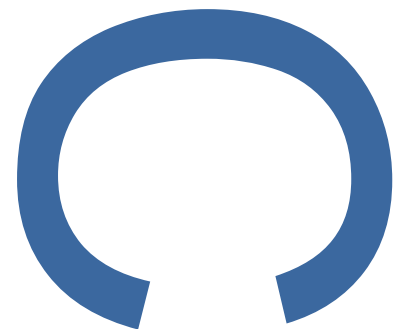


**JOYCE FRANKLAND ACADEMY
BURY WATER LANE, NEWPORT
ESSEX**



ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

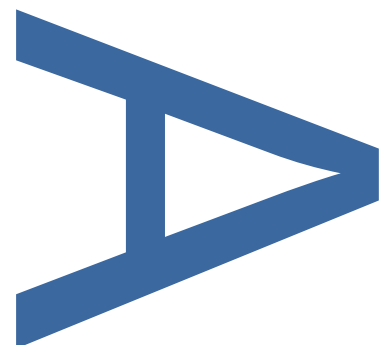
**LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY:
UTTLESFORD DISTRICT COUNCIL**



**PLANNING APPLICATION NUMBER:
UTT/18/0739/FUL**

**APPEAL REFERENCE:
APP/C1570/W/19/322942**

**SITE CODE: NP31
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AUGUST 2020

Joyce Frankland Academy, Bury Water Lane, Newport, Essex: An Archaeological Evaluation

Quality Assurance

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Land at Joyce Frankland Academy, Bury Water Lane, Newport: An Archaeological Evaluation

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ABSTRACT

In July 2020, an archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd on land at the Joyce Frankland Academy, Bury Water Lane, Newport, Essex. The evaluation, which was commissioned by Hill Residential Ltd, consisted of one 20m and fifteen 30m trial trenches.

As indicated by a desk-based assessment prepared by Pre-Construct Archaeology, archaeological features encountered by the evaluation were limited to field boundaries associated with past agricultural use of the site. One of the ditches, which had a ceramic land drain at its base, corresponded with a field boundary shown on the 1842 Tithe map of the area, a boundary that was still extant until the late 19th century. A parallel ditch in the northern part of the site and a ditch leading off this at right angles probably form part of the same post-medieval ditch system, as indicated by the small quantity of tile recovered from the fill of one of the ditches. Noting the field pattern on the 1842 Tithe map, it is probable that a number of smaller, rectangular fields were amalgamated prior to 1842 to form the large field numbered '250' on the Tithe apportionment.

Other than a small, shallow ditch in the north-western part of the site, from which was recovered a fragment of post-medieval tile, the only other features and deposits encountered by the evaluation were associated with modern development and activity within the academy grounds.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In March 2020, Hill Residential Ltd (Hill) received planning permission on appeal (appeal ref. APP/C1570/W/19/322942) for the development of land at the Joyce Frankland Academy, Bury Water Lane, Newport, Essex (site centred on NGR: TL 5199 3455; Fig. 1). The initial application had been refused planning consent by Uttlesford District Council in November 2018 (UDC planning ref. UTT/18/0739/FUL). Paragraph 61 of the appeal decision stated that:

'The site lies on the northern edge of the medieval town and thus there may have been some potential for occupation of the site in this period. A condition requiring an archaeological written scheme of investigation is justified in this case.'

1.2 This decision was in accordance with *National Planning Policy Framework* paragraphs 189 and 190 (DCLG 2019), as the site was considered to lie within an area of archaeological potential, as indicated by an archaeological desk-based assessment of the site undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd (PCA 2018).

1.3 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd (PCA) were commissioned by Hill to undertake the evaluation of the site, the scope of which was set out in a *Written Scheme of Investigation* (WSI) prepared by PCA (PCA 2020), following discussions between PCA and Place Services at Essex County Council (PSECC). The evaluation was undertaken between 6th and 11th July 2020. As detailed in the WSI, it consisted of the excavation of 500 linear metres of trench at 1.8m wide, an approximate 4% sample of accessible parts of the site (Fig. 2). The southern part of the Phase 2 area was excluded from the evaluation as this area had been subject to a watching brief undertaken by PCA in 2004 (PCA 2004).

1.4 The evaluation investigated three areas surrounding the academy buildings: Phase 1, the area of the proposed new car park to the west of the academy buildings (Trench 1); Phase 2, the proposed residential area on the eastern side of the site (Trenches 2-9); and Phase 3, the area of the proposed multi-use games area (MUGA) to the north of the academy buildings (Trenches 10-17).

