

### **universi1-13965**

An archaeological excavation was undertaken on land to the south of The Towers Hospital, Gipsy Lane, West Humberstone, Leicester (SK 6172 0590) by ULAS in January 2006. The work was commissioned by Taylor Woodrow Ltd. Excavation revealed further evidence of a **small-scale settlement**, perhaps an **isolated farmstead**, in the vicinity of the **medieval village** of Humberstone that was originally found during a 2003 evaluation (ULAS Report No. 2003/080). The features were badly truncated and lay beneath **ridge and furrow** remains. **Ceramic** evidence suggests a **12th or 13th century** date for the **settlement**. To the west of the **medieval** remains a **single pit containing Iron Age pottery** was found that could be associated with the occupation at Elms Farm to the northeast.

### **norfolka1-16657\_1**

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.

### **northamp3-32379\_1**

Northamptonshire Archaeology carried out an archaeological excavation, commissioned by ProLogis Developments Ltd via Under Construction Archaeology, on land at Pineham North, Upton, Northampton. The work was carried out in advance of a major residential and business/industrial development. The site, designated Settlement 2, had been identified from fieldwalking, geophysical investigation and trial trenching. The excavation forms one part of an ongoing programme of mitigation works, other parts of which will be the subject of separate assessment reports. The earliest evidence for human activity on the site dated to the **Neolithic/early Bronze Age** and comprised a number of **flint** tools and **waste flakes**, occurring as residual finds in later features. In the **2nd/1st century BC** a **small farming settlement** was established, and continued in occupation until the **late 4th century AD**, although there may have been a brief hiatus in occupation in the **3rd century AD**. The **settlement** underwent significant morphological changes during its history and at least four main phases have been identified. Associated with the settlement were three **cremation burials**, dating to the **late 1st/early 2nd century**, a **circular stone and timber building** and a **T-shaped malting oven**. Following its abandonment, no further activity was evident on the site until the **medieval period**, although there is circumstantial evidence for there having been one or more **early Saxon graves** on or near the abandoned settlement; part of a **shield boss** and an **iron spearhead** which date to the **late 5th/6th century** and were often placed as **grave goods**, were recovered from the **plough soil**. In the **medieval period** the site was incorporated into an **open field system of ridge and furrow**, and was later, in the **late medieval period**, probably converted to pasture. The site was enclosed in the **18th/19th century** and reverted to arable production in recent times. This report presents an assessment of the findings from the excavation of Settlement 2

### **essexcou1-15134\_3**

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 remain

#### archaeol1-19366\_1

An archaeological excavation was undertaken at land off Norwich Road, Caister-on-Sea, Norfolk in advance of the construction of a new foodstore. The site lies 200m to the southeast of a Roman shore fort that was established in the early 3rd century. The excavation followed earlier desk-based and trial trenching evaluations. These had demonstrated the high archaeological potential of the site, with ditches and pits of 2nd to 4th century Roman date present across the whole of the development area. The earliest archaeological evidence revealed during the excavation comprised two flint cores of possible Mesolithic to Early Neolithic date. However, the most significant prehistoric remains discovered was a group of pits or postholes of Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age date. A total of nine pits/postholes were identified, perhaps defining a building. Some of these features contained possible structured deposits of Beaker type pottery and lithics. Among the lithics assemblage from these features was a discoidal knife and a polishing tool possible used for textile or leather working. A background scatter of other lithics and pottery of this period recovered as residual artefacts across the site indicated a higher level of activity than the excavated features suggested. Activity of Middle Bronze Age and Late Bronze Age to Iron Age date in the vicinity of the site was attested by a small quantity of residual pottery. As the results of the evaluation phase had predicted, the vast majority of the archaeological remains exposed during the excavation were of Roman date. The earliest Roman evidence comprised a small assemblage of pottery of 1st century AD date. Although no features of this date were identified this represents the first evidence of this period in the vicinity of the fort. A small quantity of features dating to the mid to late 2nd century, just prior to the construction of the fort, was identified. However, the main phase of activity spanned the 3rd to late 4th centuries, making it contemporary with the known lifespan of the fort. During this time the site appears to have lain on the periphery of the civilian settlement or vicus associated with the fort. The site comprised a series of rectilinear enclosures on a northwest to southeast alignment that persisted throughout the main period of activity. The relatively small artefact assemblage and absence of any clear residential structures at the site suggest it did not have a domestic function. It is more likely that the enclosures served an agricultural and light industrial role. A probable building, perhaps an agricultural store or stock shelter, was identified and further emphasises the non-domestic use of the area. Evidence of activity within the enclosures was fairly sparse. Although a number of ovens or kilns were identified, it was not possible to determine their function. Only a small quantity of slag was recovered, indicating that metalworking was not a major activity at the site. Environmental remains provided evidence of both arable and pastoral farming. Cattle were predominant in the animal bone assemblage with the type of bones present suggesting butchery waste and poor quality cuts of meat. This matches the assemblage from the fort and other shore fort sites and adds further weight to the argument that they were involved in the butchery and export of cattle to supply other military establishments. Virtually no evidence of post-Roman activity was revealed during the excavation. The absence of any Saxon or medieval remains indicates that the focus.

#### universi1-31972\_1

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 trackway.

### essexcou1-13549.xml

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

### clairefe1-8958

1.1 The author, assisted by colleagues from the Archaeology department at the University of York, carried out an archaeological survey of two fields within the parish of Settrington, North Yorkshire (SE810730, Fig. 1) between March and October 2004. The parishes of Settrington and neighbouring Scagglethorpe are rich in **Iron age** and **Roman** material but have been investigated very little in comparison with the adjacent Wolds area. Some **crop mark features** have been mapped by Cathy Stoertz in her publication "Ancient Landscapes of the Yorkshire Wolds" (1997), but the identification and date of many remains unclear. Information passed to the author via English Heritage and the Archaeology department concerning unidentified **'square' crop mark** features in one field (SE829714, Fig. 2), originally dictated which area was to be evaluated. However after successful negotiations with landowners and the tenant farmers, it was possible to extend the research area to include all of the land farmed by Norman Lamb and David Bowers. In the case of the evaluation of the second field, the state of the land at the beginning of the project dictated its choice and type of work that could be undertaken. It was proposed that a formal programme of investigation be carried out in two fields involving topographical survey, fieldwalking and geophysical survey. This report summarizes the topographical, geological, archaeological, and historical setting of the site, the research methodology and presents the results of the evaluation.

