

**Ashwell Hall, Waltham's Cross,
Finchingfield, Essex**

Planning application: 14/01603/FUL

HER Ref: FFAH 15

Archaeological Evaluation Report

(© John Newman BA MIFA, 2 Pearsons Place, Henley, Ipswich, IP6 0RA)

(April 2015)

(Tel: 01473 832896 Email: johnnewman2@btinternet.com)

Site details for HER

Name: Ashwell Hall, Waltham's Cross, Finchingfield, CM7 4QP

Client: Mr & Mrs D Foster

Local planning authority: Braintree DC

Planning application ref: 14/01603/FUL

Development: Erection of an extension and replacement of a redundant building and construction of a swimming pool

Date of fieldwork: 11 March, 2015

HER Ref: FFAH 15

OASIS ref: johnnewm1-208559

Grid ref: TL 70708 30312

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Summary: Finchingfield, Ashwell Hall, Waltham's Cross (FFAH 15, TL 70708 30312) evaluation trenching for a new extension, the replacement of a redundant building and a proposed swimming pool did not reveal any archaeological features or any stray finds of pre 19th/20th century date. While Ashwell Hall is recorded as a manorial centre from the 1500s with probable earlier medieval origins and 19th century maps depict a substantial farm complex to the south of the hall remarkably little now survives above ground of any age with no evidence for Ashwell Hall and only a very small fragments of pre-1900 farm building surviving to the east and south of the large mid 20th century bungalow that now occupies the site. Finally a farm water tower of 1920s/1930s date, prior to its conversion to office use, and various dilapidated 20th century farm buildings were recorded photographically (John Newman Archaeological Services for Mr & Mrs D Foster).

1. Introduction & background

1.1 Mr & Mrs D Foster commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological evaluation works prior to the erection of a new extension, the replacement of a redundant building and the construction of a swimming pool at Ashwell Hall, Waltham's Cross, Finchingfield. The evaluation requirements were set out in a Brief (see Appendix II) following the granting of planning application 14/01603/FUL, set by Ms T O'Connor of the Historic Environment Team, Essex CC (HEM) with the aim of gaining a representative sample by trial trenching of the three areas concerned. The Written Scheme of Investigation for the archaeological evaluation was subsequently prepared by JNAS in order to gain a conditional discharge and allow the trenching to go ahead before any other ground works were undertaken. At the time of the field work the new extension and swimming pool were grassed while the trench along the southern side of the redundant building to the east of the existing bungalow was covered by a thin layer of tarmac over a shallow concrete slab.

1.2 The existing dwelling at the site is a modern bungalow with redundant outbuildings on its eastern side which are to be removed to facilitate one of the extensions with another one to be on an area of garden to the west of the bungalow. Ashwell Hall is located in an isolated area on the eastern side of Finchingfield parish at 60m OD to the south and just above the River Pant which forms the parish boundary (see Fig.1). Drift geological deposits in the area vary between heavy boulder clay on the interfluvies between the various rivers and streams that cross the landscape and sands and gravels closer to these watercourses.

1.3 The relevant brief (see Appendix II) outlines the historical background to the site with the original Ashwell Hall probably dating from the medieval period with documentation going back to the 1500s when it is recorded as a manorial hall. Historic maps confirm the presence of the hall as it is shown on Chapman and Andre's 1777 map of Essex with a large farm complex depicted on the larger scale Finchingfield tithe map of 1840 (see Fig. 3) and the later 1st edition Ordnance Survey map (see Fig. 4) of c1870 to the south-east of the modern house with the original hall site being located to the west of the bungalow in an area which is now grassed. The areas of the planned developments therefore had the potential to contain archaeological features of both medieval and Post medieval date related to Ashwell Hall and its related outbuildings, farmyard and gardens. The outbuildings on the eastern side of the site which are to be removed have been derelict for some time and are described in section 4 and Appendix III below.

2. Evaluation methodology

2.1 The areas of the proposed three new developments were trenched to a previously agreed plan (see Fig. 2) with a linear 2.00m wide trench across each area. In total the evaluation trenching came to a total length of 24m giving a substantial sample of the two new build footprints and the planned swimming pool area. The trenching was undertaken using a medium sized 360 machine equipped with a 1000mm wide flat bucket which was under archaeological supervision at all times with any indistinct areas being hand cleaned for better clarity.

2.2 The base of the trenches and the upcast spoil were examined visually and scanned for any finds as the evaluation work progressed. Site visibility for features and finds is considered to have been good throughout the evaluation which was undertaken under dry and sunny conditions. At the end of the archaeological site works the location of the trenches was plotted from nearby mapped features and as the overall works progressed a full photographic record in digital format (see Appendix I) was taken.

