site lay in an area of archaeological importance as defined in London Borough of Sutton's Unitary Development Plan. Research by Sutton Archaeological Services for the research design indicated that there was Prehistoric archaeology and activity in the surrounding area. One trench were excavated across the site revealing topsoil over the sub-soil and natural sands. No Prehistoric archaeology or activity was found. We recovered ceramic building material (CBM) dating from the 20 century.th We suggest that no further archaeological monitoring or intervention is needed and that the archaeological condition in the planning consent has been fulfilled. The decision to discharge the archaeological condition, however, rests with the local planning authority on the advice of the Archaeological Officer at English Heritage ii Contents

thamesva1-13743_1

Summary Site name: Bridge Road, Maidenhead, Berkshire Grid reference: SU 8965 8120 Site activity: Evaluation, phase 1 Date and duration of project: 18th-25th January 2006 Project manager: Steve Ford Site supervisor: Andy Taylor Site code: BRM 04/56 Area of site: c.3.03ha Summary of results: No deposits or finds of an archaeological nature were identified Monuments identified: None Location and reference of archive: The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited at Reading Museum in due course. This report may be copied for bona fide research or planning purposes without the explicit permission of the copyright holder Thames Valley

Archaeological Services Ltd, 47-49 De Beauvoir Road, Reading RG1 5NR Tel. (0118) 926 0552; Fax (0118) 926 0553; email tvas@tvas.co.uk; website : www.tvas.co.uk Report edited/checked by: Steve Ford 31.01.06 Steve Preston 31.01.06 ii Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd, 47-49 De Beauvoir Road, Reading RG1 5NR Tel. (0118) 926 0552; Fax (0118) 926 0553; email tvas@tvas.co.uk; website : www.tvas.co.uk Bridge Road, Maidenhead, Berkshire An Archaeological Evaluation, phase 1 by Andy Taylor Report 04/56b Introduction

thamesva1-13745_1

Summary Site name: Land at 160 Nine Mile Ride, Finchampstead, Berkshire Grid reference: SU 7933 6475 Site activity: Watching Brief Date and duration of project: 13th January 2006 Project manager: Joanna Pine Site supervisor: Joanna Pine Site code: NFW 05/140 Area of site: Summary of results: No archaeological deposits were identified Monuments identified: None Location and reference of archive: The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited at Reading Museum in due course. This report may be copied for bona fide research or planning purposes without the explicit permission of the copyright holder Report edited/checked by: Steve Ford 15.02.06 Steve Preston 09.02.06 i Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd, 47-49 De Beauvoir Road, Reading RG1 5NR Tel. (0118) 926 0552; Fax (0118) 926 0553; email tvas@tvas.co.uk; website : www.tvas.co.uk ii Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd, 47-49 De Beauvoir Road, Reading RG1 5NR Tel. (0118) 926 0552; Fax (0118) 926 0553; email tvas@tvas.co.uk; website : www.tvas.co.uk Land at 160 Nine Mile Ride, Finchampstead, Berkshire An Archaeological Watching Brief by Pamela Jenkins and Jo Pine Report 05/140 Introduction

thamesva1-13843_1

Summary Site name: 30-34 Oakfield Avenue, Cippenham, Slough, Berkshire Grid reference: SU 9556 8036 Site activity: Evaluation Date and duration of project: 9th-10th February 2006 Project manager: Steve Ford Site supervisor: Steve Ford Site code: GAS 06/11 Area of site: 0.21 hectares Summary of results: No archaeological deposits or finds were found Monuments identified: None Location and reference of archive: The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited at Reading Museum in due course. This report may be copied for bona fide research or planning purposes without the explicit permission of the copyright holder Report edited/checked by: Jo Pine 23.02.06 Steve Preston 23.02.06 i Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd, 47-49 De Beauvoir Road, Reading RG1 5NR Tel. (0118) 926 0552; Fax (0118) 926 0553; email tvas@tvas.co.uk; website : www.tvas.co.uk ii Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd, 47-49 De Beauvoir Road, Reading RG1 5NR Tel. (0118) 926 0552; Fax (0118) 926 0553; email tvas@tvas.co.uk; website : www.tvas.co.uk Land at 30-34 Oakfield Avenue, Cippenham, Slough, Berkshire An Archaeological Watching Brief by Steve Ford Report 06/11 Introduction

thamesva1-14756_1

Summary Site name: Beckett Hall, Defence Academy, Shrivenham, Oxfordshire Grid reference: SU 2468 8917 Site activity: Watching Brief Date and duration of project: 31st August to 14th November 2005 Project manager: Steve Ford Site supervisor: Richard Dram Site code: BHS 05/16 Summary of results: Two late post-medieval culverts and a cistern were located. Monuments identified: None Location and reference of archive: The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited at Oxfordshire County Museum Service in due course. This report may be copied for bona fide research or planning purposes without the explicit permission of the copyright holder 1 - Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd, 47-49 De Beauvoir Road, Reading RG1 5NR Tel. (0118) 926 0552; Fax (0118) 926 0553; email tvas@tvas.co.uk; website : www.tvas.co.uk ii Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd, 47-49 De Beauvoir Road, Reading RG1 5NR Tel. (0118) 926 0552; Fax (0118) 926 0553; email tvas@tvas.co.uk; website : www.tvas.co.uk Land at Beckett Hall, Defence Academy, Shrivenham, Oxfordshire An Archaeological Watching Brief by Richard Dram Report 05/16 Introduction

thamesva1-15211_1

Summary Site name: Sortex, Gallions Reach, Armada Way, Beckton, London Borough of Newham Grid reference: TQ 4420 8800 Site activity: Field Evaluation Date and duration of project: 2nd-3rd May 2006 Project manager: Steve Ford Site supervisor: Sean Wallis Site code: GWM06 Area of site: 2.43 ha Summary of results: The level of the site appears to have been built up significantly since at least the 19th century, and any archaeological deposits are likely to be deeply buried beneath the various layers of made ground. No archaeological finds or features were recorded during the evaluation and undisturbed natural geology was not encountered Monuments identified: None Location and reference of archive: The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited with the Museum of London in due course, with accession code GWM06. This report may be copied for bona fide research or planning purposes without the explicit permission of the copyright holder Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd, 47-49 De Beauvoir Road, Reading RG1 5NR Tel. (0118) 926 0552; Fax (0118) 926 0553; email tvas@tvas.co.uk; website : www.tvas.co.uk Report edited/checked by: Steve Ford 16.05.06 Steve Preston 15.05.06 ii Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd, 47-49 De Beauvoir Road, Reading RG1 5NR Tel. (0118) 926 0552; Fax (0118) 926 0553; email tvas@tvas.co.uk; website : www.tvas.co.uk Gallions Reach, Armada Way, Beckton, London Borough of Newham An Archaeological Evaluation by Sean Wallis Report 06/29 Introduction

thamesva1-15503_2

Summary Site name: Silver Springs, Fishers Wood, Sunningdale, Berkshire. Grid reference: SU 9605 6623 Site activity: Watching Brief Date and duration of project: 17th January - 21st March 2006 Project manager: Steve Ford Site supervisor: Richard Oram Site code: SFS 05/86 Summary of results: No archaeological deposits or features found Location and reference of archive: The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited at Reading Museum in due course. This report may be copied for bona fide research or planning purposes without the explicit permission of the copyright holder Report edited/checked by: Steve Ford 19.04.06 i Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd, 47-49 De Beauvoir Road, Reading RG1 5NR Tel. (0118) 926 0552; Fax (0118) 926 0553; email tvas@tvas.co.uk; website : www.tvas.co.uk Steve Preston 19.04.06 ii Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd, 47-49 De Beauvoir Road, Reading RG1 5NR Tel. (0118) 926 0552; Fax (0118) 926 0553; email tvas@tvas.co.uk; website : www.tvas.co.uk Silver Springs, Fishers Wood, Sunningdale, Berkshire. An Archaeological Watching Brief by Richard Oram Report 05/86 Introduction

thamesva1-15510_1

Summary Sitenam: Dinglesden Wood, Peasmarsh, Rye, East Sussex Grid reference: TQ86002100 Site activity: Walkover Survey Date and duration of project: 16/4/06 Project manager: Steve Ford Site supervisor: Steve Ford Site code: DWPO6/52 Area of site: 6.5ha Summary of results: A small number of earthworks were noted. A number of previously unrecorded ponds were observed along with two lengths of bank and ditch, probably former field or woodland boundaries. Location and reference of archive: The archive will be held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading. This report may be copied for bona fide research or planning purposes without the explicit permission of the copyright holder I Report edited/checked by: Joamla Pine ... 21/06/06 I i Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd, 47-49 De Beauvoir Road, Reading RG1 5NR Tel. (0118) 926 0552; Fax (0118) 926 0553; email tvas@tvas.co.uk; website: www.tvas.co.uk by Steve Ford Report 06/52 Introduction

thamesva1-15513_1

Summary Site name: Bucknell House, The Old Lane, Coley, Reading, Berkshire Grid reference: SU70557210 Site activity: Evaluation Date and duration of project: 20th April 2006 Project manager: Joanna Pine Site supervisor: Danielle Colls Site code: BHC 06/13 Area of site: c.500sqm Summary of results: No archaeological features or deposits were encountered, though a struck flint flake of prehistoric date was recovered from spoil. Location and reference of archive: The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited at Reading Museum in due course. This report may be copied for bona fide research or planning purposes without the explicit permission of the copyright holder in Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd, 47-49 De Beauvoir Road, Reading RG1 5NR Tel. (0118) 9260552; Fax (0118) 9260553; email tvass@tvas.co.uk; website: www.tvas.co.uk by Danielle Colls Report 06/13 Introduction

thamesva1-15823_1

Summary Site name: Aynho Road, Adderbury, Oxfordshire Grid reference: SP 4766 3579 Site activity: Field evaluation Date and duration of project: 27th-29th March 2006 Project manager: Dr Steve Ford Site supervisor: Stephen Hammond Site code: ARA 06/33 Area of site: c. 0.76 ha Summary of results: Ten evaluation trenches were excavated across the site, all of which failed to produce any evidence of archaeology. Monuments identified: None Location and reference of archive: The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited with Oxfordshire Museum Service in due course. This report may be copied for bona fide research or planning purposes without the explicit permission of the copyright holder in Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd, 47-49 De Beauvoir Road, Reading RG1 5NR Tel. (0118) 926 0552; Fax (0118) 926 0553; email tvass@tvas.co.uk; website: www.tvas.co.uk Report edited/checked by: Steve Ford 31.03.06 Steve Preston 31.03.06 in Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd, 47-49 De Beauvoir Road, Reading RG1 5NR Tel. (0118) 926 0552; Fax (0118) 926 0553; email tvass@tvas.co.uk; website: www.tvas.co.uk Aynho Road, Adderbury, Oxfordshire An Archaeological Evaluation by Stephen Hammond Report 06/33 Introduction

thamesva1-15828_1

Summary Site name: 24 Castle Street, Wallingford, Oxfordshire Grid reference: SU 60765 89795 Site activity: Watching Brief Date and duration of project: 15th-23rd March 2006 Project manager: Steve Ford Site supervisor: Stephen Hammond Site code: 24CSW 06/31 Summary of results: Part of a large (undated) ditch. One sherd of medieval pottery was identified. Monuments identified: Outer defensive ditch of Wallingford Castle Location and reference of archive: The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited with Oxfordshire Museums Service in due course. This report may be copied for bona fide research or planning purposes without the explicit permission of the copyright holder Reported/checked by: Steve Ford vi'21.04.06 Steve Preston vi'20.04.06 in Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd, 47-49 De Beauvoir Road, Reading RG1 5NR Tel. (0118) 9260552; Fax (0118) 9260553; email tvass@tvas.co.uk; website: www.tvas.co.uk by Stephen Hammond Report 06/31 Introduction This report documents the results of an archaeological watching brief carried out at 24 Castle Street, Wallingford, Oxfordshire (SU 6076589795) (Fig. 1). The work was commissioned by Mrs Karen Taylor of 16 Milldown Avenue, Goring-on-Thames, Reading, RG8 0AS. A planning consent (PO5/WO593) has been gained from South Oxfordshire District Council for the construction of a two-storey extension to the rear and a single-storey extension to the north side of the existing property. The rear of the property falls within the Scheduled Ancient Monument of Wallingford Castle (Mon. 176) with both new builds falling within the Scheduled area. Thus under the provisions of the 1979 Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act due to the presence of nationally important archaeology within the application area, the development also requires Scheduled Monument Consent for a watching brief to be carried out during groundworks. The field investigation was carried out to a specification approved by Mr

Chris Welch, Inspector of Ancient Monuments for English Heritage after an initial brief issued by Paul Smith, County Archaeological Officer for Oxfordshire County Council (Smith 2006). The fieldwork was undertaken by Stephen Hammond between 15th- 23rd March 2006 and the site code is 24CSW06/31. The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited with Oxfordshire County Museums Service in due course. Location, topography and geology The site is located on the eastern side of Castle Street, Wallingford, to the north of the town centre and close to the west of the standing remains of the former castle (Fig. 3). The area designated for development currently forms part of the rear garden of the property. The site lies at a height of approximately 49m above Ordnance Datum and according to the underlying geology is river gravel (BGS 1980). This was observed during the watching brief 1 Archaeological background The high archaeological potential of the area has been highlighted by a brief prepared by Mr Paul Smith of Oxfordshire County Archaeological Service (Smith 2006). The site lies within the Scheduled Ancient Monument of Wallingford Castle which lies within the north eastern corner of the Saxon and medieval town (Fig. 2). This castle was built during the 11th century with the final phases of the moat defences being constructed during the 13th century, extending existing defences. This enlargement required a realignment of Castle Street some 30m westward to its current position. Part of the earlier roadway, a stone-built 13th-century gateway and its timber precursor have all been located within the castle precinct, buried beneath the late 13th-century extension to the castle (Airs et al. 1975). The location of the development was in an excellent location to locate the pre-13th century road surface. The site is also just to the south of a probable north-west entrance to the castle bridging the outer moat and going through the barbican that was built into the second phase of the defences by the early 13th century. Objectives and methodology The purpose of the watching brief was to excavate and record all archaeological deposits which were threatened by the digging of foundation trenches and any other groundworks. This would involve examination of all areas of intrusive groundwork. Sufficient time would be allowed during the ground workers' schedules in order to achieve this objective. Provision was made for additional contingency arrangements if necessary. Results

thamesva1-15850_1

Summary Site name: YMCA, Marlborough House, 34 Parkside Road, Reading, Berkshire Grid reference: SU 6957 7292 Site activity: Evaluation Date and duration of project: 25 April 2006 Project manager: Joanna Pine Site supervisor: Simon Cass Site code: YMCA 05/132 Area of site: c.0.3ha Summary of results: Modern truncation, foundation cuts and possible geological features. Monuments identified: None. Location and reference of archive: The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited with Reading Museum in due course. This report may be copied for bona fide research or planning purposes without the explicit permission of the copyright holder in Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd, 47A, 49 De Beauvoir Road, Reading RG1 5NR Tel. (0118) 926 0552; Fax (0118) 926 0553; email tvas@tvas.co.uk; website : www.tvas.co.uk Report edited/checked by: Steve Ford 08.05.06 Steve Preston 08.05.06 ii Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd, 47A, 49 De Beauvoir Road, Reading RG1 5NR Tel. (0118) 926 0552; Fax (0118) 926 0553; email tvas@tvas.co.uk; website : www.tvas.co.uk YMCA, Marlborough House, 34 Parkside Road, Reading, Berkshire An Archaeological Evaluation by Simon Cass Report 05/132b Introduction

thamesva1-16086_1

Summary Site name: 7 Brookers Corner, Crowthorne, Berkshire Grid reference: SU 8444 6428 Site activity: Watching Brief Date and duration of project: 10th April 2006 Project manager: Jennifer Lowe Site supervisor: Steve Hammond Site code: BCC 06/49 Area of site: N/A Summary of results: No archaeological deposits were recorded Monuments identified: None Location and reference of archive: The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited at Reading Museum in due course. This report may be copied for bona fide research or planning purposes without the explicit permission of the copyright holder Report edited/checked by: Steve Ford 10.05.06 Steve Preston 12.25.06 i Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd, 47A, 49 De Beauvoir Road,

Reading RG1 5NR Tel. (0118) 926 0552; Fax (0118) 926 0553; email tvas@tvas.co.uk; website : www.tvas.co.uk ii Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd, 47A, A49 De Beauvoir Road, Reading RG1 5NR Tel. (0118) 926 0552; Fax (0118) 926 0553; email tvas@tvas.co.uk; website : www.tvas.co.uk 7 Brookers Corner, Crowthorne, Berkshire

thamesva1-16088_1

Summary Site name: 16a Brooklyn Drive, Emmer Green, Reading, Berkshire Grid reference: SU 7166 7702 Site activity: Watching Brief Date and duration of project: 2nd to 9th May 2006 Project manager: Jennifer Lowe Site supervisors: Andy Taylor and Simon Cass Site code: BDEG 06/54 Area of site: 545m sq Summary of results: No archaeological deposits were recorded Monuments identified: None Location and reference of archive: The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited at Reading Museum in due course. This report may be copied for bona fide research or planning purposes without the explicit permission of the copyright holder Report edited/checked by: Steve Ford 15.05.06 Steve Preston 15.05.06 i Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd, 47A, A49 De Beauvoir Road, Reading RG1 5NR Tel. (0118) 926 0552; Fax (0118) 926 0553; email tvas@tvas.co.uk; website : www.tvas.co.uk ii Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd, 47A, A49 De Beauvoir Road, Reading RG1 5NR Tel. (0118) 926 0552; Fax (0118) 926 0553; email tvas@tvas.co.uk; website : www.tvas.co.uk 16a Brooklyn Drive, Emmer Green, Reading, Berkshire An Archaeological Watching Brief by Danielle Colls Report 06/54 Introduction

thamesva1-16096_1

Summary Site name: New Cottage, Park Farm, West End Lane, Warfield, Bracknell, Berkshire. Grid reference: SU 8652 7092 Site activity: Watching Brief Date and duration of project: 7th A, A 14th March 2006 Project manager: Steve Ford Site supervisor: Richard Oram Site code: PWW 06/26 Summary of results: No archaeological deposits or features located. Location and reference of archive: The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited at Reading Museum in due course. This report may be copied for bona fide research or planning purposes without the explicit permission of the copyright holder i Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd, 47A, A49 De Beauvoir Road, Reading RG1 5NR Tel. (0118) 926 0552; Fax (0118) 926 0553; email tvas@tvas.co.uk; website : www.tvas.co.uk Report edited/checked by: Steve Ford 31.03.06 Steve Preston 31.03.06 ii Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd, 47A, A49 De Beauvoir Road, Reading RG1 5NR Tel. (0118) 926 0552; Fax (0118) 926 0553; email tvas@tvas.co.uk; website : www.tvas.co.uk New Cottage, Park Farm, West End Lane, Warfield, Bracknell, Berkshire An Archaeological Watching Brief by Richard Oram Report 06/26 Introduction

thamesva1-16608_1

Summary Site name: Wingate, High Street, Hurley, Berkshire Grid reference: SU 8255 8385 Site activity: Watching Brief Date and duration of project: 11th A, A 12th May 2006 Project manager: Steve Ford Site supervisor: Stephen Hammond and Andrew Taylor Site code: WHH 06/62 Summary of results: No deposits or finds of an archaeological nature were observed Monuments identified: None Location and reference of archive: The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited with Reading Museum in due course. This report may be copied for bona fide research or planning purposes without the explicit permission of the copyright holder Report edited/checked by: Steve Ford 19.05.06 Steve Preston 19.05.06 i Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd, 47A, A49 De Beauvoir Road, Reading RG1 5NR Tel. (0118) 926 0552; Fax (0118) 926 0553; email tvas@tvas.co.uk; website : www.tvas.co.uk Wingate, High Street, Hurley An Archaeological Watching Brief by Stephen Hammond Report 06/62 Introduction

thamesva1-16610_1

Summary Site name: Huntswood Farm House, M Lane, Hurley, Berkshire Grid reference: SU 8266 8390 Site activity: Watching Brief Date and duration of project: 15th/17th May 2006 Project manager: Steve Ford Site supervisor: Andy Taylor Site code: HHH 06/14 Area of site: c.80 sq m Summary of results: No deposits or finds of an archaeological nature were observed Monuments identified: None Location and reference of archive: The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited at Reading Museum in due course This report may be copied for bona fide research or planning purposes without the explicit permission of the copyright holder Report edited/checked by: Steve Ford 19.05.06 Steve Preston 18.05.06 i Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd, 47A, A49 De Beauvoir Road, Reading RG1 5NR Tel. (0118) 926 0552; Fax (0118) 926 0553; email tvas@tvas.co.uk; website : www.tvas.co.uk ii Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd, 47A, A49 De Beauvoir Road, Reading RG1 5NR Tel. (0118) 926 0552; Fax (0118) 926 0553; email tvas@tvas.co.uk; website : www.tvas.co.uk Huntswood Farm House, M Lane, Hurley, Berkshire An Archaeological Watching Brief by Andy Taylor Report 06/14 Introduction

thamesva1-16614_1

Summary Site name: Land to the rear of Pigeon Close, Burford Street, Lechlade, Gloucestershire. Grid reference: SU2136 9965 Site activity: Evaluation Date and duration of project: 2nd May 2006 Project manager: Jo Pine Site supervisor: Jo Pine Site code: BSL 06/51 Area of site: c. 1000 sq m Summary of results: Features of medieval date, a pit of mid 16th century date and modern pits. Monuments identified: Pits, postholes Location and reference of archive: The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited at Corinium Museum in due course. This report may be copied for bona fide research or planning purposes without the explicit permission of the copyright holder i Report edited/checked by: Steve Ford 19.05.06 Steve Preston 19.05.06 ii Land to the rear of Dolphin Cottage, 10 Burford Street, Lechlade, Gloucestershire An Archaeological Evaluation By Jo Pine Report 06/51 Introduction

thamesva1-16639_1

Summary Site name: Diddenham Court, Grazeley, Reading Grid reference: SU 6990 6655 Site activity: Watching Brief Date and duration of project: 9th and 10th May 2006 Project manager: Steve Ford Site supervisor: Steve Hammond and Andy Taylor Site code: DCG 06/44 Summary of results: No archaeological finds or features were observed during this watching brief. Monuments identified: None. Location and reference of archive: The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited at Reading Museum in due course. This report may be copied for bona fide research or planning purposes without the explicit permission of the copyright holder Report edited/checked by: Steve Ford 30.5.06 Steve Preston 31.05.06 i Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd, 47A, A49 De Beauvoir Road, Reading RG1 5NR Tel. (0118) 926 0552; Fax (0118) 926 0553; email tvas@tvas.co.uk; website : www.tvas.co.uk Diddenham Court, Grazeley, Reading, Phase 2 An Archaeological Watching Brief by Steve Hammond and Simon Cass Report 06/44 Introduction

thamesva1-16641_1

Summary Site name: Earsden, Mustard Lane, Sonning, Berkshire Grid reference: SU 7630 7452 Site activity: Watching Brief Date and duration of project: 26th April A, A 5th May 2006 Project manager: Steve Ford Site supervisor: Simon Cass Site code: EMS 06/56 Summary of results: Two ditches, one of early Roman date and the other of early post medieval date, along with relatively modern (19th/20th century) truncations. Monuments identified: Ditches Location and reference of archive: The archive is

presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited at Reading Museum in due course. This report may be copied for bona fide research or planning purposes without the explicit permission of the copyright holder Report edited/checked by: Steve Ford 24.05.06 Steve Preston 24.05.06 i Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd, 47A, A49 De Beauvoir Road, Reading RG1 5NR Tel. (0118) 926 0552; Fax (0118) 926 0553; email tvas@tvas.co.uk; website : www.tvas.co.uk Earsden, Mustard Lane, Sonning, Berkshire. An Archaeological Watching Brief by Simon Cass and Sean Wallis Report 06/56 Introduction

thamesva1-16806_1

Summary Site name: 36 Steward Street, 38 Brushfield Street and 4650 Gun Street, Spitalfields, London Borough of Tower Hamlets

thamesva1-16806_1

Summary of results: Despite extensive basemending of the site in late postmedieval times, the archaeologically relevant levels were largely intact with no evidence of quarrying. A single late Roman pit was discovered Monuments identified: Roman pit Location and reference of archive: The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited with the Museum of London in due course. This report may be copied for bona fide research or planning purposes without the explicit permission of the copyright holder i Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd, 47A, A49 De Beauvoir Road, Reading RG1 5NR Tel. (0118) 926 0552; Fax (0118) 926 0553; email tvas@tvas.co.uk; website : www.tvas.co.uk Report edited/checked by: Steve Preston 24.07.06 ii Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd, 47A, A49 De Beauvoir Road, Reading RG1 5NR Tel. (0118) 926 0552; Fax (0118) 926 0553; email tvas@tvas.co.uk; website : www.tvas.co.uk 36 Steward Street, 38 Brushfield Street and 4650 Gun Street, Spitalfields, London Borough of Tower Hamlets An Archaeological Evaluation by Steve Ford Report 02/103b Introduction

thamesva1-16988_1

Summary Site name: Gower's Yard, Eton, Berkshire Grid reference: SU 9600 7750 Site activity: Watching Brief Date and duration of project: 30th May 2006 Project manager: Steve Ford Site supervisor: Danielle Colls Site code: GYE 03/90 Area of site: 660 sq m Summary of results: Topsoil stripping was superficial and no archaeological finds or features were located during this phase of work Monuments identified: None Location and reference of archive: The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited with Reading Museum in due course This report may be copied for bona fide research or planning purposes without the explicit permission of the copyright holder Report edited/checked by: Steve Ford 22.06.06 Steve Preston 16.06.06 Temporary Contractors Compound, Gower's Yard, Eton, Berkshire An Archaeological Watching Brief by Danielle Colls Report 03/90 Introduction

thamesva1-18310_1

Summary Site name: Becketts Wharf, Hampton Wick, London Borough of Richmond Upon Thames Grid reference: TQ 1766 6963 Site activity: Evaluation Date and duration of project: 7th-8th August 2006 Project manager: Steve Ford Site supervisor: Andy Taylor Site code: LTK 06 Area of site: 0.19 hectares Summary of results: No deposits or finds of an archaeological nature were observed. Parts of the site had been truncated in relatively recent times Monuments identified: None Location and reference of archive: The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited at The Museum of London in due course. This report may be copied for bona fide research or planning

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thamesva1-18626_1

Summary Site name: 10 Longworth Drive, Maidenhead, Berkshire Grid reference: SU 90240 82210 Site activity: Evaluation Date and duration of project: 17th A, A25th July 2006 Project manager: Steve Ford Site supervisor: Steve Ford Site code: LDM 06/40 Area of Site: c. 1500 sq m Summary of results: The evaluation trenches revealed no evidence of any finds or deposits of archaeological interest. Some parts of the site had been truncated by modern excavations and structures of 19th century date. Monuments identified: None Location and reference of archive: The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and w be deposited with Reading Museum in due course. This report may be copied for bona fide research or planning purposes without the explicit permission of the copyright holder i Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd, 47A, A49 De Beauvoir Road, Reading RG1 5NR Tel. (0118) 926 0552; Fax (0118) 926 0553; email tvas@tvas.co.uk; website : www.tvas.co.uk Report edited/checked by: Steve Preston 26.07.06 ii Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd, 47A, A-49 De Beauvoir Road, Reading RG1 5NR Tel. (0118) 926 0552; Fax (0118) 926 0553; email tvas@tvas.co.uk; website : www.tvas.co.uk 10 Longworth Drive, Maidenhead, Berkshire

thamesva1-18635_1

Summary Site name: Devil's Highway, Crowthorne, Berkshire Grid reference: SU 8457 6436 to SU 8586 6445 Site activity: Evaluation Date and duration of project: 31st May A, A 16th June 2006 Project manager: Steve Ford Site supervisor: Danielle Colls Site code: DHC 06/58 Summary of results: Evidence of the survival of any remains of the Roman road comprised one trench where the foundations for a metalled surface were identified. Three shallow undated gullies were also recorded. The remaining trenches evidenced only modern truncation and resurfacing Monuments identified: Roman Road Location and reference of archive: The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and w be deposited with Reading Museum in due course. This report may be copied for bona fide research or planning purposes without the explicit permission of the copyright holder i Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd, 47A, A49 De Beauvoir Road, Reading RG1 5NR Tel. (0118) 926 0552; Fax (0118) 926 0553; email tvas@tvas.co.uk; website : www.tvas.co.uk Report edited/checked by: Steve Ford 30.06.06 Steve Preston 03.07.06 ii Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd, 47A, A49 De Beauvoir Road, Reading RG1 5NR Tel. (0118) 926 0552; Fax (0118) 926 0553; email tvas@tvas.co.uk; website : www.tvas.co.uk Devil's Highway, Crowthorne, Berkshire An Archaeological Evaluation by Danielle Colls Report 06/58 Introduction

thamesva1-19408_1

Summary Site name: Cottesbrook House, Bath Road, Colnbrook, Berkshire Grid reference: TQ 0288 7692 Site activity: Watching Brief Date and duration of project: 11th April 4th May 2006 Project manager: Steve Ford Site supervisor: Steve Hammond Site code: CHC 06/47 Summary of results: No finds or deposits of archaeological interest were recorded. Location and reference of archive: The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and w be deposited at Reading Museum in due course. This report may be copied for bona fide research or planning purposes without the explicit permission of the copyright holder Report edited/checked by: Steve Preston 14.08.06 i Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd, 47A, A49 De Beauvoir Road, Reading RG1 5NR Tel. (0118) 926 0552; Fax (0118) 926 0553; email tvas@tvas.co.uk; website : www.tvas.co.uk Cottesbrook House, Bath

thamesva1-19434_1

Summary Site name: Portland Works, Royal Worcester Porcelain, Portland Walk, Diglis, Worcester Grid reference: SO 8495 5400 Site activity: Evaluation Date and duration of project: 8th - 26th May 2006 Project manager: Steve Ford Site supervisor: Sean Wallis Site code: RWP 04/65 Area of site: 1.375 ha Summary of results: No archaeological deposits nor finds of archaeological interest were observed though the natural geology was not encountered. Most of the site appeared to have been reclaimed in the 19th century with a substantial thickness of made ground present. Monuments identified: None Location and reference of archive: The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited with Worcester City Museum in due course. This report may be copied for bona fide research or planning purposes without the explicit permission of the copyright holder Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd, 47-49 De Beauvoir Road, Reading RG1 5NR Tel. (0118) 926 0552; Fax (0118) 926 0553; email tvas@tvas.co.uk; website : www.tvas.co.uk Report edited/checked by: Steve Ford 16.06.06 Steve Preston 22.06.06 ii Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd, 47-49 De Beauvoir Road, Reading RG1 5NR Tel. (0118) 926 0552; Fax (0118) 926 0553; email tvas@tvas.co.uk; website : www.tvas.co.uk Portland Works, Royal Worcester Porcelain, Portland Walk, Diglis, Worcester An Archaeological Evaluation by Sean Wallis and Danielle Colls Report 04/65 Introduction

thamesva1-19448_1

Summary Site name: Land at Naldertown, Wantage, Oxfordshire Grid reference: SU 3919 8802 Site activity: Evaluation Date and duration of project: 12th April 2006 Project manager: Joanna Pine Site supervisor: Stephen Hammond Site code: NWO06/43 Area of site: c.1800 sq m Summary of results: No archaeological features or deposits were revealed. Monuments identified: None Location and reference of archive: The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited with Oxfordshire County Museums Service in due course. This report may be copied for bona fide research or planning purposes without the explicit permission of the copyright holder Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd, 47-49 De Beauvoir Road, Reading RG1 5NR Tel. (0118) 926 0552; Fax (0118) 926 0553; email tvas@tvas.co.uk; website : www.tvas.co.uk Report edited/checked by: Steve Ford 19.04.06 Steve Preston 19.04.06 ii Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd, 47-49 De Beauvoir Road, Reading RG1 5NR Tel. (0118) 926 0552; Fax (0118) 926 0553; email tvas@tvas.co.uk; website : www.tvas.co.uk Land at Naldertown, Wantage, Oxfordshire An Archaeological Evaluation by Danielle Colls and Stephen Hammond Report 06/43 Introduction

thamesva1-19455_1

Summary Site name: Hungerford Library, Church Street, Hungerford, West Berkshire Grid reference: SU 3372 6857 Site activity: Evaluation Date and duration of project: 20th - 21st April 2006 Project manager: Joanna Pine Site supervisor: Sean Wallis Site code: HCH 06/45 Area of site: c. 450sq m Summary of results: No archaeological deposits were observed. Location and reference of archive: The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited at West Berkshire Museum in due course. This report may be copied for bona fide research or planning purposes without the explicit permission of the copyright holder Report edited/checked by: Steve Ford 25.04.06 i Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd, 47-49 De Beauvoir Road, Reading RG1 5NR Tel. (0118) 926 0552; Fax (0118) 926 0553; email tvas@tvas.co.uk; website : www.tvas.co.uk Jennifer Lowe 25.04.06 ii Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd, 47-49 De Beauvoir Road, Reading RG1 5NR Tel. (0118) 926 0552; Fax (0118) 926 0553; email tvas@tvas.co.uk; website : www.tvas.co.uk Hungerford Library, Church Street, Hungerford, West Berkshire. An Archaeological Evaluation by Sean

thamesva1-20573_1

Summary Site name: West Grey Lake, Part Lane, Riseley, Berkshire Grid reference: SU 7298 6342 Site activity: Watching Brief Date and duration of project: 21st July 2006 Project manager: Steve Ford Site supervisor: Steve Ford Site code: WGL06/85 Summary of results: No deposits of archaeological interest were revealed. Location and reference of archive: The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited at Reading Museum in due course. This report may be copied for bona fide research or planning purposes without the explicit permission of the copyright holder Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd, 47A, A49 De Beauvoir Road, Reading RG1 5NR Tel. (0118) 926 0552; Fax (0118) 926 0553; email tvas@tvas.co.uk; website : www.tvas.co.uk Report edited/checked by: Steve Preston 28.09.06 ii Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd, 47A, A49 De Beauvoir Road, Reading RG1 5NR Tel. (0118) 926 0552; Fax (0118) 926 0553; email tvas@tvas.co.uk; website : www.tvas.co.uk West Grey Lake, Part Lane, Riseley, Berkshire An Archaeological Watching Brief by Steve Ford Report 06/85 Introduction

thamesva1-20576_1

Summary Site name: Wescott Infants School, School Road, Wokingham, Berkshire Grid reference: SU 8161 6857 Site activity: Watching Brief Date and duration of project: 22ndA, A31st July 2006 Project manager: Steve Ford Site supervisor: Steve Ford Site code: WSW06/68 Summary of results: No deposits of archaeological interest were revealed. Location and reference of archive: The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited at Reading Museum in due course. This report may be copied for bona fide research or planning purposes without the explicit permission of the copyright holder Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd, 47A, A49 De Beauvoir Road, Reading RG1 5NR Tel. (0118) 926 0552; Fax (0118) 926 0553; email tvas@tvas.co.uk; website : www.tvas.co.uk Report edited/checked by: Steve Preston 28.09.06 ii Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd, 47A, A49 De Beauvoir Road, Reading RG1 5NR Tel. (0118) 926 0552; Fax (0118) 926 0553; email tvas@tvas.co.uk; website : www.tvas.co.uk Wescott Infants School, School Road, Wokingham, Berkshire, 2006 An Archaeological Watching Brief by Steve Ford Report 06/68 Introduction