### archaeol2-9487\_1

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.

### aocarcha1-4139

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.

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### cambridg3-27196\_1

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**.

### northamp3-23476\_1

During July 2004, an open area excavation was carried out by Northamptonshire Archaeology for Archaeologica Ltd, acting on behalf of Bellcross Home on land adjacent to 175 Lower Shelton Road, Marston Moretaine, Bedfordshire. The works followed an initial watching brief and trial trenching. The earliest activity comprised three **small pits** which contained **pottery** dating to the **middle Iron Age**. The only indication of a **Romano-British** and **Saxon** presence was limited redeposited **pottery in later features**. The main activity on the site occurred during the **Medieval** period, with the establishment of a single plot of land. The plot was subdivided creating a service access within the wider manor site. In the later **medieval** period a building was constructed over the earlier subdivision boundary. This may have been a **bake-house or kitchen building**, possibly associated with the **16th century** Shelton Manor. In the **Post-Medieval** period the earlier plots were amalgamated and a large ditch was dug defining the eastern boundary of activity. Two large **pits** were connected to the **ditch**, perhaps for water management. A small number of **post-medieval** features were found during the June 2004 watching brief including the remains of two walls and a yard surface.

### essexcou1-23925\_2

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.

### norfolka1-3844

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.

#### **archaeol1-19366\_1**

An archaeological excavation was undertaken at land off Norwich Road, Caister-on-Sea, Norfolk in advance of the construction of a new foodstore. The site lies 200m to the southeast of a **Roman** **shore fort** that was established in the **early 3rd century**. The excavation followed earlier desk-based and trial trenching evaluations. These had demonstrated the high archaeological potential of the site, with **ditches** and **pits** of **2nd to 4th century Roman** date present across the whole of the development area. The earliest archaeological evidence revealed during the excavation comprised two **flint** cores of possible **Mesolithic** to **Early Neolithic** date. However, the most significant **prehistoric** remains discovered was a group of **pits** or **postholes** of **Late Neolithic** to **Early Bronze Age** date. A total of nine **pits/postholes** were identified, perhaps defining a **building**. Some of these features contained possible structured deposits of **Beaker type pottery** and **lithics**. Among the **lithics** assemblage from these features was a **discoidal knife** and a **polishing tool** possible used for textile or leather working. A background scatter of other **lithics** and **pottery** of this period recovered as residual artefacts across the site indicated a higher level of activity than the excavated features suggested. Activity of **Middle Bronze Age** and **Late Bronze Age** to **Iron Age** date in the vicinity of the site was attested by a small quantity of residual **pottery**. As the results of the evaluation phase had predicted, the vast majority of the archaeological remains exposed during the excavation were of **Roman** date. The earliest **Roman** evidence comprised a small assemblage of **pottery** of **1st century AD** date. Although no features of this date were identified this represents the first evidence of this period in the vicinity of the fort. A small quantity of features dating to the mid to **late 2nd century**, just prior to the construction of the **fort**, was identified. However, the main phase of activity spanned the **3rd to late 4th centuries**, making it contemporary with the known lifespan of the **fort**. During this time the site appears to have lain on the periphery of the civilian settlement or vicus associated with the **fort**. The site comprised a series of **rectilinear enclosures** on a northwest to southeast alignment that persisted throughout the main period of activity. The relatively small artefact assemblage and absence of any clear **residential structures** at the site suggest it did not have a domestic function. It is more likely that the **enclosures** served an agricultural and light industrial role. A probable building, perhaps an **agricultural store** or **stock shelter**, was identified and further emphasises the non-domestic use of the area. Evidence of activity within the **enclosures** was fairly sparse. Although a number of **ovens** or **kilns** were identified, it was not possible to determine their function. Only a small quantity of **slag** was recovered, indicating that metalworking was not a major activity at the site. **Environmental remains** provided evidence of both arable and pastoral farming. Cattle were predominant in the **animal bone** assemblage with the type of **bones** present suggesting butchery waste and poor quality cuts of meat. This matches the assemblage from the **fort** and other **shore fort** sites and adds further weight to the argument that they were involved in the butchery and export of cattle to supply other military establishments. Virtually no evidence of post-Roman activity was revealed during the excavation. The absence of any Saxon or medieval remains indicates that the focus.

#### **wessexar1-8961**

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 31<sup>st</sup> May 3rd June 2005. The northern end of the Site was dominated by a 20m wide, east-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-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** **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 relic 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.

### **borderar1-38982\_1**

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.

### **compassa1-5431**

The evaluation was carried out as part of the planning process prior to a proposed residential development. This area has potential for prehistoric remains. Palaeolithic worked flint has been recovered locally from Wandsworth Common, and evidence of later prehistoric activity is recorded on the lower Terraces of the Wandle Valley to the west. 18th century maps show the site area to be within the Common. By the early 19th century the land had been divided up and appears as woodland or orchard, and subsequently as nursery. In the 20th century the site was divided between several residential gardens, but had not undergone further development. Two evaluation trenches, 10m and 20m in length by 1.5m in width, were opened within the proposed development footprint. No archaeological remains were found: there was a straightforward sequence of deposits across the site, with fairly shallow topsoil and subsoil horizons (c 0.5m) overlying weathered natural River Terrace Deposits. A few late post-medieval finds were noted within the upper soil horizon of each trench, principally earlier 20th century pottery and glass deposited during the period of garden use. There was no obvious evidence for mid 19th century horticulture, for example contemporary pottery or clay pipe finds or deeper-cut planting trenches. Clean natural gravelly sand was exposed in each trench at a depth of about 0.75m. Examination of this deposit and the overlying weathered horizon did not produce any evidence for the prehistoric activity that is recorded elsewhere in the area. Given the lack of any significant findings it is suggested that no further archaeological measures should be undertaken in relation to the proposed developments.

### **essexcou1-13888\_1**

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. 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.

#### **suttonar1-8318**

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 19th century basement wall and a concrete floor. We recorded pottery dating from the 19 century to 20th 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.

### cambridg3-27196\_1

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.

