

**AUDLEY END HOUSE  
SAFFRON WALDEN  
ESSEX**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION  
CCTV AND FLOODLIGHTING TRENCH  
AND ASSOCIATED WORKS**

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## **Preface**

*Every effort has been made in the preparation of this document to provide as complete an assessment as possible, within the terms of the specification. All statements and opinions in this document are offered in good faith. Albion Archaeology cannot accept responsibility for errors of fact or opinion resulting from data supplied by a third party, or for any loss or other consequence arising from decisions or actions made upon the basis of facts or opinions expressed in this document.*

*This report has been prepared by David Ingham (Project Supervisor) and Hester Cooper-Reade (Project Manager). The fieldwork was undertaken by David Ingham (Project Supervisor, assisted by Anthony Clifton-Jones, James Newbould, Helen Parslow, Mark Phillips, Martin Sterry and Chris Swain). In particular, Helen Parslow who had worked on the site in the 1980s, was able to shed some light on the Cunningham excavations. The project was under the overall management of the Project Manager, Hester Cooper-Reade. Joan Lightning (CAD Technician) produced the figures. Jackie Wells (Finds Officer) reported on the finds.*

*Albion Archaeology is grateful to English Heritage for commissioning the project and the assistance of Debbie Priddy, who monitored the works, and John Ette. The archaeological works were part of scheme being designed and managed by the R H Partnership and we would also like to acknowledge the assistance of Toni Barham and Helen Axworthy (R H P), the building contractors who undertook the ground works, T. Butler & Sons and Neil Cole (English Heritage, Audley End).*

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## **Structure of this report**

After the introductory Section 1, this report presents an assessment of relevant parts of the archive held by English Heritage at their Eastern Region Office in Cambridge (Section 2). This is followed by a summary of the results of the archaeological works (Section 3). A synthesis of the results and their significance is presented in Section 4.

Following Drury's referencing (1982), the house built by Sir Thomas Audley 1538-44 is referred to as Audley End I, whilst the Earl of Suffolk's house begun after 1603 is referred to as Audley End II.



### ***Key Terms***

Throughout this report, the following terms or abbreviations are used:

Architects	R H Partnership (RHP)
EH	English Heritage
EHCR	Essex Historic Conservation Record
IFA	Institute of Field Archaeologists
SAM	Scheduled Ancient Monument
TP	Test Pit



## Non-Technical Summary

*The excavation of the test pits and monitoring of approximately 850m of cable trench and other associated works uncovered walls, wall foundations and other archaeological remains dating mainly to the 17<sup>th</sup> century or later (Audley End II, after 1603). However, fragmentary structural remains that date to the earlier phases of the house (Audley End I pre-1603) and, possibly, Walden Abbey (12<sup>th</sup>-16<sup>th</sup> century) were also discovered. Most finds were datable to the later 16<sup>th</sup>, 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> centuries and although some medieval pottery was recovered, the few sherds were residual in later demolition layers. The only evidence of earlier activity was a residual Bronze Age thumbnail scraper found in Test Pit 5. Undisturbed geological deposits were rarely encountered.*

*Although the confines of the work mean that it is difficult to interpret some of the structural remains and a number of the deposits, the 17<sup>th</sup> century wall remains encountered can be located with some degree of certainty on Winstanley's plans of 1676 and 1688. Most of the 17<sup>th</sup> century wall remains were associated with the western frontage of the main house, the garden terrace immediately west of the house, and the northern wing and 'cloister' of the Principal Court. Evidence for the southern range was not seen, even though the cable trench continued south of the house and TP3 was dug within the vicinity of the building or its adjacent cloister. Part of the easternmost wall of the Courtyard gardens between the River Cam and the Principal Court, as well as a building and rubbish pit within the Wood Yard, were also uncovered. To the east of the house, part of an earlier wall associated with the 18<sup>th</sup> century extent of Audley End II was encountered in the side of the cable trench.*

