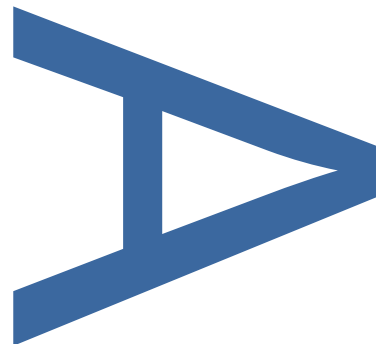
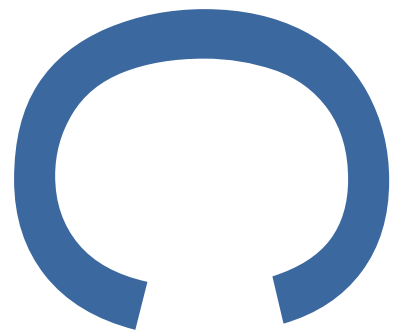


**39-45 GRANSDEN AVENUE,
LONDON BOROUGH OF HACKNEY,
E8 3QA: AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL
EVALUATION**



PCA REPORT NO: R12703

NOVEMBER 2016

PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

**39-45 GRANSDEN AVENUE, LONDON BOROUGH OF HACKNEY, E8 3QA:
AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**

MUSEUM OF LONDON SITE CODE: GDN16

PLANNING APPLICATION NUMBER: 2015/1895

LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY: LONDON BOROUGH OF HACKNEY

CENTRAL NGR: TQ 3489 8420

COMMISSIONING CLIENT: GOLD SECTION DEVELOPMENTS

WRITTEN AND RESEARCHED BY: MATTHEW EDMONDS

PROJECT MANAGER: CHARLOTTE MATTHEWS (MCIFA)

**PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY LIMITED
NOVEMBER 2016**

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November 2016**

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DOCUMENT VERIFICATION

Site Name

39-45 Gransden Avenue,
London Borough of Hackney,
E8 3QA

Type of project

Archaeological Evaluation

Quality Control

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1 NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

- 1.1 This report details the working methods and results of an archaeological evaluation undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited on land at 39-45 Gransden Avenue, London Borough of Hackney, E8 3QA. The fieldwork was undertaken between 10th and 14th October 2016 for Gold Section Developments.
- 1.2 Five evaluation trenches were excavated across the site. Natural Brick Earth, as illustrated on the British Geological Survey Sheet 256 (North London), was encountered in all five trenches, at varying levels of between 15.77m OD and 15.23m OD. Deposits of sub-soil were noted in all five trenches sealing the brick earth. These were in turn capped by layers of modern made ground. No archaeological deposits or artefacts were found.
- 1.3 The completed archive will be deposited with LAARC under site code GDN16

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 An archaeological evaluation was undertaken on land at 39-45 Gransden Avenue, Hackney, E8 3QA in the London Borough of Hackney, by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd between 10th and 14th October 2016. The site was located at National Grid Reference TQ 3489 8420 (**Figure 1**).
- 2.2 The site is a sub-rectangular plot of land bound to the west by Gransden Avenue, to the north by 33 Gransden Avenue and the new Lansdowne Club, to the east by 185-193a Mare Street and to the south by properties fronting Lamb Lane (**Figure 2**).
- 2.3 A desk-based assessment had previously been prepared for the site by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited (Taylor 2016).
- 2.4 The archaeological evaluation was conducted by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited under the supervision of Matthew Edmonds, and the project management of Charlotte Matthews. This report was written by Matthew Edmonds. The archaeological work was commissioned by Gold Section Developments and the project was monitored by John Gould of Historic England, archeological advisor to the London Borough of Hackney. The work was undertaken in accordance with an approved Written Scheme of Investigation (Matthews 2016).
- 2.5 The site archive was identified using the unique site code GDN16, issued by the Museum of London. The completed archive comprising written, drawn and photographic records will, upon completion of the project, be deposited with the London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre (LAARC) under that code.
- 2.6 There were no Scheduled Monuments on or close to the site.

3 PLANNING BACKGROUND

3.1 National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)

3.1.1 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) was adopted on 27 March 2012 and constitutes guidance for local planning authorities and decision-takers both in drawing up plans and as a material consideration in determining applications.

3.1.2 Chapter 12 of the NPPF concerns the conservation and enhancement of the historic environment, with the following statements being particularly relevant to the proposed development:

128. In determining applications, local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets' importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance. As a minimum the relevant historic environment record should have been consulted and the heritage assets assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary. Where a site on which development is proposed includes or has the potential to include heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate Desk-Based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation.