### northamp3-23476\_1

During July 2004, an open area excavation was carried out by Northamptonshire Archaeology for Archaeologica Ltd, acting on behalf of Bellcross Home on land adjacent to 175 Lower Shelton Road, Marston Moretaine, Bedfordshire. The works followed an initial watching brief and trial trenching. The earliest activity comprised three small pits which contained pottery dating to the middle Iron Age. The only indication of a Romano-British and Saxon presence was limited redeposited pottery in later features. The main activity on the site occurred during the Medieval period, with the establishment of a single plot of land. The plot was subdivided creating a service access within the wider manor site. In the later medieval period a building was constructed over the earlier subdivision boundary. This may have been a bake-house or kitchen building, possibly associated with the 16th century Shelton Manor. In the Post-Medieval period the earlier plots were amalgamated and a large ditch was dug defining the eastern boundary of activity. Two large pits were connected to the ditch, perhaps for water management. A small number of post-medieval features were found during the June 2004 watching brief including the remains of two walls and a yard surface.

### essexcou1-23925\_2

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.

### norfolka1-3844

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.

#### archaeol1-19366\_1

An archaeological excavation was undertaken at land off Norwich Road, Caister-on-Sea, Norfolk in advance of the construction of a new foodstore. The site lies 200m to the southeast of a Roman shore fort that was established in the early 3rd century. The excavation followed earlier desk-based and trial trenching evaluations. These had demonstrated the high archaeological potential of the site, with ditches and pits of 2nd to 4th century Roman date present across the whole of the development area. The earliest archaeological evidence revealed during the excavation comprised two flint cores of possible Mesolithic to Early Neolithic date. However, the most significant prehistoric remains discovered was a group of pits or postholes of Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age date. A total of nine pits/postholes were identified, perhaps defining a building. Some of these features contained possible structured deposits of Beaker type pottery and lithics. Among the lithics assemblage from these features was a discoidal knife and a polishing tool possible used for textile or leather working. A background scatter of other lithics and pottery of this period recovered as residual artefacts across the site indicated a higher level of activity than the excavated features suggested. Activity of Middle Bronze Age and Late Bronze Age to Iron Age date in the vicinity of the site was attested by a small quantity of residual pottery. As the results of the evaluation phase had predicted, the vast majority of the archaeological remains exposed during the excavation were of Roman date. The earliest Roman evidence comprised a small assemblage of pottery of 1st century AD date. Although no features of this date were identified this represents the first evidence of this period in the vicinity of the fort. A small quantity of features dating to the mid to late 2nd century, just prior to the construction of the fort, was identified. However, the main phase of activity spanned the 3rd to late 4th centuries, making it contemporary with the known lifespan of the fort. During this time the site appears to have lain on the periphery of the civilian settlement or vicus associated with the fort. The site comprised a series of rectilinear enclosures on a northwest to southeast alignment that persisted throughout the main period of activity. The relatively small artefact assemblage and absence of any clear residential structures at the site suggest it did not have a domestic function. It is more likely that the enclosures served an agricultural and light industrial role. A probable building, perhaps an agricultural store or stock shelter, was identified and further emphasises the non-domestic use of the area. Evidence of activity within the enclosures was fairly sparse. Although a number of ovens or kilns were identified, it was not possible to determine their function. Only a small quantity of slag was recovered, indicating that metalworking was not a major activity at the site. Environmental remains provided evidence of both arable and pastoral farming. Cattle were predominant in the animal bone assemblage with the type of bones present suggesting butchery waste and poor quality cuts of meat. This matches the assemblage from the fort and other shore fort sites and adds further weight to the argument that they were involved in the butchery and export of cattle to supply other military establishments. Virtually no evidence of post-Roman activity was revealed during the excavation. The absence of any Saxon or medieval remains indicates that the focus.

#### wessexar1-8961

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 31<sup>st</sup> May 3rd June 2005. The northern end of the Site was dominated by a 20m wide, east 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 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 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 relic 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.

#### borderar1-38982\_1

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.

#### compassa1-5431

The evaluation was carried out as part of the planning process prior to a proposed residential development. This area has potential for prehistoric remains. Palaeolithic worked flint has been recovered locally from Wandsworth Common, and evidence of later prehistoric activity is recorded on the lower Terraces of the Wandle Valley to the west. 18th century maps show the site area to be within the Common. By the early 19th century the land had been divided up and appears as woodland or orchard, and subsequently as nursery. In the 20th century the site was divided between several residential gardens, but had not undergone further development. Two evaluation trenches, 10m and 20m in length by 1.5m in width, were opened within the proposed development footprint. No archaeological remains were found: there was a straightforward sequence of deposits across the site, with fairly shallow topsoil and subsoil horizons (c 0.5m) overlying weathered natural River Terrace Deposits. A few late post-medieval finds were noted within the upper soil horizon of each trench, principally earlier 20th century pottery and glass deposited during the period of garden use. There was no obvious evidence for mid 19th century horticulture, for example contemporary pottery or clay pipe finds or deeper-cut planting trenches. Clean natural gravelly sand was exposed in each trench at a depth of about 0.75m. Examination of this deposit and the overlying weathered horizon did not produce any evidence for the prehistoric activity that is recorded elsewhere in the area. Given the lack of any significant findings it is suggested that no further archaeological measures should be undertaken in relation to the proposed developments.

#### essexcou1-13888\_1

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. 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.

#### **suttonar1-8318**

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 **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.

#### **universi1-32704\_1**

An archaeological strip plan and sample excavation was carried out between 20th February and 16th March 2007 by University Of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS) at Main Street, Market Overton, Rutland (SK 8913 1624), on behalf of T. Denham and Sons (Melton Mowbray) Ltd. The site rises to the north, and is located on the edge of the **medieval** village of Market Overton, Rutland. A **prehistoric** site, **Roman**, **Anglo-Saxon**, **medieval** and **post-medieval** sites have been located mainly to the west of the development area. Initially four exploratory **trenches** 20m x 2m were excavated, using a JCB mechanical excavator to a depth of 0.30-0.40m to the **natural reddish brown Northampton Sand ironstone** and **clay substratum**. Archaeological **deposits** and **Roman pottery** were noted in all of the four **trenches**. In view of this the remainder of the area which was to be impacted on by the proposed development was stripped by machine to the natural substratum, totalling of 1751 square metres. On further inspection of **the stripped area**, it was noted that although **Roman pottery** was present throughout the area, **the site had been extensively quarried for the ironstone in the early to middle part of the 20th century** to a depth of 1.00m-1.50m, leaving a north-west to south-east spine of 632 square metres of unquarried ground. This area included a network of **ditches** and **gullies**, two **probable structures**, **pits** and **post holes** of **Iron Age** and **Roman** date. In the north-eastern part of the area, **an early Mesolithic flint scatter** was located. **Roman wall plaster** and **flue tile** suggests the **site lay near to a Roman villa**. Subject to confirmation the finds and records w be deposited with Rutland County Museums Accession Number: RT03.2007.