2.3 Following consultation with the relevant HEM Officer regarding the results of the evaluation and after an appraisal of the overall site a rapid photographic record was also made of the various standing structures prior to the demolition of the eastern range of derelict farm buildings, extension work to the existing bungalow and the conversion of a farm water tower to an office (see Appendix III).

3. Results

3.1 The overall results for the evaluation trenches are most easily summarised in tabular form as detailed below as little of archaeological significance was revealed in the trenching works (see also Fig. 2 and Appendix I- Images):

Trench	Orientation	Length (m)	Topsoil depth (mm)	Subsoil depth (mm)	Drift geology	Archaeological/ natural features & finds
1	East-west	7	300	200 mid brown sandy subsoil	Slightly silty orange sand with flints	Only feature a shallow pit containing 20 th C brick rubble
2	East-west	10	200	200, as T1	As trench 1	No features and numerous small to medium sized brick & tile fragments of 19 th C date in the subsoil
3	East-west	7	-(tarmac & concrete)	200, as T1	As trench1	No features except a 19 th C brick pad base now incorporated into garage block
Total		24	200-300	200		

Table 1: Trench details

3.2 As outlined in above table 1 the topsoil depth across three trenches varied between 200mm and 300mm and this lay over 200mm of mid brown sandy subsoil. The only features recorded were a pit of recent date in trench 1 and the base of a 19th century red brick built pad in trench 3 which is now incorporated into the 20th century re-modelling of the range to the east of the bungalow which historic maps (see Fig. 4) indicate was originally a cart lodge but is now converted to a garage with 20th century infill and garage doors. While a ditch or drainage feature was anticipated in the area of trench 1 following examination of the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1870 this feature was not revealed in this trench and must therefore be located further to the west in the garden.

3.3 The only stray finds seen in the subsoil were of 19th or 20th century date and comprised mainly brick and tile fragments in the upcast spoil of trench 2 and more recent building debris in the spoil of trench 3. While trench 2 is in the area of the former farmyard no evidence was found for any paved or cobbled surface though the

brick and tile debris in the subsoil in this area is likely to represent material discarded during demolition of the later Post medieval structures depicted on 19th century maps.

4. The standing buildings (see Appendix III)

4.1 As can be seen from the images in Appendix III the existing house at this site is a bungalow of mid 20th century date and nothing remains above ground in the areas where Ashwell Hall stood to the north-west of the bungalow or in the area of the substantial farm building range shown on the 19th century maps in the south-western part of the complex (see Figs. 3 & 4). With the range of now derelict farm buildings on the eastern side of the original historic complex also being corrugated sheet iron structures of mid 20th century date overall it can only be concluded that extensive demolition of the 19th century, and earlier, buildings at this site occurred at some point between the late 19th century and the mid 20th century. The only pre-1900 structures that survive above ground are the rear part of what is now the garage block to the east of the bungalow which appears to have been a cart lodge and which is part red brick and part flint rubble built and a red brick wall which extends on a north-south alignment to the south of the bungalow (see Fig. 2). In addition a small fragment of timber framed walling was recorded at the eastern end of what has been identified as a probable cart lodge (see Fig. 2) this in part appears to be formed from re-used timbers and is likely to be of later Post medieval date.

4.2 With regard to the standing buildings a photographic record was also made of the farm water tower in the north-eastern corner of the site as it is to be converted into an office. This building (see Appendix III) is brick built with a rough white render and has a wooden door on its eastern side and a metal Crittal type widow and an external iron ladder on its southern side. From these recorded features it is concluded that this is a building dating to the 1920s or 1930s and is evidence of a more recent phase of re-modelling at the site in all likelihood related to the demolition of the substantial farm complex shown on the parish tithe map and the 1st edition large scale Ordnance Survey map of 1870.

5. Conclusion

5.1 While Ashwell Hall has at least a late medieval origin and was clearly a substantial residence and farm complex until at least 1870 remarkably little evidence now survives above ground for pre-1900 activity at the site. In addition the three evaluation trenches excavated at the site across areas of proposed new development did not reveal any features or finds of archaeological significance.

5.2 Based on these evaluation results it is recommended that no further archaeological works need to be carried out with regard to the planned extension, replacement of a redundant building and new swimming pool at Ashfield Hall, Waltham's Cross, Finchingfield.

Disclaimer- Formal comment regarding the relevant planning application related to this development must be sought from the official Archaeological Advisors to the relevant Planning Authority.