1.5 The project was carried out in accordance with the WSI (PCA 2020), in addition to guidelines set out in *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003) and the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct* (CIfA 2014a) and *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluation* (CIfA 2014b).

- 1.6 The project was managed in accordance with the Historic England procedural document *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE): Project Manager's Guide* (HE 2015).
- 1.7 Following Transfer of Title, the site archive, which will include an approved copy of this report, will be deposited at Saffron Walden Museum.

2 SITE BACKGROUND

2.1 Site location, topography and geology

- 2.1.1 The site, which covers an area of c. 5.5ha, is located on the northern edge of Newport, a small town that lies approximately 4.6km to the south-west of Saffron Walden, Essex. The site is occupied by the Joyce Frankland Academy, with the academy buildings clustering in the south-western part of the site, the remaining land being used for sport's pitches, car parks and recreational space (Plates 1 and 2). The site is bounded by Bury Water Lane to the south, Cambridge Road (B1383) and railway tracks to the east, housing in King Edward Mews to the west and playing fields to the north.
- 2.1.2 The site is largely situated on a gradual south and east-facing slope in the valley of the River Cam, approximately 160m west of the confluence of the river and Wicken Water, one of its tributaries. Ground level within the site descends from approximately 67m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) in the north-west corner of the site to 60m aOD near the junction of Bury Water Lane and Cambridge Road, in its south-east corner. Part of the site has been landscaped to provide a flat surface for the current MUGA, playing fields and car parks.
- 2.1.3 The solid geology of the site consisted of Cretaceous rocks of the New Pit Chalk Formation (BGS 2020). This was overlain by superficial Quaternary deposits of glaciofluvial sand and gravel (Trenches 8-17) over the northern half of the site and diamicton, a glaciogenic chalky till of the Lowestoft Formation to the south (Trenches 2-6).

2.2 Archaeological and historical background

- 2.2.1 The archaeological and historical background of the site has been presented in detail in the Desk-Based Assessment prepared by PCA, which examined entries of archaeological sites in the Essex Historic Environment Record (EHER) within 750m of the site, supplemented by other archaeological, documentary and cartographic resources. This concluded that (PCA 2018, 3):

'No remains have been identified within the study area which are considered to be of national importance, thereby meriting preservation in situ. However, the assessment has shown that there are potential below-ground remains of local and/or regional significance which might require preservation by record, in the likely event that they will be adversely impacted by the proposed development.'

2.2.2 The DBA considers that the site is located within an area which has a moderate potential for prehistoric remains, and a low potential for Roman and Saxon remains. However, it goes on to state that there is a high potential for medieval and post-medieval remains, although they are likely to be agricultural in nature, the site having most likely been exclusively occupied by fields throughout these periods. Although a medieval Castle may have been located in the vicinity of the site, to the south of Bury Water Lane, no evidence for the Castle has been previously identified, and it is unlikely to have extended onto the proposed development site.

2.2.3 The southern part of the Phase 2 area, now occupied by the car park fronting on to Bury Water Lane, was subject to a watching brief undertaken by PCA in 2004. This revealed a layer of modern made-ground, c. 0.5m thick, overlying the geological substrate, sealed by a layer of redeposited topsoil. No evidence for archaeological remains were encountered in this area (PCA 2004).

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 The main aim of the investigation, as stated in the WSI (PCA 2020), was to evaluate the archaeological potential of the site by trial trenching. This was achieved through the identification, sample excavation and recording of archaeological remains encountered by the evaluation and determining their extent, date, character and state of preservation. The results of the evaluation will assist PSECC in determining the nature and extent of any mitigation works that may be required.

3.2 To determine the significance of the results of the evaluation in a local, regional and national context (as appropriate), reference has been made to the East Anglian regional research agendas:

- *Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties: 1. Resource Assessment* (Glazebrook 1997)
- *Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties: 2. Research Agenda and Strategy* (Brown and Glazebrook 2000)
- *Regional Research Framework for the Eastern Region* (Medlycott and Brown 2008)
- *Research and Archaeology Revisited: A Revised Framework for the East of England* (Medlycott 2011b)

4 METHODOLOGY

4.1 General

4.1.1 The archaeological evaluation, as specified in the WSI (PCA 2020), was to have consisted of the excavation and investigation of 1no. 20m and 16no. 30m trial trenches at 1.8m wide (a total of 500 linear metres, a 4% sample of accessible parts of the 4.7ha site; Fig. 2). However, with the agreement of ECCPT, Trench 7 (a 30m trench) was dropped from the trenching scheme due to waterlogged ground conditions.