129. Local planning authorities should identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset that may be affected by a proposal (including by development affecting the setting of a heritage asset) taking account of the available evidence and any necessary expertise. They should take this assessment into account when considering the impact of a proposal on a heritage asset, to avoid or minimise conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the proposal.

3.1.3 Additionally:

141. Local planning authorities should make information about the significance of the historic environment gathered as part of plan-making or development management publicly accessible. They should also require developers to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their importance and the impact, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly accessible. However, the ability to record evidence of our past should not be a factor in deciding whether such loss should be permitted.

3.1.4 In considering any planning application for development, the local planning authority will now be guided by the policy framework set by the NPPF.

3.1.5 The NPPF also states:

214. For 12 months from the day of publication, decision-takers may continue to give full weight to relevant policies adopted since 2004 even if there is a limited degree of conflict with this Framework.

215. In other cases and following this 12-month period, due weight should be given to relevant policies in existing plans according to their degree of consistency with this framework (the closer the policies in the plan to the policies in the Framework, the greater the weight that may be given).

3.2 The London Plan

3.2.1 The 2016 London Plan includes the following policy regarding the historic environment in central London, which should be implemented through the Local Development Framework (LDF) being compiled at the Borough level:

Policy 7.8

Heritage assets and archaeology

Strategic

- A London's heritage assets and historic environment, including listed buildings, registered historic parks and gardens and other natural and historic landscapes, conservation areas, World Heritage Sites, registered battlefields, scheduled monuments, archaeological remains and memorials should be identified, so that the desirability of sustaining and enhancing their significance and of utilising their positive role in place shaping can be taken into account.
- B Development should incorporate measures that identify, record, interpret, protect and, where appropriate, present the site's archaeology.

Planning decisions

- C Development should identify, value, conserve, restore, re-use and incorporate heritage assets, where appropriate.
- D Development affecting heritage assets and their settings should conserve their significance, by being sympathetic to their form, scale, materials and architectural detail.
- E New development should make provision for the protection of archaeological resources, landscapes and significant memorials. The physical assets should, where possible, be made available to the public on-site. Where the archaeological asset or memorial cannot be preserved or managed on-site, provision must be made for the investigation, understanding, recording, dissemination and archiving of that asset.

LDF preparation

- F Boroughs should, in LDF policies, seek to maintain and enhance the contribution of built, landscaped and buried heritage to London's environmental quality, cultural identity and economy as part of managing London's ability to accommodate change and regeneration.
- G Boroughs, in consultation with English Heritage, Natural England and other relevant

statutory organisations, should include appropriate policies in their LDFs for identifying, protecting, enhancing and improving access to the historic environment and heritage assets and their settings where appropriate, and to archaeological assets, memorials and historic and natural landscape character within their area.

3.3 Local Policy: Archaeology in the London Borough of Hackney

3.3.1 This study aims to satisfy the objectives of the London Borough of Hackney which fully recognises the importance of the buried heritage for which it is the custodian. The local planning authority responsible for the study site is the London Borough of Hackney whose Unitary Development Plan (UDP) is to be replaced with the LDF Core Strategy adopted in November 2010. The majority of the UDP policies have been saved pending the full introduction of the LDF, including most of those relating to the historic environment:

8.20 The archaeological heritage of Hackney is considerable and includes finds from the Palaeolithic era near Stoke Newington, and medieval and Elizabethan remains, including the site of the Globe Theatre in South Shoreditch, together with the remains of the early village settlements. The most tangible remains are the two Roman roads, which today can be traced along Kingsland Road and Old Street. Archaeological Priority Areas have been established on the advice of English Heritage and they can advise the Council that archaeological work should be undertaken in other locations where they consider that such remains may be affected.

3.3.2 The relevant section of the LDF for the Borough is Core Strategy 25:

Core Strategy Policy 25: Historic Environment

All development should make a positive contribution to the character of Hackney's historic and built environment. This includes identifying, conserving and enhancing the historic significance of the borough's designated heritage assets, their setting and where appropriate the wider historic environment.

3.3.3 The study site falls within an Area of Archaeological Priority and to the east of London Fields, a Registered Park and Garden as defined by the London Borough of Hackney.

3.3.4 In accordance with the archaeological planning condition for the site a written scheme of investigation was prepared for the client by PCA (Matthews 2016) and approved by John Gould.