(Acknowledgements: JNAS is grateful to Teresa O'Connor of Essex CC for help with historic map sources and to David & Trixie Foster and Mark Bronze for their close cooperation with regard to the evaluation)

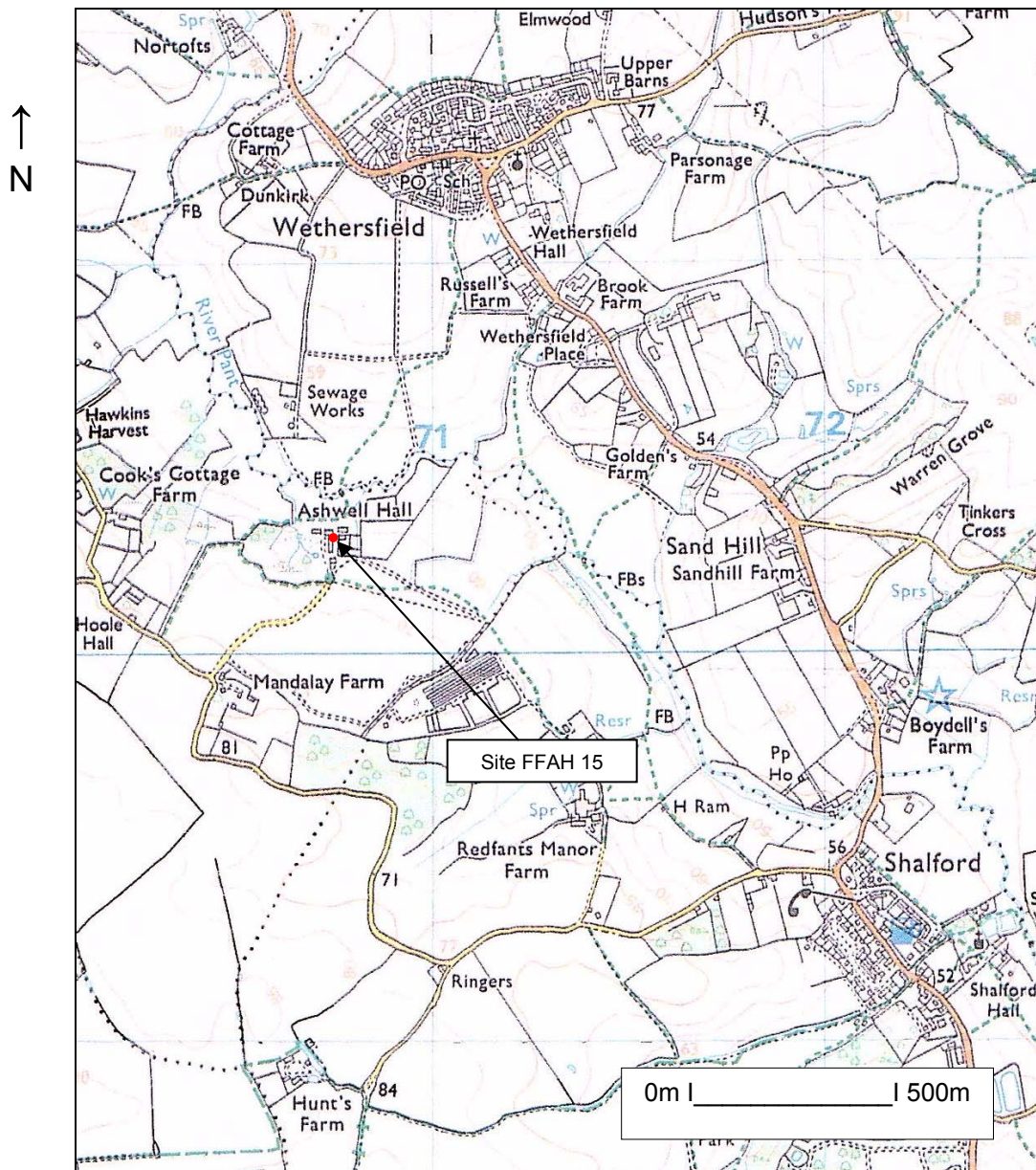


Fig. 1: Site location (Ordnance Survey © Crown copyright 2008