thamesva1-20577_1

Summary Site name: First Church of Christ, Scientist, Crane Wharf, King's Road, Reading Grid reference: SU 7193 7335 Site activity: Watching Brief Date and duration of project: 3rd June to 10th August 2006 Project manager: Steve Ford Site code: KRR05/30 Area of site: c. 650 sq m. Summary of results: Archaeological deposits on the site were mainly preserved in situ. A shallow gully was excavated, and may be of medieval or early postmedieval date. Finds of similar date were retrieved from a deep alluvial deposit, possibly a siltedup river channel. Monuments identified: Gully Location and reference of archive: The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited at Reading Museum in due course. This report may be copied for bona fide research or planning purposes without the explicit permission of the copyright holder Report edited/checked by: Steve Ford 26.09.06 i Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd, 47A, A49 De Beauvoir Road, Reading RG1 5NR Tel. (0118) 926 0552; Fax (0118) 926 0553; email tvas@tvas.co.uk; website : www.tvas.co.uk ii Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd, 47A, A49 De Beauvoir Road, Reading RG1 5NR Tel. (0118) 926 0552; Fax (0118) 926 0553; email tvas@tvas.co.uk; website : www.tvas.co.uk First Church of Christ, Scientist, Crane Wharf, King's Road, Reading, Berkshire An Archaeological Watching Brief by Steve Preston Report 05/30 Introduction

thamesva1-20585_1

Summary Site name: New Footpath, Lodge Road, Hurst, Twyford, Berkshire Grid reference: SU 7925 7406 7916 7335 Site activity: Watching Brief Date and duration of project: 2nd August, 16th September 2006 Project manager: Steve Ford Site supervisor: Steve Ford and Jennifer Lowe Site code: LRH06/72 Summary of results: The majority of the groundworks were superficial and no deposits of archaeological interest were revealed. Location and reference of archive: The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited at Reading Museum in due course. This report may be copied for bona fide research or planning purposes without the explicit permission of the copyright holder Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd, 47, 49 De Beauvoir Road, Reading RG1 5NR Tel. (0118) 926 0552; Fax (0118) 926 0553; email tvas@tvas.co.uk; website : www.tvas.co.uk Report edited/checked by: Steve Preston 02.10.06 ii Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd, 47, 49 De Beauvoir Road, Reading RG1 5NR Tel. (0118) 926 0552; Fax (0118) 926 0553; email tvas@tvas.co.uk; website : www.tvas.co.uk New Footpath, Lodge Road, Hurst, Twyford, Berkshire An Archaeological Watching Brief by Steve Ford Report 06/72 Introduction

thamesva1-20699_1

Summary Site name: New Tennis Court, Speen House, Bath Road, Newbury, West Berkshire Grid reference: SU 4532 6795 Site activity: Watching Brief Date and duration of project: 21st, 27th July 2006 Project manager: Steve Ford Site supervisor: Steve Ford and Sean Wallis Site code: SHN 06/89 Area of Site: 595 sq m Summary of results: No deposits or finds of archaeological interest were observed Monuments identified: None Location and reference of archive: The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited at West Berkshire Museum in due course. This report may be copied for bona fide research or planning purposes without the explicit permission of the copyright holder Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd, 47, 49 De Beauvoir Road, Reading RG1 5NR Tel. (0118) 926 0552; Fax (0118) 926 0553; email tvas@tvas.co.uk; website : www.tvas.co.uk Report edited/checked by: Steve Preston 05.10.06 ii Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd, 47, 49 De Beauvoir Road, Reading RG1 5NR Tel. (0118) 926 0552; Fax (0118) 926 0553; email tvas@tvas.co.uk; website : www.tvas.co.uk New Tennis Court, Speen House, Bath Road, Newbury, West Berkshire An Archaeological Watching Brief by Steve Ford and Sean Wallis Report 06/89 Introduction

thamesva1-21026_1

Summary Site name: 12, 14 Church Gate, Thatcham, West Berkshire Grid reference: SU 5162 6715 Site activity: Evaluation Date and duration of project: 4th, 18th September 2006 Project manager: Jo Pine Site supervisor: Danielle Milbank Site code: CGT03/49 Area of site: 0.2ha Summary of results: Four evaluation trenches revealed a single medieval pit. Monuments identified: Pit Location and reference of archive: The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited at West Berkshire Museum in due course. This report may be copied for bona fide research or planning purposes without the explicit permission of the copyright holder Report edited/checked by: Steve Ford 12.10.06 i Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd, 47, 49 De Beauvoir Road, Reading RG1 5NR Tel. (0118) 926 0552; Fax (0118) 926 0553; email tvas@tvas.co.uk; website : www.tvas.co.uk Steve Preston 17.10.06 ii Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd, 47, 49 De Beauvoir Road, Reading RG1 5NR Tel. (0118) 926 0552; Fax (0118) 926 0553; email tvas@tvas.co.uk; website : www.tvas.co.uk 1214 Church Gate, Thatcham, West Berkshire, 2006 An Archaeological Evaluation by Danielle Milbank and Jo Pine Report 03/49c Introduction

thamesva1-21038_1

Summary Site name: Warren House, Crookham Common Road, Brimpton, West Berkshire Grid reference: SU 5577 6482 Site activity: Watching Brief Date and duration of project: 12th and 13th September 2006 Project manager: Jennifer Lowe Site supervisor: Jo Pine Site code: WHB06/109 Area of site: c.1600 sq m Summary of results: A covered late postmedieval well Monuments identified: Well Location and reference of archive: The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited at West Berkshire Museum in due course. This report may be copied for bona fide research or planning purposes without the explicit permission of the copyright holder Report edited/checked by: Steve Ford 18.10.06 i Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd, 47A, A49 De Beauvoir Road, Reading RG1 5NR Tel. (0118) 926 0552; Fax (0118) 926 0553; email tvas@tvas.co.uk; website : www.tvas.co.uk Steve Preston 18.10.06 ii Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd, 47A, A49 De Beauvoir Road, Reading RG1 5NR Tel. (0118) 926 0552; Fax (0118) 926 0553; email tvas@tvas.co.uk; website : www.tvas.co.uk Warren House, Crookham Common Road, Brimpton, West Berkshire An Archaeological Watching Brief by Jo Pine Report 06/109 Introduction

thamesva1-21040_1

Summary Site name: 3 Place Manor Cottages, Wallingford Road, Streatley, West Berkshire Grid reference: SU 59155 80853 Site activity: Evaluation Date and duration of project: 11th, A13th October 2006 Project manager: Steve Ford Site supervisor: Steve Ford Site code: PMC 06/116 Summary of results: A single small trench was dug which revealed two postholes of post medieval date. Pottery recovered from the subsoil was of postmedieval date along with sherds of late medieval/ early post medieval date. A single prehistoric flint represent no more than the 'normal' distribution of this material in the landscape. Parts of the subsoil and natural geology at the base of the trench appear to have been disturbed by animal burrowing Location and reference of archive: The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited with West Berkshire Museum Service in due course. This report may be copied for bona fide research or planning purposes without the explicit permission of the copyright holder i Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd, 47A, A49 De Beauvoir Road, Reading RG1 5NR Tel. (0118) 926 0552; Fax (0118) 926 0553; email tvas@tvas.co.uk; website : www.tvas.co.uk Report edited/checked by: Steve Preston 24.10.06 ii Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd, 47A, A49 De Beauvoir Road, Reading RG1 5NR Tel. (0118) 926 0552; Fax (0118) 926 0553; email tvas@tvas.co.uk; website : www.tvas.co.uk 3 Place Manor Cottages, Wallingford Road, Streatley, West Berkshire

thamesva1-21057_1

Summary Site name: St Michael's Church Parish Rooms, Church Lane, Warfield, Berkshire Grid reference: SU 8800 7217 Site activity: Archaeological Recording Action Date and duration of project: 27th April, A17th July 2006 Project manager: Steve Ford Site supervisor: Andy Taylor Site code: MCW 03/60 Area of site: c.40 sq m Summary of results: Several late postmedieval burials were summarily recorded during removal of overburden to the foundation formation level. The full depth of overburden above the natural geology was not exposed nor removed. Some of the burials were placed within brick crypts. No deposits or graves of medieval date were observed though sherds of medieval pottery were recovered. Location and reference of archive: The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited at Reading Museum, accession code REDMG:2003.306, given that permission is given to deposit the finds. This report may be copied for bona fide research or planning purposes without the explicit permission of the copyright holder i Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd, 47A, A49 De Beauvoir Road, Reading RG1 5NR Tel. (0118) 926 0552; Fax (0118) 926 0553; email tvas@tvas.co.uk; website : www.tvas.co.uk Report edited/checked by: Steve Ford 22.10.06 ii Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd, 47A, A49 De Beauvoir Road, Reading RG1 5NR Tel. (0118) 926 0552; Fax (0118) 926 0553; email tvas@tvas.co.uk; website :

thamesva1-21398_1

Summary Site name: 3132 Dolben Street, London Borough of Southwark Grid reference: TQ 3182 8015
Site activity: Field Evaluation Date and duration of project: 25th and 26th October 2006 Project manager:
Steve Ford Site supervisor: Sean Wallis Site code: DOL 06 Area of site: c.150 sq m Summary of results:
No archaeology was observed. Reclamation deposits of later post medieval date were noted and were cut
into by 19th century structures. Palaeoenvironmental assessment of the deposits produced unremarkable
results with a modest range of species present typical of alluvial environments. Monuments identified:
None Location and reference of archive: The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological
Services, Reading and will be deposited with the Museum of London in due course, with accession code
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Road, Reading RG1 5NR Tel. (0118) 926 0552; Fax (0118) 926 0553; email tvas@tvas.co.uk; website :
www.tvas.co.uk Report edited/checked by: Steve Ford 13.12.06 Steve Preston 13.12.06 ii Thames Valley
Archaeological Services Ltd, 47A, A49 De Beauvoir Road, Reading RG1 5NR Tel. (0118) 926 0552; Fax
(0118) 926 0553; email tvas@tvas.co.uk; website : www.tvas.co.uk 3132 Dolben Street, London Borough
of Southwark An Archaeological Evaluation by Sean Wallis Report 06/125 Introduction

thamesva1-21732_1

Summary Site name: 63 Bath Road, Thatcham, West Berkshire Grid reference: SU 50870 67630 Site
activity: Evaluation Date and duration of project: 24th August to 3rd September 2006 Project manager: Jo
Pine Site supervisor: Jo Pine Site code: 63BRT06/102 Area of site: 795 sq m Summary of results: Ditches
and/ or pit of late Iron Age and Roman date recorded in two of the three trenches. Monuments identified:
Ditches and/or pit Location and reference of archive: The archive is presently held at Thames Valley
Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited at West Berkshire Museum in due course. This
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Services Ltd, 47A, A49 De Beauvoir Road, Reading RG1 5NR Tel. (0118) 926 0552; Fax (0118) 926
0553; email tvas@tvas.co.uk; website : www.tvas.co.uk 63 Bath Road, Thatcham, West Berkshire, 2006
An Archaeological Evaluation by Jo Pine Report 06/102 Introduction

thamesva1-21742_1

Summary Site name: New Hall, Highdown School, Surley Row, Emmer Green, Reading, Berkshire Grid
reference: SU 7130 7639 Site activity: Evaluation and watching brief Date and duration of project: 19th
July 24th October 2006 Project manager: Steve Ford Site supervisor: Danielle Milbank Site code: HSR
06/84 Area of Site: 0.6 ha Summary of results: No finds or archaeological features were encountered in
either the evaluation or watching brief components of the project. Monuments identified: None Location
and reference of archive: The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services,
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24.10.06 Steve Preston 25.10.06 ii Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd, 47A, A49 De Beauvoir
Road, Reading RG1 5NR Tel. (0118) 926 0552; Fax (0118) 926 0553; email tvas@tvas.co.uk; website :

thamesva1-21750_1

Summary Site name: Grove Airfield, Wantage, Oxfordshire Grid reference: SU 3800 9000 Site activity: Evaluation Date and duration of project: 11th-19th October 2006 Project manager: Steve Ford Site supervisor: Andy Taylor Site code: GAW 06/71 Area of site: c.130 hectares Summary of results: Four ditches, a ditch terminus/pit and a gully of Iron Age and Roman date were identified Monuments identified: Iron Age and Roman ditches and gullies. Location and reference of archive: The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited with Oxfordshire County Museum Service in due course. This report may be copied for bona fide research or planning purposes without the explicit permission of the copyright holder Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd, 47-49 De Beauvoir Road, Reading RG1 5NR Tel. (0118) 926 0552; Fax (0118) 926 0553; email tvas@tvas.co.uk; website : www.tvas.co.uk Report edited/checked by: Steve Ford 02.11.06 Steve Preston 02.11.06 ii Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd, 47-49 De Beauvoir Road, Reading RG1 5NR Tel. (0118) 926 0552; Fax (0118) 926 0553; email tvas@tvas.co.uk; website : www.tvas.co.uk Grove Airfield, Wantage, Oxfordshire An Archaeological Evaluation by Andy Taylor Report 06/71 Introduction

thamesva1-21765_1

Summary Site name: 2 The Croft, Church St, Kintbury, West Berkshire Grid reference: SU 3826 6692 Site activity: Evaluation Date and duration of project: 25th-26th October 2006 Project manager: Steve Ford Site supervisor: Simon Cass Site code: CCK 06/123 Area of site: 1050 sq m Summary of results: Several features, all of postmedieval or modern date, were found. Some residual pottery of Saxon and medieval dates was recovered. No Saxon or medieval features were present in the areas examined, so it is unlikely the development will affect significant archaeology, but the potential for such sites exists within the broader site. Monuments identified: None Location and reference of archive: The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited at West Berkshire Museum in due course. This report may be copied for bona fide research or planning purposes without the explicit permission of the copyright holder Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd, 47-49 De Beauvoir Road, Reading RG1 5NR Tel. (0118) 926 0552; Fax (0118) 926 0553; email tvas@tvas.co.uk; website : www.tvas.co.uk Report edited/checked by: Steve Ford 2.11.06 Steve Preston 31.10.06 ii Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd, 47-49 De Beauvoir Road, Reading RG1 5NR Tel. (0118) 926 0552; Fax (0118) 926 0553; email tvas@tvas.co.uk; website : www.tvas.co.uk 2 The Croft, Church St, Kintbury, West Berkshire

thamesva1-22059_1

Summary Site name: 38 Rectory Road, Wokingham, Berkshire Grid reference: SU 8135 6906 Site activity: Evaluation Date and duration of project: 1st November 2006 Project manager: Steve Ford Site supervisor: Andy Taylor Site code: RRW 06/124 Area of site: 0.44 hectares Summary of results: No deposits or finds of archaeological interest were observed Monuments identified: None Location and reference of archive: The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited at Reading Museum in due course. This report may be copied for bona fide research or planning purposes without the explicit permission of the copyright holder Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd, 47-49 De Beauvoir Road, Reading RG1 5NR Tel. (0118) 926 0552; Fax (0118) 926 0553; email tvas@tvas.co.uk; website : www.tvas.co.uk Report edited/checked by: Jo Pine 03.11.06 Steve Preston 03.11.06 ii Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd, 47-49 De Beauvoir Road, Reading RG1 5NR Tel. (0118) 926 0552; Fax (0118) 926 0553; email tvas@tvas.co.uk; website : www.tvas.co.uk 38 Rectory Road, Wokingham, Berkshire An Archaeological Evaluation by Andy Taylor

thamesva1-22060_1

Summary Site name: Thomley Training Centre, Menmarsh Road, Thomley, Oxfordshire Grid reference: SP 62845 09266 Site activity: Watching Brief Date and duration of project: 25th July 2006 Project manager: Steve Ford Site supervisor: Sean Wallis Site code: MRT 06/80 Area of site: c.15 sq m Summary of results: A single ditch was identified, tentatively of Roman date Monuments identified: Ditch Location and reference of archive: The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited with Oxfordshire County Museum Service

thamesva1-22064_1

Summary Site name: College Farm, BourtonontheWater, Gloucestershire Grid reference: SP168 220 Site activity: Field Evaluation Date and duration of project: 20th-23rd October 2006 Project manager: Steve Ford Site supervisor: Sean Wallis Site code: CFB05/73 Area of site: c.11 ha Summary of results: A small number of possible pits were examined in the northern part of the site, although these are likely to be the result of treebole and animal disturbance. No archaeological features were recorded in the central part of the site, in the area of the proposed pond. A few sherds of pottery of Medieval and Iron Age date were recovered from the topsoil Monuments identified: None Location and reference of archive: The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited with Corinium or Cheltenham Museum in due course. This report may be copied for bona fide research or planning purposes without the explicit permission of the copyright holder i Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd, 47A, A49 De Beauvoir Road, Reading RG1 5NR Tel. (0118) 926 0552; Fax (0118) 926 0553; email tvas@tvas.co.uk; website : www.tvas.co.uk Report edited/checked by: Steve Ford 07.11.06 Steve Preston 07.11.06 ii Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd, 47A, A49 De Beauvoir Road, Reading RG1 5NR Tel. (0118) 926 0552; Fax (0118) 926 0553; email tvas@tvas.co.uk; website : www.tvas.co.uk College Farm, BourtonontheWater, Gloucestershire An Archaeological Evaluation by Sean Wallis 05/73b Introduction

thamesva1-22068_1

Summary Site name: The Vicarage, 64 Friar Street, Reading, Berkshire Grid reference: SU 7123 7357 Site activity: Watching Brief Date and duration of project: 13th-19th July 2006 Project manager: Steve Ford Site supervisor: Andy Taylor and Sean Wallis Site code: VFR 06/82 Summary of results: No deposits or finds of archaeological interest were observed. Monuments identified: None Location and reference of archive: The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited at Reading Museum in due course. This report may be copied for bona fide research or planning purposes without the explicit permission of the copyright holder Report edited/checked by: Steve Ford 09.11.06 Steve Preston 09.11.06 The Vicarage, 64 Friar Street, Reading, Berkshire An Archaeological Watching Brief By Jo Pine and Andy Taylor Report 06/82 Introduction

thamesva1-22072_1

Summary Site name: New Manege, Chavey Down Farm, Long H Road, Ascot, Berkshire Grid reference: SU 8965 7002 Site activity: Watching Brief Date and duration of project: 24th July 2006 Project manager: Steve Ford Site supervisor: Steve Ford Site code: CDF 06/91 Summary of results: Two small areas were stripped of topsoil within the footprint of the new manege. Apart from land drains, no deposits of archaeological interest were observed. Monuments identified: None Location and reference of archive: The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited at

Reading Museum in due course. This report may be copied for bona fide research or planning purposes without the explicit permission of the copyright holder Report edited/checked by: Jennifer Lowe 10.11.06 Steve Preston 10.11.06 i Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd, 47A, A49 De Beauvoir Road, Reading RG1 5NR Tel. (0118) 926 0552; Fax (0118) 926 0553; email tvas@tvas.co.uk; website : www.tvas.co.uk ii Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd, 47A, A49 De Beauvoir Road, Reading RG1 5NR Tel. (0118) 926 0552; Fax (0118) 926 0553; email tvas@tvas.co.uk; website : www.tvas.co.uk New Manège, Chavey Down Farm, Long H Road, Ascot, Berkshire, 2006 An Archaeological Watching Brief by Steve Ford Report 06/91 Introduction

thamesva1-22128_1

Summary Site name: Titlarks House Cottage, Titlarks H Road, Sunningdale, Berkshire Grid reference: SU 9597 6616 Site activity: Watching Brief Date and duration of project: 3rd March 6th October 2006 Project manager: Steve Ford Site supervisors: Sarah Coles and Steve Ford Site code: TCS 06/25 Summary of results: No finds or deposits of archaeological interest were observed. Parts of the site had been truncated during construction of the previous house on the site. Monuments identified: None Location and reference of archive: The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited at Reading Museum in due course. This report may be copied for bona fide research or planning purposes without the explicit permission of the copyright holder Report edited/checked by: Jo Pine 13.11.06 i Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd, 47A, A49 De Beauvoir Road, Reading RG1 5NR Tel. (0118) 926 0552; Fax (0118) 926 0553; email tvas@tvas.co.uk; website : www.tvas.co.uk Titlarks House Cottage, Titlarks H Road, Sunningdale, Berkshire An Archaeological Watching Brief by Steve Ford Report 06/25 Introduction

thamesva1-22136_1

Summary Site name: M Lane, Clanfield, Oxfordshire Grid reference: SP 2806 0175 Site activity: Evaluation Date and duration of project: 13th November 2006 Project manager: Steve Ford Site supervisor: Andy Taylor Site code: MLC 06/129 Area of site: 0.165 hectares Summary of results: No deposits or finds of an archaeological nature were observed Monuments identified: None Location and reference of archive: The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited with Oxfordshire County Museum Service in due course. This report may be copied for bona fide research or planning purposes without the explicit permission of the copyright holder i Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd, 47A, A49 De Beauvoir Road, Reading RG1 5NR Tel. (0118) 926 0552; Fax (0118) 926 0553; email tvas@tvas.co.uk; website : www.tvas.co.uk Report edited/checked by: Steve Ford 14.11.06 Steve Preston 16.11.06 ii Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd, 47A, A49 De Beauvoir Road, Reading RG1 5NR Tel. (0118) 926 0552; Fax (0118) 926 0553; email tvas@tvas.co.uk; website : www.tvas.co.uk M Lane, Clanfield, Oxfordshire An Archaeological Evaluation by Andy Taylor Report 06/129 Introduction

thamesva1-22162_1

Summary Site name: Grim's Ditch, Starveall Farm, Wootton, Woodstock, Oxfordshire Grid reference: SP 41475 19140 Site activity: Recording Action Date and duration of project: 16th October 2006 Project manager: Steve Ford Site supervisor: Steve Ford Site code: SFW 06/118 Summary of results: A small section of the Scheduled Ancient Monument (Grim's Ditch) was recorded. No dating evidence was recovered. Monuments identified: Ditch Location and reference of archive: The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited at Oxfordshire County Museum Service in due course. This report may be copied for bona fide research or planning purposes without the explicit permission of the copyright holder Report edited/checked by: Steve Preston 22.11.06 i Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd, 47A, A49 De Beauvoir Road, Reading RG1 5NR Tel. (0118) 926

0552; Fax (0118) 926 0553; email tvas@tvas.co.uk; website : www.tvas.co.uk Grim's Ditch, Starveall Farm, Wootton, Woodstock, Oxfordshire An Archaeological Recording Action by Steve Ford Report 06/118 Introduction

thamesva1-23379_1

Summary Site name: New Telecommunications Mast, Little Gogs, Thames Valley Park, Reading, Berkshire

thamesva1-23379_1

Summary of results: No deposits of archaeological interest were revealed. Location and reference of archive: The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited at Reading Museum in due course. This report may be copied for bona fide research or planning purposes without the explicit permission of the copyright holder i Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd, 47-49 De Beauvoir Road, Reading RG1 5NR Tel. (0118) 926 0552; Fax (0118) 926 0553; email tvas@tvas.co.uk; website : www.tvas.co.uk Report edited/checked by: Steve Preston 11.12.06 Steve Ford 11.12.06 ii Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd, 47-49 De Beauvoir Road, Reading RG1 5NR Tel. (0118) 926 0552; Fax (0118) 926 0553; email tvas@tvas.co.uk; website : www.tvas.co.uk New Telecommunications Mast, Little Gogs, Thames Valley Park, Reading, Berkshire An Archaeological Watching Brief by Stephen Hammond Report 06/122 Introduction

thamesva1-23380_1

Summary Site name: 3840 Oak Tree Road, Tilehurst, Reading, Berkshire Grid reference: SU 6716 7499 Site activity: Watching Brief Date and duration of project: 6th July - 24th August 2006 Project manager: Steve Ford Site supervisor: Andrew Taylor Site code: OTT06/74 Summary of results: No deposits of archaeological interest were revealed. Location and reference of archive: The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited at Reading Museum in due course. This report may be copied for bona fide research or planning purposes without the explicit permission of the copyright holder i Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd, 47-49 De Beauvoir Road, Reading RG1 5NR Tel. (0118) 926 0552; Fax (0118) 926 0553; email tvas@tvas.co.uk; website : www.tvas.co.uk Report edited/checked by: Steve Preston 11.12.06 Steve Ford 11.12.06 i Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd, 47-49 De Beauvoir Road, Reading RG1 5NR Tel. (0118) 926 0552; Fax (0118) 926 0553; email tvas@tvas.co.uk; website : www.tvas.co.uk 3840 Oak Tree Road, Tilehurst, Reading, Berkshire An Archaeological Watching Brief by Simon Cass Report 06/74 Introduction

thamesva1-23381_1

Summary Site name: New Telecommunication Mast, Holybrook Farm, Burghfield Road, Southcote, Reading, Berkshire Grid reference: SU 6822 7130 Site activity: Watching Brief Date and duration of project: 29th November 2006 Project manager: Steve Ford Site supervisor: Stephen Hammond Site code: BRS 04/36 Summary of results: No deposits of archaeological interest were revealed. Location and reference of archive: The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited at Reading Museum in due course. This report may be copied for bona fide research or planning purposes without the explicit permission of the copyright holder Report edited/checked by: Steve Preston 11.12.06 Steve Ford 11.12.06 New Telecommunications Mast, Holybrook Farm, Burghfield Road, Southcote, Reading, Berkshire, 2006 An Archaeological Watching Brief by Stephen Hammond Report 04/36 Introduction

thamesva1-23387_1

Summary Site name: Yew Tree Farm, Part Lane, Swallowfield, Berkshire. Grid reference: SU 7309 6370
Site activity: Watching Brief Date and duration of project: 26th October 2006 Project manager: Steve Ford Site supervisor: Andrew Weale Site code: YFB 06/127 Summary of results: No deposits of archaeological interest were revealed. Location and reference of archive: The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited at Reading Museum in due course. This report may be copied for bona fide research or planning purposes without the explicit permission of the copyright holder i Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd, 47A, A49 De Beauvoir Road, Reading RG1 5NR Tel. (0118) 926 0552; Fax (0118) 926 0553; email tvas@tvas.co.uk; website : www.tvas.co.uk Report edited/checked by: Steve Preston 11.12.06 Steve Ford 11.12.06 i Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd, 47A, A49 De Beauvoir Road, Reading RG1 5NR Tel. (0118) 926 0552; Fax (0118) 926 0553; email tvas@tvas.co.uk; website : www.tvas.co.uk Yew Tree Farm, Part Lane, Swallowfield, Berkshire An Archaeological Watching Brief by Simon Cass Report 06/127 Introduction

thamesva1-23392_1

Summary Site name: Land adjacent to 6 Addington Road, Reading Grid reference: SU 72840 72550 Site activity: Watching Brief Date and duration of project: 27th October 7th November 2006 Project manager: Steve Ford Site supervisor: Paul Sanderson Site code: ARR06/93 Summary of results: No deposits of archaeological interest were revealed. Location and reference of archive: The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited at Reading Museum in due course. This report may be copied for bona fide research or planning purposes without the explicit permission of the copyright holder i Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd, 47A, A49 De Beauvoir Road, Reading RG1 5NR Tel. (0118) 926 0552; Fax (0118) 926 0553; email tvas@tvas.co.uk; website: www.tvas.co.uk Report edited/checked by: Steve Preston 19.12.06 Steve Ford 18.12.06 ii Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd, 47A, A49 De Beauvoir Road, Reading RG1 5NR Tel. (0118) 926 0552; Fax (0118) 926 0553; email tvas@tvas.co.uk; website: www.tvas.co.uk Land adjacent to 6 Addington Road, Reading An Archaeological Watching Brief by Simon Cass Report 06/93 Introduction

thamesva1-23394_1

Summary Site name: 1 High Street, Maidenhead, Berkshire Grid reference: SU 89080 81200 Site activity: Evaluation Date and duration of project: 17th A, A21st November 2006 Project manager: Steve Ford Site supervisor: Simon Cass Site code: 1HSM06/110 Area of site: 630 sq m Summary of results: Two trenches were dug, one of which revealed only modern disturbance. The other trench revealed a line of preserved wooden stakes at a considerable depth which probably reveted a palaeochannel. No dating evidence for the revetment was recovered though a medieval or early postmedieval date seems likely. A single sherd of early postmedieval pottery was recovered from overlying layers Monuments identified: Timber revetment Location and reference of archive: The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited at Reading Museum. This report may be copied for bona fide research or planning purposes without the explicit permission of the copyright holder i Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd, 47A, A49 De Beauvoir Road, Reading RG1 5NR Tel. (0118) 926 0552; Fax (0118) 926 0553; email tvas@tvas.co.uk; website : www.tvas.co.uk Report edited/checked by: Steve Ford 13.12.06 Steve Preston 13.12.06 ii Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd, 47A, A49 De Beauvoir Road, Reading RG1 5NR Tel. (0118) 926 0552; Fax (0118) 926 0553; email tvas@tvas.co.uk; website : www.tvas.co.uk 1 High Street, Maidenhead, Berkshire

thamesva1-23407_1

Summary Site name: 35 Copperm Road, Wraysbury, Berkshire Grid reference: TQ 0216 7540 Site activity: Watching Brief Date and duration of project: 5th June 2006 Project manager: Steve Ford Site supervisor: Andy Taylor Site code: CRW 06/57 Summary of results: No finds nor deposits of archaeological interest were observed Location and reference of archive: The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited at Reading Museum in due course. This report may be copied for bona fide research or planning purposes without the explicit permission of the copyright holder Report edited/checked by: Jo Pine 15.12.06 i Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd, 47A, A49 De Beauvoir Road, Reading RG1 5NR Tel. (0118) 926 0552; Fax (0118) 926 0553; email tvas@tvas.co.uk; website : www.tvas.co.uk 35 Copperm Road, Wraysbury, Berkshire An Archaeological Watching Brief by Steve Ford Report 06/57 Introduction

thamesva1-23414_1

Summary Site name: 41 Hyde End Road, Shinfield, Reading, Berkshire Grid reference: SU 7330 6749 Site activity: Watching Brief Date and duration of project: 13th-15th June 2006 Project manager: Steve Ford Site supervisor: Andy Taylor Site code: HSR 06/69 Summary of results: No deposits of archaeological interest were observed. Location and reference of archive: The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited at Reading Museum in due course. This report may be copied for bona fide research or planning purposes without the explicit permission of the copyright holder Report edited/checked by: Steve Ford 18.12.06 Steve Preston 18.12.06 i Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd, 47A, A49 De Beauvoir Road, Reading RG1 5NR Tel. (0118) 926 0552; Fax (0118) 926 0553; email tvas@tvas.co.uk; website : www.tvas.co.uk 41 Hyde End Road, Shinfield, Reading, Berkshire An Archaeological Watching Brief by Andy Taylor Report 06/69 Introduction

thamesva1-23419_1

Summary Site name: Cedarcot, Lyefield Court, Emmer Green, Reading, Berkshire Grid reference: SU 7178 7657 Site activity: Evaluation Date and duration of project: 6th December 2006 Site supervisor: Steve Ford Site code: LCR06/132 Area of site: 0.39 hectares Summary of results: A gully of Iron Age date and three undated postholes were found representing Iron Age occupation on part of the site. Location and reference of archive: The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited at Reading Museum in due course. This report may be copied for bona fide research or planning purposes without the explicit permission of the copyright holder Report edited/checked by: Jo Pine 15.12.06 Cedarcot, Lyefield Court, Emmer Green, Reading, Berkshire An Archaeological Evaluation by Steve Ford Report 06/132 Introduction

thamesva1-23420_1

Summary Site name: 122 New Wokingham Road, Crowthorne, Wokingham, Berkshire Grid reference: SU 8329 6494 Site activity: Watching Brief Date and duration of project: 3rd April A, A 19th December 2006 Project manager: Steve Ford Site supervisor: Andy Taylor Site code: NWR 06/39 Summary of results: No archaeological finds or deposits were observed Monuments identified: None Location and reference of archive: The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited at Reading Museum in due course. This report may be copied for bona fide research or planning purposes without the explicit permission of the copyright holder Report edited/checked by: Steve Ford 20.12.06 Steve Preston xx.xx.06 i Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd, 47A, A49 De Beauvoir Road, Reading RG1 5NR Tel. (0118) 926 0552; Fax (0118) 926 0553; email tvas@tvas.co.uk;

thamesva1-23421_1

Summary Site name: Byways, Altwood Close, Maidenhead, Berkshire Grid reference: SU 8683 8026 Site activity: Watching Brief Date and duration of project: 14th December 2005, 18th August 2006 Project manager: Steve Ford Site supervisor: Sean Wallis Site code: BAM05/134 Summary of results: No deposits of archaeological interest were observed. Location and reference of archive: The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited at Reading Museum in due course. This report may be copied for bona fide research or planning purposes without the explicit permission of the copyright holder Report edited/checked by: Steve Preston 20.12.06 i Byways, Altwood Close, Maidenhead, Berkshire An Archaeological Watching Brief by Steve Ford Report 05/134 Introduction

thamesva1-23425_1

Summary Site name: 1416 Milkingpen Lane, Old Basing, Basingstoke, Hampshire Grid reference: SU6675 5302 Site activity: Watching Brief Date and duration of project: 19th July, 21st August 2006 Project manager: Steve Ford Site supervisor: Jennifer Lowe and Sean Wallis Site code: MLB06/65 Area of site: 2688 sq m Summary of results: The watching brief revealed a moderate quantity of archaeological features including ditches, gullies, several pits and a square structure. The majority of features encountered suggested activity on the site during the 13th century with later activity, mid 16th/17th century, in the form of a ditch. Three sherds of residual Romano-British pottery were also recovered during the course of the works. Monuments identified: Medieval pits, ditches, square structure. Postmedieval ditch. Location and reference of archive: The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited Hampshire Museum Service in due course. This report may be copied for bona fide research or planning purposes without the explicit permission of the copyright holder i Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd, 47, 49 De Beauvoir Road, Reading RG1 5NR Tel. (0118) 926 0552; Fax (0118) 926 0553; email tvas@tvas.co.uk; website : www.tvas.co.uk Report edited/checked by: Steve Ford 21.12.06 Steve Preston 21.12.06 ii Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd, 47, 49 De Beauvoir Road, Reading RG1 5NR Tel. (0118) 926 0552; Fax (0118) 926 0553; email tvas@tvas.co.uk; website : www.tvas.co.uk 1416 Milkingpen Lane, Old Basing, Basingstoke, Hampshire An Archaeological Watching Brief by Jennifer Lowe and Sean Wallis Report 06/65 Introduction

thamesva1-23438_1

Summary Site name: Leighton Park School, Shinfield Road, Reading, Berkshire Grid reference: SU 7324 7157 Site activity: Watching Brief Date and duration of project: 16th October, 14th November 2006 Project manager: Steve Ford Site supervisor: Jo Pine Site code: LPR 06/120 Summary of results: No archaeologically relevant finds or features were seen. Monuments identified: None. Location and reference of archive: The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited at Reading Museum in due course, This report may be copied for bona fide research or planning purposes without the explicit permission of the copyright holder Report edited/checked by: Steve Ford 22.12.06 i Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd, 47, 49 De Beauvoir Road, Reading RG1 5NR Tel. (0118) 926 0552; Fax (0118) 926 0553; email tvas@tvas.co.uk; website : www.tvas.co.uk Leighton Park School, Reading, Berkshire. An Archaeological Watching Brief by Simon Cass Report 06/120 Introduction

