

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 pre-19th 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 **mid-19th 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

aocarcha1-11167_1

Following an evaluation in December 1998, an archaeological excavation was undertaken in April 1999 at Moselle Place, Tottenham by AOC Archaeology Group, in advance of a housing development. The archaeological investigations revealed the remains of a **late medieval to early post medieval manor house** known as Crook's Farm. The house was first recorded on the Dorset Survey Map of 1619 as belonging to Sir Edward Barkham but the property was found to have begun life as a smallscale **farmhouse**, constructed in the **late 15th or early 16th century**. The **early house** was probably **timberframed** with **chalk rubble foundations** and **ragstone and brick ground walls**. Considerable alterations were made to the house during the **17th century**, including the addition of a **substantial new wing** to the south. This contained a **cellar and three hearths/fireplaces**. Of principal interest in these investigations was the recovery of a large quantity of moulded plaster, discarded in the remains of the **cellar**. This **material**, originating from a **decorated fretted ceiling**, dates to the **late 16th to early 17th century** and comes from of a decorative scheme of surprisingly high quality, suggesting that the **house** was of considerably high status. Following **demolition of the house**.

in the mid to late 18th century, a Georgian mansion house was constructed, known as White Hall. The mansion house was a Palladian style villa with associated landscaped gardens and a large ornamental pond. By 1864 the pond had been infilled and most of the grounds was now covered by terrace housing fronting Moselle Street. A portion of the site was still used as gardens and open space. The property was still discernable, although much altered in 1913 (VCH 1976). The mansion house was demolished at some point between 1935 and 1961. In recent times the southern portion of the site was used as a concrete and tarmac playground, with the northern area having two sets of prefabricated garages placed on it, together with an area of hardstanding.

birmingh2-28160_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 bring the results to publication. The fieldwork was undertaken by Birmingham Archaeology on instruction from Birmingham City Council, and was undertaken in advance of a cemetery development. The excavation followed an initial archaeological evaluation in 2002 which identified remains of possible field boundaries and a pebble surface adjoining Icknield Street. Earlier archaeological excavation elsewhere within the cemetery development excavated a triple ditched enclosure, probably used for the corralling of livestock. A second focus of activity was located by excavation in 2003/4, also to the rear of the Icknield Street frontage, comprising ditched enclosure boundaries, cobbled surfaces, pits and 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 right angles 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 a 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 east-west aligned ditch. Further to the north the only Phase 2 feature was a large pit. With the exception of the Phase 1 Plot B enclosure, activity was concentrated away from the road frontage, most notably in Phase 2. The pottery from Phase 1 contexts was dated mainly in the second half of the 2nd/3rd century. This material included Severn Valley ware jars and bowls, a Malvernian tubby cooking pot, and Black Burnished ware. Phase 2 activity was dated to the late 3rd/4th century. It included Severn Valley jars and tankards, and mortaria from Oxfordshire and Mancetter Hartshill. Birmingham Archaeology iii Longdales Road: Archaeological Evaluation 2005

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 Romano-British boundary ditch situated adjacent to the A38, which is possibly associated with the Olympus Park villa complex. An archaeological excavation was subsequently required in order to preserve the feature by record. The current programme of works comprised the excavation and recording of five trenches, 20m long by 2m wide, across the projected location of the Romano-British ditch. The excavation revealed numerous undated and truncated linear ditches, a complex of east-west aligned, undated linear ditches and an undated and truncated north-south aligned adult inhumation. No artefacts were associated with the inhumation. Limited evidence of Romano-British activity was provided by pottery sherds dating to this period occurring in the subsoil. Truncation of features across the site indicates a high level of plough damage in and around the investigated area. The excavation failed to locate, date and define the previously identified Romano-British ditch.

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.