4.2 Excavation methodology

4.2.1 The trenches were excavated using an 8-tonne 360° rubber tracked mechanical excavator fitted with a 1.8m wide toothless bucket. Topsoil and subsoil were removed in spits down to the level of the undisturbed geological deposits where potential archaeological features could be observed and recorded.

4.2.2 Exposed surfaces were cleaned by trowel and hoe as appropriate and all further excavation was undertaken manually using hand tools.

4.3 Recording and finds recovery

4.3.1 The limits of excavations, heights above Ordnance Datum (m OD) and the locations of archaeological features and interventions were recorded using a Leica GPS system with RTK differential correction, giving three-dimensional accuracy of 20mm or better.

4.3.2 All hand-excavation, investigation and recording were carried out in accordance with PCA's *Operations Manual I: Fieldwork Induction Manual* (Taylor and Brown 2009). Linear features were investigated by means of 1m-wide slots within the trenches. Where stratigraphic relationships between features could not be discerned in plan, relationship slots were also excavated and these were recorded as part of the GPS survey and noted on the relevant context sheets. Discrete features were half-sectioned, photographed and recorded by a cross-section scaled drawing at an appropriate scale (either 1:10 or 1:20).

4.3.3 High-resolution digital photographs were taken of all relevant features and deposits and were used to keep a record of the evaluation.

4.4 Environmental sampling

4.4.1 Deposits were assessed in accordance with *Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation*

(EH 2011), but no deposits suitable for environmental sampling were encountered by the evaluation.

4.5 Metal-detecting

- 4.5.1 Metal-detecting was carried out during the topsoil and subsoil stripping and throughout the excavation process. The metal detector was not set to discriminate against iron. Archaeological features and spoil heaps were scanned by metal-detector periodically. Only objects of modern date were found and were not retained for accession.

5 QUANTIFICATION OF ARCHIVE

5.1 Paper archive

Context sheets	9
Section register sheets	1
Sections at 1:10 & 1:20	7
Trench record sheets	16
Photo register sheets	2

5.2 Digital archive

Digital photos	211 (RAW + JPEG)
GPS survey files	2
Digital plans	1
Access database	1

5.3 Physical archive

Ceramic building material (CBM)	20 (990g)
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6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

6.1 Introduction

- 6.1.1 The archaeological evaluation, as undertaken, consisted of the excavation and investigation of 1no. 20m and 15no. 30m trial trenches (a total of 470 linear metres at 1.8m wide; Fig. 2). With the agreement of PSECC, Trench 7 was omitted from the scheme due to poor ground conditions associated with a (presumably) leaking drain and the presence of thick terraced deposits. For the same reason, Trench 8 was shifted c. 5m to the north of its approved location.
- 6.1.2 The evaluation identified a field boundary ditch in Trench 3 that is shown on the 1842 Tithe map of the area and two other field boundary ditches in Trenches 15 and 16 that probably form part of the same post-medieval field system. The only other feature of archaeological interest was a ditch in Trench 13, from which was recovered a fragment of post-medieval tile, although its alignment suggests that it does not form part of the post-medieval field system. No other features were identified, other than modern activity associated with the development of the school grounds. The features and deposits encountered by the evaluation are presented by context in Appendix 1, along with the technical data for the trenches. There were no archaeological features or deposits in Trenches 4-6, 8-12, 14 and 17 and only modern features were identified in Trenches 1 and 2.

6.2 General stratigraphy

- 6.2.1 Generally, the topsoil across the site was a 0.2m thick greyish brown sandy silt which supported the turf for the school playing fields. On the northern half of the site, overlying the superficial sands and gravels (e.g. Trenches 8-17) there was no developed subsoil but rather an interface between the topsoil and underlying natural. This deposit probably resulted from the impact of ploughing on the top of the natural ground. This material contained occasional heavily abraded building rubble. The south-east trenches (Trenches 3-6) overlying the chalky till contained deeper subsoils and towards the base of the slope there was also some colluvium (in Trenches 2 and 3).

6.3 Trench 1

- 6.3.1 No finds or features were recorded in this trench, other than a shallow linear feature containing large lumps of tarmac, which is probably a wheel rut associated with the construction of the nearby modern school buildings (Plate 3). The geological substrate was overlain by 0.41m of modern made-ground and 0.20m of topsoil.

6.4 Trench 2

- 6.4.1 The geological substrate in this trench was not the chalky till found nearby in Trenches 3-6, but red sand with large irregular lumps of clay. It was overlain by a layer of subsoil or colluvium (202). This was overlain by a 0.48m thick deposit of made-ground (201), probably associated with the construction of the nearby car park to the south. This deposit contained a layer of very abraded post-medieval brick fragments near its base (Plate 4). The made-ground was overlain by topsoil (200).
- 6.4.2 A large modern feature containing red and white plastic hazard tape was recorded at the eastern end of this trench.