thamesva1-23753_1

Summary Site name: Eyot Boat Centre, Wargrave Road, Remenham, Berkshire Grid reference: SU 7666 8235 Site activity: Watching Brief Date and duration of project: 18th 22nd November 2006 Project manager: Jo Pine Site supervisor: Jo Pine Site code: EBR 06/126 Summary of results: No finds or archaeologically relevant deposits were observed. Monuments identified: None Location and reference of archive: The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited at Reading Museum in due course. This report may be copied for bona fide research or planning purposes without the explicit permission of the copyright holder Report edited/checked by: Steve Ford 12.01.07 Steve Preston 12.01.07 i Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd, 47A, A49 De Beauvoir Road, Reading RG1 5NR Tel. (0118) 926 0552; Fax (0118) 926 0553; email tvas@tvas.co.uk; website : www.tvas.co.uk Eyot Boat Centre, Wargrave Road, Remenham, Berkshire An Archaeological Watching Brief by Simon Cass Report 06/126 Introduction

thamesva1-24597_1

Summary Site name: Signal House, Letcombe Street, Reading, Berkshire Grid reference: SU 7165 7302 Site activity: Field Evaluation Date and duration of project: 18th A, A 20th December 2006 Project manager: Steve Ford Site supervisor: Sean Wallis Site code: LSR 06/113 Area of site: c.2800 sq m Summary of results: No archaeological deposits or finds were observed during the evaluation but a probable 19th century well was recorded. The site was located on the sides of the valley and no alluvial deposits were encountered. Monuments identified: None Location and reference of archive: The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited with Reading Museum in due course. This report may be copied for bona fide research or planning purposes without the explicit permission of the copyright holder i Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd, 47A, A49 De Beauvoir Road, Reading RG1 5NR Tel. (0118) 926 0552; Fax (0118) 926 0553; email tvas@tvas.co.uk; website : www.tvas.co.uk Report edited/checked by: Steve Ford 15.01.07 Steve Preston 15.01.07 ii Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd, 47A, A49 De Beauvoir Road, Reading RG1 5NR Tel. (0118) 926 0552; Fax (0118) 926 0553; email tvas@tvas.co.uk; website : www.tvas.co.uk Signal house, Letcombe Street, Reading, Berkshire An Archaeological Evaluation by Sean Wallis Report 06/113 Introduction

thamesva1-24600_1

Summary Site name: 7678 and rear of 7478 Chazey Road, Caversham, Reading, Berkshire Grid reference: SU 6957 7559 Site activity: Watching Brief Date and duration of project: 20th July 3rd August 2006 Project manager: Steve Ford Site supervisor: Steve Ford Site code: CRC 06/90 Area of site: c. 0.18 ha Summary of results: No finds or archaeological deposits were observed during the watching brief. Monuments identified: None Location and reference of archive: The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited with Reading Museum in due course. This report may be copied for bona fide research or planning purposes without the explicit permission of the copyright holder Report edited/checked by: Steve Ford 15.01.07 i Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd, 47A, A49 De Beauvoir Road, Reading RG1 5NR Tel. (0118) 926 0552; Fax (0118) 926 0553; email tvas@tvas.co.uk; website : www.tvas.co.uk Steve Preston 15.01.07 ii Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd, 47A, A49 De Beauvoir Road, Reading RG1 5NR Tel. (0118) 926 0552; Fax (0118) 926 0553; email tvas@tvas.co.uk; website : www.tvas.co.uk 7678 and rear of 7478 Chazey Road, Caversham, Reading, Berkshire An Archaeological Watching Brief by Stephen Hammond Report 06/90 Introduction

thamesva1-24605_1

Summary Site name: Roundh House, Cope Hall Lane, Enborne, Newbury, West Berkshire Grid reference: SU 45065 65306 Site activity: Watching Brief Date and duration of project: 14th - 18th December 2006 Project manager: Steve Ford Site supervisor: Sean Wallis Site code: RHE 06/149 Area of site: c.90 sq m Summary of results: No finds or deposits of archaeological relevance were observed during this watching brief. Monuments identified: None Location and reference of archive: The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited at West Berkshire Museum in due course. This report may be copied for bona fide research or planning purposes without the explicit permission of the copyright holder Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd, 47-49 De Beauvoir Road, Reading RG1 5NR Tel. (0118) 926 0552; Fax (0118) 926 0553; email tvas@tvas.co.uk; website : www.tvas.co.uk Report edited/checked by: Steve Ford 19.01.07 Steve Preston 18.01.07 ii Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd, 47-49 De Beauvoir Road, Reading RG1 5NR Tel. (0118) 926 0552; Fax (0118) 926 0553; email tvas@tvas.co.uk; website : www.tvas.co.uk Roundh House, Cope Hall Lane, Enborne, Newbury, West Berkshire, 2006 An Archaeological Watching Brief by Simon Cass Report 06/149 Introduction

thamesva1-24914_1

Summary Site name: The Nook, 2 Thames Street, Wallingford, Oxfordshire Grid reference: SU 6090 8941 Site activity: Watching Brief Date and duration of project: 29th June - 7th July 2006 Project manager: Steve Ford Site supervisor: Steve Ford and Andy Taylor Site code: TSW 06/73 Area of site: c.200 sq m Summary of results: No archaeological deposits or finds were observed. A capped chalk lined well was observed lying partly beneath the existing extension. Location and reference of archive: The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited with Oxfordshire Museum Service in due course. This report may be copied for bona fide research or planning purposes without the explicit permission of the copyright holder Report edited/checked by: Steve Ford 24.01.07 i Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd, 47-49 De Beauvoir Road, Reading RG1 5NR Tel. (0118) 926 0552; Fax (0118) 926 0553; email tvas@tvas.co.uk; website : www.tvas.co.uk Steve Preston 24.01.07 ii Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd, 47-49 De Beauvoir Road, Reading RG1 5NR Tel. (0118) 926 0552; Fax (0118) 926 0553; email tvas@tvas.co.uk; website : www.tvas.co.uk The Nook, 2 Thames Street, Wallingford, Oxfordshire An Archaeological Watching Brief by Andy Taylor Report 06/73 Introduction

thamesva1-24916_1

Summary Site name: Land to the rear of 53 Northbrook Street, Newbury, West Berkshire Grid reference: SU 4700 6755 Site activity: Field evaluation Date and duration of project: 4th - 11th January 2007 Project manager: Jo Pine Site supervisor: Stephen Hammond Site code: NSN 06/140 Area of site: c. 0.135ha Summary of results: Three trenches were excavated across the site. Two pits, one dated to the medieval period, and a structure of unknown date were found towards the north of the site. An early postmedieval layer sealing earlier deposits was noted towards the south. Monuments identified: Two pits, one medieval and an undated, possibly medieval structure. Location and reference of archive: The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited with West Berkshire Museum in due course. This report may be copied for bona fide research or planning purposes without the explicit permission of the copyright holder Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd, 47-49 De Beauvoir Road, Reading RG1 5NR Tel. (0118) 926 0552; Fax (0118) 926 0553; email tvas@tvas.co.uk; website : www.tvas.co.uk Report edited/checked by: Steve Ford 25.01.07 Steve Preston 25.01.07 ii Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd, 47-49 De Beauvoir Road, Reading RG1 5NR Tel. (0118) 926 0552; Fax (0118) 926 0553; email tvas@tvas.co.uk; website : www.tvas.co.uk Land to the rear of 53 Northbrook Street, Newbury, West Berkshire An Archaeological Evaluation by Stephen Hammond Report 06/140 Introduction

thamesva1-24917_1

Summary Site name: Iffley House, Anne Greenwood Close, Iffley Turn, Oxford Grid reference: SP5327 0398 Site activity: Field evaluation Date and duration of project: 17th-18th January 2007 Project manager: Steve Ford Site supervisor: Stephen Hammond Site code: IHO 06/154 Area of site: 0.54ha Summary of results: No finds or artefacts were uncovered in three trenches across the site. Monuments identified: None. Location and reference of archive: The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited with Oxfordshire Museum Service in due course. This report may be copied for bona fide research or planning purposes without the explicit permission of the copyright holder Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd, 47-49 De Beauvoir Road, Reading RG1 5NR Tel. (0118) 926 0552; Fax (0118) 926 0553; email tvas@tvas.co.uk; website : www.tvas.co.uk Report edited/checked by: Steve Ford 26.01.07 Steve Preston 26.01.07 ii Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd, 47-49 De Beauvoir Road, Reading RG1 5NR Tel. (0118) 926 0552; Fax (0118) 926 0553; email tvas@tvas.co.uk; website : www.tvas.co.uk Iffley House, Anne Greenwood Close, Iffley Turn, Oxford An Archaeological Evaluation by Stephen Hammond Report 06/154 Introduction

thamesva1-24935_1

Summary Site name: 135 St Helen's Avenue, Benson, Oxfordshire Grid reference: SU 62143 91362 Site activity: Watching Brief Date and duration of project: 30th January-12th April 2006 Project manager: Steve Ford Site supervisor: Steve Hammond Site code: SAB 06/09 Area of site: c. 640 sq m Summary of results: No finds or deposits of archaeological relevance observed. Monuments identified: None Location and reference of archive: The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited at Oxfordshire Museum Service in due course. This report may be copied for bona fide research or planning purposes without the explicit permission of the copyright holder Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd, 47-49 De Beauvoir Road, Reading RG1 5NR Tel. (0118) 926 0552; Fax (0118) 926 0553; email tvas@tvas.co.uk; website : www.tvas.co.uk Report edited/checked by: Steve Ford 30.01.07 Steve Preston 31.01.07 ii Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd, 47-49 De Beauvoir Road, Reading RG1 5NR Tel. (0118) 926 0552; Fax (0118) 926 0553; email tvas@tvas.co.uk; website : www.tvas.co.uk 135 St Helen's Avenue, Benson, Oxfordshire An Archaeological Watching Brief By Danielle Milbank Report 06/09 Introduction

thamesva1-25532_1

Summary Site name: Land at Cippenham phase 3, Cippenham, Slough, Berkshire Grid reference: SU 9490 7982 Site activity: Evaluation Date and duration of project: 27th November-11th January 2007 Project manager: Steve Ford Site supervisor: Andy Taylor Site code: CSS 06/128 Area of site: 12.5 hectares Summary of results: The evaluation trenching revealed a broad distribution of features across the site, mostly undated boundary ditches/gullies. More positively identified were ditches, gullies, pits and postholes of Bronze Age, Iron Age, and Early Roman dates, and a Bronze Age cremation burial. Monuments identified: Bronze Age cremation burial, pits, gullies, Iron Age ditches, and early Roman boundary ditch and gully. Location and reference of archive: The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited at Reading Museum in due course. This report may be copied for bona fide research or planning purposes without the explicit permission of the copyright holder Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd, 47-49 De Beauvoir Road, Reading RG1 5NR Tel. (0118) 926 0552; Fax (0118) 926 0553; email tvas@tvas.co.uk; website : www.tvas.co.uk Report edited/checked by: Steve Ford 1.02.07 Steve Preston 31.01.07 ii Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd, 47-49 De Beauvoir Road, Reading RG1 5NR Tel. (0118) 926 0552; Fax (0118) 926 0553; email tvas@tvas.co.uk; website : www.tvas.co.uk Land at Cippenham phase 3, Cippenham, Slough, Berkshire An Archaeological Evaluation by Andy Taylor Report 06/128 Introduction

thamesva1-25535_1

Summary Site name: Charfield Cottage, Charvil Lane, Sonning, Berkshire. Grid reference: SU 7673 7558
Site activity: Watching Brief Date and duration of project: 16th January 2006 Project manager: Steve Ford Site supervisor: Richard Oram Site code: CCS 05/83 Summary of results: No finds or deposits of archaeological relevance noted Monuments identified: None Location and reference of archive: The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited at Reading Museum in due course This report may be copied for bona fide research or planning purposes without the explicit permission of the copyright holder Report edited/checked by: Steve Ford 26.01.07 Jo Pine 2.02.07 i Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd, 47A, A49 De Beauvoir Road, Reading RG1 5NR Tel. (0118) 926 0552; Fax (0118) 926 0553; email tvas@tvas.co.uk; website : www.tvas.co.uk Charfield Cottage, Charvil Lane, Sonning, Berkshire An Archaeological Watching Brief by Simon Cass Report 05/83 Introduction

thamesva1-25538_1

Summary Site name: New Health Centre, Hyde End Road, Shinfield, Berkshire Grid reference: SU 7323 6875 Site activity: Field evaluation Date and duration of project: 1st-2nd February 2007 Project manager: Steve Ford Site supervisor: Stephen Hammond Site code: SHC 07/14 Area of site: c. 0.485ha Summary of results: Five trenches were excavated across the site. No finds or features of archaeological interest were revealed. Monuments identified: None. Location and reference of archive: The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited with Reading Museum in due course. This report may be copied for bona fide research or planning purposes without the explicit permission of the copyright holder i Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd, 47A, A49 De Beauvoir Road, Reading RG1 5NR Tel. (0118) 926 0552; Fax (0118) 926 0553; email tvas@tvas.co.uk; website : www.tvas.co.uk Report edited/checked by: Steve Ford 09.02.07 Steve Preston 09.02.07 ii Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd, 47A, A49 De Beauvoir Road, Reading RG1 5NR Tel. (0118) 926 0552; Fax (0118) 926 0553; email tvas@tvas.co.uk; website : www.tvas.co.uk New Health Centre, Hyde End Road, Shinfield, Berkshire An Archaeological Evaluation by Stephen Hammond Report 07/14 Introduction

thamesva1-25539_1

Summary Site name: Moathouse Cottage, White's Hill, Sulhamstead, Berkshire, RG7 4EN Grid reference: SU 6420 6780 Site activity: Archaeological Evaluation Date and duration of project: 1stA, A-2nd February 2007 Project manager: Steve Ford Site supervisor: Simon Cass Site code: MCS 07/16 Summary of results: PostMedieval made ground/rubble dump deposits. Monuments identified: None. Location and reference of archive: The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited at West Berkshire Museum in due course. This report may be copied for bona fide research or planning purposes without the explicit permission of the copyright holder Report edited/checked by: Steve Ford 15.02.07 i Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd, 47A, A49 De Beauvoir Road, Reading RG1 5NR Tel. (0118) 926 0552; Fax (0118) 926 0553; email tvas@tvas.co.uk; website : www.tvas.co.uk ii Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd, 47A, A49 De Beauvoir Road, Reading RG1 5NR Tel. (0118) 926 0552; Fax (0118) 926 0553; email tvas@tvas.co.uk; website : www.tvas.co.uk Moathouse Cottage, White's Hill, Sulhamstead, West Berkshire An Archaeological Evaluation by Simon Cass Report 07/16 Introduction

thamesva1-26433_1

Summary Site name: Portland Works, Royal Worcester Porcelain, Portland Walk Grid reference: SO 8495 5400 Site activity: Watching Brief Date and duration of project: 20th September to 27th October

2006 Project manager: Steve Ford Site supervisor: Danielle Milbank Site code: RWP 04/65b Area of Site: 0.64 ha Summary of results: No archaeological deposits nor finds of archaeological interest were observed though the natural geology was not encountered. A substantial thickness of made ground was observed in all areas of ground reduction. Monuments identified: None Location and reference of archive: The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited at Worcester City Museum in due course. This report may be copied for bona fide research or planning purposes without the explicit permission of the copyright holder Report edited/checked by: Steve Ford 15.03.07 Steve Preston 16.03.07 Portland Works, Royal Worcester Porcelain, Portland Walk, Diglis, Worcester An Archaeological Watching Brief by Danielle Milbank Report 04/65b Introduction

thamesva1-26439_1

Summary Site name: 12 Sunning Avenue, Sunningdale, Berkshire Grid reference: SU 9431 6669 Site activity: Evaluation Date and duration of project: 19th 20th February 2007 Project manager: Steve Ford Site supervisor: Simon Cass Site code: SAS 07/22 Area of site: c. 0.5ha Summary of results: No finds or deposits of archaeological relevance were noted. Monuments identified: None Location and reference of archive: The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited at Reading Museum in due course. This report may be copied for bona fide research or planning purposes without the explicit permission of the copyright holder i Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd, 47A, A49 De Beauvoir Road, Reading RG1 5NR Tel. (0118) 926 0552; Fax (0118) 926 0553; email tvas@tvas.co.uk; website : www.tvas.co.uk Report edited/checked by: Steve Ford 02.03.07 Steve Preston 02.03.07 ii Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd, 47A, A49 De Beauvoir Road, Reading RG1 5NR Tel. (0118) 926 0552; Fax (0118) 926 0553; email tvas@tvas.co.uk; website : www.tvas.co.uk 12 Sunning Avenue, Sunningdale, Berkshire

thamesva1-26444_1

Summary Site name: Rycotewood College, Oxford Road, Thame, Oxfordshire Grid reference: SP 7010 0630 Site activity: Watching Brief Date and duration of project: 18th October 2006 5th February 2007 Project manager: Steve Ford Site supervisor: Steve Ford Site code: RCT06/100 Area of site: c. 2.6 ha Summary of results: No finds or deposits of archaeological relevance observed. Monuments identified: None Location and reference of archive: The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited at Oxfordshire Museum Service in due course. This report may be copied for bona fide research or planning purposes without the explicit permission of the copyright holder i Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd, 47A, A49 De Beauvoir Road, Reading RG1 5NR Tel. (0118) 926 0552; Fax (0118) 926 0553; email tvas@tvas.co.uk; website : www.tvas.co.uk Report edited/checked by: Steve Ford 28.02.07 Steve Preston 28.02.07 ii Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd, 47A, A49 De Beauvoir Road, Reading RG1 5NR Tel. (0118) 926 0552; Fax (0118) 926 0553; email tvas@tvas.co.uk; website : www.tvas.co.uk Rycotewood College, Thame, Oxford Road, Oxfordshire An Archaeological Watching Brief By Jo Pine Report 06/100 Introduction

thamesva1-26457_1

Summary Site name: 7A, A15 Warwick Road, Banbury, Oxfordshire. Grid reference: SP 4530 4070 Site activity: Watching Brief Date and duration of project: 15th August 2006 A, A 22nd January 2007. Project manager: Steve Ford Site supervisor: Jennifer Lowe Site code: WRB 06/42 Summary of results: A ditch and large pit, neither of which produced dating evidence were encountered during this watching brief. Most of the site has been truncated by modern development. Monuments identified: Ditch and pit Location and reference of archive: The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited at Oxfordshire Museums Service in due course. This report may be copied for bona fide research or planning purposes without the explicit permission of the copyright holder

i Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd, 47, 49 De Beauvoir Road, Reading RG1 5NR Tel. (0118) 926 0552; Fax (0118) 926 0553; email tvas@tvas.co.uk; website : www.tvas.co.uk Report edited/checked by: Steve Ford 05.03.07 Steve Preston 06.03.07 ii Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd, 47, 49 De Beauvoir Road, Reading RG1 5NR Tel. (0118) 926 0552; Fax (0118) 926 0553; email tvas@tvas.co.uk; website : www.tvas.co.uk 715 Warwick Road, Banbury, Oxfordshire An Archaeological Watching Brief by Simon Cass and Jo Pine Report 06/42 Introduction

thamesva1-26462_1

Summary Site name: Land to the rear of Pigeon Close, Burford Street, Lechlade, Gloucestershire Grid reference: SU 2136 9962 Site activity: Watching Brief Date and duration of project: 26th and 27th July 2005 Project manager: Steve Ford Site supervisors: Steve Hammond and Richard Oram Site code: PCL 05/37 Area of site: c.245 sqm Summary of results: Two undated gullies were recorded, along with an undated pit and a well which seems to be modern. Monuments identified: None Location and reference of archive: The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited with Corinium Museum in due course. This report may be copied for bona fide research or planning purposes without the explicit permission of the copyright holder Report edited/checked by: Steve Ford 07.03.07 Steve Preston 07.03.07 i Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd, 47, 49 De Beauvoir Road, Reading RG1 5NR Tel. (0118) 926 0552; Fax (0118) 926 0553; email tvas@tvas.co.uk; website : www.tvas.co.uk Land to the rear of Pigeon Close, Burford Street, Lechlade, Gloucestershire An Archaeological Watching Brief by Sean Wallis Report 05/37b Introduction

thamesva1-26582_1

Summary Site name: 5a Alexandra Road, Reading, Berkshire. Grid reference: SU 72850 73000 Site activity: Watching Brief Date and duration of project: 25th January - 1st February 2007 Project manager: Steve Ford Site supervisor: Danielle Milbank Site code: ALR 06/150 Area of site: 1900 sq m. Summary of results: No finds or deposits of archaeological relevance were observed during this watching brief. Monuments identified: None Location and reference of archive: The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited at Reading Museum in due course. This report may be copied for bona fide research or planning purposes without the explicit permission of the copyright holder Report edited/checked by: Steve Preston 08.03.07 i Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd, 47, 49 De Beauvoir Road, Reading RG1 5NR Tel. (0118) 926 0552; Fax (0118) 926 0553; email tvas@tvas.co.uk; website : www.tvas.co.uk ii Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd, 47, 49 De Beauvoir Road, Reading RG1 5NR Tel. (0118) 926 0552; Fax (0118) 926 0553; email tvas@tvas.co.uk; website : www.tvas.co.uk 5a Alexandra Road, Reading, Berkshire An Archaeological Watching Brief by Steve Ford Report 06/150 Introduction

thamesva1-26594_1

Summary Site name: The Manor, Old Windsor, Berkshire Grid reference: SU 993 747 Site activity: Watching Brief Date and duration of project: 27th March to 25th April 2006 Project manager: Steve Ford Site supervisors: Sarah Coles, Steve Hammond, Richard Oram and Sean Wallis Site code: MOW 01/63 Summary of results: Disarticulated human bone was recovered from a mass grave or charnel pit, probably medieval. Two undated pits were also present Location and reference of archive: The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited at Reading Museum in due course. This report may be copied for bona fide research or planning purposes without the explicit permission of the copyright holder Report edited/checked by: Steve Ford 14.03.07 Steve Preston 13.03.07 The Manor, Old Windsor, Berkshire An Archaeological Watching Brief by Danielle Milbank and Jo Pine Report 01/63 Introduction

thamesva1-27134_1

Summary Site name: Ashgrove Farm, Ardley, Oxfordshire Grid reference: SP 5344 2555 Site activity: Watching Brief Date and duration of project: 7th-12th March 2007 Project manager: Steve Ford Site supervisor: Andy Taylor Site code: AFA 06/148 Area of site: c. 0.7 hectare Summary of results: A ditch dated to the Iron Age or Saxon period, or later and three undated postholes were identified Monuments identified: Possible enclosure Location and reference of archive: The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited with Oxfordshire Museum Service in due course. This report may be copied for bona fide research or planning purposes without the explicit permission of the copyright holder i Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd, 47A, A49 De Beauvoir Road, Reading RG1 5NR Tel. (0118) 926 0552; Fax (0118) 926 0553; email tvas@tvas.co.uk; website : www.tvas.co.uk Report edited/checked by: Steve Ford 23.03.07 Steve Preston xx.xx.06 ii Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd, 47A, A49 De Beauvoir Road, Reading RG1 5NR Tel. (0118) 926 0552; Fax (0118) 926 0553; email tvas@tvas.co.uk; website : www.tvas.co.uk Ashgrove Farm, Ardley, Oxfordshire An Archaeological Watching Brief by Andy Taylor Report 06/148 Introduction

thamesva1-27147_1

Summary Site name: Land adjacent to Setonfield, Whistley Green, Hurst, Reading, Berkshire Grid reference: SU 7942 7408 Site activity: Watching Brief Date and duration of project: 3rd-18th January 2007 Project manager: Steve Ford Site code: SWG 06/155 Summary of results: No finds or features of archaeological relevance observed within stripped areas Monuments identified: None Location and reference of archive: The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited at Reading Museum in due course. This report may be copied for bona fide research or planning purposes without the explicit permission of the copyright holder Report edited/checked by: Steve Preston 29.03.07 i Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd, 47A, A49 De Beauvoir Road, Reading RG1 5NR Tel. (0118) 926 0552; Fax (0118) 926 0553; email tvas@tvas.co.uk; website : www.tvas.co.uk Land adjacent to Setonfield, Whistley Green, Hurst, Reading, Berkshire An Archaeological Watching Brief by Steve Ford Report 06/155 Introduction

thamesva1-27702_1

Summary Site name: St Andrew's Church Hall, Albert Road, Caversham, Reading, Berkshire Grid reference: SU 7050 7569 Site activity: Watching Brief Date and duration of project: 7th August to 20th September 2006 Project manager: Steve Ford Site supervisor: Jennifer Lowe Site code: SAC 06/94 Summary of results: No finds or features of archaeological relevance observed within stripped areas Monuments identified: None Location and reference of archive: The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited at Reading Museum in due course. This report may be copied for bona fide research or planning purposes without the explicit permission of the copyright holder Report edited/checked by: Steve Ford 03.04.07 Joanna Pine 03.04.07 i Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd, 47A, A49 De Beauvoir Road, Reading RG1 5NR Tel. (0118) 926 0552; Fax (0118) 926 0553; email tvas@tvas.co.uk; website : www.tvas.co.uk St Andrew's Church Hall, Albert Road, Caversham, Reading, Berkshire An Archaeological Watching Brief by Simon Cass Report 06/94 Introduction

thamesva1-27704_1

Summary Site name: Hungerford Library, Church Street, Hungerford, West Berkshire Grid reference: SU 3372 6857 Site activity: Watching Brief Date and duration of project: 26th March 4th April 2007 Project manager: Joanna Pine Site supervisor: Sean Wallis Site code: HCH06/45 Area of site: 530 sq m Summary

of results: No finds or deposits of archaeological interest were noted during this watching brief. Monuments identified: None. Location and reference of archive: The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited at West Berkshire Museum in due course. This report may be copied for bona fide research or planning purposes without the explicit permission of the copyright holder in Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd, 47A, A49 De Beauvoir Road, Reading RG1 5NR Tel. (0118) 926 0552; Fax (0118) 926 0553; email tvas@tvas.co.uk; website : www.tvas.co.uk Report edited/checked by: Steve Ford 20.04.07 Steve Preston 02.04.07 ii Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd, 47A, A49 De Beauvoir Road, Reading RG1 5NR Tel. (0118) 926 0552; Fax (0118) 926 0553; email tvas@tvas.co.uk; website : www.tvas.co.uk Hungerford Library, Church Street, Hungerford, West Berkshire An Archaeological Watching Brief by Andrew Mundin Report 06/45b Introduction

thamesva1-27706_1

Summary Site name: 4 Marlow Road, Maidenhead, Berkshire Grid reference: SU 8852 8138 Site activity: Watching Brief Date and duration of project: 2ndA, A4th April 2007 Project manager: Steve Ford Site supervisor: Steve Hammond Site code: MRM 07/06 Area of site: c.1700 sq m Summary of results: No finds or features of archaeological interest were noted during this watching brief. Monuments identified: None. Location and reference of archive: The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited at Reading Museum in due course. This report may be copied for bona fide research or planning purposes without the explicit permission of the copyright holder Report edited/checked by: Steve Ford 20.04.07 i Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd, 47A, A49 De Beauvoir Road, Reading RG1 5NR Tel. (0118) 926 0552; Fax (0118) 926 0553; email tvas@tvas.co.uk; website : www.tvas.co.uk Steve Preston 23.04.07 ii Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd, 47A, A49 De Beauvoir Road, Reading RG1 5NR Tel. (0118) 926 0552; Fax (0118) 926 0553; email tvas@tvas.co.uk; website : www.tvas.co.uk 4 Marlow Road, Maidenhead, Berkshire

thamesva1-27747_1

Summary Site name: St Mary's and St Edburga's Church, Stratton Audley, Bicester, Oxfordshire Grid reference: SP6085 2603 Site activity: Watching Brief Date and duration of project: 11th April 2007 Project manager: Steve Ford Site supervisor: Sean Wallis Site code: SAC07/42 Summary of results: No finds or features of archaeological interest were noted during this watching brief. Location and reference of archive: The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited at Oxfordshire County Museum Service in due course. This report may be copied for bona fide research or planning purposes without the explicit permission of the copyright holder Report edited/checked by: Steve Preston 27.04.07 i Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd, 47A, A49 De Beauvoir Road, Reading RG1 5NR Tel. (0118) 926 0552; Fax (0118) 926 0553; email tvas@tvas.co.uk; website : www.tvas.co.uk St Mary's and St Edburga's Church, Stratton Audley, Oxfordshire An Archaeological Watching Brief by Steve Ford Report 07/42 Introduction

thamesva1-28179_1

Summary Site name: Land adjacent to Homelea, Winkfield Lane, Winkfield, Berkshire Grid reference: SU 9013 7304 Site activity: Watching Brief Date and duration of project: 25th April and 2nd May 2007 Project manager: Steve Ford Site supervisor: Andrew Mundin Site code: HLB 07/50 Summary of results: No finds or deposits of archaeological interest were noted during this watching brief. Monuments identified: None. Location and reference of archive: The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited at Reading Museum in due course. This report may be copied for bona fide research or planning purposes without the explicit permission of the copyright holder Report edited/checked by: Steve Ford 04.05.07 Steve Preston 03.05.07 i Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd, 47A, A49 De Beauvoir Road, Reading RG1 5NR Tel. (0118) 926 0552; Fax

(0118) 926 0553; email tvas@tvas.co.uk; website : www.tvas.co.uk ii Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd, 47A, A49 De Beauvoir Road, Reading RG1 5NR Tel. (0118) 926 0552; Fax (0118) 926 0553; email tvas@tvas.co.uk; website : www.tvas.co.uk Land adjacent to Homelea, Winkfield Lane, Winkfield, Berkshire An Archaeological Watching Brief by Andrew Mundin Report 07/50 Introduction

thamesva1-28192_1

Summary Site name: Grazeley Parochial C of E Primary School, Mere oak Lane, Grazeley, Reading, Berkshire

thamesva1-28192_1

Summary of results: No finds or deposits of archaeological interest were observed during these works. Monuments identified: None. Location and reference of archive: The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited at Reading Museum in due course. This report may be copied for bona fide research or planning purposes without the explicit permission of the copyright holder i Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd, 47A, A49 De Beauvoir Road, Reading RG1 5NR Tel. (0118) 926 0552; Fax (0118) 926 0553; email tvas@tvas.co.uk; website : www.tvas.co.uk Report edited/checked by: Steve Ford 20.04.07 Steve Preston 20.04.07 ii Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd, 47A, A49 De Beauvoir Road, Reading RG1 5NR Tel. (0118) 926 0552; Fax (0118) 926 0553; email tvas@tvas.co.uk; website : www.tvas.co.uk Grazeley Church of England Primary School, Mere oak Lane, Grazeley, Reading, Berkshire

thamesva1-28194_1

Summary Site name: Wexham Road Wexham, Slough, Berkshire Grid reference: SU 9870 8185 Site activity: Evaluation Date and duration of project: 2nd-18th May 2007 Project manager: Steve Ford Site supervisor: Steve Ford Site code: WRS 07/54 Area of site: 1.2ha Summary of results: Various deposits cutting the natural geology were observed and investigated but were either of modern date or of nonarchaeological origin. The exceptions to this were two postmedieval ditches and various features of modern activity. A single sherd of Roman pottery and two prehistoric struck flints were recovered from the spoilheaps. No deposits of archaeological interest were observed and it is considered that the site has low archaeological potential Location and reference of archive: The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited with Reading Museum in due course. This report may be copied for bona fide research or planning purposes without the explicit permission of the copyright holder i Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd, 47A, A49 De Beauvoir Road, Reading RG1 5NR Tel. (0118) 926 0552; Fax (0118) 926 0553; email tvas@tvas.co.uk; website : www.tvas.co.uk Report edited/checked by: Steve Preston 23.05.07 ii Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd, 47A, A-49 De Beauvoir Road, Reading RG1 5NR Tel. (0118) 926 0552; Fax (0118) 926 0553; email tvas@tvas.co.uk; website : www.tvas.co.uk Wexham Road, Wexham, Slough, Berkshire An Archaeological Evaluation by Steve Ford Report 07/54 Introduction

thamesva1-28195_1

Summary Site name: Wexham Road East, Wexham, Slough, Berkshire Grid reference: SU 9880 8185 Site activity: Evaluation Date and duration of project: 2nd-18th May 2007 Project manager: Steve Ford Site supervisor: Steve Ford Site code: WRE 07/55 Area of site: 1ha Summary of results: The evaluation has revealed a range archaeological deposits on the site comprising a large Bronze Age/Iron Age ditch and postholes; Roman ditch and posthole; and Saxon postholes and a possible sunken floored building. Stray finds of Saxon pottery and prehistoric struck flints were also recorded. The archaeological potential

of the site is considered to be high. Location and reference of archive: The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited with Reading Museum in due course. This report may be copied for bona fide research or planning purposes without the explicit permission of the copyright holder Report edited/checked by: Steve Preston 23.05.07 Wexham Road East, Wexham, Slough, Berkshire An Archaeological Evaluation by Steve Ford Report 07/55 Introduction

thamesva1-28560_1

Summary Site name: Land adjacent to Goswells, 20 Honey Lane, Cholsey, Oxfordshire Grid reference: SU 5880 8641 Site activity: Watching Brief Date and duration of project: 20th December 2006, 24th May 2007 Project manager: Steve Ford Site supervisor: Steve Hammond, Natasha Bennett Site code: GH1 06/146 Summary of results: Four modern pits and a tree throw hole were recorded but no finds or deposits of archaeological interest. Monuments identified: None Location and reference of archive: The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited at Oxfordshire Museum Service in due course. This report may be copied for bona fide research or planning purposes without the explicit permission of the copyright holder Report edited/checked by: Steve Ford 04.06.07 Steve Preston 04.06.07 Land adjacent to Goswells, 20 Honey Lane, Cholsey, Oxfordshire An Archaeological Watching Brief By Natasha Bennett Report 06/146 Introduction

thamesva1-28561_1

Summary Site name: Mahala, Devenish Lane, Sunningdale, Berkshire Grid reference: SU 9402 6630 Site activity: Watching Brief Date and duration of project: 13th, 17th April 2007 Project manager: Steve Ford Site supervisor: Sean Wallis, Simon Cass Site code: MDS 07/47 Summary of results: No finds or deposits of archaeological interest were noted during this watching brief. Monuments identified: None. Location and reference of archive: The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited at Reading Museum in due course. This report may be copied for bona fide research or planning purposes without the explicit permission of the copyright holder Report edited/checked by: Steve Ford 01.06.07 Steve Preston 01.06.07 i Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd, 47, 49 De Beauvoir Road, Reading RG1 5NR Tel. (0118) 926 0552; Fax (0118) 926 0553; email tvas@tvas.co.uk; website : www.tvas.co.uk ii Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd, 47, 49 De Beauvoir Road, Reading RG1 5NR Tel. (0118) 926 0552; Fax (0118) 926 0553; email tvas@tvas.co.uk; website : www.tvas.co.uk Mahala, Devenish Lane, Sunningdale, Berkshire An Archaeological Watching Brief by Simon Cass Report 07/47 Introduction

thamesva1-29594_1

Summary Site name: Land to the rear of The Firs, Ilex, Dunboyne, Elmhurst, Hillside House and Westdene, Basingstoke Road, Spencer's Wood, Reading, Berkshire Grid reference: SU 7163 6726 Site activity: Evaluation Date and duration of project: 21st, 27th May 2007 Project manager: Steve Ford Site supervisor: Steve Ford Site code: BRSW 07/61 Area of site: 0.6ha Summary of results: Various deposits cutting the natural geology were observed and investigated but were either of modern date or of nonarchaeological origin. No deposits of archaeological interest were observed and it is considered that the site has low archaeological potential. Location and reference of archive: The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited with Reading Museum in due course. This report may be copied for bona fide research or planning purposes without the explicit permission of the copyright holder Report edited/checked by: Steve Preston 01.06.07 i Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd, 47, 49 De Beauvoir Road, Reading RG1 5NR Tel. (0118) 926 0552; Fax (0118) 926 0553; email tvas@tvas.co.uk; website : www.tvas.co.uk ii Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd, 47, 49 De Beauvoir Road, Reading RG1 5NR Tel. (0118) 926 0552; Fax (0118) 926 0553; email tvas@tvas.co.uk; website : www.tvas.co.uk Land to the rear of The Firs, Ilex, Dunboyne,

thamesva1-29602_1

Summary Site name: 38 Milman Road, Reading, Berkshire Grid reference: SU 7175 7215 Site activity: Watching Brief Date and duration of project: 13th, 22nd March 2007 Project manager: Steve Ford Site supervisor: Jennifer Lowe, Andrew Taylor Site code: MRR 07/13 Summary of results: No finds or features of archaeological interest were noted during this watching brief. Monuments identified: None. Location and reference of archive: The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited at Reading Museum in due course. This report may be copied for bona fide research or planning purposes without the explicit permission of the copyright holder Report edited/checked by: Steve Ford 12.06.07 Steve Preston xx.xx.06 i Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd, 47, 49 De Beauvoir Road, Reading RG1 5NR Tel. (0118) 926 0552; Fax (0118) 926 0553; email tvas@tvas.co.uk; website : www.tvas.co.uk 38 Milman Road, Reading, Berkshire An Archaeological Watching Brief by Simon Cass Report 07/13 Introduction

thamesva1-29999_1

Summary Site name: Cedar Lodge, Wickham, West Berkshire Grid reference: SU 3948 7162 Site activity: Watching Brief Date and duration of project: 17th April, 7th June 2007 Project manager: Steve Ford Site supervisor: Simon Cass, Andrew Mundin Site code: CLW 07/49 Summary of results: No archaeological features and finds of interest were uncovered. Monuments identified: None Location and reference of archive: The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited at West Berkshire Museum in due course. This report may be copied for bona fide research or planning purposes without the explicit permission of the copyright holder Report edited/checked by: Steve Ford 24.06.07 Steve Preston 29.06.07 i Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd, 47, 49 De Beauvoir Road, Reading RG1 5NR Tel. (0118) 926 0552; Fax (0118) 926 0553; email tvas@tvas.co.uk; website : www.tvas.co.uk Cedar Lodge, Wickham, West Berkshire An Archaeological Watching Brief by Andrew Mundin Report 07/49 Introduction

thamesva1-30585_1

Summary Site name: St John's House, The Close, Odiham, Hampshire Grid reference: SU 7390 5095 Site activity: Watching Brief Date and duration of project: 19th March to 4th April 2007 Project manager: Steve Ford Site supervisor: Sean Wallis, Jennifer Lowe Site code: SHO 05/58 Area of site: c.0.45ha Summary of results: No structures or features of archaeological note were recorded during this watching brief. Monuments identified: None Location and reference of archive: The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited with Hampshire Museum Service in due course. This report may be copied for bona fide research or planning purposes without the explicit permission of the copyright holder i Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd, 47, 49 De Beauvoir Road, Reading RG1 5NR Tel. (0118) 926 0552; Fax (0118) 926 0553; email tvas@tvas.co.uk; website : www.tvas.co.uk Report edited/checked by: Steve Ford 02.07.07 Steve Preston 02.07.07 ii Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd, 47, 49 De Beauvoir Road, Reading RG1 5NR Tel. (0118) 926 0552; Fax (0118) 926 0553; email tvas@tvas.co.uk; website : www.tvas.co.uk St John's House, The Close, Odiham, Hampshire An Archaeological Watching Brief by Andrew Mundin Report 05/58b Introduction

thamesva1-30587_1

Summary Site name: 42 Highdown H Road, Emmer Green, Reading, Berkshire Grid reference: SU 7119