*Broadly speaking, the deposits sealing the walls, which have been categorised into two principal demolition/levelling layers, can be dated to the 17<sup>th</sup>/18<sup>th</sup> century. A more detailed analysis of these layers is not possible given the small areas excavated and lack of precisely datable evidence; however, they clearly date to the various periods of demolition and landscaping between the late 17<sup>th</sup>/early years of the 18<sup>th</sup> century, when the first phase of demolition took place, and Capability Brown's landscaping 1763-1768.*

*The extensive nature of the trenching did, however, give an indication of the types of deposit across the landscaped area to the west of the house and immediately west of the river. In general, demolition and levelling deposits containing building material were encountered in the vicinity of the northernmost wing of the western range and in front of the present-day house, whilst across the park, a silty clay was encountered below the topsoil, containing fragments of building material probably associated with the 18<sup>th</sup> century landscaping. Closer to the river, a layer of redeposited chalk was seen. This was thicker towards the river, but disappeared as the landscaped ground rose away to the east and west. No trace of the former (pre-1605) course of the River Cam was identified, but this was probably because the trench was not deep enough to detect it.*



## 1. INTRODUCTION

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### 1.1 *Background to Project*

R H Partnership (architects) had been commissioned by English Heritage to design and implement works associated with the installation of additional security measures at Audley End House, Saffron Walden, Essex. The works comprised the excavation of a series of cable trenches and pier bases for CCTV and floodlighting, in addition to the repair and installation of a rising bollard, a gatepost, and two signposts. The proposed route of the cable trench went through Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM) 84, in an area known to contain highly sensitive archaeological remains associated with both Walden Abbey and earlier forms of the existing house and garden.

A site meeting was held in February 2005, attended by English Heritage, RHP and Albion Archaeology, in order to agree the scope of work. As there had been a number of different interventions within the area of the cable trenching, it was decided that an initial assessment of the known evidence and archive should be made. The desk-based assessment would look primarily at the archive and other information held at the English Heritage regional offices at Cambridge and the Essex County Council Historic Environment Record (EHCR). Following on from this, a full Written Scheme of Investigation (Albion, 2005) was produced that set out the objectives of the works and the methodologies that would be employed.

The work required Scheduled Monument Consent (SMCC6), and this was duly obtained by RHP.

A series of site meeting were held throughout the project, to agree the most suitable strategy for each stage of work.

### 1.2 *Stages of the Work*

Following on from the assessment of the archive, the route of the cable trench was divided into different areas according to the sensitivity of the archaeological remains. For the most sensitive areas, hand-dug test pits were used to assess the likely impact of the cable trench and to help devise a suitable mitigation strategy. Other, less sensitive areas were subject to archaeological monitoring, some of which ran concurrently with the evaluation exercise. Prior to the start of works, the location of the now demolished Great Court, as far as it could be established, was pegged out to help locate the test pits as precisely as possible within the area of the cable trench that would cross the now demolished building ranges and formal gardens.

A total of seven test pits were hand dug in the area between the River Cam and the western frontage of the house. This was undertaken over a period of five days from 7<sup>th</sup> – 11<sup>th</sup> March. All the test pits were positioned along the proposed route of the cable trench or within the associated groundworks. Test Pits 1, 2 and 4a were positioned at camera locations, and Test Pit 4 at a floodlight location. Test Pits 3, 5 and 6 were situated along the proposed line of the cable trench. As a result of the test pit evaluation, a number of areas were identified for hand excavation. All



remaining parts of the cable trench would be subject to archaeological monitoring. This took place during March, April and May 2005.

Additional archaeological monitoring took place during the installation of a rising bollard near the Lion Gate to the south of the House, the replacement of one of the gate posts at the entrance of the Service Yard, and the installation of a signpost for the overflow carpark and another one in the south-western corner of the park.

The cable trench immediately to the south of the house and along the western frontage was directed through pre-existing ducts, to minimise any damage to the archaeology.