6.5 Trench 3

- 6.5.1 Near the centre of the trench was a ditch containing a ceramic land-drain [305]. It was aligned north-east to south-west and measured 1.24m wide by 0.56m deep (Plate 5). The location of this ditch corresponds with a ditch shown on the 1842 Tithe map and late 19th-century Ordnance Survey maps of the area. The ditch contained residual fragments of late medieval to early post-medieval peg tile and one piece of possible Roman tile.
- 6.5.2 Below the subsoil, a layer of clayey silt colluvium was recorded in the southern half of the trench. At its thickest this deposit (302) was 0.42m thick and was clearly the result of the downhill accumulation of soil (Plate 6).

6.6 Trench 6

- 6.6.1 A tree-throw (604) containing some fragments of abraded brick/tile near its interface with the overlying subsoil and a land drain were identified at the southern end of the trench (Plate 7).

6.7 Trench 13

- 6.7.1 Trench 13 contained a shallow linear ditch [1304], which was aligned north-north-east to south-south-west and measured 0.58m wide by 0.13m deep (Fig. 2, Section 4). It contained a single piece of abraded late medieval to early post-medieval tile near the top of its fill (1303).

6.8 Trench 15

- 6.8.1 Passing through Trench 15 on a south-west to north-east alignment was ditch [1506], which measured c. 1m wide by 0.4m deep (Fig. 3, Section 3). The north-eastwards continuation of the ditch was recorded in Trench 16 as ditch [1604]. Ditch [1504], which

was arranged at right angles to ditch [1506], is probably associated with it (Fig. 3, Section 2). No finds were recovered from either ditch, but their alignment with existing field boundaries and boundaries shown on historic mapping suggests that they form part of the post-medieval field system.

6.9 Trench 16

- 6.9.1 Passing through Trench 16 on a south-west to north-east alignment was ditch [1604], which measured c. 1.2m wide by 0.3m deep (Fig. 3, Section 3, Plate 8). Abraded fragments of late medieval to early post-medieval peg tile were recovered from its fill (1603). The south-westwards continuation of the ditch was recorded in Trench 15 as ditch [1506].

7 FINDS

7.1 Building material by Kevin Hayward

Introduction and methods

7.1.1 A small assemblage of ceramic building material was recovered by the evaluation (20 examples, 990g). This review of the material was undertaken not only to determine the fabric type of the ceramic building material but to also provide a list of spot dates.

7.1.2 The fabric was examined at x20 magnification using a long arm stereomicroscope or hand lens (Gowland x10). As there was no pre-existing Essex ceramic building material fabric reference collection each new ceramic building material fabric was prefixed by *NEWP* followed by 1, thus *NEWP1* etc.

Distribution

Context	Fabric	Form	No.	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date	Spot date with mortar
202 subsoil	NEWP1	Early post medieval brick	8	1450	1800	1450	1800	1500-1800	No mortar
304 Ditch [305]	NEWP2; NEWP3	Possibly cream Roman tile fragments and med to early post medieval peg tile	5	50	1800	1300	1800	1300-1700+	No mortar
1303 Ditch [1304]	NEWP3	med to early post medieval peg tile	1	1300	1800	1300	1800	1300-1700+	No mortar
1603 Ditch [1604]	NEWP3	med to early post medieval peg tile	6	1300	1800	1300	1800	1300-1700+	No mortar

Review

7.1.3 Most of the ceramic building material consists of medieval to early post medieval peg tile in a coarse gritty fabric with red iron oxide and silt (fabric *NEWP3*) from the fill (304) of modern V-shaped ditch [305] in Trench 3, the fill (1303) of ditch [1304] in Trench 13 and fill (1603) of ditch [1604] in Trench 16. There is also what appears to be a sandy orange poorly made early post-medieval brick (fabric *NEWP1*) from made-ground in Trench 2. It has an uneven base, is shallow (2"/50mm) and quite wide (4 ½ "/ 110mm)

dimensions which are typically of 16th to 17th-century bricks. Finally, there is possible evidence for Roman tile in the form of a highly fragmented piece in a condensed yellow fabric (fabric *NEWP2*) from the fill (304) of modern V-shaped ditch [305] in Trench 3. This cannot be substantiated however as there is no complete form.