#### **northamp3-35476\_1**

Abstract An archaeological watching brief and excavation was carried out at Plot 1, Middlemore Farm, Daventry, Northamptonshire, on behalf of Persimmon Homes in advance of the construction of a new housing development. The only archaeological features lay at the western end of **Plot 1**, to the north of the modern farm buildings. These comprised two **linear ditch systems** that contained a small assemblage of **Romano- British pottery** and **ceramic building tile spanning the late 1st to 4th centuries**. These features, together with the results of previous excavation, indicate **the former presence of a small Roman settlement** occupying an area of at least 1ha lying under and around the present farm buildings

#### **essexcou1-14747\_2**

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 **harrow 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**.

#### **archaeol2-24331\_1**

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**.

#### **foundati1-5146**

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**.

#### **archaeol1-19366\_1**

An archaeological excavation was undertaken at land off Norwich Road, Caister-on-Sea, Norfolk in advance of the construction of a new foodstore. The site lies 200m to the southeast of a **Roman shore fort** that was established in the **early 3rd century**. The excavation followed earlier desk-based and trial trenching evaluations. These had demonstrated the high archaeological potential of the site, with **ditches** and **pits** of **2nd to 4th century Roman date** present across the whole of the development area. The earliest archaeological evidence revealed during the excavation comprised **two flint cores** of possible **Mesolithic to Early Neolithic date**. However, the most significant prehistoric remains discovered was **a group of pits or postholes of Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age date**. A total of nine **pits/postholes** were identified, perhaps defining a

building. Some of these features contained possible structured deposits of Beaker type pottery and lithics. Among the lithics assemblage from these features was a discoidal knife and a polishing tool possible used for textile or leather working. A background scatter of other lithics and pottery of this period recovered as residual artefacts across the site indicated a higher level of activity than the excavated features suggested. Activity of Middle Bronze Age and Late Bronze Age to Iron Age date in the vicinity of the site was attested by a small quantity of residual pottery. As the results of the evaluation phase had predicted, the vast majority of the archaeological remains exposed during the excavation were of Roman date. The earliest Roman evidence comprised a small assemblage of pottery of 1st century AD date. Although no features of this date were identified this represents the first evidence of this period in the vicinity of the fort. A small quantity of features dating to the mid to late 2nd century, just prior to the construction of the fort, was identified. However, the main phase of activity spanned the 3rd to late 4th centuries, making it contemporary with the known lifespan of the fort. During this time the site appears to have lain on the periphery of the civilian settlement or vicus associated with the fort. The site comprised a series of rectilinear enclosures on a northwest to southeast alignment that persisted throughout the main period of activity. The relatively small artefact assemblage and absence of any clear residential structures at the site suggest it did not have a domestic function. It is more likely that the enclosures served an agricultural and light industrial role. A probable building, perhaps an agricultural store or stock shelter, was identified and further emphasises the non-domestic use of the area. Evidence of activity within the enclosures was fairly sparse. Although a number of ovens or kilns were identified, it was not possible to determine their function. Only a small quantity of slag was recovered, indicating that metalworking was not a major activity at the site. Environmental remains provided evidence of both arable and pastoral farming. Cattle were predominant in the animal bone assemblage with the type of bones present suggesting butchery waste and poor quality cuts of meat. This matches the assemblage from the fort and other shore fort sites and adds further weight to the argument that they were involved in the butchery and export of cattle to supply other military establishments. Virtually no evidence of post-Roman activity was revealed during the excavation. The absence of any Saxon or medieval remains indicates that the focus.

#### suffolkc1-25638\_2

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.

#### universi1-13308

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 A11.200cambridg3-27196\_16

#### **essexcou1-14731\_2**

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.

#### **essexcou1-21424\_1**

An archaeological evaluation, consisting of four trenches, was carried out on the site of a small residential development at Pye Corner/Crown Street, Castle Heddingham, 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 be undisturbed by the development.

### universi1-32704\_1

An archaeological strip plan and sample excavation was carried out between 20th February and 16th March 2007 by University Of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS) at Main Street, Market Overton, Rutland (SK 8913 1624), on behalf of T. Denham and Sons (Melton Mowbray) Ltd. The site rises to the north, and is located on the edge of the **medieval village** of Market Overton, Rutland. A **prehistoric site**, **Roman**, **Anglo-Saxon**, **medieval** and **post-medieval sites** have been located mainly to the west of the development area. Initially four exploratory trenches 20m x 2m were excavated, using a JCB mechanical excavator to a depth of 0.30-0.40m to the natural reddish brown Northampton Sand ironstone and clay substratum. **Archaeological deposits** and **Roman pottery** were noted in all of the four trenches. In view of this the remainder of the area which was to be impacted on by the proposed development was stripped by machine to the natural substratum, totalling of 1751 square metres. On further inspection of the stripped area, it was noted that although **Roman pottery** was present throughout the area, the site had been extensively quarried for the ironstone in the **early to middle part of the 20th century** to a depth of 1.00m-1.50m, leaving a north-west to south-east spine of 632 square metres of unquarried ground. This area included a **network of ditches and gullies**, two probable **structures**, **pits** and **post holes** of Iron Age and **Roman** date. In the north-eastern part of the area, an early **Mesolithic flint scatter** was located. **Roman wall plaster** and **flue tile** suggests the site lay near to a **Roman villa**. Subject to confirmation the finds and records w be deposited with Rutland County Museums Accession Number: RT03.2007.

### northamp3-35476\_1

Abstract An archaeological watching brief and excavation was carried out at Plot 1, Middlemore Farm, Daventry, Northamptonshire, on behalf of Persimmon Homes in advance of the construction of a new housing development. The only archaeological features lay at the western end of Plot 1, to the north of the **modern farm buildings**. These comprised two **linear ditch systems** that contained a **small assemblage of Romano-British pottery** and **ceramic building tile** spanning the late **1st to 4th centuries**. These features, together with the results of previous excavation, indicate the former presence of a small **Roman settlement** occupying an area of at least 1ha lying under and around the **present farm buildings**

### essexcou1-14747\_2

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.