### **1.3 Location and Description**

Audley End house is situated in parkland on the south-western edge of Saffron Walden, within the parish of Littlebury (Fig. 1). The River Cam, diverted as part of the early 17<sup>th</sup> century landscaping works, runs through the park to the west of the house. The development site is located at National Grid Reference (NGR) TL524381.

The cable trench (Fig. 1) runs southwards from the Cart Yard offices, along the driveway to the east of the Stable Yard and into the rising bollards' control box before dividing. One branch then enters existing ducting associated with the rising bollard and security gate cabling, the other heads off towards the river in a new trench. There is a small amount of additional cabling to the west of the Stable block.

The cable crosses below the River Cam to a point close by the edge of the driveway and proceeds towards the house. Adjacent to the 'Cloud Hedge', the cable joins existing junction boxes beneath the 'Cloud Hedge' and on the north-western corner of the house. The cable then passes in front of the house itself and continues further south towards the bastion wall, before turning to run parallel with the bastion wall to a point close to the wall at the western edge of the Mount Garden.

To the south and east of the house, the cable is routed through an existing fire hydrant before crossing to a point on the north-eastern corner of the house.

Additional works (Fig. 1) required as a result of the security improvements included excavations for a new bollard at the Lion Gate, a gate-post for the Service Yard, and two signposts within the park.

### **1.4 Archaeological and Historical Background**

The archaeological and historical background to Audley End House and the surrounding area is complex. Archaeological knowledge of the site is largely based on piecemeal intervention over the past 20-30 years. A series of larger excavations were, however, undertaken by Drury and Cunningham in the late 1970s and 1980s (see Drury, 1982, Cunningham, 1987), but since then work has been largely confined to small-scale trenching and monitoring during minor works.



Audley End House is on the site of Walden Abbey, a Benedictine foundation, which at the Dissolution passed into the ownership of Sir Thomas Audley. Between 1538 and 1544, Sir Thomas converted the abbey buildings into Audley End House. A plan dating to around 1600 shows that the house was closely based on the layout of Walden Abbey with fishponds, an inner and outer court and a home farm.

During the later 16<sup>th</sup> century, a three-storey Stable range was built to the west of the Cam. The house was rebuilt between 1603 and 1616 by the Earl of Suffolk as a Jacobean ‘prodigy house’, and was further restored and altered during the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries. It is now half-H in plan, with wings extending towards the east.

Following Drury’s referencing (1982), the house built by Sir Thomas Audley 1538-44 is referred to as Audley End I, whilst the Earl of Suffolk’s house begun after 1603 is referred to as Audley End II.

The area around the house has undergone extensive landscaping and change since the 12<sup>th</sup> century. Prior Reginald, who took office in 1166, oversaw the digging of fishponds and the westward diversion of the main north-south road running through the estate, to run along the east bank of the Cam. The digging of the fishponds probably also curtailed the westward extension of the road from Abbey Lane to the north-east of the house (Drury, 1982).

Elements of the various building phases can be seen in the structure and layout of the current house and grounds. At the conversion of the abbey into a house, the cloister, established south of the abbey church in the late 12<sup>th</sup> century and rebuilt in the middle of the 14<sup>th</sup>, seems to have remained largely intact, save for the addition of an upper gallery to give access to the rooms on the first floor (Drury, 1982). Excavations in the 1950s and in 1979 revealed parts of the cloister wall (Drury, 1982) and showed how the abbey cloister had been incorporated into the house. Audley End II originally had seven ranges, enclosing two courtyards, most of which were demolished in the 18<sup>th</sup> century. Winstanley’s view of Audley End in 1676 shows almost the full extent of the buildings: the great gatehouse and its side-wings enclosing the Principal (or Great) Court and, beyond, the surviving Great Hall of Audley End I, with its flanking porches and further wings to the east enclosing the inner court. The inner court of Audley End II followed the plan of the earlier abbey cloister, although there is no sign of any earlier work above ground level. The Mount Garden created as part of the 17<sup>th</sup> century landscaping can be seen to the south of the house, with large ponds on the site of the medieval fishponds to the north. Plans (fig. 2) by Winstanley and dating to the same period (1676 and 1688), also show a Bowling Green to the east of the house and a kitchen range and Wood Yard to the north of the Principal Court.