7699 Site activity: Evaluation Date and duration of project: 11th and 12th June 2007 Project manager: Steve Ford Site supervisor: Danielle Milbank Site code: HRR 07/51 Area of Site: 0.18 ha Summary of results: No archaeological features or finds were encountered. Monuments identified: None Location and reference of archive: The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited at Reading Museum in due course. This report may be copied for bona fide research or planning purposes without the explicit permission of the copyright holder Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd, 47A, A49 De Beauvoir Road, Reading RG1 5NR Tel. (0118) 926 0552; Fax (0118) 926 0553; email tvas@tvas.co.uk; website : www.tvas.co.uk Report edited/checked by: Steve Ford 26.06.07 Steve Preston 26.06.07 ii Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd, 47A, A49 De Beauvoir Road, Reading RG1 5NR Tel. (0118) 926 0552; Fax (0118) 926 0553; email tvas@tvas.co.uk; website : www.tvas.co.uk 42 Highdown H Road, Emmer Green, Reading, Berkshire An Archaeological Evaluation by Danielle Milbank Report 07/51 Introduction

thamesva1-30605_1

Summary Site name: White Hart House, Park Street, Colnbrook, Berkshire Grid reference: TQ 02875 76990 Site activity: Watching Brief Date and duration of project: 2ndA, A4th May 2007 Project manager: Steve Ford Site supervisor: Andrew Munding, Simon Cass Site code: WHC 07/52 Summary of results: No finds or deposits of archaeological interest were recorded. Location and reference of archive: The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited at Reading Museum in due course. This report may be copied for bona fide research or planning purposes without the explicit permission of the copyright holder Report edited/checked by: Steve Ford 11.07.07 Steve Preston 12.07.07 i Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd, 47A, A49 De Beauvoir Road, Reading RG1 5NR Tel. (0118) 926 0552; Fax (0118) 926 0553; email tvas@tvas.co.uk; website : www.tvas.co.uk White Hart House, Park Street, Colnbrook, Berkshire An Archaeological Watching Brief by Andrew Munding Report 07/52 Introduction

thamesva1-30610_1

Summary Site name: The Old Shire Horse Centre, Bath Road, Woolley Green, Maidenhead, Berkshire Grid reference: SU 8500 8025 Site activity: Watching Brief Date and duration of project: 27th April 2007 Project manager: Joanna Pine Site supervisor: Joanna Pine Site code: SHM 07/39 Area of site: c. 0.8 ha Summary of results: No finds or deposits of archaeological interest were recorded. Location and reference of archive: The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited at Reading Museum in due course. This report may be copied for bona fide research or planning purposes without the explicit permission of the copyright holder Report edited/checked by: Steve Ford 13.07.07 Steve Preston 13.07.07 The Old Shire Horse Centre, Bath Road, Woolley Green, Maidenhead, Berkshire An Archaeological Watching Brief by Andrew Munding Report 07/39 Introduction

thamesva1-30620_1

Summary Site name: Wickham House Walled Garden, Wickham, West Berkshire Grid reference: SU 3960 7150 Site activity: Evaluation Date and duration of project: 28thA, A29th June 2007 Project manager: Steve Ford Site supervisor: Jo Pine Site code: WHW 07/79 Area of Site: 0.25ha Summary of results: Roman activity in the form of ditches, and pits were recorded in all three trenches. Monuments identified: Ditches and Pits Location and reference of archive: The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited at West Berkshire Museum in due course. This report may be copied for bona fide research or planning purposes without the explicit permission of the copyright holder Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd, 47A, A49 De Beauvoir Road, Reading RG1 5NR Tel. (0118) 926 0552; Fax (0118) 926 0553; email tvas@tvas.co.uk; website : www.tvas.co.uk Report edited/checked by: Steve Ford 11.07.07 Steve Preston 11.07.07 ii Thames Valley Archaeological

Services Ltd, 47, 49 De Beauvoir Road, Reading RG1 5NR Tel. (0118) 926 0552; Fax (0118) 926 0553; email tvas@tvas.co.uk; website : www.tvas.co.uk Wickham House Walled Garden, Wickham, West Berkshire An Archaeological Evaluation by Jo Pine Report 07/79 Introduction

thamesva1-30902_1

Summary Site name: Land at 28/30 Church Road and rear of 111 Mays Close, Earley, Reading, Berkshire

thamesva1-30902_1

Summary of results: A number of postmedieval and undated gullies were revealed along with modern pots and postholes. One of a pair of parallel gullies produced a single sherd of medieval pottery which tentatively dates this feature to this period. A second sherd of medieval pottery was recovered from the spoilheap. The site is considered to have low archaeological potential. Location and reference of archive: The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited at Reading Museum in due course. This report may be copied for bona fide research or planning purposes without the explicit permission of the copyright holder i Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd, 47, 49 De Beauvoir Road, Reading RG1 5NR Tel. (0118) 926 0552; Fax (0118) 926 0553; email tvas@tvas.co.uk; website : www.tvas.co.uk Report edited/checked by: Jennifer Lowe 20.07.07 ii Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd, 47, 49 De Beauvoir Road, Reading RG1 5NR Tel. (0118) 926 0552; Fax (0118) 926 0553; email tvas@tvas.co.uk; website : www.tvas.co.uk Land at 28/30 Church Road and rear of 111 Mays Close, Earley, Reading, Berkshire An Archaeological Evaluation by Steve Ford Report 05/103b Introduction

thamesva1-31173_1

Summary Site name: 61 M Street, Wantage, Oxfordshire Grid reference: SU 3951 8800 Site activity: Archaeological Field Evaluation Date and duration of project: 11th, 12th July 2007 Project manager: Steve Ford Site supervisor: Sean Wallis Site code: MSW07/81 Area of site: c. 0.3 ha Summary of results: A Roman pit and ditch were recorded towards the northern end of the site, with a number of undated gullies further south along, with a natural channel. A single sherd of medieval pottery was also recorded. The archaeological deposits were relatively deeply buried by later accumulations and modern made ground. Monuments identified: None Location and reference of archive: The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited with Oxfordshire Museum Service in due course. This report may be copied for bona fide research or planning purposes without the explicit permission of the copyright holder i Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd, 47, 49 De Beauvoir Road, Reading RG1 5NR Tel. (0118) 926 0552; Fax (0118) 926 0553; email tvas@tvas.co.uk; website : www.tvas.co.uk Report edited/checked by: Steve Ford 20.07.07 Steve Preston 24.07.07 ii Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd, 47, 49 De Beauvoir Road, Reading RG1 5NR Tel. (0118) 926 0552; Fax (0118) 926 0553; email tvas@tvas.co.uk; website : www.tvas.co.uk 61 M Street, Wantage, Oxfordshire An Archaeological Evaluation by Sean Wallis Report 07/81 Introduction

thamesva1-31471_1

Summary Site name: Former Cart Shed, Stroud Farm, Holyport, Maidenhead, Berkshire Grid reference: SU 9015 7765 Site activity: Watching Brief Date and duration of project: 30th November 11th December 2006 Project manager: Steve Ford Site supervisor: Stephen Hammond and Jennifer Lowe Site code: SFH 06/145 Area of site: c. 185m sq Summary of results: A single gully, probably a drain was exposed within the barn and probably represents an earlier phase of use of the structure. Apart from a fragment of brick/tile from this gully, the only dating evidence recovered was a sherd of later post medieval pottery

from the overlying subsoil layer. Location and reference of archive: The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited with Reading Museum in due course. This report may be copied for bona fide research or planning purposes without the explicit permission of the copyright holder i Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd, 47A, A49 De Beauvoir Road, Reading RG1 5NR Tel. (0118) 926 0552; Fax (0118) 926 0553; email tvas@tvas.co.uk; website : www.tvas.co.uk Report edited/checked by: Steve Ford 20.07.07 Steve Preston 24.07.07 ii Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd, 47A, A49 De Beauvoir Road, Reading RG1 5NR Tel. (0118) 926 0552; Fax (0118) 926 0553; email tvas@tvas.co.uk; website : www.tvas.co.uk Former Cart Shed, Stroud Farm, Holyport, Maidenhead, Berkshire An Archaeological Watching Brief by Stephen Hammond and Jennifer Lowe Report 06/145 Introduction

thamesva1-31473_1

Summary Site name: Ashling, Woodperry Road, Beckley, Oxfordshire Grid reference: SP 5667 1100 Site activity: Watching Brief Date and duration of project: 26th June 2007 Project manager: Steve Ford Site supervisor: Jennifer Lowe Site code: WRB 07/77 Area of site: c. 390 sq m Summary of results: No archaeological deposits were identified during this watching brief. Location and reference of archive: The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited at Oxfordshire Museum Service in due course. This report may be copied for bona fide research or planning purposes without the explicit permission of the copyright holder Report edited/checked by: Steve Ford 16.07.07 Steve Preston 24.07.07 i Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd, 47A, A49 De Beauvoir Road, Reading RG1 5NR Tel. (0118) 926 0552; Fax (0118) 926 0553; email tvas@tvas.co.uk; website : www.tvas.co.uk Ashling, Woodperry Road, Beckley. Oxfordshire An Archaeological Watching Brief by Andrew Mundin Report 07/77 Introduction

thamesva1-31474_1

Summary Site name: Gibb's Garage, Bathwick Street, Bath, Bath and North East Somerset Grid reference: ST 7550 6545 Site activity: Watching Brief Date and duration of project: 19th December 2006 to 29th March 2007 Project manager: Steve Ford Site supervisor: Danielle Milbank Site code: GGB 04/11 Area of site: 900 sq m Summary of results: No deposits of archaeological interest were observed and no finds of archaeological interest recovered. Seven chambers beyond the site beneath Bathwick Street were photographically recorded. Location and reference of archive: The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited at Roman Baths Museum, Bath, in due course. This report may be copied for bona fide research or planning purposes without the explicit permission of the copyright holder i Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd, 47A, A49 De Beauvoir Road, Reading RG1 5NR Tel. (0118) 926 0552; Fax (0118) 926 0553; email tvas@tvas.co.uk; website : www.tvas.co.uk Report edited/checked by: Steve Ford 23.07.07 Steve Preston 31.07.07 ii Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd, 47A, A49 De Beauvoir Road, Reading RG1 5NR Tel. (0118) 926 0552; Fax (0118) 926 0553; email tvas@tvas.co.uk; website : www.tvas.co.uk Gibb's Garage, Bathwick Street, Bath, Bath and North East Somerset An Archaeological Watching Brief by Danielle Milbank Report 04/11c Introduction

thamesva1-31477_1

Summary Site name: 25 Whiteknights Road, Reading, Berkshire Grid reference: SU 7381 7235 Site activity: Field Evaluation Date and duration of project: 18th A, A 19th July 2007 Project manager: Steve Ford Site supervisor: Sean Wallis Site code: WRR07/74 Area of site: c.0.5ha (0.385ha developable). Summary of results: No archaeological features or finds were recorded during the evaluation. Monuments identified: None Location and reference of archive: The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited with Reading Museum in due course. This report

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thamesva1-31484_1

Summary Site name: Cherry Tree Cottage, Milley Road, Waltham St Lawrence, Berkshire Grid reference: SU 8289 7688 Site activity: Watching Brief Date and duration of project: 31st July 2007 Project manager: Steve Ford Site supervisor: Sean Wallis Site code: MRW 07/92 Summary of results: No archaeological finds or features were recorded during the watching brief. Monuments identified: None Location and reference of archive: The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and w be deposited with Reading Museum in due course. This report may be copied for bona fide research or planning purposes without the explicit permission of the copyright holder Report edited/checked by: Steve Ford 01.08.07 Steve Preston 01.08.07 i Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd, 47Ã,Ã49 De Beauvoir Road, Reading RG1 5NR Tel. (0118) 926 0552; Fax (0118) 926 0553; email tvas@tvas.co.uk; website : www.tvas.co.uk Cherry Tree Cottage, Milley Road, Waltham St Lawrence, Berkshire An Archaeological Watching Brief by Sean Wallis Report 07/92 Introduction

thamesva1-31486_1

Summary Site name: Cuckoo H Farm, Hanslope, Milton Keynes Town: Hanslope Parish: Hanslope CP Grid reference: SP 7995 4660 Site activity: Evaluation Date and duration of project: 20th Ã,Ã 24th July 2007 Project manager: Steve Ford Site supervisor: Simon Cass Site code: CHF 07/87 Event Number: 1132 Planning Application number: 05/01291/OUT Client: Roxton Estates Area of site: 0.9ha Landuse: Agricultural Summary of results: A small number of possible archaeological features were examined but were found to be of dubious antiquity and were undated. The site appears to have no archaeological potential. Location and reference of archive: The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and w be deposited at Buckinghamshire County Museum in due course. This report may be copied for bona fide research or planning purposes without the explicit permission of the copyright holder Report edited/checked by: Steve Ford 31.07.07 Steve Preston 31.07.07 i Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd, 47Ã,Ã49 De Beauvoir Road, Reading RG1 5NR Tel. (0118) 926 0552; Fax (0118) 926 0553; email tvas@tvas.co.uk; website : www.tvas.co.uk Cuckoo H Farm, Hanslope, Milton Keynes, Buckinghamshire An Archaeological Evaluation by Simon Cass Report 07/87 Introduction

thamesva1-32217_1

Summary Site name: The Bull Inn, High Street, Sonning, Berkshire Grid reference: SU 7565 7552 Site activity: Salvage excavation and watching brief Date and duration of project: 27th February to 14th March 2007 Project manager: Joanna Pine Site supervisor: Danielle Milbank Site code: HSH 07/26 Area of site: c.9 sq m Summary of results: The watching brief recorded human remains representing a charnel deposit of unknown but possibly 19thcentury date. Monuments identified: Charnel pit. Location and reference of archive: The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and w be deposited at Reading Museum in due course. This report may be copied for bona fide research or planning purposes without the explicit permission of the copyright holder i Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd, 47Ã,Ã49 De Beauvoir Road, Reading RG1 5NR Tel. (0118) 926 0552; Fax (0118) 926 0553; email tvas@tvas.co.uk; website : www.tvas.co.uk Report edited/checked by: Steve Ford

08.08.07 Steve Preston 07.08.07 ii Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd, 47, 49 De Beauvoir Road, Reading RG1 5NR Tel. (0118) 926 0552; Fax (0118) 926 0553; email tvas@tvas.co.uk; website : www.tvas.co.uk The Bull Inn, High Street, Sonning, Berkshire An Archaeological Watching Brief and Salvage Excavation by Danielle Milbank Report 07/26 Introduction

thamesva1-32250_1

Summary Site name: New Swimming Pool, Abingdon School, Wootton Road, Abingdon, Oxfordshire Grid reference: SU 4939 9751 Site activity: Watching Brief Date and duration of project: 18th, 19th June 2007 Project manager: Steve Ford Site supervisor: Steve Ford Site code: ASA07/08 Summary of results: A large proportion of the area of the proposed new swimming pool had been truncated by probable quarries of 19th or 20th century date. A late postmedieval (19th or 20th century) pit was also observed Location and reference of archive: The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited at Oxfordshire Museum Service in due course. This report may be copied for bona fide research or planning purposes without the explicit permission of the copyright holder Report edited/checked by: Steve Preston 15.08.07 i Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd, 47, 49 De Beauvoir Road, Reading RG1 5NR Tel. (0118) 926 0552; Fax (0118) 926 0553; email tvas@tvas.co.uk; website : www.tvas.co.uk New Swimming Pool, Abingdon School, Wootton Road, Abingdon, Oxfordshire An Archaeological Watching Brief by Steve Ford Report 07/08 Introduction

thamesva1-32254_1

Summary Site name: 58, 64 Northumberland Avenue, Reading, Berkshire Grid reference: SU 7215 7174 Site activity: Field Evaluation Date and duration of project: 1st-2nd August 2007 Project manager: Steve Ford Site supervisor: Danielle Milbank Site code: NAR 07/73 Area of site: c.0.3 ha Summary of results: No archaeological deposits or finds were observed during the evaluation. Monuments identified: None Location and reference of archive: The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited with Reading Museum in due course. This report may be copied for bona fide research or planning purposes without the explicit permission of the copyright holder i Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd, 47, 49 De Beauvoir Road, Reading RG1 5NR Tel. (0118) 926 0552; Fax (0118) 926 0553; email tvas@tvas.co.uk; website : www.tvas.co.uk Report edited/checked by: Steve Ford 15.08.07 Steve Preston 16.08.07 ii Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd, 47, 49 De Beauvoir Road, Reading RG1 5NR Tel. (0118) 926 0552; Fax (0118) 926 0553; email tvas@tvas.co.uk; website : www.tvas.co.uk 5864 Northumberland Avenue, Reading, Berkshire An Archaeological Evaluation by Danielle Milbank Report 07/73 Introduction

thamesva1-33004_1

Summary Site name: Romansfield School, Shenley Road Town: Bletchley Parish: Bletchley Grid reference: SP 8526 3432 Site activity: Field Evaluation Date and duration of project: 13th-14th August 2007 Project manager: Steve Ford Site supervisor: Andy Taylor Site code: RSB 07/94 Event Number: 1137 Planning Application number: PS/537/2/A/C2075 Client: Milton Keynes Council Area of site: c.0.25 ha Landuse: School Playing Fields Summary of results: Two ditches were revealed one of which was of Roman date and one was undated Location and reference of archive: The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited with Buckinghamshire County Museum Service in due course. This report may be copied for bona fide research or planning purposes without the explicit permission of the copyright holder Report edited/checked by: Steve Ford 31.08.07 Steve Preston 30.08.07 i Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd, 47, 49 De Beauvoir Road, Reading RG1 5NR Tel. (0118) 926 0552; Fax (0118) 926 0553; email tvas@tvas.co.uk; website : www.tvas.co.uk Romansfield School, Shenley Road, Bletchley, Milton Keynes An Archaeological

thamesva1-33010_1

Summary Site name: Roundh House, Cope Hall Lane, Enborne, Newbury, West Berkshire Grid reference: SU 45065 65306 Site activity: Watching Brief Date and duration of project: 14th - 18th December 2006 Project manager: Steve Ford Site supervisor: Sean Wallis Site code: RHE 06/149 Area of site: c.90 sq m Summary of results: No finds or deposits of archaeological relevance were observed during this watching brief. Monuments identified: None Location and reference of archive: The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited at West Berkshire Museum in due course. This report may be copied for bona fide research or planning purposes without the explicit permission of the copyright holder i Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd, 47-49 De Beauvoir Road, Reading RG1 5NR Tel. (0118) 926 0552; Fax (0118) 926 0553; email tvas@tvas.co.uk; website : www.tvas.co.uk Report edited/checked by: Steve Ford 19.01.07 Steve Preston 18.01.07 ii Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd, 47-49 De Beauvoir Road, Reading RG1 5NR Tel. (0118) 926 0552; Fax (0118) 926 0553; email tvas@tvas.co.uk; website : www.tvas.co.uk Roundh House, Cope Hall Lane, Enborne, Newbury, West Berkshire An Archaeological Watching Brief by Simon Cass Report 06/149 Introduction

thamesva1-33459_1

Summary Site name: 6872 Northcourt Avenue, Reading Berkshire Grid reference: SU 7300 7116 Site activity: Evaluation Date and duration of project: 21st-30th August 2007 Project manager: Steve Ford Site supervisor: Danielle Milbank Site code: NRC 07/93 Area of site: c. 1 hectare Summary of results: Several Roman ditches, and a dump of tile, were recorded and several further undated features may be related. A single large sherd of Bronze Age pottery came from a Roman feature. The site clearly has archaeological potential, of local significance. Location and reference of archive: The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited at Reading Museum in due course This report may be copied for bona fide research or planning purposes without the explicit permission of the copyright holder i Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd, 47-49 De Beauvoir Road, Reading RG1 5NR Tel. (0118) 926 0552; Fax (0118) 926 0553; email tvas@tvas.co.uk; website : www.tvas.co.uk Report edited/checked by: Steve Ford 17.09.07 Steve Preston 17.09.07 ii Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd, 47-49 De Beauvoir Road, Reading RG1 5NR Tel. (0118) 926 0552; Fax (0118) 926 0553; email tvas@tvas.co.uk; website : www.tvas.co.uk 6872 Northcourt Avenue, Reading, Berkshire An Archaeological Evaluation By Danielle Milbank Report 07/93 Introduction

thamesva1-34135_1

Summary Site name: Culham Court, Aston, Remenham, Berkshire Grid reference: SU 7892 8380 Site activity: Field Evaluation Date and duration of project: 26th - 29th September 2007 Project manager: Steve Ford Site supervisor: Sean Wallis Site code: CCA 07/117 Summary of results: The remains of a late postmedieval brick structure, probably a silt trap or drain, were recorded immediately in front of the entrance to the current house. Monuments identified: None Location and reference of archive: The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited with Reading Museum in due course. This report may be copied for bona fide research or planning purposes without the explicit permission of the copyright holder Report edited/checked by: Steve Ford 02.10.07 Steve Preston 02.10.07 i Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd, 47-49 De Beauvoir Road, Reading RG1 5NR Tel. (0118) 926 0552; Fax (0118) 926 0553; email tvas@tvas.co.uk; website : www.tvas.co.uk ii Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd, 47-49 De Beauvoir Road, Reading RG1 5NR Tel. (0118) 926 0552; Fax (0118) 926 0553; email tvas@tvas.co.uk; website : www.tvas.co.uk Culham Court, Aston, Remenham, Berkshire An Archaeological Evaluation by Sean Wallis Report

thamesva1-34267_1

Summary Site name: The Swallow Inn, 3 Augusta Close, Ipswich, Suffolk Grid reference: TM 2007 4133
Site activity: Watching Brief Date and duration of project: 25th-27th September 2007 Project manager: Steve Ford Site supervisor: Simon Cass Site code: IPS 586 Area of site: c. 480 sq m Summary of results: No finds or deposits of archaeological relevance were observed during this watching brief. Monuments identified: None. Location and reference of archive: The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited at Ipswich Museum in due course. This report may be copied for bona fide research or planning purposes without the explicit permission of the copyright holder Report edited/checked by: Steve Ford 03.10.07 i Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd, 47-49 De Beauvoir Road, Reading RG1 5NR Tel. (0118) 926 0552; Fax (0118) 926 0553; email tvas@tvas.co.uk; website : www.tvas.co.uk Steve Preston 02.10.07 ii Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd, 47-49 De Beauvoir Road, Reading RG1 5NR Tel. (0118) 926 0552; Fax (0118) 926 0553; email tvas@tvas.co.uk; website : www.tvas.co.uk The Swallow Inn, 3 Augusta Close, Ipswich, Suffolk An Archaeological Watching Brief by Simon Cass Report 07/125 Introduction

thamesva1-34268_1

Summary Site name: Northbury Farm, Castle End Road, Ruscombe, Berkshire Grid reference: SU 7973 7601 Site activity: Watching Brief Date and duration of project: 21st-29th September 2007 Project manager: Steve Ford Site supervisor: Danielle Milbank Site code: NFR 07/120 Summary of results: No finds or features of archaeological interest were noted during this watching brief. Monuments identified: None. Location and reference of archive: The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited at Reading Museum in due course. This report may be copied for bona fide research or planning purposes without the explicit permission of the copyright holder Report edited/checked by: Steve Ford 08.10.07 Steve Preston 09.10.07 i Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd, 47-49 De Beauvoir Road, Reading RG1 5NR Tel. (0118) 926 0552; Fax (0118) 926 0553; email tvas@tvas.co.uk; website : www.tvas.co.uk Northbury Farm, Castle End Road, Ruscombe, Berkshire An Archaeological Watching Brief by Danielle Milbank Report 07/120 Introduction

thamesva1-35045_1

Summary Site name: Hermitage Depot, Hampstead Norrey's Road, Hermitage, West Berkshire Grid reference: SU 5125 7380 Site activity: Watching Brief Date and duration of project: 17th October 2006 21st March 2007 Project manager: Steve Ford Site supervisor: Steve Hammond and Andrew Muddin Site code: HNH 06/12 Summary of results: The site has redeveloped the former depot, of which the main building stood until demolition for the current new housing. A quarry has existed on the site since at least the 1870s so the potential for older remains surviving was slim. During the existence of the railway through Hermitage, the site contained the Pinewood Brick and Tile Works. No archaeological deposits were uncovered and no industrial activity of note was recorded. Monuments identified: None. Location and reference of archive: The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited at West Berkshire Museum in due course. This report may be copied for bona fide research or planning purposes without the explicit permission of the copyright holder Report edited/checked by: Steve Ford 17.10.07 i Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd, 47-49 De Beauvoir Road, Reading RG1 5NR Tel. (0118) 926 0552; Fax (0118) 926 0553; email tvas@tvas.co.uk; website : www.tvas.co.uk Steve Preston 17.10.07 ii Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd, 47-49 De Beauvoir Road, Reading RG1 5NR Tel. (0118) 926 0552; Fax (0118) 926 0553; email tvas@tvas.co.uk; website : www.tvas.co.uk Hermitage Depot, Hampstead Norreys Road, Hermitage, West Berkshire An Archaeological Watching Brief by Andrew Muddin Report 06/12 Introduction

thamesva1-35048_1

Summary Site name: 110118 Kidmore Road, Caversham, Reading, Berkshire Grid reference: SU 7086 7588 Site activity: Field Evaluation Date and duration of project: 9th 16th October 2007 Project manager: Steve Ford Site supervisor: Danielle Milbank Site code: KRC 07/110 Area of site: c. 0.54 ha Summary of results: No archaeological deposits or features were observed during the evaluation, though a pottery sherd of probable Bronze Age/ Early Iron Age date was recovered from the modern overburden. Location and reference of archive: The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited with Reading Museum in due course. This report may be copied for bona fide research or planning purposes without the explicit permission of the copyright holder Report edited/checked by: Steve Ford 22.10.07 i Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd, 47A, A49 De Beauvoir Road, Reading RG1 5NR Tel. (0118) 926 0552; Fax (0118) 926 0553; email tvas@tvas.co.uk; website : www.tvas.co.uk Steve Preston 22.10.07 ii Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd, 47A, A49 De Beauvoir Road, Reading RG1 5NR Tel. (0118) 926 0552; Fax (0118) 926 0553; email tvas@tvas.co.uk; website : www.tvas.co.uk 110118 Kidmore Road, Caversham, Reading, Berkshire An Archaeological Evaluation by Danielle Milbank Report 07/110 Introduction

thamesva1-35841_1

Summary Site name: 125 Upper Woodcote Road, Reading Berkshire. Grid reference: SU 6991 7588 Site activity: Evaluation Date and duration of project: 9th September A, A29th October 2007 Project manager: Steve Ford Site supervisor: Danielle Milbank Site code: UWR 07/31 Area of site: c. 0.25ha Summary of results: No archaeological finds or features were encountered. Monuments identified: None Location and reference of archive: The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited at Reading Museum in due course This report may be copied for bona fide research or planning purposes without the explicit permission of the copyright holder Report edited/checked by: Steve Ford xx.xx.06 i Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd, 47A, A49 De Beauvoir Road, Reading RG1 5NR Tel. (0118) 926 0552; Fax (0118) 926 0553; email tvas@tvas.co.uk; website : www.tvas.co.uk Steve Preston 31.10.07 ii Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd, 47A, A49 De Beauvoir Road, Reading RG1 5NR Tel. (0118) 926 0552; Fax (0118) 926 0553; email tvas@tvas.co.uk; website : www.tvas.co.uk 121127 Upper Woodcote Road, Reading, Berkshire By Danielle Milbank Report 07/31 Introduction

thamesva1-36579_1

Summary Site name: 41A, A49 Grove Road, Emmer Green, Reading, Berkshire. Grid reference: SU 7180 7645 Site activity: Evaluation Date and duration of project: 7th A, A9th November 2007 Project manager: Steve Ford Site supervisor: Danielle Milbank Site code: GRR 07/151 Area of site: c. 0.3ha Summary of results: No deposits of archaeological interest were encountered. One, possibly two prehistoric struck flints, a scraper and a flake were recovered from unstratified contexts Location and reference of archive: The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited at Reading Museum in due course This report may be copied for bona fide research or planning purposes without the explicit permission of the copyright holder Report edited/checked by: Steve Ford 14.11.07 i Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd, 47A, A49 De Beauvoir Road, Reading RG1 5NR Tel. (0118) 926 0552; Fax (0118) 926 0553; email tvas@tvas.co.uk; website : www.tvas.co.uk Steve Preston 15.11.07 ii Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd, 47A, A49 De Beauvoir Road, Reading RG1 5NR Tel. (0118) 926 0552; Fax (0118) 926 0553; email tvas@tvas.co.uk; website : www.tvas.co.uk 41A, A49 Grove Road, Emmer Green, Reading, Berkshire An Archaeological Evaluation By Danielle Milbank Report 07/151 Introduction

thamesva1-36590_1

Summary Site name: Abingdon and Witney College, Witney Campus, Witney, Oxfordshire Grid reference: SP 3541 0976 Site activity: Evaluation Date and duration of project: 22nd-24th October 2007 Project manager: Steve Ford Site supervisor: Andy Taylor Site code: WCW 07/113 Area of site: c. 1.45 hectares Summary of results: No deposits or finds of an archaeological nature were observed Monuments identified: None Location and reference of archive: The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited with Oxfordshire Museum Service in due course. This report may be copied for bona fide research or planning purposes without the explicit permission of the copyright holder Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd, 47-49 De Beauvoir Road, Reading RG1 5NR Tel. (0118) 926 0552; Fax (0118) 926 0553; email tvas@tvas.co.uk; website : www.tvas.co.uk Report edited/checked by: Steve Ford 06.11.07 Steve Preston 06.11.07 ii Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd, 47-49 De Beauvoir Road, Reading RG1 5NR Tel. (0118) 926 0552; Fax (0118) 926 0553; email tvas@tvas.co.uk; website : www.tvas.co.uk Abingdon and Witney College, Witney Campus, Witney, Oxfordshire An Archaeological Evaluation by Andy Taylor Report 07/113 Introduction

thamesva1-36614_1

Summary Site name: Winklands, Hollybush Ride, Ascot Bracknell Forest, Berkshire. Grid reference: SU 9189 6538 Site activity: Watching Brief Date and duration of project: 6th-12th November 2007 Project manager: Steve Ford Site supervisor: James Lewis and James McNichollNorbury Site code:WAB07/136 Summary of results: No archaeological deposits were observed nor finds recovered. Location and reference of archive: The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited at Reading Museum in due course. This report may be copied for bona fide research or planning purposes without the explicit permission of the copyright holder Report edited/checked by: Steve Ford 16.11.07 Steve Preston 16.11.07 i Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd, 47-49 De Beauvoir Road, Reading RG1 5NR Tel. (0118) 926 0552; Fax (0118) 926 0553; email tvas@tvas.co.uk; website : www.tvas.co.uk Winklands, Hollybush Ride, Ascot, Berkshire An Archaeological Watching Brief by James Lewis Report 07/136 Introduction

thamesva1-36616_1

Summary Site name: 11 Braywick Road, Maidenhead, Berkshire Grid reference: SU 8892 8055 Site activity: Watching Brief Date and duration of project: 6th-8th November 2007 Project manager: Steve Ford Site supervisor: James McNichollNorbury and James Lewis Site code: 11BRM07/148 Summary of results: No archaeological deposits were observed nor finds were recovered Location and reference of archive: The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited at Reading Museum. This report may be copied for bona fide research or planning purposes without the explicit permission of the copyright holder Report edited/checked by: Steve Ford 16.11.07 Steve Preston 16.11.07 i Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd, 47-49 De Beauvoir Road, Reading RG1 5NR Tel. (0118) 926 0552; Fax (0118) 926 0553; email tvas@tvas.co.uk; website : www.tvas.co.uk 11 Braywick Road, Maidenhead