Review and potential

- 7.1.4 A review of the very small building material assemblage from the evaluation has identified small groups of late medieval to early post medieval tile in the ditch fills from Trenches 3, 13 and 16. These may relate to medieval to early post medieval activity in the village. A solitary brick from made-ground in Trench 2 is also possibly from this date. It is possible that there are fragments of Roman tile from Trench 3 from the fill (304) of modern V-shaped ditch [305].
- 7.1.5 Other than its ability to date the sequence, there are no individual items of artistic merit that warrant further investigation or illustration. However, the evidence suggests that there is some later medieval to early post medieval activity in the area. No further work on the assemblage is required.

8 DISCUSSION

- 8.1 As indicated by the desk-based assessment (PCA 2018), archaeological features encountered by the evaluation were limited to field boundaries associated with past agricultural use of the site. One of the ditches, in Trench 3, corresponds with a field boundary shown on the 1842 Tithe map of the area, a boundary that was still extant until at least the late 19th century. This ditch contained a ceramic land drain at its base. A parallel ditch in Trenches 15 and 16, and a perpendicular ditch in Trench 15, probably form part of the same post-medieval ditch system, as indicated by the small quantity of tile recovered from the ditch fill in Trench 16. Noting the field pattern on the 1842 Tithe map, it is probable that a number of smaller, rectangular fields were amalgamated prior to 1842 to form the large field numbered '250' on the Tithe apportionment (PCA 2018, fig. 6).
- 8.2 Finds from the features were extremely sparse, confined solely to fragments of late medieval to post-medieval peg tile, fragments of post-medieval brick and one fragment of residual Roman tile. Fragments of abraded tile were also noted in the topsoil and subsoil, suggesting that quantities of this material had been dumped and scattered over the site, the material possibly deriving from a nearby building.
- 8.3 The remaining features encountered by the evaluation were modern in date, associated with the construction of a car park in the southern part of the site or general landscaping in the grounds.

9 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 9.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd would like to thank Hill Residential Ltd for commissioning and funding the work and Richard Havis and Katie Lee-Smith at PSECC for monitoring the work on behalf of the Local Planning Authority.
- 9.2 The fieldwork was undertaken by A.G. Pullen (Project Officer) and Stu Stokes. This report was written by A G Pullen, with a contribution from Kevin Hayward (CBM), and the figures were prepared by Rosie Scales. The project was managed for PCA by Simon Carlyle.