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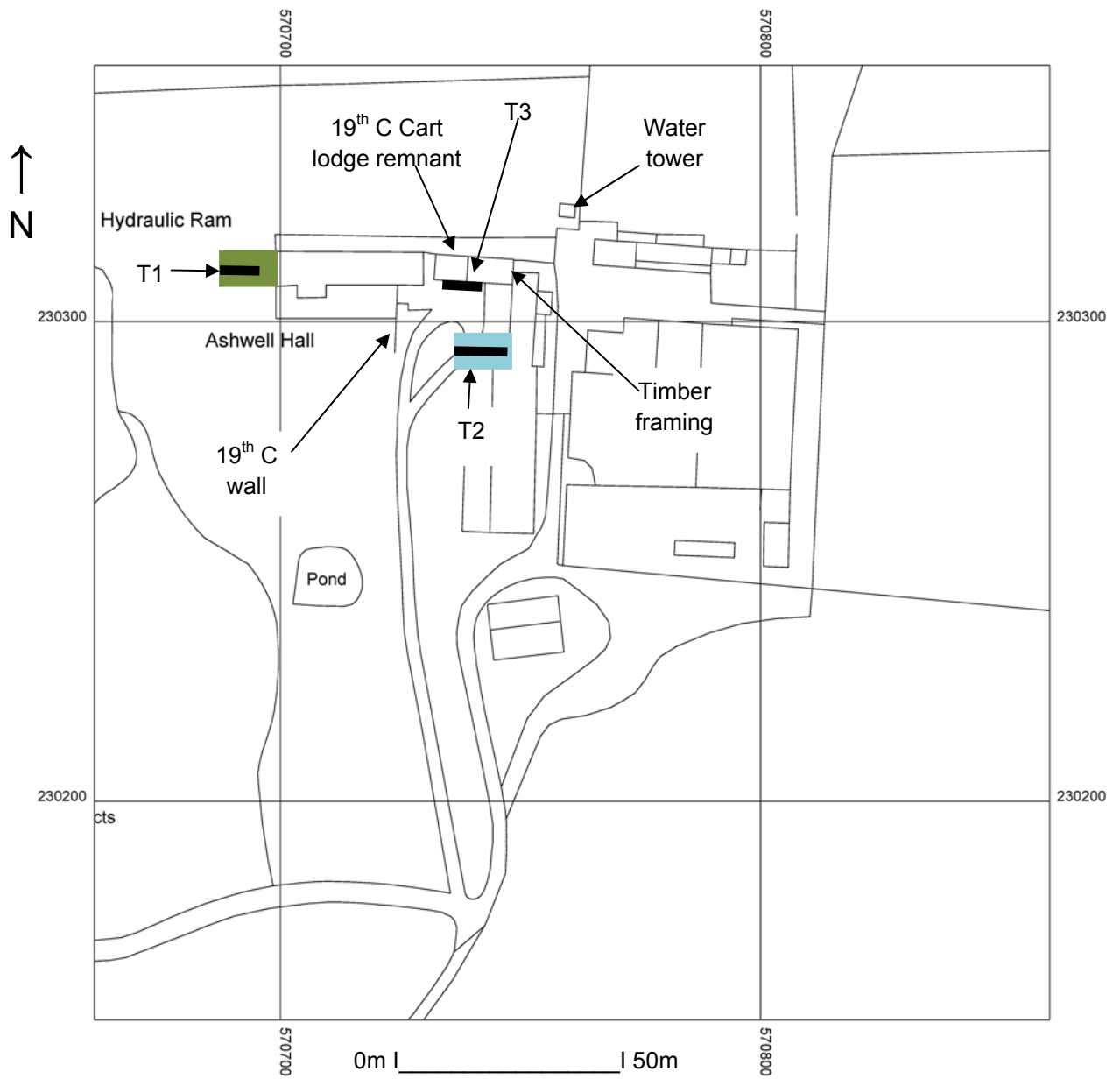


Fig. 2: Location of trenches (green- extension area, blue- pool area)

(Ordnance Survey © Crown copyright 2015 All rights reserved Licence No 100049722)