thamesva1-36623_1

Summary Site name: Aller Road, Dolton, Devon Grid reference: SS 5757 1213 Site activity: Evaluation Date and duration of project: 14th-15th November 2007 Project manager: Steve Ford Site supervisor: Andy Taylor Site code: ARD 07/130 Area of site: c. 0.25 hectares Summary of results: No deposits or finds of an archaeological nature were observed Location and reference of archive: The archive is

presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and w be deposited at the Museum of Barnstaple and North Devon in due course. This report may be copied for bona fide research or planning purposes without the explicit permission of the copyright holder Report edited/checked by: Steve Ford 26.11.07 Jo Pine 27.11.06 i Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd, 47Ã,Ã49 De Beauvoir Road, Reading RG1 5NR Tel. (0118) 926 0552; Fax (0118) 926 0553; email tvas@tvas.co.uk; website : www.tvas.co.uk ii Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd, 47Ã,Ã49 De Beauvoir Road, Reading RG1 5NR Tel. (0118) 926 0552; Fax (0118) 926 0553; email tvas@tvas.co.uk; website : www.tvas.co.uk Aller Road, Dolton, Devon An Archaeological Evaluation by Andy Taylor Report 07/130 Introduction

thamesva1-36625_1

Summary Site name: 61 M Street, Wantage, Oxfordshire Grid reference: SU3951 8800 Site activity: Watching Brief Date and duration of project: 22nd August to 29th September 2007 Project manager: Steve Ford Site supervisor: Sean Wallis Site code: MSW 07/81 Summary of results: No archaeological deposits were identified or artefacts recovered. Location and reference of archive: The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and w be deposited with Oxford Museum Service in due course. This report may be copied for bona fide research or planning purposes without the explicit permission of the copyright holder Report edited/checked by: Steve Ford 26.11.07 Jo Pine 27.11.07 i Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd, 47Ã,Ã49 De Beauvoir Road, Reading RG1 5NR Tel. (0118) 926 0552; Fax (0118) 926 0553; email tvas@tvas.co.uk; website : www.tvas.co.uk 61 M Street, Wantage, Oxfordshire An Archaeological Watching Brief By James Lewis Report 07/81 Introduction

thamesva1-36718_1

Summary Site name: Pumping Station, Whytelaydes Lane, Cookham Rise, Berkshire Grid reference: SU 8814 8441 Site activity: Evaluation Date and duration of project: 21st November 2007 Project manager: Steve Ford Site supervisor: Simon Cass Site code: WLC 07/156 Area of site: c. 0.19ha Summary of results: No finds or deposits of archaeological relevance were encountered during this evaluation Location and reference of archive: The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and w be deposited at Reading Museum in due course. This report may be copied for bona fide research or planning purposes without the explicit permission of the copyright holder Report edited/checked by: Steve Ford 27.11.07 Steve Preston 27.11.07 i Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd, 47Ã,Ã49 De Beauvoir Road, Reading RG1 5NR Tel. (0118) 926 0552; Fax (0118) 926 0553; email tvas@tvas.co.uk; website : www.tvas.co.uk ii Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd, 47Ã,Ã49 De Beauvoir Road, Reading RG1 5NR Tel. (0118) 926 0552; Fax (0118) 926 0553; email tvas@tvas.co.uk; website : www.tvas.co.uk Pumping Station, Whytelaydes Lane, Cookham Rise, Berkshire An Archaeological Evaluation by Simon Cass Report 07/156 Introduction

thamesva1-36719_1

Summary Site name: The Old Farmhouse, High Street, Hurley, Berkshire Grid reference: SU 8255 8393 Site activity: Watching Brief Date and duration of project: 2nd November 2007 Project manager: Steve Ford Site supervisor: James McNichollNorbury Site code: OFH 07/147 Summary of results: No archaeological deposits were identified nor artefacts recovered. Location and reference of archive: The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and w be deposited at Reading Museum in due course. This report may be copied for bona fide research or planning purposes without the explicit permission of the copyright holder Report edited/checked by: Steve Ford 27.11.07 Steve Preston 28.11.07 i Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd, 47Ã,Ã49 De Beauvoir Road, Reading RG1 5NR Tel. (0118) 926 0552; Fax (0118) 926 0553; email tvas@tvas.co.uk; website : www.tvas.co.uk The Old Farmhouse, High Street, Hurley An Archaeological Watching Brief by James

thamesva1-37733_1

Summary Site name: Allan Dene, Basingstoke Road, Three Mile Cross, Berkshire Grid reference: SU 7155 6798 Site activity: Watching Brief Date and duration of project: 29th March 2007 Project manager: Steve Ford Site supervisor: Andrew Mundin Site code: ABR 07/35 Summary of results: No archaeological deposits or artefacts were found. Location and reference of archive: The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited at Reading Museum in due course. This report may be copied for bona fide research or planning purposes without the explicit permission of the copyright holder Report edited/checked by: Steve Ford 06.12.07 Steve Preston 06.12.07 i Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd, 47A, A49 De Beauvoir Road, Reading RG1 5NR Tel. (0118) 926 0552; Fax (0118) 926 0553; email tvas@tvas.co.uk; website : www.tvas.co.uk Allan Dene, Basingstoke Road, Three Mile Cross, Berkshire An Archaeological Watching Brief by James Lewis Report 07/35 Introduction

thamesva1-37734_1

Summary Site name: Rogan's Garage, London Road, Colnbrook, Berkshire Grid reference: TQ 0194 7760 Site activity: Evaluation Date and duration of project: 26/27th November 2007 Project manager: Steve Ford Site supervisor: Sean Wallis Site code: LRC 07/164 Area of site: 0.26ha Summary of results: No archaeological deposits or artefacts were found. Parts of the site had been truncated and disturbed in modern times. Location and reference of archive: The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited at Reading Museum in due course. This report may be copied for bona fide research or planning purposes without the explicit permission of the copyright holder i Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd, 47A, A49 De Beauvoir Road, Reading RG1 5NR Tel. (0118) 926 0552; Fax (0118) 926 0553; email tvas@tvas.co.uk; website : www.tvas.co.uk Report edited/checked by: Steve Ford 04.12.07 Steve Preston 04.12.07 ii Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd, 47A, A49 De Beauvoir Road, Reading RG1 5NR Tel. (0118) 926 0552; Fax (0118) 926 0553; email tvas@tvas.co.uk; website : www.tvas.co.uk Rogan's Garage, London Road, Colnbrook, Slough, Berkshire An Archaeological Evaluation by Sean Wallis and James Lewis Report 07/164 Introduction

thamesva1-37758_1

Summary Site name: Kition, White Hill, Remenham Hill, near Henley, Berkshire Grid reference: SU 7840 8270 Site activity: Watching Brief Date and duration of project: 25th October 19th December 2007 Project manager: Steve Ford Site supervisor: James Lewis Site code: KRR 07/111 Area of site: c. 1250 sq m Summary of results: No archaeological deposits or artefacts were found Location and reference of archive: The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited at Reading Museum in due course. This report may be copied for bona fide research or planning purposes without the explicit permission of the copyright holder Report edited/checked by: Steve Ford 20.12.07 Steve Preston 20.12.07 i Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd, 47A, A49 De Beauvoir Road, Reading RG1 5NR Tel. (0118) 926 0552; Fax (0118) 926 0553; email tvas@tvas.co.uk; website : www.tvas.co.uk Kition, Remenham Hill, Berkshire An Archaeological Watching Brief by James Lewis Report 07/111 Introduction

thamesva1-38198_1

Summary Site name: Cedarcot, Lyefield Court, Emmer Green, Reading, Berkshire Grid reference: SU 7178 7657 Site activity: Watching Brief Date and duration of project: 24th August A, A 16th September

2007 Project manager: Steve Ford Site supervisor: Danielle Milbank Site code: LCR 06/132a Area of site: 0.39ha Summary of results: No archaeological deposits or features were identified Location and reference of archive: The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited at Reading Museum in due course. This report may be copied for bona fide research or planning purposes without the explicit permission of the copyright holder Report edited/checked by: Steve Ford 11.01.08 i Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd, 47A, A49 De Beauvoir Road, Reading RG1 5NR Tel. (0118) 926 0552; Fax (0118) 926 0553; email tvas@tvas.co.uk; website : www.tvas.co.uk ii Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd, 47A, A49 De Beauvoir Road, Reading RG1 5NR Tel. (0118) 926 0552; Fax (0118) 926 0553; email tvas@tvas.co.uk; website : www.tvas.co.uk Cedarcot, Lyefield Court, Emmer Green, Reading An Archaeological Watching Brief by Danielle Milbank Report 06/132b Introduction

thamesva1-38560_1

Summary Site name: 1 Richmond Wood, Sunningdale, Berkshire Grid reference: SU 9585 6646 Site activity: Watching Brief Date and duration of project: 29th October 2007 Project manager: Joanna Pine Site supervisor: Andrew Mundin Site code: RSW 07/141 Summary of results: No archaeological finds or deposits were identified during the groundworks Monuments identified: None Location and reference of archive: The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited at Reading Museum in due course. This report may be copied for bona fide research or planning purposes without the explicit permission of the copyright holder Report edited/checked by: Steve Ford 10.01.08 Steve Preston 08.01.08 i Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd, 47A, A49 De Beauvoir Road, Reading RG1 5NR Tel. (0118) 926 0552; Fax (0118) 926 0553; email tvas@tvas.co.uk; website : www.tvas.co.uk 1 Richmondwood, Sunningdale, Berkshire, 2007 An Archaeological Watching Brief by James Lewis and Andrew Mundin Report 07/141 Introduction

thamesva1-38571_1

Summary Site name: 11 Elm Road, Earley, Reading, Berkshire. Grid reference: SU 7344 7055 Site activity: Watching Brief Date and duration of project: 30th November to 2nd December 2007 Project manager: Steve Ford Site supervisor: Danielle Milbank Site code: ERR 07/163 Area of site: 100 sq m Summary of results: No archaeological deposits or artefacts were recovered. Monuments identified: None Location and reference of archive: The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited at Reading Museum in due course. This report may be copied for bona fide research or planning purposes without the explicit permission of the copyright holder Report edited/checked by: Steve Ford 10.01.08 Steve Preston 09.01.08 i Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd, 47A, A49 De Beauvoir Road, Reading RG1 5NR Tel. (0118) 926 0552; Fax (0118) 926 0553; email tvas@tvas.co.uk; website : www.tvas.co.uk ii Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd, 47A, A49 De Beauvoir Road, Reading RG1 5NR Tel. (0118) 926 0552; Fax (0118) 926 0553; email tvas@tvas.co.uk; website : www.tvas.co.uk 11 Elm Road, Earley, Reading, Berkshire An Archaeological Watching Brief By James Lewis and Danielle Milbank Report 07/163 Introduction

thamesva1-38622_1

Summary Site name: Rear of 11 Elm Road, Earley, Reading, Berkshire Grid reference: SU 7342 7058 Site activity: Watching Brief Date and duration of project: 19th A, A 20th December 2007 Project manager: Steve Ford Site supervisor: Danielle Milbank Site code: ERR 07/165 Area of site: 100 sq m Summary of results: No archaeological deposits or artefacts were found Monuments identified: none Location and reference of archive: The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited at Reading Museum in due course. This report may be copied for bona fide research or planning purposes without the explicit permission of the copyright holder Report

edited/checked by: Steve Ford 10.01.08 Steve Preston 10.01.08 i Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd, 47A, A49 De Beauvoir Road, Reading RG1 5NR Tel. (0118) 926 0552; Fax (0118) 926 0553; email tvas@tvas.co.uk; website : www.tvas.co.uk ii Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd, 47A, A49 De Beauvoir Road, Reading RG1 5NR Tel. (0118) 926 0552; Fax (0118) 926 0553; email tvas@tvas.co.uk; website : www.tvas.co.uk Land to the rear of 11 Elm Road, Earley, Reading, Berkshire An Archaeological Watching Brief by Danielle Milbank Report 07/165 Introduction

thamesva1-39130_1

Summary Site name: 112 Crescent Road, Reading, Berkshire Grid reference: SU 7348 7270 Site activity: Watching Brief Date and duration of project: September 2007 Project manager: Steve Ford Site supervisor: Jennifer Lowe Site code: CRR07/75 Area of site: 1728 sq m Summary of results: No archaeological finds or features were recorded during the course of the watching brief. The top of a brick built domed well was recorded Location and reference of archive: The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited at Reading Museum in due course. This report may be copied for bona fide research or planning purposes without the explicit permission of the copyright holder Report edited/checked by: Steve Ford 10.01.08 i Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd, 47A, A49 De Beauvoir Road, Reading RG1 5NR Tel. (0118) 926 0552; Fax (0118) 926 0553; email tvas@tvas.co.uk; website : www.tvas.co.uk ii Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd, 47A, A49 De Beauvoir Road, Reading RG1 5NR Tel. (0118) 926 0552; Fax (0118) 926 0553; email tvas@tvas.co.uk; website : www.tvas.co.uk 112 Crescent Road, Reading, Berkshire An Archaeological Watching Brief by Jennifer Lowe Report 07/75 Introduction

thamesva1-39266_1

Summary Site name: St Mary's Church, Shenley Church End, Milton Keynes, Buckinghamshire Town: Milton Keynes Parish: Shenley Church End Grid reference: SP 8316 3670 Site activity: Watching Brief Date and duration of project: 23rd October 2007 to 9th January 2008 Project manager: Steve Ford Site supervisor: Simon Cass Site code: SMK 07/137 Landuse: Churchyard Planning Application number: n/a Client: Parish council Event Number: 1159 Summary of results: Undated inhumation burials and disturbed/disarticulated human bone was observed. No finds nor deposits of archaeological interest were recorded. Monuments identified: Inhumations. Location and reference of archive: The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited at Buckinghamshire Museum Service in due course. This report may be copied for bona fide research or planning purposes without the explicit permission of the copyright holder i Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd, 47A, A49 De Beauvoir Road, Reading RG1 5NR Tel. (0118) 926 0552; Fax (0118) 926 0553; email tvas@tvas.co.uk; website : www.tvas.co.uk Report edited/checked by: Steve Ford 18.01.08 Steve Preston 18.01.08 ii Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd, 47A, A49 De Beauvoir Road, Reading RG1 5NR Tel. (0118) 926 0552; Fax (0118) 926 0553; email tvas@tvas.co.uk; website : www.tvas.co.uk St Mary's Church, Shenley Church End, Milton Keynes, Buckinghamshire An Archaeological Watching Brief by Simon Cass Report 07/137 Introduction

thamesva1-39269_1

Summary Site name: Chiltern View, Cook Lane, North Stoke, Oxfordshire Grid reference: SU 61184 86075 Site activity: Watching Brief Date and duration of project: 21st January 2008 Project manager: Steve Ford Site supervisor: James McNicoll/Norbury Site code: CLNS 08/06 Area of site: 20 sq m Summary of results: No archaeological features were found; only modern finds were observed. Monuments identified: None Location and reference of archive: The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited at Oxfordshire Museum Service in due course. This report may be copied for bona fide research or planning purposes without the explicit

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Introduction

thamesva1-39305_1

Summary Site name: Churchyards of St Mary's, Gun Street and St Laurence's, Forbury, Reading. Grid reference: St Mary's: SU 7140 7330; St Laurence's SU 7170 7370 Site activity: Archaeological recording action Date and duration of project: 11th December 2007 Project manager: Steve Ford Site supervisor: Danielle Milbank Site code: RTR 07/168 Summary of results: No archaeological deposits were found nor finds recovered. Disarticulated human remains was recorded Location and reference of archive: The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and w be deposited at Reading Museum in due course. This report may be copied for bona fide research or planning purposes without the explicit permission of the copyright holder Report edited/checked by: Steve Ford 11.01.08 Tree Planting, Churchyards of St Mary's and St Laurence's, Reading An Archaeological Recording Action by Danielle Milbank Report 07/168 Introduction

thamesva1-39306_1

Summary Site name: 14 Acacia Avenue, Wraysbury, Berkshire Grid reference: TQ 00175 75450 Site activity: Watching Brief Date and duration of project: 4th April 2007 Project manager: Steve Ford Site supervisor: Andrew Mundin Site code: AAW 07/45 Summary of results: No finds nor deposits of archaeological interest were observed. Monuments identified: None Location and reference of archive: The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and w be deposited at Reading Museum in due course. This report may be copied for bona fide research or planning purposes without the explicit permission of the copyright holder Report edited/checked by: Steve Ford 11.04.07 Steve Preston 11.04.07 14 Acacia Avenue, Wraysbury, Berkshire

thamesva1-40312_1

Summary Site name: 3 Thames Street, Eynsham, Oxfordshire Grid reference: SP 4327 0931 Site activity: Watching Brief Date and duration of project: 7th 29th January 2008 Project manager: Steve Ford Site supervisor: Andy Taylor Site code: TSE 08/01 Area of site: 375sq m. Summary of results: Several pits were encountered during the excavation of the foundations. Pottery recovered suggests a medieval date (11th century) for one of the pits; the other two were postmedieval in date. Monuments identified: Location and reference of archive: The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and w be deposited at Oxfordshire Museum Service in due course. This report may be copied for bona fide research or planning purposes without the explicit permission of the copyright holder 1 Report edited/checked by: Steve Ford 08.02.08 Jennifer Lowe 08.02.08 3 Thames Street, Eynsham, Oxfordshire An Archaeological Watching Brief by Simon Cass Report 08/01 Introduction

thamesva1-41057_1

Summary Site name: The Dower House, Pearson Road, Sonning, Berkshire Grid reference: SU 7577 7542 Site activity: Watching Brief Date and duration of project: 3rdÃ,Ã12th February 2008 Project manager: Steve Ford Site supervisor: Jennifer Lowe Site code: DHS08/04 Area of site: 54 sq m Summary

of results: No archaeological finds or features were encountered during the course of the watching brief. Location and reference of archive: The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited at Reading Museum in due course. This report may be copied for bona fide research or planning purposes without the explicit permission of the copyright holder Report edited/checked by: Steve Ford 07.03.08 Steve Preston 07.03.08 Dower House, Pearson Road, Sonning, Berkshire An Archaeological Watching Brief by Jennifer Lowe Report 08/04 Introduction

thamesva1-41059_1

Summary Site name: CEH Wallingford, Howbery Park, Benson Lane, Crowmarsh, Oxfordshire Grid reference: SU 6170 8975 Site activity: Evaluation Date and duration of project: 26/2/08-28/2/08 Project manager: Steve Ford Site supervisor: Simon Cass Site code: HPC 08/16 Area of site: c. 1.2 hectares Summary of results: An undated gully was recorded Monuments identified: Gully Location and reference of archive: The archive is presently held by Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd, 4749 De Beauvoir Road, Reading, RG1 5NR. This report may be copied for bona fide research or planning purposes without the explicit permission of the copyright holder Report edited/checked by: Steve Ford 06.03.08 i ii CEH Wallingford, Howbery Park, Benson Lane, Crowmarsh, Oxfordshire An Archaeological Evaluation by Simon Cass Report 08/16 Introduction

thamesva1-41479_1

Summary Site name: Thames Valley University, Kings Road, Reading, Berkshire Grid reference: SU 7276 7330 Site activity: Evaluation Date and duration of project: 18th-21st February 2008 Project manager: Steve Ford Site supervisor: Danielle Milbank Site code: TVU08/15 Area of site: c.0.2ha within 0.5ha site Summary of results: A small gully terminal was revealed containing probable post-medieval brick and tile fragments. It was buried by a subsoil deposit which contained two pottery sherds, one of medieval and one of early post-medieval date. The site is considered to have low archaeological potential. Location and reference of archive: The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited at Reading Museum in due course. This report may be copied for bona fide research or planning purposes without the explicit permission of the copyright holder Report edited/checked by: Steve Preston 11.03.08 Thames Valley University, Kings Road, Reading, Berkshire An Archaeological Evaluation by Danielle Milbank and Steve Ford Report 08/15 Introduction

thamesva1-41648_1

Summary Site name: New Reservoir, The Berkshire Golf Club, Ascot, Berkshire Grid reference: SU 9000 6560 Site activity: Watching Brief Date and duration of project: 21st January - 6th February 2008 Project manager: Steve Ford Site supervisor: Andy Taylor Site code: BCB 08/07 Area of site: 0.926ha Summary of results: A single ditch dated to late post-medieval times by the presence of tile was recorded. No deposits or finds of archaeological interest were observed. Location and reference of archive: The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited at Reading Museum in due course. This report may be copied for bona fide research or planning purposes without the explicit permission of the copyright holder Report edited/checked by: Steve Ford 18.03.08 Steve Preston 18.03.08 New Reservoir, The Berkshire Golf Club, Ascot, Berkshire An Archaeological Watching Brief by Andy Taylor Report 08/07 Introduction

thamesva1-44198_1

Summary Site name: Thistle Cottage, Ham Lane, Aston, Oxfordshire Grid reference: SP 3402 0292 Site activity: Evaluation Date and duration of project: 24th April 2008 Project manager: Steve Ford Site

supervisor: Danielle Milbank Site code: TCA 08/36 Area of site: c. 4000 sq m Summary of results: No archaeological deposits or finds were encountered. Location and reference of archive: The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited at Oxfordshire Museum Service in due course. This report may be copied for bona fide research or planning purposes without the explicit permission of the copyright holder Report edited/checked by: Steve Ford 29.04.08 Steve Preston 29.04.08 i Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd, 47A, A49 De Beauvoir Road, Reading RG1 5NR Tel. (0118) 926 0552; Fax (0118) 926 0553; email tvas@tvas.co.uk; website : www.tvas.co.uk ii Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd, 47A, A49 De Beauvoir Road, Reading RG1 5NR Tel. (0118) 926 0552; Fax (0118) 926 0553; email tvas@tvas.co.uk; website : www.tvas.co.uk Thistle Cottage, Ham Lane, Aston, Oxfordshire An Archaeological Evaluation by Danielle Milbank Report 08/36 Introduction

thamesva1-44264_1

Summary Site name: New water observation borehole and easement, Church Lane, Etchingham, East Sussex

thamesva1-44264_1

Summary of results: An area of land, roughly 170m long and 5m wide, was stripped of topsoil as a temporary easement for the construction of a new water observation borehole. No finds or features of archaeological interest were observed. Location and reference of archive: The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited at Lewes Museum in due course. This report may be copied for bona fide research or planning purposes without the explicit permission of the copyright holder Report edited/checked by: Steve Ford 06.05.08 i Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd, 47A, A49 De Beauvoir Road, Reading RG1 5NR Tel. (0118) 926 0552; Fax (0118) 926 0553; email tvas@tvas.co.uk; website : www.tvas.co.uk Steve Preston 06.05.08 ii Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd, 47A, A49 De Beauvoir Road, Reading RG1 5NR Tel. (0118) 926 0552; Fax (0118) 926 0553; email tvas@tvas.co.uk; website : www.tvas.co.uk New Borehole, Church Lane, Etchingham, East Sussex An Archaeological Watching Brief by David Platt Report 08/22 Introduction

thamesva1-44975_1

Summary Site name: Land adjacent to 57 Parkside Road, Reading, Berkshire Grid reference: SU 6945 7298 Site activity: Field Evaluation Date and duration of project: 2nd May 2008 Project manager: Steve Ford Site supervisor: Sean Wallis Site code: PRR08/51 Area of site: 233 sq m to be developed. Summary of results: No archaeological finds or deposits were recorded during the evaluation. Monuments identified: None Location and reference of archive: The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited with Reading Museum in due course. This report may be copied for bona fide research or planning purposes without the explicit permission of the copyright holder i Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd, 47A, A49 De Beauvoir Road, Reading RG1 5NR Tel. (0118) 926 0552; Fax (0118) 926 0553; email tvas@tvas.co.uk; website : www.tvas.co.uk Report edited/checked by: Steve Ford 09.05.08 Steve Preston 08.05.08 ii Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd, 47A, A49 De Beauvoir Road, Reading RG1 5NR Tel. (0118) 926 0552; Fax (0118) 926 0553; email tvas@tvas.co.uk; website : www.tvas.co.uk Land adjacent to 57 Parkside Road, Reading, Berkshire An Archaeological Evaluation by Sean Wallis Report 08/51 Introduction

thamesva1-44978_1

Summary Site name: 313 The Meadway, Tilehurst, Reading, Berkshire Grid reference: SU 6727 7305

Site activity: Watching Brief Date and duration of project: 10th April - 2nd May 2008 Project manager: Steve Ford Site supervisor: David Platt Site code: MRT 08/43 Area of site: 0.1 ha (footings 235 sq m) Summary of results: Most of the site showed little ground disturbance, apart from surface disturbance and leveling associated with the previous building. No archaeological deposits or finds were recovered from this watching brief. Location and reference of archive: The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited at Reading Museum in due course. This report may be copied for bona fide research or planning purposes without the explicit permission of the copyright holder Report edited/checked by: Steve Ford 14.05.08 Steve Preston 13.05.08 i Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd, 47-49 De Beauvoir Road, Reading RG1 5NR Tel. (0118) 926 0552; Fax (0118) 926 0553; email tvas@tvas.co.uk; website : www.tvas.co.uk ii Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd, 47-49 De Beauvoir Road, Reading RG1 5NR Tel. (0118) 926 0552; Fax (0118) 926 0553; email tvas@tvas.co.uk; website : www.tvas.co.uk 313 The Meadway, Tilehurst, Reading, Berkshire An Archaeological Watching Brief by Andrew Muddin Report 08/43 Introduction

thamesva1-44983_1

Summary Site name: Millets Farm, Frilford, Oxfordshire Grid reference: SU 4349 9654 Site activity: Evaluation Date and duration of project: 7th - 27th March 2008 Project manager: Steve Ford Site supervisor: Simon Cass Site code: MFG 07/116 Area of site: c. 28ha Summary of results: The archaeological potential has been confirmed by this evaluation with a range of sites and finds of various periods recorded. The principal components of the archaeological deposits revealed comprise a late Roman enclosure complex (already known from aerial photography), a late Roman structure and occupation debris, and an extension to the area of a previously excavated inhumation cemetery that contains both Roman and Saxon burials. Saxon occupation deposits are also recorded, several of which are coincident with the late Roman cropmark complex. The Mesolithic, Neolithic/Bronze Age, Iron Age and medieval periods are also represented by a small number of artefacts or cut features. Location and reference of archive: The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited at Oxfordshire Museum Service in due course. This report may be copied for bona fide research or planning purposes without the explicit permission of the copyright holder i Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd, 47-49 De Beauvoir Road, Reading RG1 5NR Tel. (0118) 926 0552; Fax (0118) 926 0553; email tvas@tvas.co.uk; website : www.tvas.co.uk Report edited/checked by: Jennifer Lowe 14.05.08 Steve Preston 14.05.08 ii Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd, 47-49 De Beauvoir Road, Reading RG1 5NR Tel. (0118) 926 0552; Fax (0118) 926 0553; email tvas@tvas.co.uk; website : www.tvas.co.uk Millets Farm, Frilford, Oxfordshire 2008 An Archaeological Evaluation by Simon Cass and Steve Ford Report 07/116b Introduction

thamesva1-45591_1

Summary Site name: 18-20 St Mary's Street, Wallingford, Oxfordshire Grid reference: SU 60730 89270 Site activity: Watching Brief Date and duration of project: 24th January - 29th February 2008 Project manager: Steve Ford Site supervisor: Simon Cass Site code: SMSW 08/08 Area of site: c. 60 sq m. Summary of results: Only late postmedieval deposits were encountered, and natural geology was not reached, suggesting the possibility that earlier (medieval or Saxon), deposits could survive at a lower, undisturbed depth. Location and reference of archive: The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited at Oxfordshire Museum Service in due course. This report may be copied for bona fide research or planning purposes without the explicit permission of the copyright holder Report edited/checked by: Steve Preston 20.05.08 Steve Ford 21.05.08 i ii 18-20 St Mary's Street, Wallingford, Oxfordshire An Archaeological Watching Brief by Simon Cass and Jennifer Lowe Report 08/08 Introduction

thamesva1-45596_1

Summary Site name: New garage, 1 Dukes Wood, Crowthorne, Berkshire Grid reference: SU 8386 6430 Site activity: Watching Brief Date and duration of project: 22nd April 2008 Project manager: Steve Ford Site supervisor: Steve Ford Site code: DWC 08/41 Area of site: c. 26 sq m for the garage Summary of results: Footings for a new garage were the only groundworks observed for the watching brief. They uncovered no archaeological finds or deposits. Location and reference of archive: The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited at Reading Museum in due course. This report may be copied for bona fide research or planning purposes without the explicit permission of the copyright holder Report edited/checked by: Jennifer Lowe 19.05.08 Steve Preston 19.05.08 i Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd, 47A, A49 De Beauvoir Road, Reading RG1 5NR Tel. (0118) 926 0552; Fax (0118) 926 0553; email tvas@tvas.co.uk; website : www.tvas.co.uk New garage, 1 Dukes Wood, Crowthorne, Berkshire An Archaeological Watching Brief by Andrew Mundin and Steve Ford Report 08/41 Introduction

thamesva1-45871_1

Summary Site name: 44A Horton Road, Datchet, Berkshire Grid reference: SU 9886 7700 Site activity: Field Evaluation Date and duration of project: 30th May 2008 Project manager: Steve Ford Site supervisor: Steve Ford Site code: HRD08/61 Area of site: c.1250 sq m Summary of results: A single ditch of 12th century medieval date was recorded which had been recut in postmedieval times. Location and reference of archive: The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited with Reading Museum in due course. This report may be copied for bona fide research or planning purposes without the explicit permission of the copyright holder Report edited/checked by: Jen Lowe 06.06.08 Steve Preston 06.06.08 i Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd, 47A, A49 De Beauvoir Road, Reading RG1 5NR Tel. (0118) 926 0552; Fax (0118) 926 0553; email tvas@tvas.co.uk; website : www.tvas.co.uk 44A Horton Road, Datchet, Berkshire An Archaeological Evaluation by Steve Ford Report 08/61 Introduction

thamesva1-46082_1

Summary Site name: 1418 Brook Path, Cippenham, Slough, Berkshire Grid reference: SU 9453 8089 Site activity: Field Evaluation Date and duration of project: 2nd/3rd June 2008 Project manager: Steve Ford Site supervisor: Sean Wallis Site code: BPC 08/56 Area of site: c.0.25 ha Summary of results: Although modern cut features were noted in all three evaluation trenches, no deposits or finds of archaeological interest were recorded. Monuments identified: None Location and reference of archive: The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited with Reading Museum in due course. This report may be copied for bona fide research or planning purposes without the explicit permission of the copyright holder i Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd, 47A, A49 De Beauvoir Road, Reading RG1 5NR Tel. (0118) 926 0552; Fax (0118) 926 0553; email tvas@tvas.co.uk; website : www.tvas.co.uk Report edited/checked by: Steve Ford 06.06.08 Jennifer Lowe 06.06.08 ii Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd, 47A, A49 De Beauvoir Road, Reading RG1 5NR Tel. (0118) 926 0552; Fax (0118) 926 0553; email tvas@tvas.co.uk; website : www.tvas.co.uk 1418 Brook Path, Cippenham, Slough, Berkshire An Archaeological Evaluation by Sean Wallis Report 08/56 Introduction

thamesva1-46109_1

Summary Site name: Temple Ferry Place, M Lane, Temple, Berkshire Grid reference: SU 8350 8418 Site activity: Watching Brief Date and duration of project: 5th, A9th June 2008 Project manager: Steve Ford