3.4 Site Specific Constraints

3.4.1 There were no Scheduled Ancient Monuments or listed buildings within the development site.

3.5 Research Objectives

3.5.1 The evaluation aimed to address the following primary objectives:

- To determine the natural topography of the site, and the height at which it survives.
- To establish the presence or absence of prehistoric activity, its nature and (if possible) date.
- To establish the presence or absence of medieval activity.
- To establish the presence or absence of post-medieval activity at the site.
- To establish the nature, date and survival of activity relating to any archaeological periods at the site.
- To establish the extent of all past post-depositional impacts on the archaeological resource.

4 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 4.1 According to the Soil Survey of England and Wales (1983) and the British Geological Survey (1979) the underlying solid geology beneath the site comprises Palaeogene London Clay, deposited between 55 and 34 million years ago. Superficial deposits overlying the clay in the area consist of Quaternary sands and gravels of the Hackney Gravel Terrace (BGS n.d.). British Geological Survey Sheet 256 (North London) shows that the sands and gravels are capped by Langley Silt (brick earth).
- 4.2 The British Geological Survey records that the underlying bedrock geology of the site is 'London Clay Formation - Clay, Silt and Sand'. The British Geological Survey also records that the 'superficial' deposits on the site are comprised of 'Hackney Gravel Member - Sand and Gravel'.
- 4.3 The British Geological Survey records that a number of boreholes have been undertaken in the wider vicinity of the site. The most relevant of which was located on Mare Street, at the junction with St Thomas's Square. The records associated with the excavation of the borehole demonstrate that natural gravel was encountered at 2.6m BGL (BGS ID: 15622630).
- 4.4 Recent ground investigations conducted at nearby Mentmore Terrace (SAS 2013) have also provided indications of the geology of the general area, with boreholes indicating that the upper natural terrace gravel was present between 2m BGL and 2.4m BGL. The terrace gravel extended between 5.9 and 6.6m BGL, beneath which London Clay was encountered (Killock 2013).
- 4.5 The evaluation recorded natural brick-earth varying in height from a high point of 15.77m OD in the north-western trench to 15.23m OD in the south-eastern trench.
- 4.6 Natural gravel was not seen in any of the trenches.
- 4.7 The site lies on relatively flat land with little significant variation at an elevation of approximately 16.65m OD, there is a gentle slope from west to east.
- 4.8 There are no natural bodies of water within the immediate vicinity of the site. Approximately 700m the north of the site is the location of Hackney Brook, which follows a west-east flow towards Hackney Downs. The brook was culverted in the 1860s and forms part of the Northern Outfall Sewer. The River Thames flows c.4km to the south (Killock 2013).

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 The archeological and historical background is taken from the archaeological desk based assessment (Taylor 2015).

5.2 Prehistoric

5.2.1 A number of flint tools of Palaeolithic date, including a cleaver, handaxes and flakes, have previously been found in the London Fields area and it is probable that hunter gatherer groups were exploiting the landscape during the Palaeolithic period. In contrast, there is a general absence of later prehistoric activity, i.e. Mesolithic, Neolithic, Bronze Age and Iron Age, and it seems that there was a general lack of activity in the area at this time.

5.3 Roman

5.3.1 The GLHER search of the study area yielded no findspots or sites dated to the Roman period.

5.4 Saxon and Medieval

5.4.1 The GLHER search of the study area yielded no findspots or sites dated to the Saxon period.

5.4.2 Development and activity in the area is well documented, particularly along the frontages of Mare Street and Well Street which are both thought to have originated during the medieval period. However, there is a distinct lack of archaeological evidence for the period and it is probable that areas of the landscape set back from the main street frontages were probably in agricultural use.

5.5 Post-Medieval

5.5.1 The Hackney area became increasingly more developed during the post-medieval period, with construction adjacent to the southern and eastern limits of the site, adjacent to the Mare Street (east) and Lamb Lane (south) frontages. The 1843 Hackney Tithe Map and Hackney Parish Map 1847 suggest that some of these buildings may have been located in the north-east corner of the study site by the early 19th century, and that the remainder of the site remained undeveloped. The 1870 map shows that the majority of the site was covered by two large gardens which belonged to two large houses to the east on Mare Street. In 1880, Fortescue Avenue, which ran east-west through the centre of the site, was constructed with terraced houses on each side of the road. This street was shown for the first time on the 1894 Ordnance Survey map. The two rows of terraced houses are shown in photographs taken in 1978 (Hackney Archives). In the late 20th century these houses were demolished and a large industrial warehouse building used for food distribution was built. This was demolished in 2016 for the current development.