Fig. 3: Extract from Finchingfield tithe map of c1840

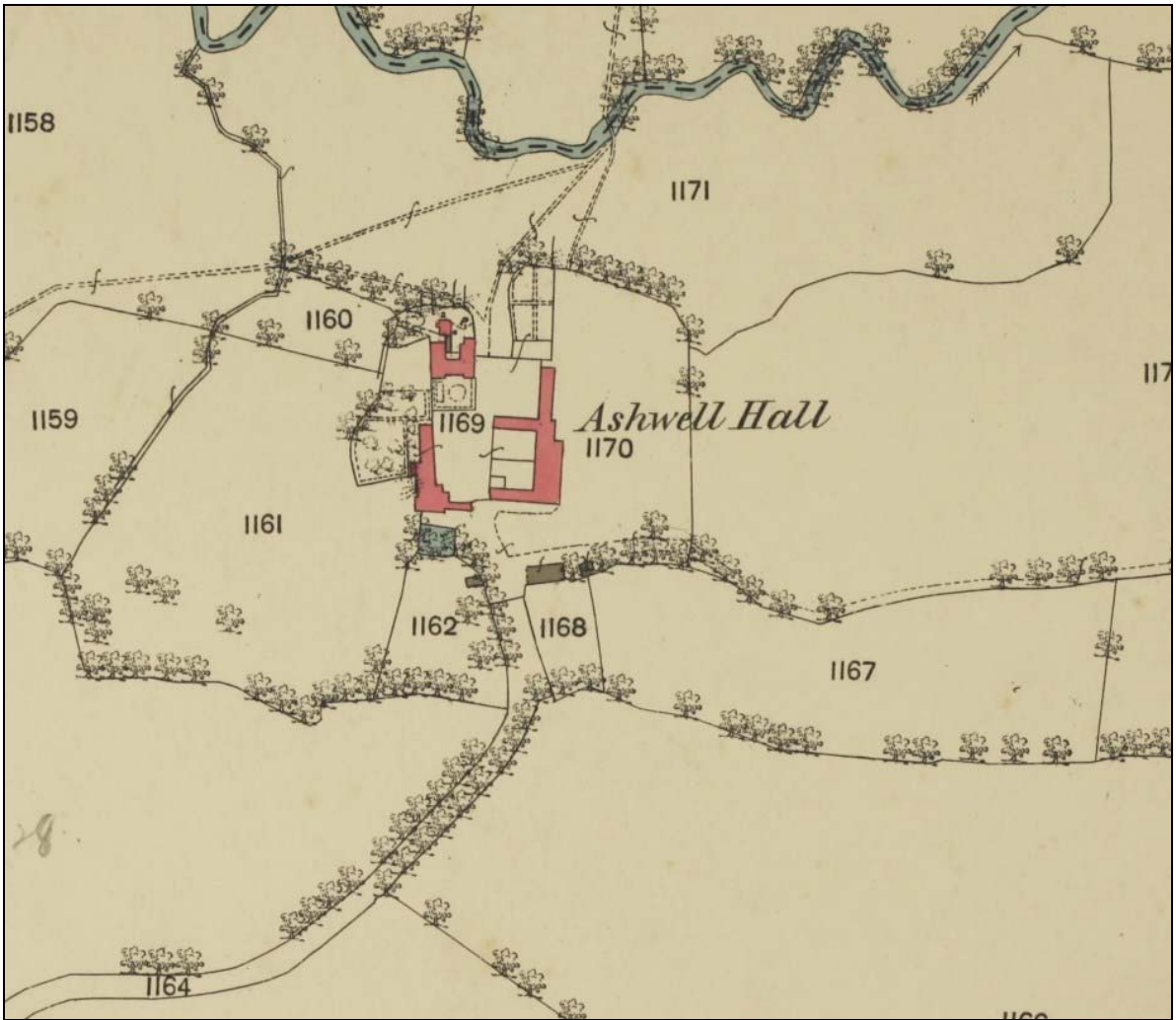


Fig. 4: Extract from 1st edition 25 inch Ordnance Survey map of 1870

Appendix I- Images



General view from north-west



General view from south-east



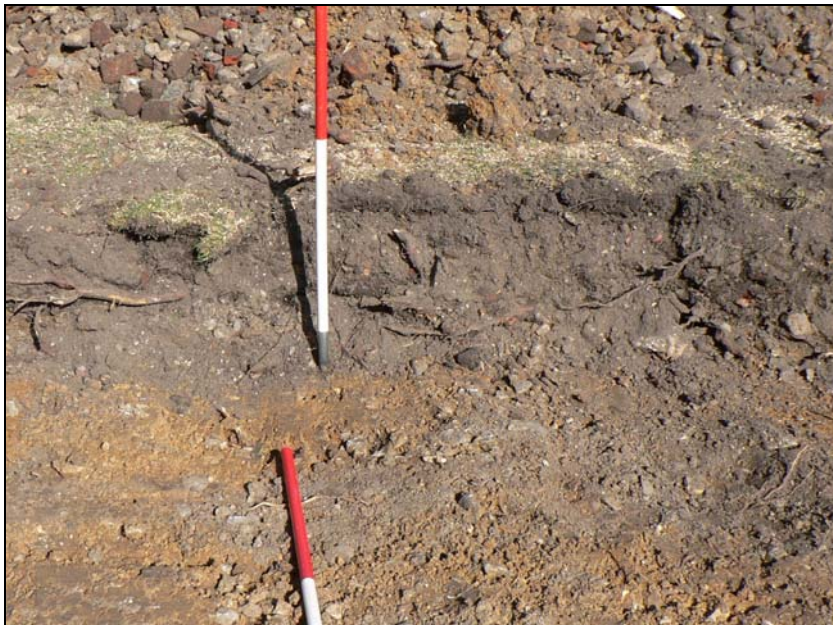
Trench 1 from west



Trench 1 deposit profile



Trench 2 from west



Trench 2 deposit profile



Trench 3 from west



Trench 3 19th century brick base below recent build

place
services



Essex County Council

Title: Brief for Archaeological Trial Trench evaluation at Ashwell Hall, Walthams
Cross Finchingfield, Braintree

Agent: David Foster, Email: dbbfoster@gmail.com Tel: 07748 662222

Planning Reference: 14/01603/FUL

Date issued: 19/1/15

Historic Environment Advisor: Teresa O'Connor | teresa.oconnor@essex.gov.uk |
03330 136852

Museum: Robert Rose, Museum Collections & Heritage Manager, Braintree District
Museum E-mail: robert.rose@braintree.gov.uk Tel. (01376) 325266 or (01376)
551414 Ext. 6180

This archaeological brief is only valid for six months. After this period the Historic Environment Advisor should be contacted to assess whether changes are required to the brief. Any written scheme of investigation resulting from this brief shall only be considered for the same period.