Site supervisor: Simon Cass, Andrew Munding Site code: TPH 08/63 Summary of results: Small pad footing trenches were observed, along with a large open excavation for the basement. No archaeological features or deposits were observed on the watching brief, and only modern truncation seems to have occurred on the site. Monuments identified: None Location and reference of archive: The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited at Reading Museum in due course. This report may be copied for bona fide research or planning purposes without the explicit permission of the copyright holder Report edited/checked by: Steve Ford 20.06.08 Steve Preston 20.06.08 i Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd, 47A, A49 De Beauvoir Road, Reading RG1 5NR Tel. (0118) 926 0552; Fax (0118) 926 0553; email tvas@tvas.co.uk; website : www.tvas.co.uk ii Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd, 47A, A49 De Beauvoir Road, Reading RG1 5NR Tel. (0118) 926 0552; Fax (0118) 926 0553; email tvas@tvas.co.uk; website : www.tvas.co.uk Temple Ferry Place, M Lane, Temple, Berkshire An Archaeological Watching Brief by Andrew Munding Report 08/63 Introduction

thamesva1-46112_1

Summary Site name: The Old Boot House, Thorpe Street, Aston Upthorpe, Oxfordshire Grid reference: SU5531 8624 Site activity: Watching Brief Date and duration of project: 2nd June 2008 Project manager: Jennifer Lowe Site supervisor: Andrew Munding Site code: AUD 08/67 Area of site: c. 150 sq m Summary of results: One Medieval pit was uncovered close to the existing house. Though the footings varied in depth, natural geology was uncovered in all the bases, and an area of soil, thought to be a depression from a tree hole was noted in the southern corner. Monuments identified: Medieval Pit Location and reference of archive: The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited with the Oxfordshire Museum Service in due course. This report may be copied for bona fide research or planning purposes without the explicit permission of the copyright holder Report edited/checked by: Steve Ford 20.06.08 Steve Preston 18.06.08 1 The Old Boot House, Thorpe Street, Aston Upthorpe, Oxfordshire An Archaeological Watching Brief by Andrew Munding Report 08/67 Introduction

thamesva1-47038_1

Summary Site name: 39 New Road, Ruscombe, Wokingham, Berkshire Grid reference: SU 7955 7660 Site activity: Evaluation Date and duration of project: 24th June 2008 Project manager: Steve Ford Site supervisor: Danielle Milbank Site code: NRR 08/76 Area of site: c. 2000 sq m Summary of results: No archaeological deposits were identified. Monuments identified: None Location and reference of archive: The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited at Reading Museum in due course. This report may be copied for bona fide research or planning purposes without the explicit permission of the copyright holder Report edited/checked by: Steve Ford 07.07.08 i Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd, 47A, A49 De Beauvoir Road, Reading RG1 5NR Tel. (0118) 926 0552; Fax (0118) 926 0553; email tvas@tvas.co.uk; website : www.tvas.co.uk Steve Preston 02.07.08 ii Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd, 47A, A49 De Beauvoir Road, Reading RG1 5NR Tel. (0118) 926 0552; Fax (0118) 926 0553; email tvas@tvas.co.uk; website : www.tvas.co.uk 39 New Road, Ruscombe, Berkshire An Archaeological Evaluation by Danielle Milbank Report 08/76 Introduction

universi1-10113

Summary 1 Introduction

universi1-10113

Summary An archaeological watching brief was undertaken by the University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS) on behalf of J R R A Johnson prior to the proposed works of new services to two cottages situated within the area of a moated site at New Hall Park Farm, Enderby Road, Thurlaston, Leicestershire. The location of the development is situated within a Scheduled Ancient Monument (SMR SP58NE.N), comprising of a series of earthwork banks and ditches, therefore the groundworks had potential to disturb any surviving buried archaeological deposits. Planning permission and Scheduled Monument Consent had been granted on the condition that a scheme of archaeological investigation was implemented, comprising of archaeological attendance for inspection and recording during the groundworks. The groundworks uncovered walls and other features containing finds ranging from the 12th century through to the 15th century. The site archive w be held by Leicestershire County Council, Heritage Services Section, accession number X.A20.2005. Introduction

universi1-10674

Summary` 1 Introduction

universi1-10674

Summary` An archaeological watching brief was undertaken by the University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS) at the site of Manor Farm, Main Street, Willoughby Waterleys, Leicestershire (SP 577 924). The site lay within the medieval settlement core of Willoughby Waterleys. The site, which was previously a farm, included barns, one of which st remained on the site. Earthworks relating to a hollow way were also visible just north of the site. The watching brief revealed the hollow way in section, surfaces of a possible early medieval date that may have been associated with a farmyard, a ditch dated to the late medieval period and evidence for a farmyard wall. The archive w be deposited with Leicestershire County Council, Heritage Services with accession number X.A37.2003. Introduction

universi1-10853

Summary University of Leicester Archaeological Services carried out an archaeological evaluation by trial trenching, of land off Barkby Lane, Syston, Leicestershire (SK 621 105) in June 2005. The work was undertaken as an initial phase of archaeological field evaluation in accordance with Dept of the Environment Planning Policy Guidance note 16, in advance of a proposed residential development. The evaluation revealed evidence for three archaeological features, two undated, and one of a post- medieval/modern date. Records w be deposited with the Historic and Natural Environment Team, Leicestershire County Council under the Accession no. XA138.2005. 1. Introduction

universi1-10855

Summary University of Leicester Archaeological Services carried out an archaeological evaluation by trial trenching, of land off Barkby Lane, Syston, Leicestershire (SK 624 118) in June 2005. The work was undertaken as an initial phase of archaeological field evaluation in accordance with D.O.E. Planning Policy Guidance note 16, in advance of a proposed development. The evaluation revealed no evidence for archaeological features or finds, having been heavily truncated by the demolished factory. Records w be deposited with the Historic and Natural Environment Team, Leicestershire County Council under the Accession no. XA139.2005. 1. Introduction

universi1-11399

Summary 1 1 Introduction

universi1-11399

Summary An archaeological evaluation of land at 38 Braunstone Gate, Leicester was carried out by University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS), between 24th October and 2nd November 2005, on behalf of LMP Consultants Ltd. Two trenches, totalling 64m² in area were excavated by machine under constant archaeological supervision. This was followed by hand cleaning of the trenches and selective sample excavation of the deposits. The evaluation demonstrated the presence of stratified, archaeological deposits, significant in understanding extra-mural settlement activities of Roman and medieval Leicester. In Trench One deposits were revealed at a height of 54.56m OD in the northern end of the trench and 54.19 m OD at the southern end of the trench (c. 1.20m below present ground level). In Trench Two, archaeology was encountered at 54.6m OD in the southern end of the trench and 54.49 m OD in the northern end of the trench. This is only c. 0.61m and 1.04m respectively, below present ground level. Damage to archaeological deposits, such as later post- medieval and modern pitting activities and construction, in particular cellaring, seems to be confined to a small stretch of the frontage with Braunstone Gate and is not continuous. This has resulted in archaeological deposits to the rear of the development area apparently remaining in a good state of preservation and quite close to the present ground level. The archive w be deposited with Leicester City Museums, Accession Number A10 2005. 1. Introduction

universi1-11742

Summary 1 1. Introduction

universi1-11742

Summary University of Leicester Archaeological Services were commissioned to undertake an archaeological evaluation and watching brief within the grounds of Warren Farm, Walton-on-Trent, Derbyshire. The area is of potential archaeological significance and previous excavations within the development area have recorded features dating to the medieval period. Eight trial trenches totalling 240m in length and 2.2m wide were machine excavated. These were randomly located in order to gain a representative sample of the archaeological potential along the application area. Also fourteen geotechnical test pits were monitored as a part of the watching brief for the site. Trenches 2,3,4 and 5 were located on the higher ground of the site and revealed archaeological features dating between the Mid-Late Iron Age and Early Roman periods. Trench 5 produced the densest clustering of features. Here a prehistoric gully was bisected by a linear alignment of pits or postholes of uncertain date. Two small postholes that date to the Early Roman period were also recorded in this trench. The features located in the other trenches included small gullies and a larger ditch feature. Together these features suggest that the higher ground on the site may be the focus of activities associated with a small farmstead settlement. The watching brief recorded additional Early Roman activity near to Trench 3 and some twelfth to fourteenth century pottery was recorded in the topsoil next to Main Street. The archive w be held by Derby Museum and Art Gallery under accession number 2005-621. 1. INTRODUCTION

universi1-11882

Summary`1 Introduction

universi1-11882

Summary` An archaeological watching brief was undertaken by the University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS) on land at The Black Horse, 17, Market Place, Market Bosworth, Leicestershire (SK 406 030). The site lies within the medieval and post-medieval settlement core of Market Bosworth. The site was once part of the cattle market. Archaeological work had been carried out on the neighbouring site to the east, known as the Cattle Market site. This evaluation and subsequent excavation recorded archaeological features from several periods, including Iron Age and Roman activity and medieval boundary ditches. The watching brief revealed no archaeological features or finds relating to archaeological features. The archive will be deposited with Leicestershire County Council, Heritage Services with accession number X.A209.2005. Introduction

universi1-12050

Summary.....1 Introduction

universi1-12050

Summary An archaeological watching brief was undertaken by University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS) at Ferndale Drive, Ratby, Leicestershire during ground-works associated with the building of new houses. The site lies within an area of archaeological importance adjacent to previous finds of Roman date and close to the line of an important Roman road. The watching brief revealed many finds from Roman and medieval periods, including coins, pottery and brooches. No features were discovered that could be dated. The archive w be deposited with Leicestershire County Council Heritage Services with accession number X.A35.2001. Introduction

universi1-12280

1 Summary 1 2 Introduction

universi1-12280

1 Summary An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during March 2005 by University of Leicester Archaeological Services for F.J. Garner Sons during groundworks for the construction of a new grain store and access road at Oak Lodge Farm, Welford Road, Husbands Bosworth, Leicestershire. The Leicestershire County Council Planning Archaeologist recommended that there should be archaeological attendance and recording during the groundworks to ensure that any affected deposits were adequately recorded. The site is in the vicinity of a scheduled Neolithic causewayed enclosure (SAM 17096) and prehistoric artefacts have been found during fieldwalking in the proposed development area. A possible prehistoric pit was found during the stripping of the access road, which contained burnt sandstone, charcoal and a single grain of barley. It appears that these are the remains of a hearth buried in the pit. In addition, various unstratified flints were recovered during the watching brief, including a patinated scraper. The site archive w be deposited with the Leicestershire County Council, Historic and Natural Environment Team under the Accession Number X.A161.2005. 2 Introduction

universi1-13304

Summary An archaeological evaluation was undertaken at land to the south of Leicester Lane and west of

St. John's Road, Enderby, Leicestershire (SP 5111 9958) by the University of Leicester Archaeological Services between the 23rd January and 6th February 2006 for Leicestershire County Council. This work followed an HER search and geophysical survey that both highlighted the potential for archaeological features to be present within the application area. The evaluation forms part of an archaeological impact assessment for the proposed Aylestone Park and Ride Scheme. Eighteen trenches totalling 682m in length and 1.8m wide were machine excavated (equalling an area of 1228m²) in order to target specific anomalies highlighted by the geophysical survey as well as to evaluate 'archaeologically blank' areas. Positive results were obtained from three trenches excavated. Trench 1 located the remains of ditch systems suggested by the geophysical survey and Trench 3 located postholes and gullies that may represent the remains of an undated roundhouse structure. These features could potentially indicate Iron Age settlement associated with settlement activity found to the north of the site. Trench 18 was located across the projected line of the Fosse Way Roman road. Remains of the agger (the built up embankment) and a possible roadside ditch were revealed within the southeast end of the trench although the upper layers have been truncated by ploughing. Beyond this, a gravel spread was also observed that could either represent a precursor to the road or hardcore that was laid down during the construction phase of the road. A copper alloy brooch that may date as early as the first Century BC was found in close proximity to this surface. The site archive will be held by Leicestershire County Council (Accession No.X.A.6.2006).
©ULAS 2006 2006-023.doc1 An Archaeological Evaluation at Site 35, Leicester Lane, Enderby, Leicestershire 1. Introduction

universi1-13308

Summary An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by University of Leicester Archaeological Services on land at the former James Went Building, off Oxford Street, Leicester (SK 5846 0404) on behalf of De Montfort University. The work was carried out in response to development proposals for a new 'Centre of Excellence in Performance Practice' building as a part of the larger redevelopment of the De Montfort University Leicester Campus in February 2006 and consisted of two trial trenches. Archaeological features relating to Roman, medieval and post-medieval occupation on the site were revealed in the two trenches. The densest activity was recorded in Trench 2, closest to the Oxford Street frontage where evidence of Roman property boundary activity was revealed beneath medieval garden soil. Later medieval and post-medieval pitting was also observed. The site area had been badly damaged by modern disturbances, including the footings of the former James Went building that stood on the site. The finds and records from the site will be deposited with Leicester City Museums under the Accession Number A11.2006. 1. Introduction

universi1-13828

Summary.....1 Introduction

universi1-13828

Summary An archaeological evaluation and watching brief was carried out at land between Highcross Street and Vaughan Way, Abbey Ward, Leicester (SK 5831 0459) by the University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS) between 22/01/03 and 27/02/03 for Hallams Contacts Ltd. in advance of a proposed hotel and casino development. The area was stripped in phases and revealed early Roman deposits comprising dump layers relating to the 1st-2nd century Roman townhouse, which had been discovered on the site in 1958. These layers provided levelling for the 3rd century Macellum, or Market Hall complex. The Macellum remains consisted of walls and floor deposits, confirming the layout recorded by J. S. Wachter during earlier excavations and revealing an extension of the building to the north, with a series of wall and robber deposits indicating further rooms existing at right angles to Wachter's main building. The northern extension appeared to comprise a central aisle, flanked by rooms

on either side. The central aisle contained a stone structure at the southern end, which may have been the base for a statue. Evidence for remains post-dating the Macellum were also encountered and include a collapsed roof and fire destruction deposits, found to contain 2nd and 3rd century pottery sherds. Medieval backyard activity was observed in the area, comprising backyard soils, possible structural remains, pitting and boundary walls, running at right angles to Highcross Street. There is evidence to suggest that Roman walls may have been standing together with medieval buildings during the 12th-13th centuries. Remains of the medieval Blue Boar Lane were located, running south-east to north-west across site, in addition to walls relating to the Admiral Rodney and Blue Boar public houses. A notable find from the excavations was an intaglio, depicting Britannia carrying a shield, which was found in Roman dump deposit (574). Finds and archive w be deposited with Leicester City Museums Service, Accession No. A10. 2003 Introduction

universi1-13828

Summary of Major Pottery Fabrics within the Assemblage Table 2 below details a summary of the major pottery fabrics within the assemblage as a whole. In the discussion the percentages used are based on sherd count rather than weight, in order to avoid over-representation of heavy fabrics such as mortaria. Fabric

universi1-13855

Summary Excavations at North Hamilton, Humberstone, Leicester (SK 634 074) in advance of housing development have located an early Iron Age settlement with associated animal management features including a crowding alley and stockyard. This has provided important information on the way in which animal stock control was undertaken in the 1st millennium BC and raises the possibility of large scale stock management perhaps involving co-operation between different communities on a seasonal basis. Structural evidence including at least one circular building was also located. The finds and records w be deposited with Leicester City Museum Service under Accession No. A.6.2000 and A14.2002. Introduction

universi1-13920

Summary 1 Introduction

universi1-13920

Summary An archaeological evaluation was carried out by ULAS, on behalf of Scott Wilson, prior to possible development at Bursom Business Park, Beaumont Leys Road, Leicester. The work comprised 5 trial trenches targeting anomalies and possible features identified during a geophysical survey. This report presents the results of this evaluation and the results of eight more trenches not reported on from an earlier evaluation carried out in 2001. The 5 trial trenches revealed three small linear features of an unknown date, possibly plough marks. The previous trenches revealed some small linear features, one of which can be dated to the Iron Age. Introduction

universi1-13922

Summary An archaeological watching brief was undertaken by the University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS) on land adjacent to 84, Leicester Road, Sharnford, Leicestershire. The site lies inside the historic core of the village of Sharnford and a short distance from the medieval church,

and find spots of undated burial and a Bronze Age arrowhead. The site, therefore, has a low to moderate archaeological potential. The watching brief revealed no archaeological features or finds associated with archaeological features. The archive w be deposited with Leicestershire County Council Heritage Services with accession number X.A237.2004. Introduction

universi1-13938

Summary 1 Introduction

universi1-13938

Summary An archaeological watching brief was undertaken by the University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS) at the site of the Thomas Cook Public House, 48, Narborough Road South, Braunstone, Leicester. The site lies within an area of archaeological potential close to the line of the Fosse Way Roman Road. The watching brief revealed no archaeological features or finds associated with archaeological features. The archive w be deposited with Leicestershire County Heritage Services with accession number X.A221.2004. Introduction

universi1-13939

Summary An archaeological watching brief was undertaken by University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS) during the excavation of foundation trenches at the rear of the Crown Public House, High Street East, Uppingham, Rutland. The site lies within the historic core of Uppingham with the potential for the survival of archaeological deposits of a medieval date. The watching brief revealed a wall and a number of pit features and medieval pottery. The archive w be deposited with Leicestershire County Council Heritage Services or with Rutland County Museum with accession number RT05.2005 Introduction

universi1-13951

Summary An archaeological evaluation was undertaken at Bede Street, Leicester (SK 579 039) by ULAS between 1117/06/03. The work was commissioned by Hallam Contracts and Hazel Homes. Excavation revealed that the pre19th century topography comprised a gradual fall across the site towards the river edge. Potential buried ground surfaces were seen to lie above the natural alluvium across the site that may indicate occupation within the vicinity. Close to the Western Road frontage, within the area of the projected line of the Fosse Way, two evaluation trenches revealed the surviving remains of a section of Roman road. The road survived fairly close to the existing ground surface, and was visible as a series of compact metalled surfaces. Western and eastern road side ditches were present. The original camber of the road may also have been visible. The site archive w be deposited with Leicester City Council under the Accession Number A12 2003. 1. Introduction

universi1-13953

Summary 1 Introduction

universi1-13953

Summary University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS) undertook a watching brief during

floor level reduction and drainage and a field evaluation during groundworks associated with the proposed development of a stage and orchestra pit at the stable block, Nev Holt Hall, Nev Holt, Leicestershire (SP 816 937). The site lies within the stable block associated with the Hall, which is a complex structure covering many periods, with its origins in the 13th century. The field evaluation revealed many archaeological features including a pit containing medieval pottery and a series of walls, which may be the remains of the hospital that occupied the site in the 17th century. The watching brief also revealed some significant archaeological features. The archive will be deposited with Leicestershire County Council Heritage Services with accession number X.A42.2005. Introduction

universi1-13955

Summary 1 1. Introduction

universi1-13955

Summary An archaeological evaluation was undertaken at Aston Hall Hospital, Aston-on-Trent, South Derbyshire, (NGR 4124 2872) by ULAS in April 2006. The work was commissioned by Redline. Sixteen trial trenches were excavated in order to assess the potential for the survival of archaeological remains. In essence the evaluation has confirmed that archaeological features exist within the evaluation area, concentrated on the western side. The evaluation would suggest that archaeological features are also likely to be present within the area of the existing hospital buildings to the north. The archaeological features comprised of a number of ditches, gullies, post holes and pits, a number of which were prehistoric and could potentially be associated with the nationally important Neolithic activity to the east of the site, and to later ritual and settlement activity running just below the 40m contour within 2km of the site. The site archive will be held by the Derby Museums and Art Gallery under the Accession Number DBYMU:2006-2. 1. Introduction

universi1-14004

1 Summary 1 2 Introduction

universi1-14004

Summary A photographic survey was carried out by ULAS for Corporate Architecture Ltd. on a school that was constructed between 1873 and 1913, comprising two main building phases on Main Street, Countesthorpe, Leicestershire (SK 586 954) prior to redevelopment. Introduction

universi1-14293_1

1 Summary 1 2 Introduction

universi1-14293_1

1 Summary An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during January 2005 by University of Leicester Archaeological Services for Severn Trent Water during groundworks for the extension of the sewerage treatment works, Wymondham, Leicestershire. Nottingham University Consultants Limited, on behalf of Severn Trent Water Plc, recommended that there should be archaeological attendance and recording during the extension of the sewerage treatment works to ensure that any affected deposits were

adequately recorded. The site is in the vicinity of the medieval core of Wymondham, and close to a Roman villa site (LE4243) and medieval ponds (LE4245), and was seen to have a high potential for containing archaeological remains. However no archaeological features were located and no significant archaeological finds were recovered during the observed groundworks at the site. The site archive w be deposited with the Leicestershire County Council, Historic and Natural Environment Team under the Accession Number X.A156.2005. 2 Introduction

universi1-14313_1

1 Summary 1 2 Introduction

universi1-14313_1

1 Summary An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during September 2004 by University of Leicester Archaeological Services during groundworks for the proposed stable block and hard standing at 59 Church Street, Earl Shilton, Leicestershire. The watching brief was required as a condition of the planning permission by Hinckley and Bosworth Borough Council. The site lies within the medieval core of Earl Shilton and close to the Scheduled Ancient Monument of Earl Shilton Castle (SAM 17035), and was seen to have a high potential for containing archaeological remains. No archaeological features were seen and no significant archaeological finds were recovered during the observed groundworks at the site. The site archive w be deposited with the Leicestershire County Council, Historic and Natural Environment Team under the Accession Number X.A212.2004. 2 Introduction

universi1-14924_1

Summary 1 Introduction

universi1-14924_1

Summary University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS) were commissioned by Grace Homes Ltd and CgMs to carry out an archaeological field evaluation by trial trenching on land off Clarkesdale, Great Easton, Leicestershire (NGR SP 847 929). The evaluation was in advance of a proposed residential development and consisted of eight trenches placed across two fields and an access track. The site lies within the historic core of the village of Great Easton and close to prehistoric and Roman sites. The evaluation revealed a medieval ridge and furrow field system below that visible on the surface and other linear features containing pottery from the Iron Age through to the medieval period. The site archive w be deposited with Leicestershire County Council, Heritage Services with accession number X.A31.2006. Introduction

universi1-14965_1

Summary.....1 Introduction

universi1-14965_1

Summary A field evaluation and building survey was carried out by University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS) at Manor Farm, Drayton on behalf of Mr. R. Davies in advance of proposed residential development. The study area was a working farm and farm buildings and areas of

hard standing restricted access. A total of six evaluation trenches were placed around the farm on more accessible areas. The photographic survey was carried out on six stone buildings that may be converted and a further stone cart shed, which may be demolished. The evaluation revealed some archaeological features, including evidence for medieval field systems and a hedge line, which was visible on a 19th century map of the area. Isolated and undated pits were also discovered along with a linear feature of unknown date and unknown function. The site archive will be deposited with Leicestershire County Council, Heritage Services with accession number X.A37.2006. Introduction

universi1-15003_1

Summary.....1 Introduction

universi1-15003_1

Summary University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS) undertook a series of archaeological investigations during groundworks associated with the proposed development of a stage and orchestra pit at the stable block, Nev Holt Hall, Nevill Holt, Leicestershire (SP 816 937). The site lies within the stable block associated with the Hall, which is a complex structure covering many periods, with its origins in the 13th century. The field evaluation revealed many archaeological features including a pit containing medieval pottery and a series of walls, which may be the remains of the hospital that occupied the site in the 17th century. The watching brief also revealed some significant archaeological features. The archive will be deposited with Leicestershire County Council Heritage Services with accession number X.A42.2005. Introduction

universi1-15005_1

Summary An archaeological watching brief was undertaken by the University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS) at the site of Hallaton Hall, Hallaton, Leicestershire (SP 790 066). The site lay within the medieval settlement core of Hallaton and had previously been the subject of an archaeological field evaluation that revealed walls relating to ancillary buildings of the Hall and features dated to the Saxon period. The watching brief revealed a 19th century brick water tank, but no finds or features of archaeological significance. The archive will be deposited with Leicestershire County Council, Heritage Services with accession number X.A25.2005. Introduction

universi1-17766_1

Summary A photographic survey of Boston House, Abbey Park Road, Leicester was carried out by ULAS on behalf of Pearmain Ltd, in advance of proposed residential conversion. Boston House is a former Boot and Shoe factory, constructed circa 1920 for Messrs. H and Cunningham. The proposals for redevelopment include alterations to the principal facade, in addition to the raising of the present roofline, to facilitate the formation of 44 apartments within the building. The photographic archive will be deposited with Leicester City Museums Service. 1. Introduction

universi1-17782_1

Summary 2 1. Introduction

universi1-17782_1

Summary University of Leicester Archaeological Services were commissioned to undertake an archaeological evaluation of land adjacent to Raw Dykes Road, Leicester. The proposed development was adjacent to the line of the Raw Dykes earthwork, a scheduled ancient monument, believed to be an aqueduct serving Roman Leicester. For a greater part of the twentieth century the site had been occupied by the Leicester Corporation Power Station, but is now a derelict site. Evidence of considerable ground disturbance associated with the power station was uncovered The likely line of the Raw Dykes was not evaluated. Nothing of archaeological significance was uncovered during the course of the evaluation. 1. Introduction

universi1-17787_1

1 Summary 1 2 Introduction

universi1-17948_1

Summary 1 Introduction

universi1-17948_1

Summary An archaeological watching brief was carried out by University Of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS) at Ashby School, Nottingham Road, AshbydeZouch, Leicestershire (SK 364 167) during groundworks associated with the construction of a new classroom. The site lies in the medieval core of Ashby and close to listed buildings. The watching brief revealed some disturbance due to services and foundations likely to be associated with pre fabricated buildings that once stood on the site. A linear feature, most likely a pathway that existed on the site in the recent past was also observed. The watching brief revealed no archaeological features or finds associated with archaeological features. The archive w be deposited with Leicestershire County Council, Heritage Services with accession number X.A91.2006. Introduction

universi1-18337_1

Summary.....2 Introduction

universi1-18337_1

Summary An archaeological watching brief was undertaken by University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS) at Sandhills Avenue (Phase 4), North Hamilton, Leicester (SK 636 071; Planning Application 2005083) during ground-works associated with the building of new houses. The site lies within an area evaluated and excavated by ULAS in the 1980s and more recently in 2000 and 2002, which revealed Iron Age and Roman archaeology. The site, therefore, had a high archaeological potential. However, no archaeological remains were observed. The archive w be deposited with Leicester City Museums with accession number A12.2005. Introduction

universi1-18698_1

Summary An archaeological field evaluation by trial trenching was undertaken at the proposed Long Moor Surface Mining scheme, Ashby Road, Ravenstone with Snibstone, Leicestershire by University of Leicester Archaeological Services in advance of the proposed coal extraction. Three archaeological sites dating between the Neolithic to the Romano-British period have been identified close by. The vicinity of the proposed development site to these sites was seen to necessitate prior archaeological investigation. Thirty-five trenches were excavated across c. 2km of present arable farmland in order to evaluate the proposed line of the haul road, areas of potential alluvium/colluvium and an area immediately adjacent to a known flint scatter. Only Trenches 3 and 6, located on the proposed line of the haul road, identified any clear archaeological deposits that included two undated pits and a series of ditches. A single sherd of 13th century pottery was recovered from one of the excavated ditches. The site archive will be held by Leicestershire County Council, Historic Natural Environment Team (Accession No.X.A.99.2006). 1. Introduction

universi1-18701_1

Summary 1 1. Introduction

universi1-18701_1

Summary This document provides a report on the results of an evaluation and subsequent excavation at Forest H Golf Club, Botcheston (SK 4878 0642). The fieldwork was in advance of the golf course extension where aspects of a clayland Iron Age farmstead settlement have been investigated including an enclosure, two circular structures and various other features. The pottery from the site is exclusively Iron Age, dating between 175 B.C. and 20 A.D. The settlement form is consistent with other excavated examples in Leicestershire and Rutland of a similar date. The form of the site coupled with the artefacts and environmental evidence gathered suggest a small farming community that grew crops and kept domesticated animals for food, as well as supplementing their diet with local gathering of wild species. The archive will be deposited with the Leicestershire County Council, Heritage Services with accession number X.A176.2005 1. Introduction

universi1-18730_1

Summary An archaeological evaluation was undertaken at land between Leicester Road and Dalby Road, Melton Mowbray, Leicestershire (SK 7485 1880) by the University of Leicester Archaeological Services between the 29th March and 10th April 2006 for Jelson Ltd. This work represents the second phase of evaluation that was required to establish the extent of the surviving archaeology as well as help form a mitigation strategy in advance of the residential development. Nine trenches totalling 240m in length and 1.6m wide were machine excavated (equalling 384m²). The location of these trenches was limited due to site various constraints including gas/electric mains and spoils heaps. Positive results were obtained from five of the trenches excavated although much of the archaeology uncovered remains undated. During the initial phase evaluation Trench 8 identified a dense area of archaeology close to the western boundary of the ambulance station. Trenches 5, 6 and 9 were located in close proximity to this trench where further archaeological features were identified. These included potential domestic activities and enclosure ditches. Elsewhere further ditches were observed in Trenches 1 and 2 although these features were less clustered than the ones observed further north. The site archive will be held by Leicestershire County Council (Accession No. X.A 32.2006). 1. Introduction

universi1-18914_1

Summary.....1 Introduction

universi1-18914_1

Summary An archaeological watching brief was undertaken by University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS) for Derby City Council at Derby Quad, Corporation Street, Derby. The area has seen considerable development in the past, but an area had been recognised as having more archaeological potential and had been highlighted for archaeological supervision. The work was heavily restricted by paving and a large amount of services. This limited the work to a series of small trenches, placed on the grassed areas throughout the site. The excavations revealed that the site had undergone a lot of disruption in the past and underneath the topsoil lay a considerable amount of back-f and rubble, along with other unforeseen services. The archive for the site w be deposited with Derby City Museums with accession number 2006-368. Introduction

universi1-19178_1

Summary.....1 Introduction

universi1-19178_1

Summary An archaeological watching brief was undertaken by University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS) for Mr. Mrs. L. Jones at Woodend Cottage, Stapleford Road, Stapleford, Leicestershire (SK 814 191), during the excavation of foundation trenches for a new extension to Woodend Cottage. The site lies close to Stapleford Park, an area with known archaeological remains. The watching brief revealed no archaeological remains or finds associated with archaeological features. Introduction

universi1-25131_1

Summary.....1 Introduction

universi1-25131_1

Summary An archaeological watching brief was carried out by ULAS at Coppice Farm, Glaston, Rutland (SK 8958 0071) during groundworks associated with a new dwelling, which was to be built on the site. Coppice Farm is situated within the medieval core of Glaston village and close to significant archaeological discoveries. Trench excavation and topsoil stripping were observed during the watching brief but no archaeological features or finds associated with archaeological features were uncovered. The archive w be deposited with Leicestershire County Council Heritage Services or with Rutland County Council under site code RT02.2007 Introduction

universi1-26182_1

Summary An historic building photographic survey was undertaken at Narborough Wood House, Desford Road, Enderby, Leicestershire, in March 2007 by the University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS) on behalf of James Bailey Planning. The group of structures appear on the first edition of the

Ordnance Survey map, and have retained the form of a courtyard complex since the late nineteenth century. The survey follows recommendations from the Senior Planning Archaeologist, as advisor to the planning authority, who had requested the preparation of a historic building record of the structures in their current state, prior to alteration. The archive will be held by Leicestershire County Council, Sites and Monuments Record, under accession number XA.50.2007. 1. Introduction

universi1-26420_1

Summary.....1 Introduction

universi1-26420_1

Summary An archaeological evaluation by trial trenching was carried out by ULAS on behalf of Architects LE1 on land adjacent to 30, Markfield Road, Groby, Leicestershire in advance of a proposed residential development on the site. The site consisted of a field recently used as a tree plantation and the site of a dismantled mineral railway. Four trenches were placed across the site and revealed evidence that the railway cutting had been in-filled with clay to some depth. Trenches in the field revealed a large deposit of topsoil and modern demolition debris. No archaeological finds or features were discovered during the evaluation. The archive for the site will be deposited with Leicestershire County Council Heritage Services with accession number X.A59.2007 Introduction

universi1-26614_1

1 Summary 1 2 Introduction

universi1-26614_1

Summary of Major Pottery Fabrics within the Assemblage Table 3 below details a summary of the major pottery fabrics within the assemblage as a whole. The majority of coarse wares are locally made most likely from the kilns at Little Chester and Derby Racecourse, with Derbyshire ware from the Hazelwood-Holbrook kilns. The Little Chester and Derby Racecourse kilns are associated with the presence of the fort during the late first and second centuries, producing a range of grey, black sandy, oxidised, white wares and even mortaria for a short while (Brassington 1971, 1980; Sparey-Green 2002: 152-154). Although no local mortaria are present, the range of fabrics in this assemblage does reflect the repertoire of these kilns with forms present including beaded, everted and rebated rim jars with rusticated and roulette decoration all indicating a date range from the late first century to around the middle of the second (Pollard 1994: 77-79; Leary 2001: 115-116). One sherd of "pre-Derbyshire" ware associated with the Derby Racecourse kilns and dating to the mid-late second century was recovered from context (16) (Brassington 1980: 33; Leary 2001: 118). Fabric No of Sherds % Sherds Weight (g) Average Sherd

universi1-27694_1

1 Summary 1 2 Introduction

universi1-2773

Summary A photographic survey was carried out by ULAS for AMK Land in November 2003 on the present factory and garage buildings at Rupert Street, Leicester, in advance of proposed redevelopment.

The proposed development w heavily impact on the interior of the main factory building, and the garage w be demolished. The archive w be deposited with Leicester City Museums Service. 1. Introduction

universi1-30872_1

1 Summary 1 2 Introduction

universi1-30874_1

1 Summary 1 2 Introduction

universi1-30877_1

1 Summary 1 2 Introduction

universi1-31574_1

Summary 1 1. Introduction

universi1-31574_1

Summary An archaeological evaluation was undertaken on behalf of the Trustees of Launde Abbey by the University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS) at Launde Abbey, Launde, Leicestershire between the 20th and 30th of March 2007. The evaluation included four trenches around the Ha-ha in advance of restoration and six trenches in the orchard behind the grade II listed stable block in advance of building work. The Ha-ha and the area it encloses is part of a scheduled ancient monument whilst the orchard area contains a number of earthworks associated with earlier structures. Because of the archaeological interest and restrictions of intrusive work within a scheduled ancient monument DCMS (advised by English Heritage) and the Senior Planning Archaeologist for Leicestershire County Council requested the evaluation work. Evidence for remains of the Priory walls were found to continue beyond the western limits of the Ha-ha suggesting the original buildings may be more extensive than previously thought. It was also noted that the Ha-ha ditch was relatively shallow and had not silted as much as expected. The earthworks behind the stable block closely followed the layout of the buildings identified on the Ordnance Survey maps and seen in later aerial photographs. They do not relate to any earlier features. The report w be deposited with the Historic and Natural Environment Team, Leicestershire County Council under Accession number X.A.113.2006. 1. Introduction

universi1-31696_1

Summary 2 1. Introduction

universi1-31696_1

Summary University of Leicester Archaeological Services carried out an historic building survey of numbers 1-3 Regent Street, Hinckley, Leicestershire during alterations to convert the property into a public bar and restaurant. The frontage range of number 1 contained substantial fragments of a jettied,

close-studded, timber-framed building constructed after 1586. The frontage ranges of number 1 and number 3 were both remodelled in the late 18th or early 19th century and apparently constituted two separate properties by that time. The range immediately behind the number 3 frontage was a brick and timber-framed structure attributable to the late 17th or early 18th century. Beyond this were a series of 18th and 19th century cottages and/or workshops. Both properties were in use as commercial premises by the late 19th century and may have functioned as shops long before this. Most of the timber framing within the frontage range of number 1 was removed in the course of the alterations. 1. Introduction

universi1-31968_2

Summary 1. Introduction

universi1-31968_2

Summary University of Leicester Archaeological Services was commissioned by Mr Baker to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks at Seals Farm, Little End, Bruntingthorpe. The proposed development was within the historic core of the village and medieval earthworks are located nearby to the northwest. However nothing of archaeological significance was observed during the course of the watching brief. The archive will be held by Leicestershire County Council, Heritage Services, accession number X.A176. 2004. 1. Introduction

universi1-31972_1

Summary 2 1. Introduction

universi1-31972_1

Summary University of Leicester Archaeological Services were commissioned by George Wimpey East Midlands Ltd to undertake an archaeological evaluation of land off Wysall Lane, Wymeswold, and outline planning permission has been granted for the building of 64 residential dwellings. An archaeological desk-based assessment had identified the area has having high archaeological potential. In all 18 evaluation trenches were excavated across the proposed development area, sampling an area approximately 10202 in size. Two archaeological features dating from the were recorded within one of the southernmost trenches adjacent to the village. Otherwise, there was no evidence of earth-fast archaeology within the proposed development area. The southern trenches also included a considerable build up of colluvial deposits which could be masking other archaeological features. A number of standing earthworks were recorded within the proposed development area, including ridge and furrow and a possible track way. 1. Introduction

universi1-32028_1

Summary 1. Introduction

universi1-32028_1

Summary University of Leicester Archaeological Services was commissioned by Clegg Construction Ltd to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundwork at Church House, Mountsorrel, Leicestershire. The proposed development was within the historic core of the village and a wide variety of

medieval sites are located nearby. In addition Saxon, Roman and Prehistoric sites are also recorded from the vicinity. However, despite its promising location nothing of archaeological significance was observed during the course of the watching brief with the exception of a small fragment of undated rough cobbled surface. 1. Introduction

universi1-32065_1

Summary University of Leicester Archaeological Services were commissioned by Charlie Yates Homes Ltd to undertake a photographic survey of Glebe Farm, Carlton, Leicestershire. Planning permission had been granted for the demolition of the farmhouse and associated outbuildings. Glebe Farm is an example of a typical Midlands Farm and appears on the First Edition Ordnance Survey. Such farms are a rapidly dwindling resource. The farmhouse was in a precarious condition and showed evidence of considerable rebuilding and repair, with very little, if any of the original eighteenth century fabric remaining. The outbuilding is a nineteenth/early twentieth century building, replacing an earlier building on the same site. 1. Introduction

universi1-32069_1

Summary 1. Introduction

universi1-32069_1

Summary University of Leicester Archaeological Services were commissioned to undertake an archaeological evaluation of a number of sites of potential archaeological significance adjacent to Belmont Row and Lawley Street Middleway, Eastside, Birmingham. An archaeological desk-based assessment had identified the potential for earth fast archaeological remains within the proposed development area. A total of nine trenches were excavated across the extent of the proposed development area. Four of these targeted remains associated with the Belmont Row Glassworks while, another four targeted the Belmont Glassworks while the final trench was within and around the Ashted Pumping Station. All three sites are of importance to in the study of Birmingham's industrial past. All of the three areas contained archaeologically significant deposits relating to both the glassworks and evidence suggests that the pumping station. Evidence from the latter suggests that it is in a potentially good state of preservation. 1. Introduction