### archaeol2-24331\_1

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**.

### foundati1-5146

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 (14.86m-15.29m 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 1.06m-1.52m (14.64m-15.23m 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.

#### archaeol1-19366\_1

An archaeological excavation was undertaken at land off Norwich Road, Caister-on-Sea, Norfolk in advance of the construction of a new foodstore. The site lies 200m to the southeast of a Roman shore fort that was established in the early 3rd century. The excavation followed earlier desk-based and trial trenching evaluations. These had demonstrated the high archaeological potential of the site, with ditches and pits of 2nd to 4th century Roman date present across the whole of the development area. The earliest archaeological evidence revealed during the excavation comprised two flint cores of possible Mesolithic to Early Neolithic date. However, the most significant prehistoric remains discovered was a group of pits or postholes of Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age date. A total of nine pits/postholes were identified, perhaps defining a building. Some of these features contained possible structured deposits of Beaker type pottery and lithics. Among the lithics assemblage from these features was a discoidal knife and a polishing tool possible used for textile or leather working. A background scatter of other lithics and pottery of this period recovered as residual artefacts across the site indicated a higher level of activity than the excavated features suggested. Activity of Middle Bronze Age and Late Bronze Age to Iron Age date in the vicinity of the site was attested by a small quantity of residual pottery. As the results of the evaluation phase had predicted, the vast majority of the archaeological remains exposed during the excavation were of Roman date. The earliest Roman evidence comprised a small assemblage of pottery of 1st century AD date. Although no features of this date were identified this represents the first evidence of this period in the vicinity of the fort. A small quantity of features dating to the mid to late 2nd century, just prior to the construction of the fort, was identified. However, the main phase of activity spanned the 3rd to late 4th centuries, making it contemporary with the known lifespan of the fort. During this time the site appears to have lain on the periphery of the civilian settlement or vicus associated with the fort. The site comprised a series of rectilinear enclosures on a northwest to southeast alignment that persisted throughout the main period of activity. The relatively small artefact assemblage and absence of any clear residential structures at the site suggest it did not have a domestic function. It is more likely that the enclosures served an agricultural and light industrial role. A probable building, perhaps an agricultural store or stock shelter, was identified and further emphasises the non-domestic use of the area. Evidence of activity within the enclosures was fairly sparse. Although a number of ovens or kilns were identified, it was not possible to determine their function. Only a small quantity of slag was recovered, indicating that metalworking was not a major activity at the site. Environmental remains provided evidence of both arable and pastoral farming. Cattle were predominant in the animal bone assemblage with the type of bones present suggesting butchery waste and poor quality cuts of meat. This matches the assemblage from the fort and other shore fort sites and adds further weight to the

argument that they were involved in the butchery and export of cattle to supply other military establishments. Virtually no evidence of post-Roman activity was revealed during the excavation. The absence of any Saxon or medieval remains indicates that the focus.

#### **suffolkc1-25638\_2**

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.

#### **universi1-13308**

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 w be deposited with Leicester City Museums under the Accession Number A11.200cambridg3-27196\_16

#### **essexcou1-14731\_2**

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.

#### **essexcou1-21424\_1**

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.

### essexcou1-16950\_2

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.

### norfolka1-19985\_1

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.

### norfolka1-20511\_1

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.

### foundati1-4768

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 will be deposited in Reading Museum under Accession Code 2001.366

### wessexar1-12465

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.

### archaeol1-19366\_1

An archaeological excavation was undertaken at land off Norwich Road, Caister-on-Sea, Norfolk in advance of the construction of a new foodstore. The site lies 200m to the southeast of a Roman shore fort that was established in the early 3rd century. The excavation followed earlier desk-based and trial trenching evaluations. These had demonstrated the high archaeological potential of the site, with ditches and pits of 2nd to 4th century Roman date present across the whole of the development area. The earliest archaeological evidence revealed during the excavation comprised two flint cores of possible Mesolithic to Early Neolithic date. However, the most significant prehistoric remains discovered was a group of pits or postholes of Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age date. A total of nine pits/postholes were identified, perhaps defining a building. Some of these features contained possible structured deposits of Beaker type pottery and lithics. Among the lithics assemblage from these features was a discoidal knife and a polishing tool possible used for textile or leather working. A background scatter of other lithics and pottery of this period recovered as residual artefacts across the site indicated a higher level of activity than the excavated features suggested. Activity of Middle Bronze Age and Late Bronze Age to Iron Age date in the vicinity of the site was attested by a small quantity of residual pottery. As the results of the evaluation phase had predicted, the vast majority of the archaeological remains exposed during the excavation were of Roman date. The earliest Roman evidence comprised a small assemblage of pottery of 1st century AD date. Although no features of this date were identified this represents the first evidence of this period in the vicinity of the fort. A small quantity of features dating to the mid to late 2nd century, just prior to the construction of the fort, was identified. However, the main phase of activity spanned the 3rd to late 4th centuries, making it contemporary with the known lifespan of the fort. During this time the site appears to have lain on the periphery of the civilian settlement or vicus associated with the fort. The site comprised a series of rectilinear enclosures on a northwest to southeast alignment that persisted throughout the main period of activity. The relatively small artefact assemblage and absence of any clear residential structures at the site suggest it did not have a domestic function. It is more likely that the enclosures served an agricultural and light industrial role. A probable building, perhaps an agricultural store or stock shelter, was identified and further emphasises the non-domestic use of the area. Evidence of activity within the enclosures was fairly sparse. Although a number of ovens or kilns were identified, it was not possible to determine their function. Only a small quantity of slag was recovered, indicating that metalworking was not a major activity at the site. Environmental remains provided evidence of both arable and pastoral farming. Cattle were predominant in the animal bone assemblage with the type of bones present suggesting butchery waste and poor quality cuts of meat. This matches the assemblage from the fort and other shore fort sites and adds further weight to the argument that they were involved in the butchery and export of cattle to supply other military establishments. Virtually no evidence of post-Roman activity was revealed during the excavation. The absence of any Saxon or medieval remains indicates that the focus.

### essexcou1-17647\_1

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.