The grounds of Audley End were landscaped by Capability Brown 1763-8 at the same time that Robert Adam was remodelling the house. All traces of the 18<sup>th</sup> century formal gardens and earlier 17<sup>th</sup> century gardens were obliterated by Brown. Further landscaping was carried out by Richard Woods (1780), whose work included the creation of the ‘Elysian Gardens’ to the north-west of the house.



During the 1830s, the third Lord Braybrooke attempted to restore something of the Jacobean formality and constructed the parterre garden to the east of the house using a design by William Gilpin.

The Historic Environment Record records a number of pre-medieval finds from the vicinity of Audley End, including a Mesolithic transept axe (HER no. 400), Iron Age and Romano-British finds from the eastern part of the park (HER nos. 489, 491), a 19th-century report of a Roman pottery kiln and coins from the flower garden behind the house (HER no. 399) and, from between Audley End and Saffron Walden, Bronze Age burial urns.



## 2. ASSESSMENT OF ARCHIVE

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### 2.1 *The Scope of the Study*

An assessment of the full archives pertaining to Audley End is beyond the scope of this document. However, given the location of the cable trench, a basic understanding of the existing, accessible record was required in order to fully inform the archaeological mitigation strategy and draw up a composite plan showing the historical plan of the former western range in relation to the current gardens and house.

With the exception of the Drury and Cunningham excavations, the paper and finds archives relating to Audley End are largely held by English Heritage at Audley End itself or, in the case of paper records, at their Regional Office, Cambridge. The archive for the Cunningham excavations carried out under the auspices of the Chelmsford Archaeological Trust is stored at Chelmsford Museum, although it is not clear how complete the archive held there is. Archives from more recent work, with the exception of that held by English Heritage, have been deposited at Saffron Walden Museum, the more normal depository for work carried out in Uttlesford District. As much of the work at Audley End has taken place outside the planning process, the coverage of the Essex County Council's Historic Environment Record is patchy, and it does not contain report copies or summaries of a number of the interventions that have taken place over the last 10 years.

The main purpose of the archive assessment was to undertake a rapid scan of the paper and photographic records held by English Heritage at their Cambridge office, with particular reference to those most relevant to the current works. It was not felt necessary to visit Saffron Walden Museum, as copies of the reports were available for those pieces of work that are currently archived there. An assessment of the archive from the Drury and Cunningham excavations during the 1980s was not attempted. A collection of photographs from these excavations is held by English Heritage, and Drury's excavations of the late 1970s and early 1980s have been published (in Bassett, ed., 1982).

### 2.2 *Essex Historic Conservation Record*

*SMR No. 399*

*Audley End House – pottery kiln*

Roman coins and pottery found in flower garden at the back of Audley End House  
Pottery kiln referred to in 1853 volume of 'Gentleman's Magazine' (Neville)  
TL 525381

*SMR No. 400*

*Audley End – Mesolithic tranchet axe*

From the Hooper Collection, Wickham Bonhunt  
Found near Audley End



*SMR No. 401*

*Audley End House-Walden Abbey*

*SMR No. 402*

*Audley End House*

*SMR No. 404*

*Audley Park – Temple of Concord*

Small Corinthian temple built in 1790-1 to a design by Robert Adam

*SMR No. 405*

*Audley Park – Tea House Bridge and Summer House*

Small palladian bridge with Ionic temple summer house. Designed by Robert Adam and built in 1783.