universi1-32151_1

Summary 1. Introduction

universi1-32151_1

Summary University of Leicester of Leicester Archaeological Services were commissioned to undertake an archaeological evaluation of Astley's Paints, the former Calcott Brothers factory, Far Gosford Street, Coventry in 2006. An archaeological desk-based assessment had identified the site as lying within the historic medieval core of Coventry and likely to have significant archaeological deposits. A total of seven trenches were excavated across the extent of the proposed development area. Deep archaeologically-significant stratigraphy was uncovered within the trenches adjacent to the Far Gosford Street frontage and analysis of recovered pottery indicates twelfth/thirteenth century occupation and possible evidence of industrial land use. Earlier deposits may well exist beneath these features. Evidence of post-medieval stone built buildings was also uncovered along the frontage, again with potential for earlier deposits

beneath. Trenches towards the rear of the proposed development area contained evidence of palaeo-environmental significance and evidence of relic river channels associated with the adjacent River Sherbourne. 1. Introduction

universi1-32157_1

Summary University of Leicester Archaeological Services were commissioned by Fisher German to undertake a photographic survey at Top House Farm, North Kilworth, Leicestershire. Outline planning permission had been granted for the conversion and extension of the existing nineteenth century outbuildings and the demolition of the twentieth century agricultural buildings. Top House Farm and its associated outbuildings are recorded on the first edition Ordnance Survey of 1884. The farm is a typical nineteenth century lay out with the buildings forming a quadrangle with the south facing farmhouse. 1. Introduction

universi1-32177_1

Summary 1. Introduction

universi1-32177_1

Summary University of Leicester Archaeological Services were commissioned to undertake an archaeological evaluation of land adjacent to Park Street Gardens, Birmingham (SP 075 870). An archaeological desk-based assessment had identified the potential for earth fast archaeological remains within the proposed development area. Four trenches were excavated across the extent of the proposed development area in order to locate a possibly medieval boundary ditch/watercourse identified on early mapping. Trenches uncovered evidence of extensive cellarage across the whole of the proposed development area. The only area of potentially archaeological significance was towards the southern end of the proposed development area where evidence of buried soils and a post medieval ditch were uncovered. 1. Introduction

universi1-32181_2

Summary University of Leicester Archaeological Services was commissioned to undertake an archaeological evaluation on land to the rear of 30 Main Street, Cottesmore, Rutland. The site was within the historic settlement core of the village and was considered to be of high archaeological potential. Three evaluation trenches were excavated during the course of the evaluation and nothing of archaeological significance was uncovered. 1. Introduction

universi1-32218_1

Summary 1. Introduction

universi1-32218_1

Summary University Of Leicester Archaeological Services were commissioned by Mr Mrs P Billington to undertake an archaeological watching brief during ground works at Whitehouse Farm Seagrave. The area was identified as being of high archaeological potential, being close to the medieval village core. During the course of the watching brief nothing of archaeological significance was observed, however, a

single sherd of twelfth century pottery was recovered. The archive will be held by Leicestershire County Council, Heritage Services under the accession number X.A152.2005. 1. Introduction

universi1-32243_1

Summary 2 1. Introduction

universi1-32243_1

Summary University of Leicester Archaeological Services were commissioned to undertake an archaeological evaluation of 113 Main Street Ratby, Leicester. The proposed development was adjacent to the medieval village core and other potentially archaeological remains. The proposed development area had been occupied by a bungalow and landscaped gardens. Some limited evidence of later twentieth century ground disturbance, this was not large scale and limited to the south westernmost corner of the site. Nothing of archaeological significance was uncovered during the course of the evaluation. 1. Introduction

universi1-32245_2

Summary University of Leicester Archaeological Services were commissioned by UNITE Integrated Solutions plc to undertake an archaeological standing building survey of the former Calcott Brothers Car factory on Far Gosford Street, Coventry. The factory has been described as the best example of a cycle turned car factory in Coventry, something which the survey has attempted to confirm and also provides a permanent record of the buildings in their complete form prior to partial demolition and redevelopment of the site. There are two distinct elements to the site, with the formal offices fronting Far Gosford Street being retained and restored as well as the original 1896 cycle sheds, whilst the rear workshops and showroom are being demolished. The standing building survey confirmed that the building complex has remained largely unaltered throughout the twentieth century. 1. Introduction

universi1-32423_1

Summary 1 Introduction

universi1-32423_1

Summary A small scale evaluation was undertaken for Mr C. Underwood by the University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS) on the 1st of July 2006. The purpose of the work was to excavate two evaluation trenches in advance of a new bungalow on land to the rear of number 5 Melton Road, planning application: OUT/2001/0327. The site is located within the historic settlement core of Whissendine village and within an area of archaeological potential. In view of this the proposed building works were seen as being likely to uncover and disturb any surviving archaeological deposits and features. The two trenches, one measuring 6.5m long and the other 15m long, were excavated down to the natural substrate of pale grey brown silty clay through approximately 0.4m of topsoil and subsoil. Two north to south linear features were observed along with a potential pit and a single posthole. Sherds of late 5th or early 6th century Saxon and 11th or 12th century Saxo-Norman pottery were recovered from these features. The finds represent more evidence of early Saxon activity in the locality and the early origins of Whissendine village. Records will be deposited with Rutland County Council, Accession number RT04.2006 1. Introduction

universi1-32482_1

Summary An archaeological evaluation was carried out by ULAS on behalf of Taylor Woodrow Ltd in advance of full planning permission for proposed residential development (planning application No. 06/0189/3). The work took place between 17th and 19th of May 2006 on land to the southwest of Barns Close Kirby Muxloe, Leicestershire. Nine 30m x 1.6m evaluation trenches were excavated in locations targeting the proposed houses and associated services. The proposed development site lies to the west of the historic medieval core of Kirby Muxloe but close to a number of prehistoric and Roman archaeological sites. Prior to development work the land had been used as two private gardens/paddocks with no evidence for recent agricultural or building work. Two shallow post holes and a nearby truncated pit were found in one trench in the southeastern corner of the site along with a small, possible drainage gully running from southeast to northwest. No dateable evidence was recovered from any of these features. A number of modern, heavily silted and blocked, land drains were also noted in a number of the trenches. Records and archive will be deposited with Leicestershire County Council, Heritage Services under accession number XA.61.2006 Introduction

universi1-32534_1

Summary 1 1. Introduction

universi1-32534_1

Summary An historic building assessment (level 2 survey) was undertaken at Hall Farm, 2 Main Street, Stonesby in the parish of Sproxton, Melton, Leicestershire. The survey encompassed two barns set within a larger complex which were to be converted into small residential units and an office. Because of the historic interest and because they are located within the curtilage of a listed building the Senior Planning Archaeologist recommended that a building assessment take place prior to any building work. An Historic Building Assessment is equivalent to a Level 2 survey as defined by English Heritage in: Understanding Historic Buildings, A Guide to good recording practice. The building assessment took place on the 9th of February 2007 and was carried out by A R Hyam. Black and white photographs were taken in 35mm format along with colour digital images. The report will be deposited with the Historic and Natural Environment Team, Leicestershire County Council under Accession number X.A.25.2007. 1. Introduction

universi1-32672_1

Summary 1 Introduction

universi1-32672_1

Summary An archaeological evaluation was undertaken at Redh Lodge, Seaton Road, Barrowden, Rutland (SK 927 993) by ULAS in September 2006. The work was commissioned by Milner Moffitt and Moriarty. Two trial trenches were excavated in order to assess the potential for the survival of archaeological remains. The evaluation produced no evidence for the presence of archaeology except for a modern trackway which was first recorded on the 1882 Enclosure map. The site archive will be held by Rutland County Museum, under the Accession Number RT05. 2006. Introduction

universi1-32672_1

Summary Stones and quantities of Roman pottery found suggesting an occupation site. Description Monument/Component Types SITE? (Roman ~,~ AD 43 to AD 409) Find Types

universi1-32672_1

Summary Cropmarks of at least 4 rectilinear enclosures. One of them appears to contain pits - it might be a burial site - whilst another is double-ditched. There are possible trackways. Some of the cropmarks are clearly visible on the c. AD 2000 aerial photographs. Monument/Component Types BURIAL? (Iron Age - 800 BC? to 42 AD?) DOUBLE DITCHED ENCLOSURE (Iron Age - 800 BC? to 42 AD?) RECTILINEAR ENCLOSURE (Iron Age - 800 BC? to 42 AD?) MLE5044. Welland Valley Road. Grid Reference SP 920 994 Summary

universi1-32672_1

Summary There is documentary evidence that a medieval windm was in existence in the parish in 1489. It may have been on this site. Monument/Component Types WINDM (Medieval - 1067 AD? to 1539 AD?) An Archaeological Evaluation of Land at Redh Lodge, Seaton Road, Barrowden, Rutland (SK 927 993) ~© ULAS 2006 2006-13012 MLE5539. Morcott windmill. Grid Reference SK 930 001 Summary

universi1-32672_1

Summary This line opened in 1850. Apparently traffic was thin until excursion tickets for the Great Exhibition made the line better known. It is now disused. Description Mentioned in 1 . Sources Reference

universi1-32672_1

Summary The line was opened in 1867 but was never as popular as the London North Western line to the north and it closed in 1929. Description Mentioned in 1 . Sources Reference

universi1-32682_1

Summary 1 1. Introduction

universi1-32682_1

Summary An archaeological test pit evaluation and watching brief by control and supervision was undertaken by University of Leicester Archaeological Services at 51, St Johns Road, Buxton, Derbyshire (SK 050 735) where planning permission was being sought for the land to be re-developed. In total ten test pits, each measuring one metre square, were excavated down to the natural substratum. They produced little evidence of archaeological activity within the area. This is possibly due to modern re-landscaping and drainage work that has been carried out within the garden. Only Test Pit 09 contained an earth-fast feature of possible archaeological interest. It was a shallow north to south aligned linear gully or ditch. As with the other test pits it did not produce any significant finds. The machine stripping that was undertaken during the watching brief was not of sufficient depth to disturb any underlying archaeological deposits that may have been present. 1. Introduction

universi1-32704_1

Summary of major pottery fabrics within the assemblage Table 3 and chart below details a summary of the major pottery fabrics within the assemblage as a whole. Grey, shelly, grog-tempered, mixed-gritted and sandy coarse wares account for 89% of the assemblage. The majority of these are most likely locally made and predominantly provide the utilitarian jars and bowls for general household use. Shelly ware jars constitute the largest single fabric group at 44.5%, most of which date within the first and second centuries. A few later Roman shelly wares from the Rutland/Lincolnshire border and the South Midlands are also present (Bolton 1968: 1-3; Brown 1994; Pollard 1994: 114). The grey wares (35.2%) are also mostly jars ranging from cordoned Belgic styles dating to the late first century through to Nene Valley grey wares dating to the later second and third centuries (Howe et al 1980: 12-15). Grog-tempered, mixed-gritted and sandy wares are sometimes known as "transitional" fabrics, largely dating within the first century but possibly continuing into the very early second century (Pollard 1994: 74-75). The forms present here include cordoned, scored and combed decoration suggesting a date largely within the later first century. Fabric No of Sherds % Sherds Weight (g) % Weight (g) Average Sherd

universi1-32704_1

Summary of dating evidence The ceramic evidence suggests activity on the site ranging from the Late Pre-Roman Iron Age through the Roman period and probably into the Early Saxon period. The features can be divided into four broad phases of activity as follows: Feature Date Range (century AD) Phase 1: 1st century Pit 7 Late Pre-Roman Iron Age early-mid first century Ditch 1 [45] Mid-late 1st century Ditch 2 Mid-late 1st century Gully 1 Mid-late 1st century Pit 2 Mid-late 1st century Â©ULAS 2007-10224 An Archaeological Strip, Plan and Sample Excavation at Main Street, Market Overton, Rutland Pit 4 Mid-late 1st century Pit 8 lower f (55) Mid-late 1st century Ditch 1 [43] lower f Late 1st century Pit 5 Late 1st century Phase 2: Late 1st-early 2nd century Loom base Late 1st century, possibly early 2nd century Ditch 4 Late 1st century, possibly early 2nd century Ditch 1 [49] Late 1st-early 2nd century Ditch 5 Late 1st-early 2nd century Structure 2 Late 1st-early 2nd century Phase 3: 2nd and 3rd centuries Ditch 8 Mid-late 2nd century Pit 8 upper f (54) Late 2nd-early 3rd century Ditch 1 [43] upper f Late 2nd-3rd century Structure 1 2nd century onwards (not closely dateable) Phase 4: 4th century and Saxon Pit 1 4th century Ditch 8 (top of ditch fill) Early Saxon Structure 1 (post-hole 10) Early Saxon Most features date within the 1st century or late 1st-early 2nd century. Structure 1 does not appear to date before the 2nd century. Pit 1 is the latest Roman feature and as previously discussed most likely represents a demolition dump as a nearby building fell into disuse. The two sherds of Early Saxon pottery were recovered from the top fills of Ditch 8 and Post-hole 10. The post-hole cuts the ditch and it may be that the Saxon material is associated with the post-hole. Discussion

universi1-32962_1

Summary 1 Introduction

universi1-32962_1

Summary An archaeological watching brief was undertaken by ULAS during groundworks at The Coneries/Sparrow Hill, Loughborough, Leicester (SK 565 373). The site had suffered considerable disturbance and no archaeological deposits were identified. The archive will be held by Leicestershire County Council, SMR Accession No. X.A182.2005. Introduction

universi1-3967

Summary 1 1 Introduction

universi1-3967

Summary University of Leicester Archaeological Services undertook an archaeological field evaluation of a site for proposed redevelopment at Cathedral Road, Derby (SK 34912 3656) between 17/02/04 and 14/02/04 on behalf of Cedar House Investments. Six trial trenches were examined, covering a minimum area of 234 sq m. Beneath modern disturbance, evidence for probable medieval garden soils was identified, together with the fragmentary remains of a stone structure of post-medieval or later date. Of note was a small dump of 19th-century kiln waste, comprising fragments of saggars and biscuit-fired pottery from the Derby Crown Porcelain Company Ltd. No other significant archaeological features were identified. Finds and records w be deposited with Derby City Museum Service, DBYMU: 2003-195. 1 Introduction

universi1-3967

Summary A programme of archaeological trial trenching has been requested by the Development Control; Archaeologist for Derby City Council, Council, in partial satisfaction of planning conditions placed on the development of land at Cathedral Road, Derby. The work is required to characterise the nature, extent, date and significance of any archaeology, which may be present on the site, and to determine whether or not it may be impacted upon by the development proposals. This specification provides details of the aims and methodologies top be adopted in the course of the work. 1. Definition and scope of the specification

universi1-40629_1

Summary.....2 Introduction

universi1-40629_1

Summary An archaeological watching brief was undertaken by ULAS during groundworks at Quarry Road, Somercotes, Derbyshire (SK442 353). The site previously contained a large factory and had been developed throughout the 20th century, but is situated in an area, which may have been attractive to prehistoric settlers and is also near known post-medieval remains. The watching brief revealed that the site had been heavily disturbed by previous development and no archaeological remains or finds were revealed during the watching brief. The archive for this work w be deposited with Derby Museums and Art Gallery with accession number DBYMU2007-326. Introduction

universi1-4066

Summary.....1 Introduction

universi1-4066

Summary An archaeological watching brief was undertaken by the University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS) at Cathedral Road, Derby. The site lies on the edge of medieval Derby

and possibly within the Anglo-Saxon settlement area. The site, therefore, has a high archaeological potential. The watching brief revealed features containing medieval and post- medieval pottery. The archive w be deposited with Derby Museums and Art Gallery under the Accession Number DBYMU 2004-72. Introduction

universi1-4068

Summary 1 Introduction

universi1-4068

Summary An archaeological watching brief was undertaken by University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS) at Vaughan College, Leicester, during the excavation of footings for a new fire escape. The site lies within the limits of the Jewry Wall Roman Baths Scheduled Ancient Monument, in the grounds of Vaughan College, a gradeII listed building. Previous archaeological excavation (Gnanaratnam 1997) has indicated that the level to which the footings are to be excavated should not disturb buried deposits. The watching brief revealed no archaeological features, although many finds of a Roman date were discovered. The archive w be deposited with Leicester City Museums with accession number A5.2004. Introduction

universi1-4570

Summary..... 1 Introduction

universi1-4570

Summary University of Leicester Archaeological Services was commissioned by Mr Sharpe to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks at 19 Nether End, Great Dalby. The proposed development was within the historic core of the village and medieval earthworks are located nearby to the southwest. A gully was located during the watching brief that may be dated from the 13th to 15th century AD. A sherd of residual Roman pottery was also located with the feature. The archive w be held by Leicestershire County Council, Heritage Services, accession number X.A174.2004. Introduction

universi1-4740

Summary 1 Introduction

universi1-4740

Summary An archaeological watching brief was undertaken by ULAS for AMK Design during groundworks for the development of apartments, including the erection of a new four storey building and the refurbishment of a former textile warehouse, at Rupert Street, Leicester. The site lies to the south of the Roman and medieval defences of Leicester, within the area of the Roman extramural cemetery. The site therefore is situated in an area of high archaeological potential. The watching brief revealed no archaeological deposits or finds associated with archaeological features. The archive w be held by Leicester City Museums with accession number A4.2004. Introduction

universi1-4742

Summary 1 Introduction

universi1-4742

Summary An archaeological watching brief was undertaken by the University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS) during groundworks at the Primary School Site, North Hamilton, Leicester. (SK 633 074). The site lies close to an area evaluated and excavated by ULAS in the 1980s and more recently in 2000 and 2002, which revealed Iron Age and Roman archaeology. The site, therefore, has a high archaeological potential. The watching brief revealed no archaeological features or finds associated with archaeological features. The archive will be deposited with Leicestershire City Museums with accession number A.15.2002. Introduction

universi1-5050

Summary An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS) on land at 72 St Nicholas Circle (SK 5832 0432). The work was carried out in response to a planning application by Victoria Hall Ltd. The desk-based assessment showed that the proposed site lies within Roman and medieval Leicester and identified the potential of the area for buried archaeological remains. The evaluations found that the proposed development area had been disturbed by cellars to the north-east, along the frontage of St. Nicholas Circle, although early Roman deposits were recorded beneath the cellar floor. In addition a large concrete chamber had disturbed archaeological deposits in the south-east corner. Across much of the site post-medieval and later buildings and pits had truncated any archaeology within the upper metre of deposits. Medieval archaeology was visible from about 1m below the existing ground surface. This comprised mainly intercutting pits although there was some evidence for structural remains. In two of the trenches medieval pits were seen to be cutting through Roman deposits, most of which appeared to be either floor make-up or wall foundation trenches. Excavation of one of these pits indicated that there is likely to be a depth of deposits below the excavated base of the trenches. In the south-east corner of the site one of the trenches uncovered an area of well-preserved medieval archaeology. Features from this trench included what appeared to be 11th - 12th century structural deposits, cut through by later 12th - 13th century pits. The high level of preservation is probably due to the presence of the medieval Bakehouse Lane, which ran through this part of the site, overlying and protecting the buried archaeology. The modern concrete chamber enabled a section to be cut at the south-west end of this trench. This revealed approximately 1.5m of stratified archaeology with medieval buildings and pits at the top of the sequence, several layers of what appear to be surfaces and Roman deposits and possible buildings at the base of the section. There were also indications that earlier archaeology continued beneath the level of the section. The archive will be deposited with Leicester City Museums Service under Accession No. A7.2004. ULAS Report No 2004-176 1 72 St. Nicholas Circle 1. Introduction

universi1-5733

Summary An archaeological fieldwalking survey was carried out by the University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS) near to Slip Inn Quarry, Ashby Parva, Leicestershire, on behalf of RMC Aggregates (UK) Ltd. The fieldwalking survey revealed a medium density scatter of worked flint across all fields, with small concentrations of flint tools and debitage in fields 2,3, and 4. In addition to this a medium level of medieval and postmedieval pottery was identified across the entire survey area. Records will be deposited with Leicestershire County Council Historic and Environment Team, under the Accession no. XA248.2004. 1. Introduction

universi1-8054

Summary.....1 Introduction

universi1-8054

Summary The University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS) undertook an archaeological watching brief during the excavation of geotechnical trial trenches at the Nev Holt Hall, Nev Holt, Leicestershire (NGR SP 816 937). The site lies within and in the proximity of the Stable Block of the Hall, which is a complex structure covering many periods, with its origins in the 13th century. The watching brief revealed no archaeological features or finds associated with archaeological features. The archive w be deposited with Leicestershire County Council Heritage Services with accession number X.A198.2004. Introduction

universi1-8078

Summary.....1 Introduction

universi1-8078

Summary An archaeological watching brief was undertaken by University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS) at land to the rear of 2, Fleckney Road, Kibworth Beauchamp, Leicestershire (SP 679 936). The site lies within the medieval core of the village and therefore in an area of medieval settlement. The watching brief revealed no archaeological features or finds associated with archaeological features. The archive w be deposited with Leicestershire County Council Heritage Services with accession number X.A222.2004. Introduction

universi1-8565

Summary.....1 Introduction

universi1-8565

Summary The University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS) undertook an archaeological watching brief during groundworks on land adjacent to The Old Manor House, 6, Main Street, Hartshorne, Derbyshire. The site lies within the historic core of Hartshorne close to the church and site of the Manor House. The site, therefore, had some archaeological potential. However, the watching brief revealed no archaeological features or finds associated with archaeological features. The archive w be deposited with Derby Museum and Art Gallery with accession number DBYMU: 2005-71. Introduction

universi1-9288

Summary 1 Introduction

universi1-9288

Summary University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS) carried out an archaeological field evaluation by trial trenching for Mr and Mrs S. Wells on land at Holderness House, Back Street, Saltby, Leicestershire with regard to a planning application for the construction of two new dwellings. The site lies within the historic core of the medieval village settlement and within a landscape rich with prehistoric and Roman remains. The site, therefore, has some archaeological potential. The evaluation revealed a section of wall and a yard surface of unknown date. The archive w be deposited with Leicestershire County Council Heritage Services under the accession number X.A147.2005. Introduction

universi1-9727

Summary 1 Introduction

universi1-9727

Summary An archaeological watching brief was undertaken by the University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS) at Ivens Farm, Barwell, Leicestershire. The site lies within the historic core of the village and close to the church of St. Mary. Medieval fishponds, earthworks, windm and an occupation site are nearby. A trial trench evaluation by ULAS in 2003 located medieval remains. The site, therefore, had a good archaeological potential. The watching brief revealed archaeological ditch features, but no finds associated with archaeological features. The archive w be deposited with Leicestershire County Council Heritage Services with accession number XA.160.2005. Introduction

universi1-9861

Summary 1 Introduction

universi1-9861

Summary An archaeological watching brief was undertaken by the University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS) on land to the west of Tesco Supermarket, South Street, Oakham, Rutland. The site lies outside the AngloSaxon and medieval core of Oakham, but close to various archaeological sites that have yielded remains from prehistoric through to medieval periods. The site, therefore, has a moderate to high archaeological potential. The watching brief revealed a possible cobbled surface and a pit containing postmedieval pottery. The archive w be deposited with Leicestershire County Council Heritage Services or with Rutland County Museum with accession number RT03.2005
Introduction

wessexar1-10716

Summary Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Phillimore H Ltd to undertake an archaeological evaluation at 203 Holland Park Avenue, London W11, London Borough of Kensington and Chelsea (the Site), centred on NGR 523970, 179910. The archaeological works were conducted in advanced of an approved development. Work was carried out on 16th June 2004 and consisted of two machine excavated trenches each measuring 5m x 2m. Trenches revealed material relating to the destruction of the former Duke of Clarence Public House and its ancillary buildings, prior to which the Site appeared to consist of a top/subsoil horizon overlying a London clay natural. No archaeological features were present on Site and

there is thought to be little or no threat to archaeologically significant deposits by the approved development. iii Acknowledgements

wessexar1-11277

Summary Videotext Communications was commissioned by Channel 4 to carry out an archaeological evaluation as part of the Time Team television series at Round Hill, Wittenham Clumps, Oxfordshire (centred on National Grid Reference SU 5665 9255). The project was designed to provide archaeological information about the area surrounding the Iron Age hill fort of Castle Hill and to supplement the results of work currently being undertaken on the hill fort jointly by the Northmoor Trust and Oxford Archaeology. The work, which involved the use of an extensive geophysical survey supplemented by trial trenching, aimed to examine any archaeological remains on Round Hill and in the area to the south-west. Previous archaeological work in 1947 had established that a Roman building and well-preserved Iron Age deposits were present in this area. The project was restricted in extent by woodland on Round Hill and was unable to produce evidence for any activity on the hill top. The results of the work on the lower slopes, however, were able to place the findings of 1947 in a more precise context. The geophysical survey indicated that this area contains the remains of a large open settlement, characterised by dense groups of pits. Evaluation demonstrated that these pits were of Early Iron Age date and that well-preserved, stratified remains of contemporary Early Iron Age occupation were sealed beneath plough soil derived from higher up the slope. A number of post-holes may indicate the presence of timber buildings. Small square enclosures, which also appeared to be of Early Iron Age date, were identified below the slopes of Castle Hill. The evaluation produced a small assemblage of Early Iron Age pottery with sheep/goat and cattle bones that provided evidence of husbandry and meat processing. The work has established that there appears to be no evidence for Middle and Late Iron Age occupation and suggests that the land may have been cultivated at this time. The spread of Roman demolition material identified in 1947 was relocated and shown to represent the remains of a farmstead within a ditched enclosure and approached by an entrance to the east. Pottery suggests that activity occurred throughout the Roman period, however the majority of the finds, including coins, indicated a large scale redevelopment of the site in the mid 3rd to 4th century AD. This phase of activity included the construction of a high status residence, possibly of flint construction and with a tessellated floor. 4 ROUND HILL, WITTENHAM CLUMPS, OXFORDSHIRE AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION AND

wessexar1-11921

Summary	ii
Acknowledgements.....	iii 1 INTRODUCTION

wessexar1-11921

Summary Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Wales West Utilities Ltd. to undertake an archaeological watching brief during the stripping and cutting of the Oake to Staplegrove gas pipeline. The pipeline ran from the eastern edge of the village of Heathfield, National Grid Reference (NGR) 317000, 126590, running eastwards to Langford Bridge NGR 320679, 126327 in the east. The line of the eastern section of the pipeline skirted the outer edge of a Scheduled Monument, the Iron Age Hillfort, known as Norton Camp. The archaeological fieldwork consisted of an archaeological walkover along the route of the western section, which was completed before the commencement of archaeological work. A constant watching brief was maintained during the stripping of the easement and trenching for the remainder of the Route. The watching brief identified relatively few archaeological features. One undated gully was identified crossing the route of the pipeline, to the northwest of Norton Camp. Further to the east, terracing and two metalled tracks and one paved surface were identified within, and immediately adjacent, to the line of the pipeline. These features appear to be associated with a former Second World

War Prisoner of War camp. ii Oake to Staplegrove Pipeline Taunton, Somerset Archaeological Watching Brief Report Acknowledgements The fieldwork was commissioned by Wales West Utilities Ltd. Wessex Archaeology would like to thank Christopher Soper, Contracts Operations Manager - Construction and Roy Reece, Site Manager, for their assistance during the course of the fieldwork. The fieldwork was monitored by Steven Membery, Development Control Archaeologist for Somerset County Council. His advice and comments provided during the course of the fieldwork is gratefully acknowledged. The project was managed for Wessex Archaeology by Andy Manning. The fieldwork and reporting was undertaken by Stephen George. iii Oake to Staplegrove Pipeline Taunton, Somerset Archaeological Watching Brief Report 1 INTRODUCTION

wessexar1-12465

Summary Videotext Communications was commissioned by Channel 4 to carry out an archaeological evaluation as part of the Time Team television series on land belonging to South Cliff Farm, South Carlton, Lincolnshire (centred on National Grid Reference SK 956 771). The archaeological evaluation was designed to investigate the extent and date of an Early-Mid Saxon cemetery, found by a metal detector, and the site of a deserted medieval village at Middle Carlton. The project was undertaken using surface collection at Middle Carlton and the cemetery field with geophysical survey and twelve machine-dug trial trenches. The work was undertaken over three days in September 2003. The surface collection produced pottery that reflected the land use of the area since the prehistoric period. Late Saxon and Early medieval pottery related to the village of Middle Carlton predominated in the area between the two modern villages of North and South Carlton. Roman and post-medieval sherds from arable agriculture were prevalent in the cemetery field. The geophysical survey produced evidence of both prehistoric and Romano-British activity. It detected a previously unrecorded ring ditch, probably an Early Bronze Age barrow, which was sectioned and dated by a sherd of Collared Urn pottery. A severely truncated cremation burial was located in the interior of the monument. A Roman enclosure system, probably related to a field system was also traced and sampled in the north-west of the cemetery field. Excavation of the Anglo-Saxon cemetery produced an urned cremation burial and three inhumation burials. The inhumation burials lay in shallow graves and were aligned east to west. They included a female, a possible male and a male and contained a range of grave goods including personal jewellery and a shield boss. One of the inhumations truncated a shallow pit containing cremated animal bone, while another inhumation lay close to the line of a post-medieval road, which may have followed the line of a much earlier boundary and defined the limit of the cemetery. A number of machine-excavated trenches, dug to define the limits of the cemetery, failed to locate additional graves. The evaluation has added significantly to the development of occupation along the Lincoln Edge and to the study of Anglo-Saxon settlement immediately outside the City of Lincoln. 4 SOUTH CLIFF FARM, SOUTH CARLTON, LINCOLNSHIRE AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION AND

wessexar1-12800

Summary Acknowledgements 1 INTRODUCTION

wessexar1-12800

Summary Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Capita Symonds to undertake an archaeological watching brief during experimental drainage testing at Chamberhouse Farm, Thatcham, West Berkshire, centred on National Grid Reference 45124 16593. The fieldwork comprised the excavation of five 'recharge' trenches in an area previously subjected to archaeological evaluation, which had identified flint scatters of Mesolithic date in close proximity to the proposed trenches. During the course of the watching brief, no archaeological features, deposits or artefact scatters were recorded during the excavation of any of the five trenches or an additional sondage. The sequence of peat and alluvial deposits was recorded and

was found to conform closely with the sedimentological sequence previously recorded during the earlier archaeological evaluation. ii CHAMBERHOUSE FARM

wessexar1-13102

Summary Wildfire Television Limited, commissioned by Channel 4, undertook the excavation of two test pits within and adjacent to Zinch House, Stogumber, Taunton, Somerset (NGR 31001 13714) as part of the Time Team Big Dig television programme. Zinch House is of 15th or 16th century origin and lies in the south of the village of Stogumber, Somerset, which is of at least medieval origin. One test pit was targeted to relocate the remains of an outbuilding to Zinch House shown on a Tithe map of 1840. The second test pit aimed to examine land to the north-west of Zinch House to test for settlement remains associated with the medieval village of Stogumber, for which there was no previous archaeological record. The test pits revealed that over one metre of h wash, containing a fragment of Iron Age loom weight and considerable quantities of medieval pottery, covered the site. This test pit work was followed by a more extensive archaeological evaluation of the area involving geophysical survey, machine dug trenches and hand excavation. The four machine- dug evaluation trenches and two small area excavations, partly dug by hand, demonstrated that medieval agricultural and settlement activity was represented at the site. The evaluation indicated that the h wash probably accumulated from the medieval period onwards and it sealed a series of medieval features, including two slots and three small shallow pits. Finds from these features included two whetstones, large unabraded sherds of 11th -14th century AD medieval pottery and food remains, including oats, rye, hazelnuts and peas or beans. A series of post-medieval deposits was also recorded and included a building with a cobbled floor. None of these deposits appeared to match the location of the building recorded on the Tithe map of 1840 but all could represent remnants of outbuildings and yard surfaces associated with Zinch House. 4 ZINCH HOUSE, STATION ROAD, STOGUMBER, TAUNTON, SOMERSET ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

wessexar1-13876

Non Technical Summary.....	ii
Acknowledgements.....	iii 1

INTRODUCTION

wessexar1-13876

Non Technical Summary Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by George Harding (the Client) to undertake an archaeological evaluation on land north of Forte Travelodge, Epsom Road, Morden, London Borough of Merton (the Site), centred on NGR 525010 67419. The Site consisted of a grassed area forming the rear of a beer garden. The evaluation comprised one 7.50m x 2.20m trench, which was excavated in order to determine the presence or absence of archaeological features. No archaeological deposits, structures or artefacts were uncovered during the evaluation. Evidence of a buried subsoil and topsoil were uncovered which was sealed by a 0.50m thick layer of modern material consisting of redeposited clay mixed with building rubble. This levelling deposit appeared to have been mostly derived from the construction of the Forte Travelodge. The present topsoil on Site appeared to post date the construction of the Forte Travelodge and was almost certainly lain down during landscaping for the beer garden. Undisturbed geological deposits comprising yellowish orange silty clays were encountered at a height of 35.79m above Ordnance Datum (aOD). The report concludes that the Site has been subject to significant modern disturbance and truncation as a result of the construction of the Forte Travelodge Hotel. The lack of archaeological remains or artefacts uncovered during the evaluation, suggest that little or no significant archaeological remains are present within the proposed development area. iii
Acknowledgements

wessexar1-15082_2

Non Technical Summary.....	ii
Acknowledgements.....	iii 1

INTRODUCTION

wessexar1-15082_2

Non Technical Summary Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Riverside House Ltd (the Client) to undertake an archaeological evaluation at Riverside Yard, Riverside Road, SW17 in the London Borough of Wandsworth (the Site), centred on NGR 526050 171950. The evaluation comprised one 4.90m x 3.66m trench, which was excavated in order to determine the presence or absence of archaeological remains. No structures or artefacts of archaeological significance were uncovered during the evaluation. The evaluation showed that the Site has been raised and levelled with a 2.16m thick sequence of modern demolition debris, industrial waste, including foundry slag and re-deposited alluvial clays. This levelling appears to be recent in date, the debris contained fragments of plastic at its base, and was almost certainly laid down prior to the laying down of the concrete hard standing of the present car park. Beneath the modern leveling and makeup deposits, the evaluation revealed the remains of the former topsoil of the Site. The former topsoil sealed a series of water lain alluvial deposits. Historical maps show that the Site was covered by watercress beds up until the end of the 19 th century and it seems safe to assume that these alluvial deposits represent the use and silting up of one of these beds. Beneath the alluvial deposits the remains of a former topsoil overlaid a 0.55m thick water lain alluvial clay deposit which represent a further period of flooding, presumably from the River Wandle. At the base of the trench, a coarse sandy fluvial gravel the represents the earliest deposit uncovered on Site. The report concludes that in common with much of the area, the Site has been waterlogged for much of its life, either as part of the wetlands and marshland running along either side of the River Wandle or deliberately flooded for use as watercress beds, water meadows, millponds etc. ii Acknowledgements

wessexar1-15512_1

Non Technical Summary.....	ii
Acknowledgements.....	iii 1

INTRODUCTION

wessexar1-15512_1

Non Technical Summary Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by CARD Geotechnics Ltd (the Client) to undertake an archaeological evaluation at 128-136 High Street, Plaistow, E13 in the London Borough of Newham (the Site). The Site is centred on NGR 540590 183070 at a height of 10.00m above Ordnance Datum (aOD). The evaluation comprised of a single 5.5m x 3.0m trench, which was excavated in order to elucidate the nature and character of any archaeological remains that may be present on the Site and to assess their potential significance. On the south east side of the trench, the remains of a petrol holding tank was uncovered at a depth of 9.60m aOD and the remains of a backfilled cellar was uncovered to the north of it, this extended past the depth of 7.8m aOD where the trench excavation ceased. This report concludes that any archaeological deposits on the frontage of the property have probably been destroyed with the backfilled cellar and with petrol holding tanks truncating any deposits in nearby areas. Due to the limited area covered by the evaluation trench and the potential for archaeological deposits to survive further from the road, it is proposed that a watching brief be undertaken during the removal of the petrol holding tanks. ii Acknowledgements

wessexar1-16437_1

SUMMARY Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Mr Paul Chadwick of Lawson-Price Environmental on behalf of their client, Ryan Elizabeth Holdings Plc, to undertake an archaeological evaluation of the site of proposed housing development on land at The Warrener, Thetford, Norfolk (NGR TL 859832). Six trenches representing c. 4% of the development area were machine excavated, hand cleaned and subject to sample excavation. This revealed the former edge of the floodplain of the River Little Ouse running north-west to south-east across the site. The topography of the area has been somewhat altered by subsequent infilling (in the post-Roman period) by natural windblown sand and construction of The Warrener public house and car park. A thin scatter of worked flint, largely of probable Mesolithic date, was recovered overlying natural on the edge of the floodplain. On the rising ground to the south of this was a network of shallow ditches interpreted as Romano-British field or plot boundaries. These are likely to have been associated with a settlement immediately to the south. No Early Saxon or Middle Saxon features or finds were present, and it is assumed that the limits of these known settlements lay immediately to the south of the evaluation site, with occupation strung out along the terrace above the floodplain covering much the same area as earlier, Romano-British settlement. **THE WARRENER, THETFORD, NORFOLK ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION 1996**