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

6.1 The proposed methodology of the archaeological work was detailed in the site specific Written Scheme of Investigation (Matthews 2016).

6.2 The archeological work involved digging five evaluation trenches with a 360° mechanical excavator. The five trenches were excavated across the site between the existing buildings. The trenches were excavated by machine to the top of the first significant archaeological horizon or natural ground.

6.3 Trench dimensions and highest and lowest levels are listed below:

Trench Number	Length	Width	Depth	Highest level	Lowest level
1	10m	1.8m	1.37m	16.47m OD	15.10m OD
2	10m	1.8m	1.00m	16.58m OD	15.58m OD
3	10m	1.8m	1.31m	16.28m OD	14.97m OD
4	10m	1.8m	1.14m	16.65m OD	15.51m OD
5	10m	1.8m	1.15m	16.34m OD	15.19m OD

6.4 All recording systems adopted during the investigations were fully compatible with those most widely used elsewhere in London; that is those developed out of the Department of Urban Archaeology Site Manual, now presented in PCA's Operations Manual 1 (Taylor 2009). Individual descriptions of all archaeological and geological strata and features excavated and exposed were entered onto pro-forma recording sheets. All plans and sections of archaeological deposits were recorded on polyester based drawing film, the plans being at scale of 1:20 and the sections at 1:10 as applicable. The OD heights of all principal strata were calculated and indicated on the appropriate plans and sections. A digital photographic record was made during the works.

6.5 The trenches were located using a GPS prior to excavation.

6.6 The completed archive produced during the evaluation, comprising written, drawn and photographic records, will be deposited with the London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre (LAARC) under the allocated site code GDN16.

7 THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

7.1 Phase 1: Natural Brick Earth

7.1.1 In all of the trenches natural brick earth was identified. These deposits [3], [5], [7], [9] and [13] were recorded as firm mid to dark red yellowish brown sandy clay silt with occasional small sub angular pebbles (**Figure 4; Plates 1 to 5**).

7.1.2 These deposits are summarised in the table below:

Trench	Context	N-S	E-W	Thickness	Highest Level
1	[3]	10m	2m	0.1m	15.54m OD
2	[13]	10m	2m	0.02m	15.77m OD
3	[7]	2m	10m	0.1m	15.15m OD
4	[9]	2m	10m	0.2m	15.30m OD
5	[5]	10m	2m	0.05m	15.23m OD

7.1.3 The natural brick-earth deposits found were consistent with the underlying drift geology described by the British Geological Survey as Langley Silt.

7.2 Phase 2: Early - Mid Post-Medieval (Sub-Soil)

7.2.1 Capping the natural brick earth were various layers of a sub-soil deposit. These were identified in all of the trenches excavated.

7.2.2 These deposits [2], [4], [6], [8] and [12] were recorded as firm mid to light grey brown sandy clay silt with occasional charcoal flecks and very occasional small angular flint gravels (**Figure 4**).

7.2.3 There was little direct dating evidence found within these deposits so an exact date for this sub-soil is not known. However, a single sherd of abraded pottery was found in deposit [2] in Trench 1 and was dated to between 1550 and 1700 giving a possible mid post-medieval date for this layer.

7.2.4 These deposits were summarised in the table below:

Trench	Context	N-S	E-W	Thickness	Highest Level
1	[2]	10.00m	2.00m	0.37m	15.82m OD
2	[12]	10.00m	2.00m	0.60m	15.95m OD
3	[6]	2.00m	10.00m	0.30m	15.45m OD
4	[8]	2.00m	10.00m	0.40m	15.55m OD
5	[4]	10.00m	2.00m	0.70m	15.93m OD

7.3 Phase 3: Late Post-Medieval

- 7.3.1 In Trench 1 a layer [1] of redeposited natural geological deposit was identified, which was sealing sub-soil [2] (**Figure 4**). It was a firm mid red yellowish brown sandy clay silt with occasional charcoal flecks, very occasional small sub-angular flint gravels and frequent root disturbance. It had a maximum thickness of 0.2m and was encountered at a highest level of 16.01m OD.
- 7.3.2 In Trench 4 an isolated cut [11] feature was identified (**Figure 3; Plate 4**). It was sub-rectangular in shape with steep sides and a flat base. It was 0.2m in depth and had a soft dark grey brown silty clay fill [10]. It was encountered at 15.55m OD cutting into the sub-soil [8] and was sealed by modern deposits. Within its fill [10] was a single sherd of pottery thought to be from a flower pot dating to the 18th-19th century.