*SMR No. 406*

*Audley End Stables*

*SMR No. 407*

*Audley Park*

*SMR No 489*

*Saffron Walden and eastern part of Audley End park*

Two pieces of Roman pottery

*SMR No. 490*

*Saffron Walden and eastern part of Audley End park*

Several narrow, lob-edged horseshoes

*SMR No. 491*

*Saffron Walden and eastern part of Audley End park*

Late Iron Age pottery (100BC – AD42)

*SMR No. 492*

*Saffron Walden and eastern part of Audley End park*

Medieval pottery (11<sup>th</sup> to mid-15<sup>th</sup> century)

*SMR No. 494*

*Between Audley End and Saffron Walden*

Bronze Age burial urns (2350BC – 700 BC)

*SMR No. 495*

*Between Audley End and Saffron Walden*

Late Iron Age burial urns (100BC – AD43)

*SMR No. 496*

*Between Audley End and Saffron Walden*

Roman pottery (1st – 5th century)



SMR No. 497

Audley End – Abbey Farm

14<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> century stained glass remains including some probably from Walden Abbey.

## 2.3 Previous Archaeological Work

Whilst some of the earlier work is summarised in *Saffron Walden: Excavation and Research 1972-80* (Drury in Basset (ed) 1982), recent work has not been subject to any synthesis and, furthermore, the archives are held in various locations. English Heritage holds some archival records and copies of various reports and historic maps. However, this is only a partial record of the various pieces of work undertaken at Audley End: for example, English Heritage does not appear to have a complete collection of the reports that are known to exist. Similarly, reports from most work at Audley End have been lodged with the EHCR, Essex County Council, although again the county record does not contain information about all interventions.

Work likely to include information relevant to the current project includes:

- Trial trenches in advance of proposed widening of access road to car park (P. Drury, 1982)
- Trial trenches in advance of gas main (P. Drury, 1983)
- Excavations at Audley End Gardens – to east of house (P. Drury, C. Cunningham 1985-87)
- LTAH94 Monitoring cable trench (S. Foreman, ECC Field Archaeology Unit, 1994)
- Evaluation of four areas including parterre and bastion wall (E. Heppell & A. Garwood, ECC Field Archaeology Unit, 1995)
- Monitoring during forming of HDRA shop and Cart Yard Offices (Lesley Howells)
- Conservation Plan (Oxford Archaeology Unit 2001)
- Monitoring of cable trenches and trenches for rising bollards and security gates (J. Roberts, CCC Field Archaeology Unit, 2004)

The archives held by English Heritage contained references to most of this work, but detailed information could only be found for the evaluation carried out by ECC Field Archaeology Unit in 1995, works associated with the reconstructed kitchen garden, and the monitoring carried out by CCC Field Archaeology Unit in 2004. Photographs from the monitoring of the 1994 cable trench were included amongst the archival papers, and although it is known that the work took place in the vicinity of the Stable Yard, none of the photographs could be properly located, largely due to the absence of the main part of the archive, including photographic record sheets. These were no doubt produced as part of the record, and it is possible that they may be elsewhere. The piecemeal nature of the work and the number of different organisations involved has not been conducive to an ordered archive. The archive has been scattered across a number of different depositories, and there is no coherent catalogue or even list of the different interventions. As most of the work has been undertaken outside the planning process, the Essex Heritage Conservation Record contains no reference to a number of pieces of work, and lacks copies of several of the reports.



The archive contained a large number of photographs taken of the *parterre* excavations carried out by Cunningham in the 1980s, but did not appear to contain any summaries of the work carried out, although these are thought to exist. The photographs indicate that a deep pipe trench was dug along the eastern side of the house to the west of the subsequent fire hydrant. The photographs also suggest that a number of masonry remains associated with Audley End I/Walden Abbey were uncovered during the excavation of this pipe trench. It should be noted that the bulk of the archive of which these photographs are part has been deposited at Chelmsford Museum. Given the importance of the integrity of the archive (e.g., Owens, J. (ed.), 1995), it would be more appropriate if the photographic archive was catalogued and deposited with the remaining Chelmsford Archaeological Trust archives held at Chelmsford Museum.

Other work noted, but for which no reference could be found in the EH archives, includes:

- Monitoring of fire hydrant installation – south and east of house (Oxford Archaeology Unit, 2002)
- Geophysical survey to west of house (Geophysical Surveys of Bradford, 2002)

This monitoring of the fire hydrant located a single medieval skeleton and a post-medieval brick culvert. The archive is stored at Saffron Walden Museum.