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS The project was commissioned by Lawson-Price Environmental Ltd on behalf of Ryan Elizabeth Holdings Plc. Wessex Archaeology are grateful to Mr Paul Chadwick of Lawson-Price Environmental Ltd for the provision of his archaeological desk-based assessment of the site and other background material. The evaluation was carried out by Phil Andrews, Jez Fry and Andrew Bates, and Derek Woollestone undertook the metal detecting. This report was prepared by Phil Andrews and Jez Fry, with the illustrations by Karen Nicholls. The finds description was written by Lorraine Mepham, with flint identifications provided by John Wymer. The project was managed for Wessex Archaeology by Phil Andrews and monitored for Norfolk Landscape Archaeology by Andrew Rogerson. **ii iii THE WARRENER, THETFORD, NORFOLK ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION 1996**

CONTENTS Summary Acknowledgements 1 INTRODUCTION

wessexar1-16791_1

Non Technical Summary.....	ii
Acknowledgements.....	iii 1
INTRODUCTION	

wessexar1-16791_1

Non Technical Summary Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Riverside House Ltd (the Client) to undertake an archaeological evaluation at Riverside Yard, Riverside Road, SW17 in the London Borough of Wandsworth (the Site), centred on NGR 526050 171950. The evaluation comprised one 4.90m x 3.66m trench, which was excavated in order to determine the presence or absence of archaeological remains. No structures or artefacts of archaeological significance were uncovered during the evaluation. The evaluation showed that the Site has been raised and levelled with a 2.16m thick sequence of modern demolition debris, industrial waste, including foundry slag and re-deposited alluvial clays. This levelling appears to be recent in date, the debris contained fragments of plastic at its base, and was almost certainly laid down prior to the laying down of the concrete hard standing of the present car park. Beneath the modern leveling and makeup deposits, the evaluation revealed the remains of the former topsoil of the Site. The former topsoil sealed a series of water lain alluvial deposits. Historical maps show that the Site was covered by watercress beds up until the end of the 19th century and it seems safe to assume that these alluvial deposits represent the use and silting up of one of these beds. Beneath the alluvial deposits the remains of a former topsoil overlaid a 0.55m thick water lain alluvial clay deposit which represent a further period of flooding, presumably from the River Wandle. At the base of the trench, a coarse sandy fluvial gravel the represents the earliest deposit uncovered on Site. The report concludes that in common

with much of the area, the Site has been waterlogged for much of its life, either as part of the wetlands and marshland running along either side of the River Wandle or deliberately flooded for use as watercress beds, water meadows, millponds etc. ii Acknowledgements

wessexar1-16879_1

Summary Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Nisbet LLP to carry out building recording of the Gara Rock Hotel, East Portlemouth. South Hams, Devon, which is centred on Ordnance Survey NGR 27523 03711. The work was required to meet a planning condition imposed by the Local Planning Authority (Planning Application No. 20/1858/05/F) prior to its demolition and the erection of new apartments. The hotel lies approximately 0.5km south of the hamlet of Rickham, to the south-east of Salcombe. It stands on top of cliffs with commanding views out over the English Channel and occupies the site of the 19th century Rickham Coast Guard Station. The buildings are not listed but are situated in an Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty. The building recording was carried out from 8th to 10th March before demolition and on 30th May 2006 when much of the interior cladding had been stripped. A measured survey produced a ground floor plan of the main range and a photographic survey was undertaken. The Coastguard Station at Gara Rock, including a Watch House and cottages for those who were to man the station, was built in 1846/7. The 1890 First Edition Ordnance Survey map shows the station as a long rectangular block (cottages) with a small 'north wing' at the west end. The map labels the site as being a Coastguard Station containing a Lookout House, Watch House and Life Saving Apparatus House. A photograph taken before 1909 appears to show the cottages as they were originally built, with walls of coursed rubble stone with squared stone dressings around the window and door openings. The single pitched roof was covered in slate. In 1909, the Coastguard station was purchased by Richard Jordan for the purpose of setting up a family boarding house. Of the six cottages, four were used for accommodation and the remaining two as a dining room and lounge area. In 1919, the Jordans embarked on an ambitious building programme in which the original stone built cottages were rendered, and the construction of a second storey began. As the hotel grew in popularity more phases of alteration were undertaken by the Jordans. In 1940, the RAF requisitioned the hotel. Gara Rock reopened in 1946 after the war as a family hotel under its new owner, Commander Lloyd Owen. The hotel was subsequently bought by the Richards' family and re-opened after refurbishment in June 1962. The building recording showed that much of the original mid 19th century buildings have been removed by later alterations. Surviving features include four stone chimney stacks; the remains of one of four stone porches with a blocked window and door opening; most of the rear (north) wall of the cottages including original window openings within the north wall of the lounge or stores area. Most of the front (south) wall has been removed Alterations by the Jordans' family in 1919-1936 and by the Richards' family in the late 20th century were also recorded. i GARA ROCK HOTEL EAST PORTLEMOUTH SOUTH HAMS DEVON Contents

wessexar1-17746_1

Summary.....	ii
Acknowledgements.....	iii

1 INTRODUCTION

wessexar1-17746_1

SUMMARY Ballymore Developments Ltd commissioned Wessex Archaeology to undertake an archaeological evaluation of the former Goods Yard of Hayes and Harlington Station, covering an area of c.1.35 hectares. The site is centred on National Grid Reference 509850 179500. This fieldwork followed an earlier desk-based assessment showing low archaeological potential of the site to contain features or deposits for all periods except the post-medieval. There was high potential for post-medieval deposits and features associated with an 19th century canal basin and the railway works that occupied the site from

1914 onwards. The proposed evaluation included the machine excavation of a total of six 10 by 10m, stepped trenches. An additional trench was excavated (Trench 7) to record more of the canal basin. The trenches were located in areas of the site avoiding areas of contamination and earlier brickearth quarrying, defined respectively by borehole and cartographic surveys. Three of the trenches (Trenches 2, 3 and 4) were specifically targeted on a 19th century canal basin clearly shown on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey (1886) map of the site. No archaeological features, artefacts or deposits derived from human activity pre-dating the late post-medieval period were recorded from the evaluation. Of the three evaluation trenches targeted on the extrapolated position of the 19th century canal basin, two (Trenches 3 and 4) intersected with the basin cut, with Trench 7 covering more of the basin infilling. These clearly showed that the top of the basin cut lies at a relatively shallow depth (minimum 0.44m) below modern building deposits. The basin's west end was not recorded in the third targeted trench (2). This suggests that the canal basin did not extend as far west as mapped on the 1st Edition

wessexar1-17784_1

Summary i Acknowledgements ii 1 INTRODUCTION

wessexar1-17784_1

Summary Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Frogmore Property Company Limited (the Client) to undertake an archaeological evaluation at land off Spilsby Road, Romford (the Site) centred on NGR 554110 191147. A predetermination evaluation was undertaken following the advice of English Heritage, archaeological advisors to the London Borough of Havering, in response to a planning application for residential redevelopment. This advice was based on the Borough's planning policies that indicated that the site was in an area of presumed Roman archaeological potential being in close proximity to the route of the London to Colchester Roman Road. Six trenches, four measuring 20 x 2m and two measuring 10 x 2m were excavated. No archaeological features, deposits or finds were recorded. The Site appears to have been terraced in the recent past for the construction of the former Eagle Business Centre. iii Acknowledgements

wessexar1-17786_1

Summary.....ii
Acknowledgements.....iii 1 INTRODUCTION

wessexar1-17786_1

Summary Wessex Archaeology was commissioned to undertake an archaeological evaluation of land at 165-167 Romford Road in the London Borough of Newham. A single trench was excavated. No archaeological remains were present as a result of extensive modern disturbance. iii 165-167 ROMFORD ROAD, STRATFORD, E15 LONDON BOROUGH OF NEWHAM

wessexar1-17789_1

Summary.....ii
Acknowledgements.....iii 1 INTRODUCTION

wessexar1-17789_1

Summary Wessex Archaeology was commissioned to undertake an archaeological evaluation of land at 451-453 Barking Road in the London Borough of Newham. A single trench was excavated. No archaeological remains were present as a result of extensive modern disturbance. iii 451-453 BARKING ROAD, EAST HAM, E6 LONDON BOROUGH OF NEWHAM

wessexar1-20603_1

Non Technical Summaryiii
Acknowledgements.....iv 1 INTRODUCTION

wessexar1-20603_1

Non Technical Summary Wessex Archaeology (London) was commissioned by Carden and Godfrey on behalf of the Honourable Artillery Company to carry out an archaeological watching brief on groundwork at the Armoury Room Project, the Honourable Artillery Company, City Road, EC1, in the London Borough of Islington, centred on NGR 532720 182188. The results of the watching brief reaffirm the development history of the Site, postulated in Wessex Archaeology's earlier evaluation (Wessex Archaeology, 2004) and the desk-based conservation plan (Wessex Archaeology, 2002) and is broadly similar to the sequence recorded in other archaeological works carried out in the area. The earliest evidence of human activity on Site comprised three sherds of residual Roman pottery uncovered in later post-medieval contexts. A series of rectangular quarry pits was uncovered, cut into the underlying brick earth and gravel deposits of the natural geology. Finds from the initial silting up of these features have given a medieval date for their abandonment. These pits were subsequently reused as rubbish pits and contained pottery dating to the 16th -17th centuries. The subsequent archaeological sequence on Site was characterised by a series of dumps and levelling deposits which sealed the quarry pits. These deposits, which have been dated to the 16th - 17th centuries, contained large quantities of ashes and coal fragments and were almost certainly derived from the raking out of domestic fires, domestic refuse and building rubble. Evidence of ironworking was also retrieved, but no associated structures were observed. No human remains were observed during the watching brief and it would appear that the former Bunh burial ground did not extend on to the Site. The watching brief found very few structural remains, those observed included the remains of a 19th century brick cess pit or soak away, several brick walls, a capped well and two brick lined culverts. Brick earth deposits were only present in the north eastern corner of the Site. This in situ deposit was observed to slope up towards the east (from 16.00m aOD to 16.30m aOD). Natural geological deposits comprising coarse sandy and clayey gravels were recorded across the entire Site, at a height of between 15.60m aOD and 15.40m aOD. iv HONOURABLE ARTILLERY COMPANY CITY ROAD LONDON BOROUGH OF ISLINGTON REPORT ON ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF Acknowledgements

wessexar1-21348_1

Summary ii
Acknowledgements..... iii 1 INTRODUCTION

wessexar1-21348_1

Summary CgMs Consulting commissioned Wessex Archaeology in London to undertake an archaeological watching brief during construction of the Gateway Community College, Tilbury, Essex at

National Grid Reference (NGR) 564230, 177780 (hereafter the Site). The watching brief was undertaken as a condition of planning consent for the development of the site from low lying farmland to a new Further Education facility with sports pitches, access roads and car parking. The majority of the work on Site was largely non-intrusive due to the construction techniques and depths excavated. All roads and sports pitches were graded off through homogeneous alluvial clays to a depth of up to 1m beneath the existing ground surface and piling was restricted to the construction of the main college building. Observations were only undertaken on excavated areas which were below 1.50m from the ground surface, such as drainage related activities where these interventions went into peat deposits inferred from previous geotechnical work. Seven areas of such drainage work were observed and recorded, revealing peat deposits from which no archaeological remains or finds were observed. CgMs Consulting Gateway Community College, Tilbury, Essex Archaeological Watching Brief

wessexar1-25179_1

Summary Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Devonshire Homes to carry out an archaeological evaluation in advance of development at the former Nitrovit site, Tumbling Fields, Tiverton, Devon (hereafter the Site). The Site is centred on Ordnance Survey NGR 295480 112190. The evaluation demonstrated that extensive modern disturbance from site use/demolition and extant remains of the 19th / 20th century industrial complex survive across the Site to a depth of 1-1.2m depth below ground level (BGL). Post-medieval made ground deposits survive beneath this to a minimum depth of 2m BGL across the Site; these are likely to represent levelling or f deposits for the purpose of raising the ground level above the floodplain, effectively terracing the bank of the River Loman with imported material. Artefactual evidence suggests that this remodelling is likely to have occurred during the late Victorian period. No evidence of the historically attested m complex, or any remains pre-dating them were encountered, and no artefacts pre-dating the later post-medieval were identified. It possible that remains of an earlier date survive buried beneath the extensive made ground deposits covering the Site. However, in view of the depth of the made ground present, the Curator decided that these were unlikely to be affected by the proposed development. iii FORMER NITROVIT SITE, TUMBLING FIELDS, TIVERTON, DEVON Archaeological Evaluation Report Acknowledgements Wessex Archaeology would like to thank Devonshire Homes for commissioning the project; Steve Russell and Steve Taylor in particular are thanked for their assistance. Wessex Archaeology would also like to acknowledge the advice of Steve Reed, Assistant County Archaeologist to Devon County Council. Special thanks go local resident Jane Evans for kindly providing the aerial photograph shown on the cover of this report. The fieldwork was carried out by Jon Martin with the assistance of Naomi Hall, Dave Murdie and John Smith. The illustrations were prepared by Linda Coleman. The project was managed by Brigitte Buss on behalf of Wessex Archaeology. 1 FORMER NITROVIT SITE, TUMBLING FIELDS, TIVERTON, DEVON Archaeological Evaluation Report 1 INTRODUCTION

wessexar1-25626_1

Summary	iii
Acknowledgements.....	iv
1 PROJECT BACKGROUND	1

wessexar1-25626_1

Summary Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by CgMs Consulting on behalf of George Wimpey, South Midlands to undertake an archaeological field evaluation of 3ha of land adjacent to Houghton Road and located to the west of Orchard House, St. Ives, Cambridgeshire, National Grid Reference 529925 272365. The area either side of the Houghton Road has previously produced numerous findspots of prehistoric worked flint. In the mid-19th century, evidence of an early Romano-British cremation

cemetery, with an impressive array of finds, was found to the southwest of the Site, although the precise location remains unknown. The Site is proposed for residential development, for which outline planning permission has been granted. A condition of the planning consent (Condition 14) requires the implementation of a programme of archaeological assessment to be undertaken to inform the determination of a future detailed planning application. An initial geophysical survey of the Site was arranged by CgMs and was undertaken in advance of the evaluation. The results of the survey identified a number of anomalies, which indicated that the Site had the potential to contain archaeological features. The results of the geophysical survey were used to locate evaluation trenches to ensure areas of potential archaeological significance were targeted and fully assessed. The evaluation was undertaken in late February and early March 2007 and comprised the machine excavation of 22 trial trenches, each approximately 30m by 1.8m in size. The majority of the trenches contained no archaeological remains. Two shallow undated ditches were identified in three trenches (Trenches 14, 21 and 23) and a series of burnt tree throws were noted (Trenches 18, 20 and 21). Extensive evidence was found across the Site for medieval/Post-medieval ridge and furrow, which broadly runs across the site, east to west. One trench (Trench 3) was found to contain significant archaeology, in the form of a pit containing an undated cremation burial (303), which was truncated by the medieval/Post-medieval ridge and furrow. Additional trenching radiating from this feature did not identify any further archaeological features in the immediate area.

iii Land West of Orchard House Houghton Road St Ives Archaeological Evaluation Report Acknowledgements Wessex Archaeology would like to thank Rob Bourn of CgMs Consulting for commissioning the work. Wessex Archaeology would also like to acknowledge the help and assistance of Kasia Gdaniec, who monitored the evaluation on behalf of Cambridgeshire County Council during the course of the fieldwork. The project was managed on behalf of Wessex Archaeology by Andy Manning. The fieldwork was directed in the field by Jamie Wright, assisted by Barry Hennessy, Charlotte Coles and Patrice de Rijk. The report was prepared by Jamie Wright and Andy Manning, with the illustrations prepared by Linda Coleman. The environmental processing was undertaken by Laura Catlin, the bulk samples were assessed by Dr Chris J. Stevens and Sarah F. Wyles. The charcoal and the requirements for radiocarbon dating were assessed by Dr Catherine Chisham and the cremated remains were assessed by Jackie McKinley. The finds were assessed by Rachel Seager Smith.

iv Land West of Orchard House Houghton Road St Ives Cambridgeshire Archaeological Evaluation Report

1 PROJECT BACKGROUND

1.1 Introduction

wessexar1-33691_1

Summary Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by CgMs Consulting on behalf of Taylor Woodrow to undertake an archaeological field evaluation on land at the Enterprise Caf  , St Neots Road, Hardwick, Cambridgeshire centred on NGR 536663 259619, in advance of a residential development. The Site comprises a rectangular parcel of land, measuring 200m north to south and 60m east to west with a total area of approximately 1.2ha. It is located some 500m to the west of Hardwick and bounded to the north by St Neots Rd and the A428. To the east and west the Site is bounded by properties fronting onto St Neots Rd and to the south by open fields. A total of six trenches were excavated according to a project design prepared by Wessex Archaeology and approved by Cambridgeshire County Council. The work was carried out between 14-17th November 2005. Three undated features, two tree throws and a possible ditch terminus were recorded. No finds were recovered from these features.

ii Acknowledgements

wessexar1-34208_1

Summary Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by RPS Planning and Development on behalf of their client Devon County Council to undertake an archaeological evaluation on the site of a proposed In Vessel Composting facility at Deep Moor Landf Site, High Bullen, Torrington, Devon centred on National Grid Reference 252954 120959. A planning application to construct an In Vessel Composting facility was submitted by Viridor Waste Management Limited to Devon County Council (Planning application No: DCC/466/2007). RPS Planning and Development were commissioned to produce a desk-

based archaeological assessment of the proposed development as part of this application. Following the results of the desk-based assessment a programme of archaeological evaluation was required by Devon County Council to assist in determination of the planning application. The evaluation was undertaken over a 6 day period from the 18th to the 25th of October 2007. The evaluation identified a roughly north-south aligned trackway which was identified as a crop mark on aerial photographs from 1992. The trackway was formed by two parallel ditches with evidence of external banks revealed in seven of the excavated trenches. The trackway was dated to the post- medieval period. The western ditch of the trackway was seen to continue to the north where it was st evident as an extant earthwork in an adjacent area of woodland. The trackway is likely to been used as a `Ride', an avenue through trees for horse riding. This Ride appears to have linked Stevenstone House Park with a series of kennels identified on 19th century Ordnance Survey maps and would have been used for the movement of people, horses and hunting dogs around the estate and the surrounding countryside. A number of land drains were also identified, thought to have been put in place to aid the drainage of the site for use as agricultural land. Evidence of short-lived plough activity was also identified during the evaluation. ii Acknowledgements

wessexar1-4953

Summary An Archaeological Watching Brief carried out on groundworks for a mixed residential/commercial development (centred on NGR 531330, 178045) confirmed that the Site had been severely disturbed by 19th century and later development. The evidence from the Watching Brief suggests that the Site and general area was unoccupied prior to these developments but probably utilised as market gardens. The evidence for the earliest activities at the Site was provided by a small ditch which dates to the early postmedieval period. This feature did however contain a redeposited sherd of RomanoBritish pottery which provides very tentative confirmation of possible Romano British activity in the area. i 33 STANNARY STREET LONDON SE11 ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF REPORT Acknowledgements Wessex Archaeology would like to thank JCMT Architects for commissioning the Watching Brief and employees of Andrew TownsWadey (Builders) Ltd for their assistance on site. The report was prepared by Robert Ward with illustrations by Mark Roughly. ii CONTENTS 1 INTRODUCTION

wessexar1-4966

Non Technical Summary An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Wessex Archaeology , to the west of Victors Way, within the historic core of Barnet, London Borough of Barnet, for Mitchell Price Chartered Surveyors. It revealed the presence of probable medieval deposits associated with burgage plots to the rear of extant late medieval and post- medieval buildings fronting onto Barnet High Street. Archaeological deposits were encountered between 0.8m and 1.7m below modern ground level and were sealed by deposits representing levelling up and open gardens, dating to between the 17th and the late 19th century. iii Acknowledgements

wessexar1-5680

Summary Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by London Borough of Newham Environment and Regeneration Department to conduct an archaeological excavation at the site of the proposed Cumberland School Sports Hall, Barking Road, Newham, centred on NGR 540055, 181897. The excavation follows an evaluation of the Site which found evidence for possible Roman activity along with a single prehistoric/Roman unurned cremation burial. The excavation comprised a 12m x 18m area centred on a previous evaluation trench. The fieldwork was undertaken over four days, from the 5th to 8th April 2004. Four separate features were found during the excavation. Three of these appear to be natural marshland channels and the fourth, a postmedieval drainage ditch. The postmedieval activity in the area appears to have been curtailed by an episode of flooding which is represented by a thick layer of alluvium that

overlies all features. The results of both the excavation and evaluation suggest that no further significant activities occurred in the area until its development in the 19th century. No further evidence for cremation burials was found during the excavation. It is proposed that further analysis of the cremation burial found during the evaluation be carried out to attempt to ascertain its date and that a summary report of the excavation be submitted for publication in *The London Archaeologist*. i Acknowledgements

wessexar1-5956

Summary Honourable Artillery Company, City Road, NGR 53271, 18219, Wessex Archaeology (managed by Lawrence Pontin), evaluation, August 2004, London Borough of Westminster, HNA04. An archaeological evaluation of one trench 1.9m x 1.95m was excavated. The results of the evaluation indicated that there is no evidence for human activity earlier than the late medieval/post medieval period. Natural gravel was reached at a depth of 3 metres below present ground level and above this is evidence for 16th century activity onwards. Evidence for possible brickearth quarrying is shown by the redeposition of the natural material on the Site. Another industry is indicated by the presence of fragments of iron slag and crucible possibly representing iron smelting of munitions on or near to the Site. Evidence for structural remains were encountered with the late postmedieval cellar with no other significant structures remaining. ii Acknowledgements

wessexar1-6381

Summary Information Town: Milton Keynes Parish: Tattenhoe Site Address: Site C, Snelshall East (off Snelshall Road) National Grid Reference (site centre): 483507/233254 Planning Application Number: 04/00968/FUL Event Number: 932 Museum Accession Number 2004.147 Client Name Environ UK Ltd Fieldwork Type Strip and Sample

wessexar1-6663

Summary.....ii
Acknowledgements.....iii 1 INTRODUCTION

wessexar1-6663

Summary i Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Wessex Water to undertake an archaeological watching brief on the construction of a new First Time Sewer in Lympsham, Somerset. The watching brief comprised two areas which were to be formed as construction compounds, centred on National Grid Ref 335555 154280. Groundworks were undertaken in April and September 2004, when an area measuring approximately 0.4ha was topsoil stripped in advance of formation of a site compound. No archaeological features were observed within the exposed subsoil and subsequent excavation of services trenches revealed redbrown and grey clays to a depth of at least 2m below the subsoil. A small assemblage of medieval and postmedieval material was recovered from the removed topsoil, although this is likely to be the result of manuring rather than an indicator of buried archaeological features. ii Acknowledgements

wessexar1-6664

Summary.....ii
Acknowledgements.....iii 1 INTRODUCTION

wessexar1-6664

Summary Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Wessex Water to undertake an archaeological watching brief on the construction of a new First Time Sewer between i the villages of Enmore and Durleigh, Somerset. The pipeline route was centred on National Grid Ref 325760 135470. Groundworks were undertaken in June and July 2004, when a c. 4.5km long, 12m wide easement was stripped in advance of pipeline excavation. Despite the proximity of shrunken village remains, no archaeological deposits or features were identified during the watching brief, with only a small assemblage of modern material recovered from the topsoil. ii Acknowledgements

wessexar1-6670

Summary Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by DR Mills and Associates to undertake an archaeological evaluation at 7 and 8 East Street, Taunton. East Street can be dated to the medieval period or possibly earlier, and is located between East Gate and the medieval market place. Numbers 7 and 8 are situated c. 100m from the market place and adjacent to Magdalene Lane, which leads to the 12th century church. Previous excavations at 5 East Street identified evidence for continuous occupation from the 12th century onwards. An initial archaeological evaluation of the Site was undertaken. Based upon the results of this, it was agreed with the County Archaeological Officer onsite to extend the evaluation area to encompass the bulk of the street frontage to be affected by construction. These Phase II works were undertaken in order that delays to the construction schedule could be kept to a minimum. All fieldwork was undertaken in October 2004. The development at 7 and 8 East Street provided an opportunity to conduct archaeological investigations in the core of the medieval town of Taunton. Documentary evidence suggests that by 1158, the town had an east gate and East Street would have led, at this time, to the market place. The earliest recorded feature on the Site was an apparent boundary ditch between 7 East Street and Magdalene Lane. Finds recovered from the feature indicate an early medieval date (11 th to 13th century) for the feature, whilst environmental data suggests it to be broadly contemporary with medieval samples recovered from Taunton Priory. A cess pit was recorded, the presence of which at the junction of two roads (East Street and Magdalene Lane) may be indicative of a public rather than private facility. It is likely that this type of feature would be situated to the rear of a property, and its location (at the apparent `front' of the Site, suggests that much of the original street frontage has been lost to roadwidening in the postmedieval/modern period. Two footings probably form a part of the remains of a postmedieval building, with associated stone probably representing the floor of a sidepassage through the building, a feature common in the medieval buildings of Taunton. The presence of a footing appears to represent part of a timber framed building; the construction of which is likely to predate the 14th century, and may represent part of an `original' East Street building. Given extensive nature of this two phase project, it has been agreed with the County Archaeology Service that no further fieldwork is necessary on the Site. iii iv Acknowledgements

wessexar1-6671

Summary Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by the Berry Roberts Partnership acting on behalf of Classbureau Limited to carry out an archaeological evaluation on the site of a proposed extension to the Cadbury House Country Club complex. The Site is currently in use as a terraced car park area and is centred on National Grid Reference 343850 164995. The evaluation was carried out in June 2004. The Site had considerable archaeological potential. It lies at the foot of the h on which Cadbury Hillfort, a Scheduled Monument, is situated. The area around the monument contains a high concentration of archaeological sites, mainly Romano British in date. In the 19th century a RomanoBritish cemetery was discovered in the vicinity of Cadbury House, although its exact location was never recorded. During the Second World War the Site was also the location for a prisoner of war work camp. The evaluation consisted of five machinedug trenches. Three were 25m by 2m, two were 12.5m by 2m. Three trenches were positioned in the lower car park and two in the upper. Excavation continued until either an

archaeological horizon or 'bedrock' was encountered. Other than an undated stake hole recorded in Trench 1 no archaeological features were recorded in any of the trenches. Very little Postmedieval material, which might have been expected to be present on the Site, was recovered. Four of the trenches contained considerable depths of modern levelling deposits; gravel, rubble and hardcore. Trench 4 also contained a substantial concrete slab. The evidence produced by the evaluation appears to indicate that modern landscaping has either destroyed archaeological remains or that none existed prior to the landscaping within the Site boundaries. In terms of mitigation, in view of the low archaeological potential of the Site, it is recommended that there should be no requirement for a further stage of archaeological investigation. ii CADBURY HOUSE, CONGRESBURY, NORTH SOMERSET ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT Acknowledgements Wessex Archaeology would like to thank The Berry Roberts Partnership for commissioning the project and Vince Russett, of North Somerset County Council for his advice. Thanks also to Nick Taplin, Cadbury House Manager for his cooperation and assistance. Jon Martin, who prepared this report, was the onsite Project Officer, and was assisted in carrying out the evaluation by Chris Reece and Doug Murphy. Linda Coleman prepared the report illustrations and Richard Greator managed the project. iii CADBURY HOUSE, CONGRESBURY, NORTH SOMERSET ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT 1 INTRODUCTION

wessexar1-6730

Non Technical Summary Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by HTA Architects (the Client) to undertake an archaeological evaluation on land at St. Martins Estate, Roupell Road, Tulse Hill, London Borough of Lambeth (the Site) centred on NGR 530871/173400. The evaluation comprised of four 2.2m x 4m trenches. Three trenches were excavated to the north of Roupell Road (Area A) and one was excavated to the south of Roupell Road (Area B). The report concludes that the Site has been subject to significant modern disturbance and truncation as a result of the construction of Tillman House and subsequent landscaping of the area. The construction of the former Council Offices on Site had also significantly disturbed the Site. No significant archaeological deposits, structures or artefacts were uncovered during the evaluation. The evaluation produced no evidence of activity associated with the Early Saxon site at Upper Tulse H School. Although the evaluation found that a prominent mound in Area A was man made. It also showed that it was essentially modern in date. The mound was seen to be made up of layers modern dumping, which appear to been laid down during the construction of Tillman House and subsequent landscaping of the area. Undisturbed geological deposits comprising yellowish orange sandy clays were encountered in all four trenches at a height of between 53.77m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) and 52.92m aOD. The lack of archaeological remains or artefacts uncovered during the evaluation, suggest that little or no significant archaeological remains are present within the proposed development area. iii Acknowledgements

wessexar1-7885

Non Technical Summary.....i
 Acknowledgements.....ii 1 INTRODUCTION

wessexar1-7885

Non Technical Summary Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Cliveden Homes to undertake an archaeological evaluation on land proposed for redevelopment at The Philberds, Ascot Road, Holyport, Berkshire (the Site), centred on NGR 489501/178300. The evaluation comprised the excavation of fourteen trenches, varying between 2m and 20m in length, the observation of the grubbing out of the foundations and services of Philberds House and the observation and recording of five geotechnical test pits. The object of the evaluation was to determine the presence/absence of archaeological deposits/structures on the site and if present to establish their date, location, nature and state of

preservation. No archaeological finds or features were detected in any part of the evaluation, the watching brief or during the monitoring of the geotechnical test pits. i Acknowledgements

wessexar1-7885

Non Technical Summary.....	i
Acknowledgements.....	ii 1 INTRODUCTION

wessexar1-8666

Summary.....	ii Acknowledgements
.....	iii 1 Introduction

wessexar1-8666

Summary Framework Archaeology was commissioned by BAA STAL to undertake an archaeological watching brief in advance of the construction of a temporary car parking area immediately adjacent to the Moleh Green Roundabout, Stansted Airport. The proposed development area is centred on National Grid Reference TL 5621 2405. The majority of the parking area was situated on pre-existing hardstanding, with no requirement for mitigation. However, the watching brief focused on the area of two access ramps (Areas A and B) on the south-western edge of the development, which were required to enable pedestrian and vehicular access from an existing car park further to the south-west. No evidence for any surviving archaeological remains were observed in either Area A or B. The natural boulder clay, where visible, had clearly undergone heavily truncation and rutting. This was especially evident along the south-western edge of both areas and is likely to relate to the construction of the existing car park. BAA Zone G Car Park, Moleh Green Roundabout, Stansted Airport, Essex Framework Archaeology Archaeological Watching Brief Report iii Caroline Appleton C:\DOCUME~1\MATTHE~1\LOCALS~1\Temp\moleh wb report.doc June 2005 Acknowledgements

wessexar1-8669

Summary Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by S Grundon (Ewelme) Ltd to undertake archaeological strip and record works on land at Ragh Farm, Aldermaston, West Berkshire and centred on NGR 46135 16465. This report covers the results of archaeological fieldwork in the northern half of the Phase 2 area (referred to as Phase 2b) and is part of an ongoing programme of archaeological fieldwork. The fieldwork identified two late 17th / early 18th century brick updraught kilns, located at the eastern edge of the stripped area. One of the kilns was in a relatively good condition, while the second kiln had been largely robbed. A large post-medieval field boundary, orientated northeast/southwest, was also uncovered, which ran along the eastern extent of the proposed extraction area. This boundary has already been previously traced and investigated in other strip and record areas (Phases 1 and 2a). Within the Phase 2b area, this boundary was associated with a second parallel ditch, which together formed a narrow trackway, which may be associated with the kilns. Within the remainder of the area, no evidence of archaeological activity was identified. ii RAGH FARM, ALDERMASTON, WEST BERKSHIRE Initial Statement of Results: Phase 2b Acknowledgements

wessexar1-8961

Non Technical Summary	iii
Acknowledgements	iv 1

INTRODUCTION

wessexar1-8961

Non Technical Summary Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by the Department of Education, Arts and Libraries, of the London Borough of Barking and Dagenham, to undertake an archaeological evaluation on land at Dagenham Priory Comprehensive School, School Road, Dagenham centred on NGR 549574/183998 (the Site). This report presents the results of the evaluation, which took place between the 31st May and 3rd June 2005. The northern end of the Site was dominated by a 20m wide, east to west, gravel filled palaeo channel. This feature, which almost certainly represents a silted up tributary of the Wantz stream, was limited to the south by a distinct east to west bank which upon excavation turned out to be at least partly man made. Below this bank, in the areas adjacent to the palaeo-channel, a number of features, ditches and pits as well as evidence of flood deposits were revealed. To the south of this bank the evaluation revealed a number of archaeological deposits and features including evidence of a Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age buried landscape, which appears to have suffered only minor post depositional damage. Of particular significance was a possible relict land surface that produced numerous sherds of well preserved Late Bronze Age and Early Iron Age pottery from its upper interface. Two parallel north - south ditches were discovered on the western edge of the Site. These were almost certainly the silted up remains of a Late Bronze Age - Early Iron Age ditched enclosure. The enclosure and parts of the relict landsurface were overlain by a clean silty deposit, the result of flooding. This flooding event appeared to have been restricted to the south west corner of the Site and seemed to respect the line of the ditched enclosure. Quantities of ceramic bars (briquetage) were found in the Late Bronze Age / Early Iron Age ditches and on the top of the possible relict landsurface. These must have originally come from either a nearby, as yet undiscovered, pottery kiln or were used in Late Bronze Age / Early Iron Age salt production. Most of the features and archaeological horizons were found to lie within 0.40m of the present day ground surface. Undisturbed geological deposits comprising yellowish orange sand and coarse sandy gravels were encountered in all seven trenches, at a height of between 3.52m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) at the southern end of the site and 2.57m aOD at the northern edge of the site. iv

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wessexar1-8961

Summary of Sequence 4.4.1 The area to the south of the east to west bank lay between 3.80m aOD at the top of the bank and 4.22m aOD at the southern edge of the Site. This area was characterised by a different depositional sequence of archaeological deposits and features than that of the northern part of the Site. 4.4.2 This part of the Site was characterised by one or more phases of ditched