7.4 20th Century Landscaping

- 7.4.1 Covering the sequence described above was a sequence of levelling and made ground that created the current ground level. This sequence was evident in all of the trenches.
- 7.4.2 In Trench 1, a mixed layer of made-ground was capped by material from the more recent demolition. These deposits had an overall thickness of c.0.5m, being located below the modern ground level at 16.49m OD (**Figure 4**).
- 7.4.3 Sealing the earlier layer of sub-soil in Trench 2 was a sequence of modern levelling layers capped by material from the more recent demolition. These deposits had an overall thickness of c.0.6m, being located below the modern ground level at 16.55m OD (**Figure 4**).
- 7.4.4 In Trench 3, a mixed leveling deposit was capped by material from more recent demolition. These layers had an overall thickness of c.0.8m, being located below the modern ground level at 16.25m OD (**Figure 4**).
- 7.4.5 In Trench 4, a mixed layer of made-ground was sealed by a concrete slab (**Plate 4**). These deposits had an overall thickness of c.0.7m, being located below the modern ground level at 16.25m OD (**Figure 4**).
- 7.4.6 In Trench 5, a mixed layer of made-ground had an overall thickness of c.0.7m, being located below the modern ground level at 16.28m OD (**Figure 4**).



Plate 1: Trench1 looking north



Plate 2: Trench 2 looking north



Plate 3: Trench 3 looking west



Plate 4: Trench 4 looking west



Plate 5: Trench 5 looking south

8 CONCLUSIONS

- 8.1 No significant archaeological activity was found during the evaluation. Deposits recorded included a sequence of dumping or ground build-up over a post-med sub-soil horizon over brick earth. The latter is described as Langley Silt in the British Geological Survey.
- 8.2 Very little dating evidence was found in the sub-soil, a firm grey brown clay silt with occasional charcoal and small flint. It is thought that this material may represent the remains of a truncated topsoil built up in the early to late post-medieval period. The site is thought to have been in agricultural use (market gardens) up until the 18th century and map evidence suggests that it was used for two large gardens possibly from the late 18th century to 1880. These gardens belonged to two large late 18th century houses on Mare Street which have been demolished.
- 8.3 Fortescue Avenue with a row of terraced houses along each side was built across the site in 1880. The evaluation has shown that these houses did not have coal cellars. No evidence of the foundations of these houses was found during the evaluation. Presumably, when these houses were demolished after 1978 and the industrial warehouse was constructed, the foundations of the houses were removed and made ground deposits were used to level the site. In Trench 4 these levelling deposits were sealed by concrete slab.
- 8.4 The site will be published as a summary in the annual fieldwork round-up of the *London Archaeologist*. The completed archive will be deposited with LAARC under site code GDN16.

9 ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

- 9.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd would like to thank Seb Coe of Gold Section Developments for commissioning the work. We also thank John Gould, archeological adviser to the London Borough of Hackney, for monitoring the site works.
- 9.2 The author would also like to thank Charlotte Matthews for her project management and editing, Aidan Turner for his assistance in the field and Charlotte Faiers for the CAD illustrations.

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APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT REGISTER

Site Code	Context No.	Trench	Plan	Section	Type	Description	Phase	Highest Level	Dimensions (N-S)	Dimensions (E-W)	Thickness /Depth	Photos
GDN 16	1	1	Tr. 1	1	Layer	Redeposited Natural	3	16.01m OD	10.00m	2.00m	0.20m	D1
GDN 16	2	1	Tr. 1	1	Layer	Sub-Soil	2	15.82m OD	10.00m	2.00m	0.37m	D1
GDN 16	3	1	Tr. 1	1	Layer	Natural	1	15.54m OD	10.00m	2.00m	0.10m	D1
GDN 16	4	5	Tr. 5	2	Layer	Sub-Soil	2	15.93m OD	10.00m	2.00m	0.70m	D1
GDN 16	5	5	Tr. 5	5	Layer	Natural	1	15.23m OD	10.00m	2.00m	0.05m	D1
GDN 16	6	3	Tr. 3	3	Layer	Sub-Soil	2	15.45m OD	2.00M	10.00m	0.30m	D1
GDN 16	7	3	Tr. 3	3	Layer	Natural	1	15.15m OD	2.00m	10.00m	0.10m	D1
GDN 16	8	4	Tr. 4	4	Layer	Sub-Soil	2	15.55m OD	2.00m	10.00m	0.40m	D1
GDN 16	9	4	Tr. 4	4	Layer	Natural	1	15.30m OD	2.00m	10.00m	0.20m	D1
GDN 16	10	4	Tr. 4	N/A	Fill	Fill of [11]	3	15.55m OD	1.20m	1.80m	0.20m	D1
GDN 16	11	4	Tr. 4	N/A	Cut	Cut of Pit	3	15.55m OD	1.20m	1.80m	0.20m	D1
GDN 16	12	2	Tr. 2	2	Layer	Sub-Soil	2	15.95m OD	10.00m	2.00m	0.60m	D1
GDN 16	13	2	Tr. 2	2	Layer	Natural	1	15.77m OD	10.00m	2.00m	0.02m	D1