There was some information relating to a resistivity survey undertaken in 1994 in the area of the Elysian Gardens (Payne, 1994), including a plot of the results, but the English Heritage held archive did not appear to contain any record of the more relevant 2002 survey, although this is listed on the EH digital catalogue of geophysical surveys. The 2002 survey was carried out as part of a ‘pilot’ by a television production company and does not appear to be easily available.

Various parts of the archive have been subject to quantification, assessment and summary. An interim report of the excavations at Audley End garden (excluding the 19th-century garden excavation) and a summary of the 1986/87 garden excavations exist, although EH does not appear to hold copies on file (Cunningham & Harris, 1987; Cunningham, 1987). The material archive stored at Audley End has been catalogued and assessed (McMichael, P. & Cooper-Reade, H., 1997). This largely comprised material from the Chelmsford Archaeological Trust excavations that took place in the 1980s. Following on from this, the Audley End Garden (*parterre*) Excavations 1985-87 were subject to post-excavation assessment (Hayfield, 1997). A conservation plan for the Audley End Kitchen Garden was written in 2000 prior to its restoration, although this is of little relevance to the current works. Finally, a conservation plan for Audley End was produced in 2001 (OAU). This is useful in that it contains an extensive list of sources and other bibliographic references, as well as copies of a number of the historic maps and illustrations. It should be noted, however, that other than the Audley End Inventory Project (McMichael & Cooper-Reade, 1997), none of the grey literature reports arising from archaeological works are listed here.

Numerous articles covering Audley End House, its gardens and landscape have been published in a variety of journals. However, the main published account of



the excavated evidence remains the article by Drury in *Saffron Walden: Excavations and Research 1972-80* (Basset, (ed.), 1982).

## **2.4 The Historic Maps, Plans and Drawings**

There is a large number of existing maps, plans and drawings for Audley End, the most significant of which are reproduced and listed in the Conservation Plan, which provides a useful source for the known record (OAU, 2002). In addition, Drury's interpretative plan (1982) draws on a number of the historic plans, the archaeological evidence and the existing landscape to show the buildings and layout of Audley End I and the landscape features that were altered when Walden Abbey was built.

**Table 1: List of work referenced in published sources, information held by EH and in the EHCR**

<i><b>Date</b></i>	<i><b>Excavator</b></i>	<i><b>Description</b></i>	<i><b>Location of Archive (if known)</b></i>
1863		Excavations connected with construction of the flower garden revealed many burials, comment that lead coffins found 30 years previously (Drury, 1982)	
1950 - 52	MoW	Excavations during maintenance works undertaken by the Ministry of Public Building and Works (drainage trenches and other external works, repairs to floor). Excavations described by Drury, 1982. Drainage trenches dug around the SE corner of the north wing revealed part of the north-east angle of the monastic cloister. Four exploratory trenches were subsequently opened. Recorded in DoE 1958 As referenced in Drury: Ministry of Works plan 559/36, 559/53 etc. Feb 1951, photos A 1054/1-10, December 1950	
1979	Drury, P.J.	Salvage Excavation in advance of floor repairs	
1981	Drury, P.J.	Excavations in the East End of the South Wing of Audley End House, Level III report	Referenced in EHCR record
1982	Drury, P.J.	A mid-eighteenth century floor at Audley End, published report	Referenced in EHCR records
1982	Drury, P.J.	Trial Trenches in advance of proposed widening of access road to car park (Area E) 3 trenches 1m x 3m; topsoil (90mm – 400mm) overlying disturbed rubble from demolition. Mostly bricks and mortar, peg tiles and 17 <sup>th</sup> /18 <sup>th</sup> C artefacts. Also located a trodden surface, possible construction layer for the Jacobean house which contained a large amount of pre-Jacobean building	EH (Cambridge Office), possibly incomplete Finds?