The contractor is strongly advised to visit the site before completing their written scheme of investigation as there may be implications for accurately costing the project.

1. Introduction

The Historic Environment Advisor has prepared this brief for an archaeological trial trench evaluation followed by open area excavation and/or monitoring if archaeological deposits are identified. This is a residential development on land at Ashwell Hall, Walthams Cross, Finchingfield, Braintree. Discussions will take place on site for further work following the initial trial trench, if archaeological deposits are identified.

2. Site Location and Description

The site lies at Ashwell Hall, Walthams Cross, Finchingfield (TL 70709 30312). The existing dwelling on site is a modern bungalow which is to be extended and the outbuildings, which are derelict, will be removed and the extension continued over their footprint.

3. Planning Background

The planning application was submitted to Braintree District Council in December 2014 for the erection of an extension of the existing property and replacement of redundant out-buildings. As the site lies within an area highlighted by the Historic Environment Record as having potential for archaeological deposits being present a full archaeological condition was recommended to the Local Authority. The full archaeological condition that was recommended by this office is based on the guidance given in the National Planning Policy Framework states:

"No development or preliminary groundworks of any kind shall take place until the applicant has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work and recording in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted by the applicant, and approved by the planning authority."

4. Archaeological Background

The following archaeological background utilises the Essex Historic Environment Record (EHER) held at Essex County Council, County Hall, Chelmsford. Prospective archaeological contractors can visit the HER prior to the completion of any written scheme of investigation.

The historic site of Ashwell Hall is likely to date from the medieval period and can be documented back to the 1500's where it is referred to as the manorial hall. There is a house and buildings depicted upon the Chapman and Andre map of 1777 and by the 1st edition (c.1870) the maps show a large farm complex to the southeast of the house and landscaped gardens, including a walled garden south of the house. Many of these buildings are no longer extant, including the farmhouse or original hall, however part of the outbuildings proposed for demolition may have originated from this time and have evidence for their origin and function. The outbuildings have been reported to be in a derelict state.

5. Requirement for Work

The initial work will comprise the trial trench evaluation which will be followed by a summary report. A single 1.8m wide trial trench should be located within the extension to the west of the main house, this may encounter a drainage feature which may have been part of the landscaped gardens. To the east of the house one trench should be located within the extended area, if possible to investigate the footings of the historic barns to enable determination of date. Another single trench shall be located within the area where the swimming pool is to be located to allow investigation in the former historic farmyard area.. A trench plan will be provided as part of the WSI.

This will either lead to further archaeological work, potentially comprising the top soil strip of the house plot(s) and any other areas of significant groundwork. If no archaeological deposits are identified a report on the trial trenching alone will be required.

6. General Methodology

- 6.1 A professional team of field archaeologists shall undertake the archaeological work.
- 6.2 The number of staff involved and the structure of the team shall be stated in the written scheme of investigation. Notification of the supervisor/project manager's name for the project shall be provided to the Historic Environment Advisor one week in advance of commencement of work.
- 6.3 The archaeological contractor is expected to follow the Code of Conduct of the Institute of Field Archaeologists.
- 6.4 The contractor shall ensure detailed study of all mains' service locations and avoid damage to these.

- 6.5 All Health and Safety guidelines must be followed on site.
- 6.6 At the start of work (immediately before fieldwork commences) an OASIS online record <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> must be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators forms. At the end of the project all parts of the OASIS online form must be completed for submission to the HER. This should include an uploaded .PDF version of the entire report.

7. Trial Trenching Methodology

- 7.1 Machine stripping shall be undertaken to an agreed standard, using a toothless ditching bucket, and under the supervision and to the satisfaction of a professional archaeologist. The exposed sub-soil or archaeological horizon will be cleaned by hand immediately after machine stripping, if required and any archaeological deposits or negative features planned.
- 7.2 Machine stripping will only be undertaken to the top of the archaeological horizon unless agreement is obtained from the Historic Environment Advisor to deepen the trench by this method.
- 7.3 The contractor shall provide details of the site surveying, excavation and finds recovery policy in the written scheme of investigation. The site grid shall be tied into the National Grid.
- 7.4 Details of the site planning policy shall be given in the written scheme of investigation. The normal preferred policy for the scale of archaeological site plans is 1:20 and sections at 1:10, unless circumstances indicate that other scales would be more appropriate.
- 7.5 The contractor shall provide details of the sampling strategies for retrieving artefacts, biological remains (for palaeoenvironmental and palaeoeconomic investigations), and samples of sediments and/or soils (for micromorphological and other pedological/sedimentological analyses). Advice on the appropriateness of the proposed strategies will be sought from the English Heritage Regional Adviser in Archaeological Science (East of England).
- 7.6 Should human remains be discovered the coroner will be informed and a licence from the Home Office sought immediately; both the client and the monitoring officer will also be informed. Human remains must be left *in situ* except in those cases where damage or desecration are anticipated, or where analysis of the remains is considered to be a necessary requirement for satisfactory evaluation of the site.
- 7.7 The photographic record shall include both general and feature specific photographs, a photographic scale (including north arrow) shall be included in the case of detailed photographs. The photographic record shall be accompanied by a photographic register detailing as a minimum feature number, location, and direction of shot.
- 7.8 The site and spoil heaps shall be checked by metal detector, with any finds recovered.