APPENDIX 2: OASIS FORM

OASIS ID: preconst1-267470

Project details

Project name	39-45 Gransden Avenue, Hackney, London, E8 3QA
Short description of the project	An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited on land at 39-45 Gransden Avenue, Hackney, London, E8 3QA. The fieldwork was undertaken between 10th and 14th October 2016 for Gold Section Developments. Five evaluation trenches were excavated across the site. Natural brickearth was encountered in all five trenches at varying levels of between 15.77m OD and 15.15m OD. Above the brickearth, a post-medieval sub-soil was noted in all five trenches. This was in turn capped by layers of modern made ground.
Project dates	Start: 10-10-2016 End: 14-10-2016
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	GDN16 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area
Current Land use	Industry and Commerce 4 - Storage and warehousing
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	NONE None

Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON HACKNEY HACKNEY 39-45 Gransden Avenue, Hackney
Postcode	E8 3QA
Study area	2041 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 3489 8420 51.54006344431 -0.054718665359 51 32 24 N 000 03 16 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 14.97m Max: 16.65m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd.
Project brief originator	GLAAS
Project design	Charlotte Matthews

originator

Project director/manager Charlotte Matthews

Project supervisor Matt Edmonds

Type of sponsor/funding body House Builder

Name of sponsor/funding body Gold Section Developments

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient LAARC

Physical Archive ID GDN16

Physical Contents "Animal Bones","Ceramics"

Digital Archive recipient LAARC

Digital Archive ID GDN16

Digital Media available "Database","Images raster / digital photography","Spreadsheets","Survey","Text"

Paper Archive recipient LAARC

Paper Archive ID GDN16

Paper Media available "Context sheet","Drawing","Matrices","Notebook - Excavation"," Research"," General Notes","Plan","Report","Section","Survey "