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1983	Drury, P. J.	brick and brick wall 0.36m wide on a NE/SW alignment	
1986/87	Cunningham, C. Chelmsford Archaeological Trust	<p>Trial trenches in advance of gas main (Area G) North-east corner of house</p> <p>Parterre Garden Excavation</p> <p>Structural remains from cloistral ranges of Walden Abbey</p> <p>Structural evidence for both Elizabethan and Jacobean house</p> <p>Excavation of parterre garden</p> <p>This also included a number of other trenches within the vicinity of the house (Helen Parslow pers.com.) including beneath the cypress tree close to the south of the house and adjacent to the current trench).</p> <p>Interim report (7 double-spaced pages, 3 A4 site plans) – reference from Post-Excavation Assessment (Hayfield, 1997) Summary of 1986/87 garden excavations</p>	<p>Some notes and photographs at EH (Cambridge Office)</p> <p>Reference to summary reports in Post-Excavation Assessment</p> <p>Some archive at Chelmsford Museum</p>
1994	Foreman, S Essex County Council Field Archaeology Unit	LITAH 94. Watching brief observation of service trench within area of Stable Yard, across towards Elysian Gardens (note: author's memory)	Some photographs at EH (Cambridge Office), copy of report not apparent
1994	Payne, A English Heritage	Elysian Gardens Resistivity Survey Published in report Cole et al, 1997, Non-destructive techniques in English Gardens: geophysical prospecting	Copy of report at EH (Cambridge Office)
1995	Heppell, E. & Garwood, A. Essex County Council Field Archaeology Unit	Evaluation of four areas including parterre and bastion wall. Located evidence for several former paths and other garden features. Part of landscape restoration programme	Copy of report at EH (Cambridge Office)
1997	P. McMichael, H. Cooper-Reade Essex County Council Field Archaeology Unit	Audley End Inventory Project. Initial Assessment of material archive held at Audley End. Mostly material from Chelmsford Archaeological Trust stored in the attics at Audley End	<p>Finds still at Audley End</p> <p>Copy of report not apparent during visit to EH offices (Cambridge)</p>
1997	Hayfield, C.	Audley End Gardens: Excavations 1985-87: A Post-Excavation Assessment	Copy of report at EH offices (Cambridge)
1999	Howells, L.	Audley End House: The Kitchen Garden. A Synthesis of the	Copy of report,

## Audley End House

Archaeological Investigations: CCTV and Floodlighting Cable Trench and Associated Works.



		documentary evidence and a gazetteer of information regarding individual features found therein. Vol. 1 includes research notes and copies of some primary source material	correspondence and notes at EH offices (Cambridge)
2000	Howells, L.	Audley End Kitchen Garden Conservation Plan	Copy of correspondence and notes at EH offices (Cambridge)
2000(?)	Howells, L.	Monitoring during forming of HDRA shop and Cart Yard Offices	Some information in files at EH Offices Cambridge
2000	T. Butler & Sons	Photographs taken during excavation of post holes for gate, location unclear	EH offices (Cambridge)
2001	Oxford Archaeological Unit	Audley End Conservation Plan Contains copies of drawings and plans and list of sources	Copy of report at EH Offices (Cambridge)
2002	Oxford Archaeological Unit	Watching brief during excavation of trench for fire hydrant (replacement of original fire hydrant)	Archive at Saffron Walden Museum. EHCR summary sheet
2002	Geophysical Surveys of Bradford	Geophysical survey to west of house as part of a pilot for a television production company	EH Swindon (?) Some doubt as to whether report is in the public domain
2004	Roberts, J. Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeological Field Unit	Monitoring cable trenches and trenches for rising bollards and security gate at Audley End House. May 2004 CCCAFU report 721	Copy of report at EH Offices (Cambridge)

It is likely that other interventions not listed here have taken place (e.g. during works in the car park area to the north of the house and during the excavation of other service trenches and cable runs). Most of this work is likely to have been undertaken by the Essex County Council Field Archaeology Unit or the Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeological Field Unit.