#### universi1-4217

An outline application has been sought for the construction of a performing arts centre (2002/0514) at Rutland Street/Halford Street/Vestry Street, Leicester. The site lies to the east of the Roman and medieval towns of Leicester, in an area with known archaeological remains to have survived in the vicinity. University of Leicester Archaeological Services were commissioned by Focus Consultants (UK) Ltd. to undertake an archaeological evaluation of the proposed development area. Due to problems of land ownership the evaluation was undertaken in two phases. The first phase was undertaken during June 2003, comprising the excavation of trenches 3 and 4 within the former car park off Rutland Street. The second phase of work was completed during November 2003, when trenches 1 and 2 were excavated. Due to constraints on the sizes of trench, and nature of the disturbed ground encountered a small additional fifth trench was also excavated. All of the trenches revealed large amounts of modern truncation that may have removed any archaeological deposits that previously existed on the site. Natural ground was revealed within trenches 1, 2, 3 and 5, although depths of natural varied, with the deepest being located in the north of the site area, within the trenches on Vestry Street. Indications of at least one plough furrow was revealed in trench 3 which would suggest that at least part of the site area was used as farmland during the medieval period. There is an indication that postmedieval quarrying activity had been undertaken within the proposed development area, evident from deep steep sided pits in the south of the area, and the large depth of modern levelling layers in the area to the north. Trenches 2, 3 and 4 all contained evidence for the midlate 19th century buildings that formerly stood on the site. No archaeological features or finds predating the 19th century were recovered from the site, except for a single sherd of postmedieval earthen ware. The site archive will be deposited with Leicester City Museums under the accession number A13.2003

#### universi1-32482\_1

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

#### northamp3-32453\_1

Northamptonshire Archaeology carried out archaeological trial trench evaluation on land proposed for the Cross Valley Link Road, Upton, Northampton. The trial trenching revealed part of a possible late Bronze Age/early Iron Age to early middle Iron Age pit alignment. There were also a series of ditches possibly of Roman or medieval date underlying a ridge and furrow landscape identified from geophysical survey and aerial photographs. A few sherds of Iron Age pottery were recovered from two pits and medieval pottery was found in two ditches, together with a small flint flake.

### **archenfi2-41142\_2**

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.

### **norfolka1-5023**

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**.

### **universi1-15003\_1**

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 was deposited with Leicestershire County Council Heritage Services with accession number X.A42.2005.

### **birmingh2-28490\_1**

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.

### **borderar1-39096\_1**

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 **foundhouse**. 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.

#### archaeo11-29108\_1

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken on land at 45 Water Lane Melbourn, Cambridgeshire as a condition of planning as residential development is proposed for this site. The application site lies within an area of archaeological potential located on the southern edge of the village of Melbourn 100m northeast of a recently excavated late Neolithic/ Early Bronze Age barrow, around which an Anglo-Saxon Cemetery was established. The archaeological evaluation revealed no evidence of archaeological activity on the site the only finds recovered being of late 18th to 20th century date which were most probably associated with the present house.

#### archaeo11-19366\_1

An archaeological excavation was undertaken at land off Norwich Road, Caister-on-Sea, Norfolk in advance of the construction of a new foodstore. The site lies 200m to the southeast of a Roman shore fort that was established in the early 3rd century. The excavation followed earlier desk-based and trial trenching evaluations. These had demonstrated the high archaeological potential of the site, with ditches and pits of 2nd to 4th century Roman date present across the whole of the development area. The earliest archaeological evidence revealed during the excavation comprised two flint cores of possible Mesolithic to Early Neolithic date. However, the most significant prehistoric remains discovered was a group of pits or postholes of Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age date. A total of nine pits/postholes were identified, perhaps defining a building. Some of these features contained possible structured deposits of Beaker type pottery and lithics. Among the lithics assemblage from these features was a discoidal knife and a polishing tool possible used for textile or leather working. A background scatter of other lithics and pottery of this period recovered as residual artefacts across the site indicated a higher level of activity than the excavated features suggested. Activity of Middle Bronze Age and Late Bronze Age to Iron Age date in the vicinity of the site was attested by a small quantity of residual pottery. As the results of the evaluation phase had predicted, the vast majority of the archaeological remains exposed during the excavation were of Roman date. The earliest Roman evidence comprised a small assemblage of pottery of 1st century AD date. Although no features of this date were identified this represents the first evidence of this period in the vicinity of the fort. A small quantity of features dating to the mid to late 2nd century, just prior to the construction of the fort, was identified. However, the main phase of activity spanned the 3rd to late 4th centuries, making it contemporary with the known lifespan of the fort. During this time the site appears to have lain on the periphery of the civilian settlement or vicus associated with the fort. The site comprised a series of rectilinear enclosures on a northwest to southeast alignment that persisted throughout the main period of activity. The relatively small artefact assemblage and absence of any clear residential structures at the site suggest it did not have a domestic function. It is more likely that the enclosures served an agricultural and light industrial role. A probable building, perhaps an agricultural store or stock shelter, was identified and further emphasises the non-domestic use of the area. Evidence of activity within the enclosures was fairly sparse. Although a number of ovens or kilns were identified, it was not possible to determine their function. Only a small quantity of slag was recovered, indicating that metalworking was not a major activity at the site. Environmental remains provided evidence of both arable and pastoral farming. Cattle were predominant in the animal bone assemblage with the type of bones present suggesting butchery waste and poor quality cuts of meat. This matches the assemblage from the fort and other shore fort sites and adds further weight to the argument that they were involved in the butchery and export of cattle to supply other military establishments. Virtually no evidence of post-Roman activity was revealed during the excavation. The absence of any Saxon or medieval remains indicates that the focus.

#### archenfi2-31470\_1

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  
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### **norfolka1-3109**

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.

### **suffolkc1-6796**

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.

### **archenfi2-41142\_2**

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.

### **norfolka1-5023**

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**.

### **universi1-15003\_1**

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### **borderar1-39096\_1**

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.

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### **suffolkc1-6796**

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.