Project bibliography 1

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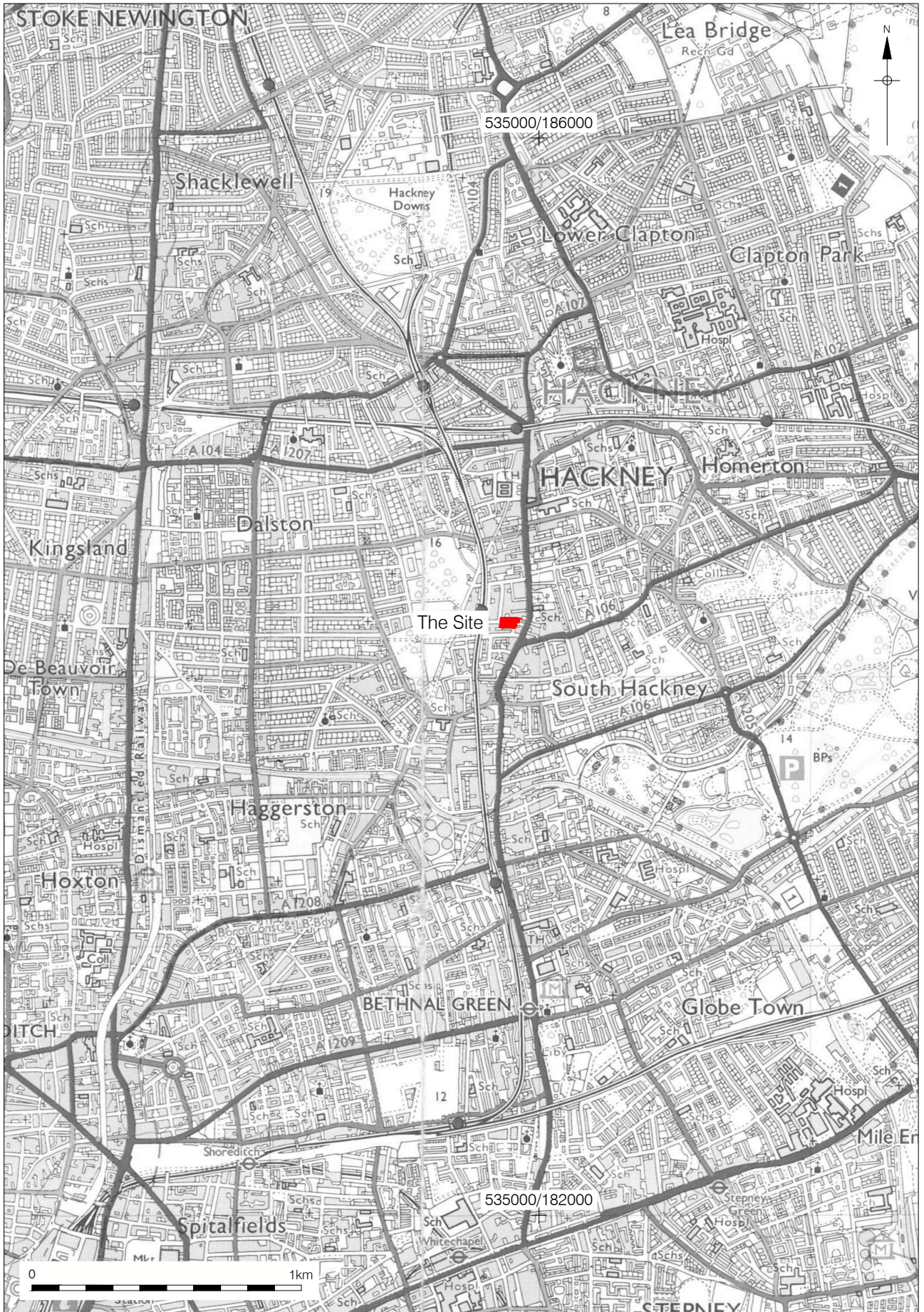
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Entered by Charlotte Matthews (cmatthews@pre-construct.com)

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Figure 1
 Site Location
 1:20,000 at A4