7.9 The IFA's *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations*, and the EAA *Standards for Field Archaeology in the Eastern Region* document should be used for additional guidance in the production of the written scheme of investigation, the content of the report, and the general execution of the project.

7.10 A meeting will be held on site once the trial trenching has been completed. A summary of the results and a plan of the findings with a completed spot-dating report of all finds will be available at the meeting.

8. Post Excavation Assessment

8.1 An updated post excavation assessment shall be submitted within 2 months or at an alternatively agreed time to the Historic Environment Advisor.

8.2 Where archaeological results do not warrant a post excavation assessment then agreement will be sought from the Historic Environment Advisor to proceed straight to grey literature/publication.

9. Finds

9.1 All finds, where appropriate, shall be washed.

9.2 All pottery and other finds where appropriate, shall be marked with the site code and context number.

9.3 The written scheme of investigation shall include an agreed list of specialist consultants, who might be required to conserve and/or report on finds, and advise or report on other aspects of the investigation.

9.4 The requirements for conservation and storage shall be agreed with the appropriate museum prior to the start of work, and confirmed to the Historic Environment Advisor.

10. Results

10.1 The report shall be submitted within a length of time (but not exceeding 6 months) from the end of the fieldwork, to be agreed between the developer and archaeological contractor, with a copy supplied to the Historic Environment Advisor as a single PDF.

10.2 This report must contain:

- The aims and methods adopted in the course of the trial trenching and excavation.
- Location plan of excavated areas in relation to the proposed development. At least two corners of each of the excavated area shall be given 10 figure grid references.

- A section/s drawing showing depth of deposits including present ground level with Ordnance Datum, vertical and horizontal scale.
- Archaeological methodology and detailed results including a suitable conclusion and discussion. Appropriate discussion and result section assessing the site in relation to the Regional Research Frameworks (Brown and Glazebrook 2000, Medlycott 2011).
- All specialist reports or assessments
- A concise non-technical summary of the project results.

10.3 An HER summary sheet shall also be completed within four weeks (copy attached with brief) and supplied to the Historic Environment Advisor. This will be completed in digital form and a copy will be attached to the final report. This shall include a plan showing the position of the excavation.

10.4 Publication of the results, at least to a summary level (i.e. round up of archaeology in Essex in *Essex Archaeology and History*) shall be undertaken in the year following the archaeological field work. An allowance shall be made within the costs for the report to be published in an adequately peer reviewed journal or monograph series

11. Archive Deposition

11.1 The requirements for archive storage shall be agreed with the appropriate museum .

11.2 If the finds are to remain with the landowner a full copy of the archive shall be housed with the appropriate museum.

11.3 The archive shall be deposited with the appropriate museum within 1 months of the completion of the final publication report with a summary of the contents of the archive supplied to the Historic Environment Advisor

12. Monitoring

12.1 The Historic Environment Advisor will be responsible for monitoring progress and standards throughout the project. This will include the fieldwork, post-excavation and publication stages.

12.2 Notification of the start of work shall be given to the Historic Environment Advisor one week in advance of its commencement.

12.3 All excavated areas must be inspected by the Historic Environment Advisor prior to their development.

12.4 Any variations of the written scheme of investigation shall be agreed with the Historic Environment Advisor prior to them being carried out.

13. Contractors Written Scheme of Investigation

- 13.1 In accordance with Standards and Guidance produced by the IFA this design brief should not be considered sufficient to enable the total execution of the project. A WSI is required therefore in order to provide *the basis for a measurable standard* and for submission by the developer to the Local Planning Authority for approval.
- 13.2 Archaeological contractors shall forward a WSI to the Historic Environment Advisor of Essex County Council for validation prior to fieldwork commencing.
- 13.3 The involvement of the Historic Environment Advisor shall be acknowledged in any report or publication generated by this project.

References

- Brown, N. and Glazebrook, J. 2000 Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties 2. Research agenda and strategy East Anglian. Archaeol. Occ. Pap. 8
- Gurney, D. 2003 *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* East Anglian. Archaeol. Occ. Pap. 14
- Medlycott, M. 2011 *Research and Archaeology Revisited: A Revised Framework for the East of England* East Anglian. Archaeol. Occ. Pap. 24

For further information regarding the content of this brief and as part of our desire to provide a quality service, we would welcome any comments you may have on the content and presentation of this archaeological brief. Please address them to the author at the address below.