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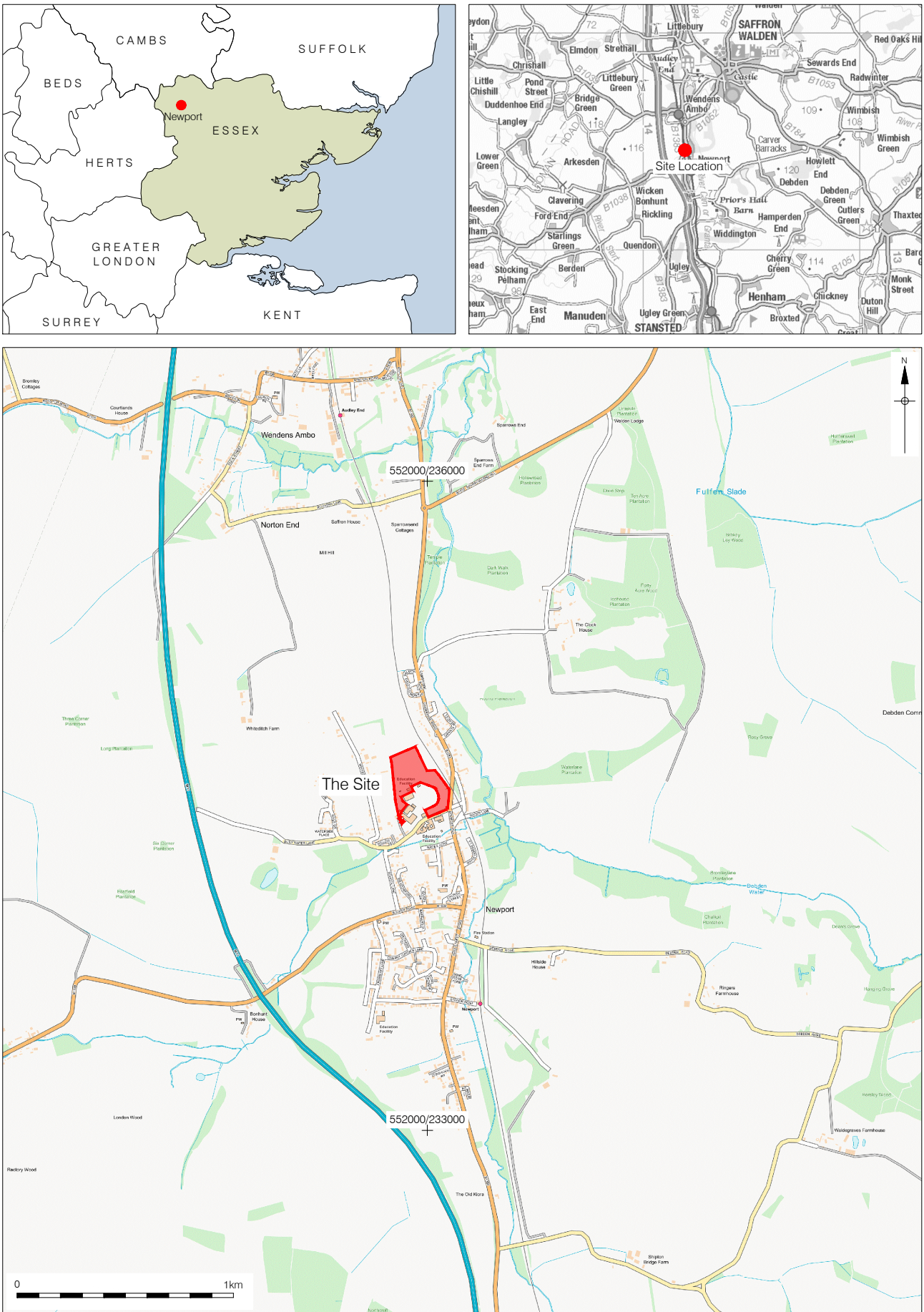
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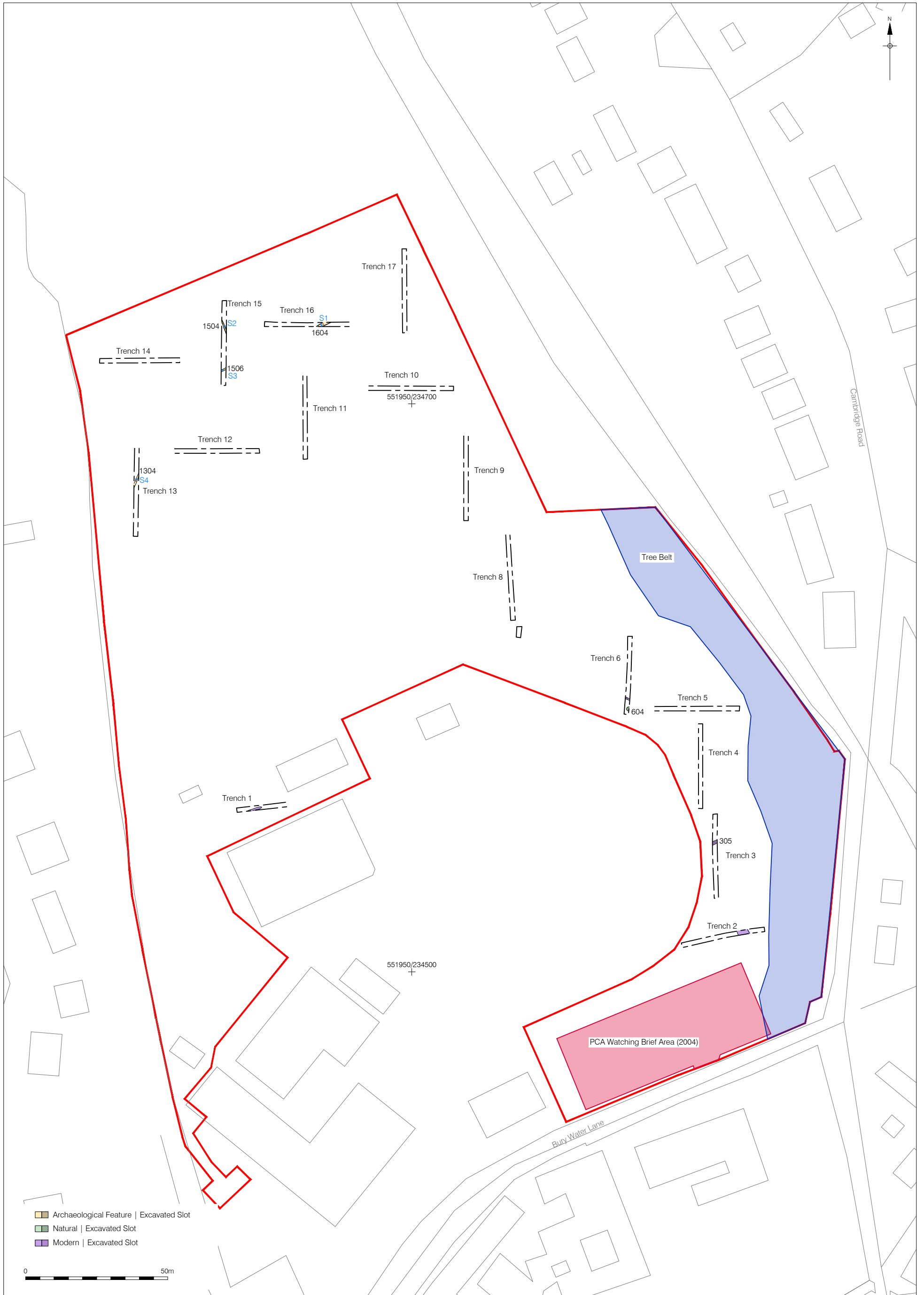
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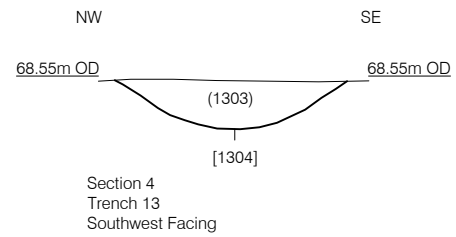
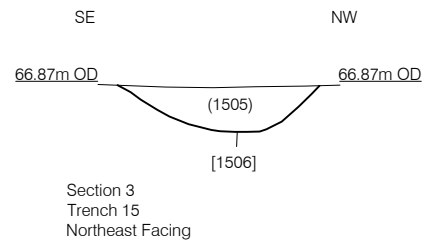
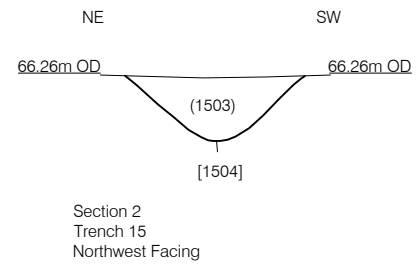
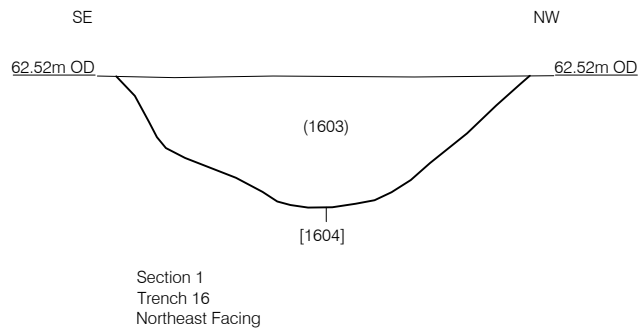
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PLATES