### northamp3-32436\_2

An archaeological excavation and subsequent watching brief was undertaken on c 0.8 ha of land to the rear of the George Inn, Glapthorn Road, Oundle, Northamptonshire. A few dispersed pits are dated to the late Bronze Age/early Iron Age. A roundhouse ring ditch marks the origin of a late Iron Age/early Roman settlement of the mid-1st century AD. The main period of activity occurred between the 2nd to 4th centuries AD. By the early 2nd century AD a system of ditched enclosures, including an east-west trackway, had been created and through to the 4th century AD these underwent a complex sequence of sub-division and modification. In the earlier phase there is no evident domestic focus, but this may have lain in an adjacent area to the west. By the mid-3rd century a walled rectilinear enclosure or compound enclosed this western area, indicating that it was of substantial status. The excavated part contained a series of parallel fence lines and other domestic activity, including a stone-lined well, but the principal houses seem to have lain beyond the excavated area. The domestic compound was abutted to the east by two ditched enclosures. A small Anglo-Saxon cemetery, containing 10 inhumation burials, occupied part of a former Roman enclosure. Radiocarbon dating and the artefact assemblages date the cemetery to between the mid- 6th and mid-7th centuries AD. Later land-use comprises furrows of the medieval or post-medieval field system, and a series of recent land drains.

### birmingham2-36136\_1

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 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.

### northamp3-30263\_1

Excavation at 46-50 Sheep Street examined the most substantial evidence for settlement activity within the Norman new borough recovered to date. A small cellared building may have been located on the site in the 12th century and was succeeded within a short time by intensive pit digging. A good deal of waste was dumped on the site during the early 13th century, filling the pits. A well was established thereafter from the mid- 13th century that continued to be used into the 14th century, after which little activity was observed until the 16th century. Cottages were first established along the Sheep Street frontage around the date at which the street was named, c1540. A large clay extraction pit was established c1670 on land to the rear of

the cottages, serving some of Northamptonshire's earliest clay tobacco-pipemakers. Activity between the 18th -19th centuries included the refurbishment of the cottages along the frontage, the addition of several ancillary buildings to the rear of 48 Sheep Street, and the construction of two tenements in Wells Yard, c1871, immediately behind the cottages.

### colchest3-27821\_1

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 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.

### archaeo11-19366\_1

An archaeological excavation was undertaken at land off Norwich Road, Caister-on-Sea, Norfolk in advance of the construction of a new foodstore. The site lies 200m to the southeast of a Roman shore fort that was established in the early 3rd century. The excavation followed earlier desk-based and trial trenching evaluations. These had demonstrated the high archaeological potential of the site, with ditches and pits of 2nd to 4th century Roman date present across the whole of the development area. The earliest archaeological evidence revealed during the excavation comprised two flint cores of possible Mesolithic to Early Neolithic date. However, the most significant prehistoric remains discovered was a group of pits or postholes of Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age date. A total of nine pits/postholes were identified, perhaps defining a building. Some of these features contained possible structured deposits of Beaker type pottery and lithics. Among the lithics assemblage from these features was a discoidal knife and a polishing tool possible used for textile or leather working. A background scatter of other lithics and pottery of this period recovered as residual artefacts across the site indicated a higher level of activity than the excavated features suggested. Activity of Middle Bronze Age and Late Bronze Age to Iron Age date in the vicinity of the site was attested by a small quantity of residual pottery. As the results of the evaluation phase had predicted, the vast majority of the archaeological remains exposed during the excavation were of Roman date. The earliest Roman evidence comprised a small assemblage of pottery of 1st century AD date. Although no features of this date were identified this represents the first evidence of this period in the vicinity of the fort. A small quantity of features dating to the mid to late 2nd century, just prior to the construction of the fort, was identified. However, the main phase of activity spanned the 3rd to late 4th centuries, making it contemporary with the known lifespan of the fort. During this time the site appears to have lain on the periphery of the civilian settlement or vicus associated with the fort. The site comprised a series of rectilinear enclosures on a northwest to southeast alignment that persisted throughout the main period of activity. The relatively small artefact assemblage and absence of any clear residential structures at the site suggest it did not have a domestic function. It is more likely that the enclosures served an agricultural and light industrial role. A probable building, perhaps an agricultural store or stock shelter, was identified and further emphasises the non-domestic use of the area. Evidence of activity within the enclosures was fairly sparse. Although a number of ovens or kilns were identified, it was not possible to determine their function. Only a small quantity of slag was recovered, indicating that metalworking was not a major activity at the site. Environmental remains provided evidence of both arable and pastoral farming. Cattle were predominant in the animal bone assemblage with the type of bones present suggesting butchery waste and poor quality cuts of meat. This matches the assemblage from the fort and other shore fort sites and adds further weight to the argument that they were involved in the butchery and export of cattle to supply other military establishments. Virtually no evidence of post-Roman activity was revealed during the excavation. The absence of any Saxon or medieval remains indicates that the focus.

### northamp3-32819\_1 (MT)

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.

### wessexar1-6381

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Environ UK Ltd, to undertake an archaeological excavation at Site C, Snelshall East, Milton Keynes, NGR 483494/233268 (the Site). The excavation followed three previous phases of work by Wessex Archaeology comprising Desk-Based Assessment, Geophysical Survey and Archaeological Evaluation. The DeskBased Assessment, concluded that archaeological remains probably existed on the Site. The Geophysical Survey identified the presence of linear and other anomalies on the Site suggestive of archaeological features. The subsequent field evaluation identified an area in the southeast corner of the site where archaeological deposits and features survived above the 104m contour. Subsequent excavation revealed the truncated remains of three phases of Roman enclosure, pitting and a putative, semicircular, lean-to structure. These features were overlain by the remnants of relict medieval cultivation terraces, or ridge-and-furrow.

### essexcou1-23611\_2

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.

### northamp3-15136\_1

Northamptonshire Archaeology excavated a small open area to the rear of 1 King William Road, Kempston, Bedfordshire. The work was conducted on behalf of CgMs Consulting, prior to the construction of housing. Previous evaluation work had revealed what appeared to be late Saxon property boundaries and the excavation aimed to examine the nature of these features more fully. The excavation unexpectedly revealed a large Roman ditch dated to the 1st to 2nd centuries AD, probably an enclosure ditch. No other Roman features were revealed, but it seems likely that there would have been some sort of activity within the enclosed area, to the west and south-west of the site. The late Saxon ditches traversed the whole width of the area and appear to have formed a plot boundary system. Further gullies, pits and postholes were also revealed, which reinforced the suggestion that the area was situated to the rear of tenement plots. A number of post-medieval and Victorian features were found which related to back-yard activities and included construction trenches for a small building and at least one well. At the eastern extent of the site the metallised surface of the old lane linking Kempston High Street to the corn mill adjacent to the River Great Ouse was seen.

### norfolka1-23232\_1

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.