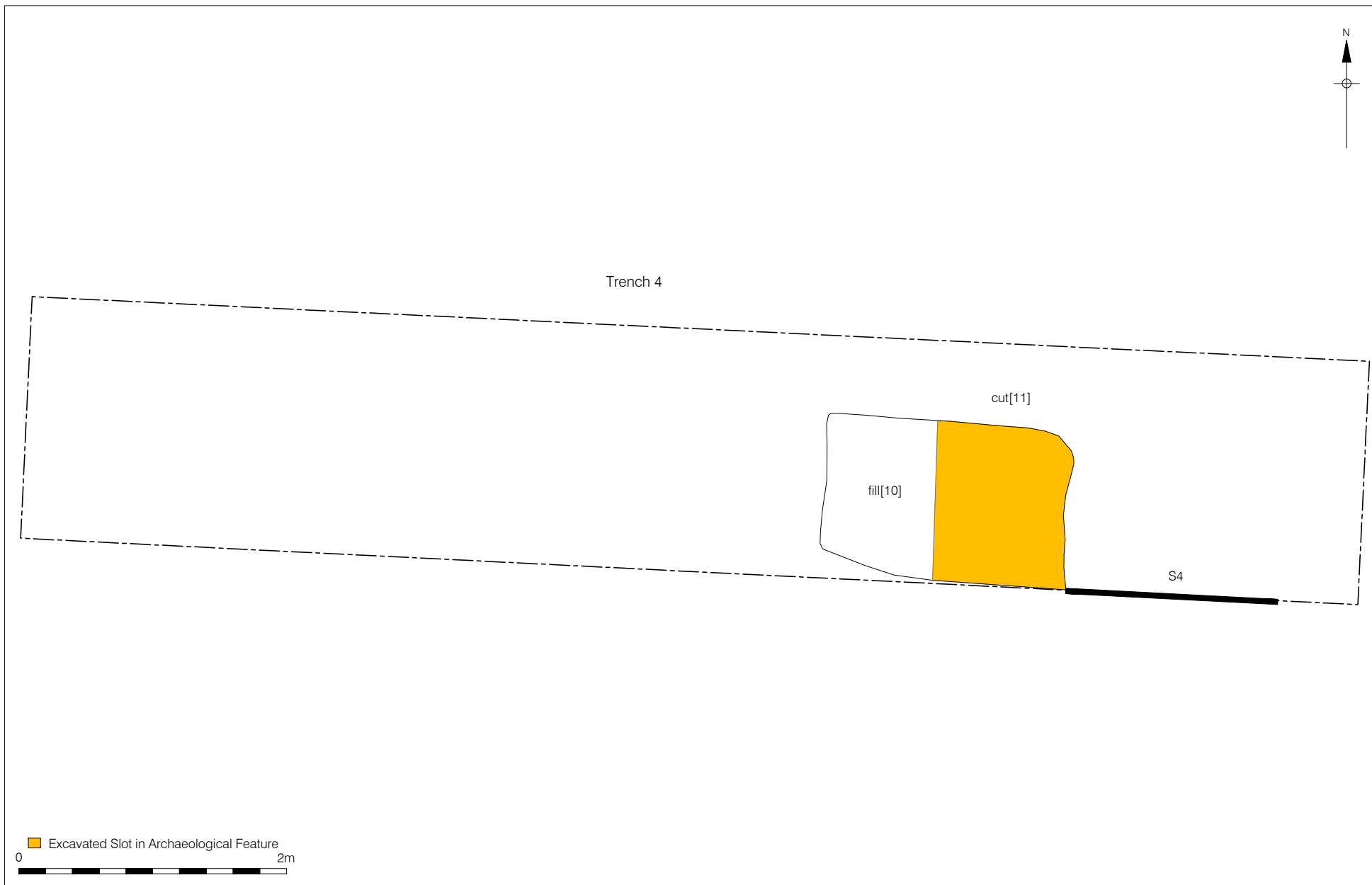


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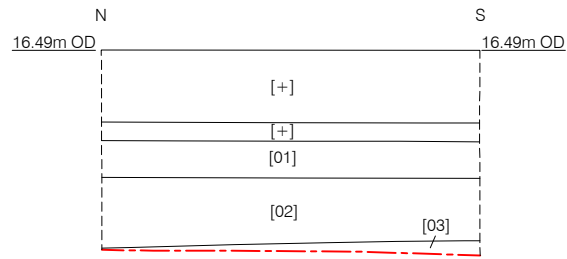
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Figure 2
Trench Locations
1:400 at A4



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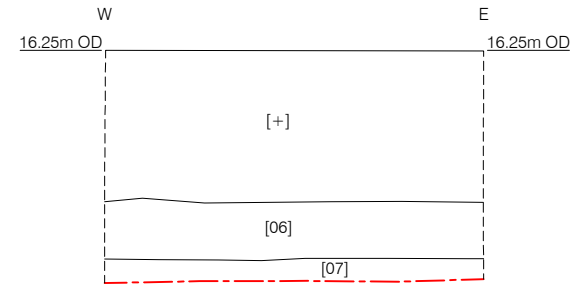
Figure 3
Plan of Trench 4
1:40 at A4



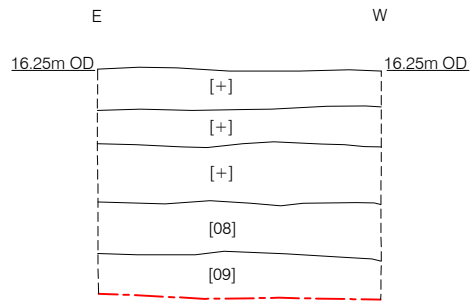
Section 1
West Facing
Trench 1



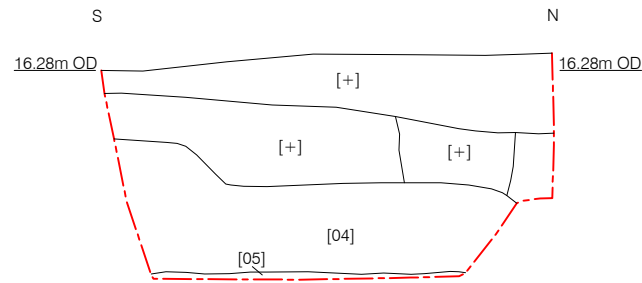
Section 2
West Facing
Trench 2



Section 3
South Facing
Trench 3



Section 4
North Facing
Trench 4



Section 5
East Facing
Trench 5



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