Plate 1: The south of the site, looking north



Plate 2: The north of the site, looking east



Plate 3: Trench 1, with probable modern wheel rut, looking east-north-east



Plate 4: Trench 2, layer of made-ground (202), looking north



Plate 5: Trench 3, land-drain [305], looking north-west



Plate 6: Trench 3, colluvium (302) below subsoil (301), looking east



Plate 7: Trench 6, tree-throw [604], looking east



Plate 8: Trench 16, ditch [1604], looking south-west

APPENDIX 1: TRENCH DETAILS AND CONTEXT INDEX

Context No	Cut	Trench	Type	Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Period Name	Description
100		1-17	Layer	Topsoil					Grey-brown sandy silt
101		1-17	Layer	Subsoil					Yellow-brown gravelly silt
102		1-17	Layer	Geology					Sands & gravels (north) and chalky till (south)
201		2	Layer	Made-Ground			0.48	modern	Compact yellow-brown clay-silt with CBM at base
202		2	Layer	Colluvium			0.08	undated	Compact yellow-brown clay-silt
302		3	Layer	Colluvium			0.42	undated	Compact yellow-brown clay-silt
304	305	3	Fill	Ditch	1	1.24	0.56	modern	Compact mid-greyish-brown silty-clay. Ceramic land-drain
305	305	3	Cut	Ditch	1	1.24	0.56	modern	'V'-shaped ditch for ceramic land-drain
603	604	6	Fill	Tree-throw	0.79	0.79	0.23	undated	Compact mid-grey silty clay
604	604	6	Cut	Tree-throw	0.79	0.79	0.23	undated	Sub-circular, irregular sides uneven base
1303	1304	13	Fill	Ditch	1	0.58	0.13	post-med	Compact mid-greyish-brown clay silt
1304	1304	13	Cut	Ditch	1	0.58	0.13	post-med	Agricultural features. Moderately sloping sides, uneven base.
1503	1504	15	Fill	Ditch	1	0.5	0.17	post-med	Light greyish brown silty clay
1504	1504	15	Cut	Ditch	1	0.5	0.17	post-med	Linear, moderate sides, concave base
1505	1506	15	Fill	Ditch	1	0.52	0.12	post-med	Compact light greyish brown silty clay
1506	1506	15	Cut	Ditch	1	0.52	0.12	post-med	Linear, moderate sides, uneven base.
1603	1604	16	Fill	Ditch	1	1.2	0.35	post-med	Light greyish-brown clay silt
1604	1604	16	Cut	Ditch	1	1.2	0.35	post-med	Linear feature, moderate sides, uneven base