### northamp3-32436\_2

An archaeological excavation and subsequent watching brief was undertaken on c 0.8 ha of land to the rear of the George Inn, Glapthorn Road, Oundle, Northamptonshire. A few dispersed pits are dated to the late Bronze Age/early Iron Age. A roundhouse ring ditch marks the origin of a late Iron Age/early Roman settlement of the mid-1st century AD. The main period of activity occurred between the 2nd to 4th centuries AD. By the early 2nd century AD a system of ditched enclosures, including an east-west trackway, had been created and through to the 4th century AD these underwent a complex sequence of sub-division and modification. In the earlier phase there is no evident domestic focus, but this may have lain in an adjacent area to the west. By the mid-3rd century a walled rectilinear enclosure or compound enclosed this western area, indicating that it was of substantial status. The excavated part contained a series of parallel fence lines and other domestic activity, including a stone-lined well, but the principal houses seem to have lain beyond the excavated area. The domestic compound was abutted to the east by two ditched enclosures. A small Anglo-Saxon cemetery, containing 10 inhumation burials, occupied part of a former Roman enclosure. Radiocarbon dating and the artefact assemblages date the cemetery to between the mid- 6th and mid-7th centuries AD. Later land-use comprises furrows of the medieval or post-medieval field system, and a series of recent land drains.

### birmingham2-36136\_1

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.

### northamp3-30263\_1

Excavation at 46-50 Sheep Street examined the most substantial evidence for settlement activity within the Norman new borough recovered to date. A small cellared building may have been located on the site in the 12th century and was succeeded within a short time by intensive pit digging. A good deal of waste was dumped on the site during the early 13th century, filling the pits. A well was established thereafter from the mid- 13th century that continued to be used into the 14th century, after which little activity was observed until the 16th century. Cottages were first established along the Sheep Street frontage around the date at which the street was named, c1540. A large clay extraction pit was established c1670 on land to the rear of

the cottages, serving some of Northamptonshire's earliest clay tobacco-pipemakers. Activity between the 18th -19th centuries included the refurbishment of the cottages along the frontage, the addition of several ancillary buildings to the rear of 48 Sheep Street, and the construction of two tenements in Wells Yard, c1871, immediately behind the cottages.

### colchest3-27821\_1

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 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.

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pottery and a single Anglo-Saxon inhumation burial, radiocarbon dated to the seventh century, show that there was later activity around the villa site.

### wessexar1-6381

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### essexcou1-10460

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 southeastern 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

### essexcou1-5166

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 postholes 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 coaxial 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 postmedieval 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

### heritage1-10767

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 postmedieval** 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

### **heritage1-11948**

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 RomanoBritish** 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 **pre19th century** occupation on the site was revealed, the presence of a significant amount of heavily abraded **RomanoBritish 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

### **wessexar1-25626\_1**

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 **mid19th century**, evidence of an **early RomanoBritish 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/Postmedieval 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/Postmedieval 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

### **archaeol1-19366\_1**

An archaeological excavation was undertaken at land off Norwich Road, Caister-on-Sea, Norfolk in advance of the construction of a new foodstore. The site lies 200m to the southeast of a Roman shore fort that was established in the early 3rd century. The excavation followed earlier desk-based and trial trenching evaluations. These had demonstrated the high archaeological potential of the site, with ditches and pits of 2nd to 4th century Roman date present across the whole of the development area. The earliest archaeological evidence revealed during the excavation comprised two flint cores of possible Mesolithic to Early Neolithic date. However, the most significant prehistoric remains discovered was a group of pits or postholes of Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age date. A total of nine pits/postholes were identified, perhaps defining a building. Some of these features contained possible structured deposits of Beaker type pottery and lithics. Among the lithics assemblage from these features was a discoidal knife and a polishing tool possible used for textile or leather working. A background scatter of other lithics and pottery of this period recovered as residual artefacts across the site indicated a higher level of activity than the excavated features suggested. Activity of Middle Bronze Age and Late Bronze Age to Iron Age date in the vicinity of the site was attested by a small quantity of residual pottery. As the results of the evaluation phase had predicted, the vast majority of the archaeological remains exposed during the excavation were of Roman date. The earliest Roman evidence comprised a small assemblage of pottery of 1st century AD date. Although no features of this date were identified this represents the first evidence of this period in the vicinity of the fort. A small quantity of features dating to the mid to late 2nd century, just prior to the construction of the fort, was identified. However, the main phase of activity spanned the 3rd to late 4th centuries, making it contemporary with the known lifespan of the fort. During this time the site appears to have lain on the periphery of the civilian settlement or vicus associated with the fort. The site comprised a series of rectilinear enclosures on a northwest to southeast alignment that persisted throughout the main period of activity. The relatively small artefact assemblage and absence of any clear residential structures at the site suggest it did not have a domestic function. It is more likely that the enclosures served an agricultural and light industrial role. A probable building, perhaps an agricultural store or stock shelter, was identified and further emphasises the non-domestic use of the area. Evidence of activity within the enclosures was fairly sparse. Although a number of ovens or kilns were identified, it was not possible to determine their function. Only a small quantity of slag was recovered, indicating that metalworking was not a major activity at the site. Environmental remains provided evidence of both arable and pastoral farming. Cattle were predominant in the animal bone assemblage with the type of bones present suggesting butchery waste and poor quality cuts of meat. This matches the assemblage from the fort and other shore fort sites and adds further weight to the argument that they were involved in the butchery and export of cattle to supply other military establishments. Virtually no evidence of post-Roman activity was revealed during the excavation. The absence of any Saxon or medieval remains indicates that the focus.

### **birmingham2-28160\_1**

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 20034, also to the rear of the **Icknield Street** frontage, comprising **ditched enclosure boundaries**, **cobbled surfaces**, **pits** and **postholes**. 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 rightangles to the **Roman road**. The full width of three **plots** (AC), 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 **ringgully**. Plot C also contained a **ringgully**, 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 eastwest 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

#### **foundati1-5205**

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 **RomanoBritish 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 **RomanoBritish ditch**. The excavation revealed numerous undated and truncated **linear ditches**, a complex of eastwest aligned, undated **linear ditches** and an undated and truncated northsouth aligned **adult inhumation**. No artefacts were associated with the inhumation. Limited evidence of **RomanoBritish** 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 **RomanoBritish ditch**.

#### **suffolkc1-6115**

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 fenedge. A final fourth phase of activity is formed by a small group of mostly postmedieval 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.

### **wessexar1-5680**

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.