Teresa O'Connor
Historic Environment Advisor
Place Services
County Hall
Chelmsford
CM1 1QH

ESSEX HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD/ESSEX ARCHAEOLOGY AND HISTORY

SUMMARY SHEET

Site name/Address: Ashwell Hall, Waltham's Cross, Finchingfield	
Parish: Finchingfield	District: Braintree
NGR: TL 70708 30312	Site Code: FFAH 15
Type of Work: Evaluation & building recording	Site Director/Group: John Newman Archaeological Services
Date of Work: 11 March, 2015	Size of Area Investigated: 200m ²
Location of Finds/Curating Museum: No finds	Funding source: Mr & Mrs D Foster
Further Seasons Anticipated?: No	Related HER No.s:
Final Report: Ashwell Hall, Waltham's Cross, Finchingfield, Essex- Archaeological Evaluation & Building Recording Report (OASIS johnnewm1-208559)	
Periods Represented: Post medieval	
<p>SUMMARY OF FIELDWORK RESULTS:</p> <p>Finchingfield, Ashwell Hall, Waltham's Cross (FFAH 15, TL 70708 30312) evaluation trenching for a new extension, the replacement of a redundant building and a proposed swimming pool did not reveal any archaeological features or any stray finds of pre 19th/20th century date. While Ashwell Hall is recorded as a manorial centre from the 1500s with probable earlier medieval origins and 19th century maps depict a substantial farm complex to the south of the hall remarkably little now survives above ground of any age with no evidence for Ashwell Hall and only a very small fragments of pre-1900 farm building surviving to the east and south of the large mid 20th century bungalow that now occupies the site. Finally a farm water tower of 1920s/1930s date, prior to its conversion to office use, and various dilapidated 20th century farm buildings were recorded photographically.</p>	
Previous Summaries/Reports:	
Author of Summary: John Newman	Date of Summary: 10 April, 2015

Appendix III- Images of standing buildings



Water tower from west



Water tower from north-west



Water tower from south



Water tower from south-west with detail of window



Redundant corrugated iron farm range on eastern side of the site from west



Redundant corrugated iron farm range on eastern side of site from north



North-west corner of 19th century cart lodge remnant to east of bungalow



Northern wall of former 19th C cart lodge from north



Brick 19th century wall to front of bungalow from south-west



Remnant of timber framing surviving at eastern end of cart lodge to east of bungalow from south-east

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OASIS ID: johnnewm1-208559

Project details

Project name	Ashwell Hall, Waltham's Cross, Finchingfield, Essex- Archaeological Evaluation and Building Recording Report
Short description of the project	Finchingfield, Ashwell Hall, Waltham's Cross (FFAH 15, TL 70708 30312) evaluation trenching for a new extension, the replacement of a redundant building and a proposed swimming pool did not reveal any archaeological features or any stray finds of pre 19th/20th century date. While Ashwell Hall is recorded as a manorial centre from the 1500s with probable earlier medieval origins and 19th century maps depict a substantial farm complex to the south of the hall remarkably little now survives above ground of any age with no evidence for Ashwell Hall and only a very small fragments of pre-1900 farm building surviving to the east and south of the large mid 20th century bungalow that now occupies the site. Finally a farm water tower of 1920s/1930s date, prior to its conversion to office use, and various dilapidated 20th century farm buildings were recorded photographically.
Project dates	Start: 11-03-2015 End: 11-03-2015
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	FFAH 15 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	14/01603/FUL - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 5 - Garden
Monument type	WATER TOWER Modern
Monument type	CART LODGE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	NONE None
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Small-scale (e.g. single house, etc.)
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country	England
Site location	ESSEX BRAINTREE FINCHINGFIELD ASHWELL HALL, WALTHAM'S CROSS
Postcode	CM7 4QP
Study area	200.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TL 70708 30312 51.9445980473 0.48398658786 51 56 40 N 000 29 02 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 57.00m Max: 60.00m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	John Newman Archaeological Services
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	John Newman
Project director/manager	John Newman
Project supervisor	John Newman
Type of sponsor/funding body	Landowner

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Essex CC HER
Digital Contents	"none"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Essex CC HER
Paper Contents	"none"
Paper Media available	"Report"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Ashwell Hall, Waltham's Cross, Finchingfield, Essex- Archaeological Evaluation and Building Recording Report
Author(s)/Editor (s)	Newman, J
Date	2015

Issuer or publisher John Newman Archaeological Services

Place of issue or publication Henley, Suffolk

Description Report in pdf format

Entered by John Newman (johnnewman2@btinternet.com)

Entered on 10 April 2015

OASIS:

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