Trench No.	Alignment	L (m)	Max depth (m)	Topsoil thickness (m)	Subsoil thickness (m)	Natural depth (m)
1	NE-SW	20	0.65	0.24		0.65
2	E-W	30	0.82	0.26		0.82

3	N-S	30	76	0.18	0.16	0.76
4	N-S	30	0.39	0.17	0.16	0.33
5	E-W	30	0.32	0.18	0.14	0.32
6	N-S	30	0.31	0.2	0.11	0.31
7	E-W	30	Not excavated			
8	N-S	30	0.16	0.08	0.08	0.16
9	N-S	30	0.36	0.2	0.16	0.36
10	E-W	30	0.33	0.19	0.14	0.33
11	N-S	30	0.32	0.11	0.18	0.29
12	E-W	30	0.3	0.17	0.13	0.3
13	N-S	30	0.36	0.21	0.15	0.36
14	E-W	30	0.36	0.2	0.16	0.36
15	N-S	30	0.37	0.2	0.17	0.37
16	E-W	30	0.38	0.2	0.18	0.38
17	N-S	30	0.48	0.26	0.22	0.48

APPENDIX 2: OASIS FORM

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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OASIS ID: preconst1-394633

Project details

Project name	Joyce Frankland Academy, Newport
Short description of the project	As indicated by a desk-based assessment prepared by Pre-Construct Archaeology, archaeological features encountered by the evaluation were limited to field boundaries associated with past agricultural use of the site. One of the ditches, which had a ceramic land drain at its base, corresponded with a field boundary shown on the 1842 Tithe map of the area, a boundary that was still extant until the late 19th century. A parallel ditch in the northern part of the site and a ditch leading off this at right angles probably form part of the same post-medieval ditch system, as indicated by the small quantity of tile recovered from the fill of one of the ditches. Noting the field pattern on the 1842 Tithe map, it is probable that a number of smaller, rectangular fields were amalgamated prior to 1842 to form the large field numbered '250' on the Tithe apportionment. Other than a small, shallow ditch in the north-western part of the site, from which was recovered a fragment of post-medieval tile, the only other features and deposits encountered by the evaluation were associated with modern development and activity within the academy grounds.
Project dates	Start: 06-07-2020 End: 11-07-2020
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	NP31 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Monument type	FIELD SYSTEM Post Medieval
Significant Finds	TILE Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Housing estate
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country	England
Site location	ESSEX UTTLESFORD NEWPORT Joyce Frankland Academy, Newport
Postcode	CB11 3TR
Study area	5.5 Hectares
Site coordinates	TL 51990 34550 51.988123304403 0.213728324145 51 59 17 N 000 12 49 E Point

Height OD / Depth Min: 67m Max: 67m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
Project brief originator	Essex County Council
Project design originator	Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
Project director/manager	Simon Carlyle
Project supervisor	Alexander Pullen
Type of sponsor/funding body	Housing Developer

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Saffron Walden Museum
Physical Archive ID	NP31
Physical Contents	"Ceramics"
Digital Archive recipient	Saffron Walden Museum
Digital Archive ID	NP31
Digital Contents	"none"
Digital Media available	"Text","Database","Images raster / digital photography","Spreadsheets"
Paper Archive recipient	Saffron Walden Museum
Paper Archive ID	NP31
Paper Contents	"none"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Drawing","Report","Section"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Land at Joyce Frankland Academy, Bury Water Lane, Newport: An Archaeological Evaluation
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Pulle, A G
Other bibliographic details	R14179
Date	2020
Issuer or publisher	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd
Place of issue or publication	Pampisford
Description	31 pages, A4 format, 3 figs and 8 plates

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