### 3. RESULTS

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#### 3.1 Introduction

Following on from a brief summary of methodology (see Albion Archaeology, 2005, *Project Design for An Archaeological Evaluation and Monitoring* for a detailed method statement), the main areas of the cable trench and associated works have been divided according to location. For clarity, the results of the test pit evaluation, hand excavation and archaeological monitoring are discussed together. Figs. 1 and 3 show the location of the different stages of work.

#### 3.2 Method Statement

Albion Archaeology is a Registered Archaeological Organisation with the Institute of Field Archaeologists and adheres to the IFA Code of Conduct and all the relevant standard and guidelines. Albion's own standards are outlined in Albion Archaeology's *Procedures Manual for Archaeological Fieldwork and the Analysis of Fieldwork Records* (1996). Guidance contained in English Heritage's *Management of Archaeological Projects* (1991) is followed as is that in the Society of Museum Archaeologists guidelines (1993, 1995).

The work was carried out according to a Written Scheme of Investigation (Albion Archaeology, 2005), approved by English Heritage. Copies of the report and results will be deposited with English Heritage and the EHCR. All archival material will be kept together and, subject to agreement with the site owner, deposited at Saffron Walden Museum.

- The approximate location of the Principal Court (see Figs. 2 & 9) was marked out on the ground in order to locate test pits where possible structural remains associated with the now demolished ranges to the west of the house could be evaluated.
- The test pits and some sections of the cable trench were excavated by hand, although a machine was needed to remove the modern road surface (TP4 and 4a, and parts of the cable trench in front of the house). The remainder of the trench was excavated by machine, using a toothless bucket.
- The test pits measured 1m x 1m in plan and were 0.6m to 1m deep as required. The cable trench was set out by the main contractor, and excavated to a maximum depth of 0.6m.
- Turf was removed and stored separately next to the trench. Spoil was stored on boards adjacent to the trench or loaded straight onto a lorry to be removed from site.
- Each test pit was issued with a unique block of context numbers for recording purposes, commencing at 100 for TP1, 200 for TP2 etc. Context numbers for the archaeological monitoring of the cable trench commenced at 1000.
- Recording took place on pro-forma sheets.
- Finds were collected and assigned to an individual context.
- The spoil tips and any archaeological features were scanned for artefacts. Artefacts recovered from spoil tips were assigned to the relevant context number for the trench.



- All surveying was carried out using a Leica TCR705
- The work was monitored by the EH Inspector, Debbie Priddy

### **3.3 Re-excavation of Fire Hydrant Trench, South and East of House**

Along the southern and eastern sides of the house, the cable trench was located within an existing fire hydrant trench (Figs 3, 4). The existing trench was re-excavated to a depth of 0.6m. Although most of this part of the trench was within the previously excavated trench, archaeological remains were revealed where the sides of the current trench corresponded with those of the original trench.

The trench was excavated along the line of current paths, except for two short eastward extensions through an area of grass.

The most significant feature in this trench was a wall (1004) located east of the northernmost range of the current house. The wall, four courses of which could be seen, was constructed of red brick, measuring 210mm x 101mm x 57mm (9¼" x 5" x 3¼") and set in a creamy white lime mortar. As the eastern edge of the wall had only been clipped by the trench, the full width of the wall was not revealed, although it was clear that it represented the internal edge of the western wall of a north-south aligned building range. Excavation around the wall was carried out by hand and the cable laid to its side. These wall remains would have been part of the far easternmost range of Audley End II, demolished during the first half of the 18<sup>th</sup> century. Two demolition deposits were observed either side of wall (1004). To the north of the wall, layer (1005) comprised largely brick rubble, to the south, layer (1007) was made up of mortar and limestone rubble. Layer (1005) continued beyond the northernmost edge of the trench, whilst layer (1007) continued for approximately 20m to the south of wall (1004) where it was cut by a modern drain. No artefacts were recovered from this layer, but it is likely that they represent the demolition of the easternmost range of Audley End II.

A silty clay (1074) visible to the south of the demolition rubble represents deposits formed as a result of general landscaping. Although there is no evidence as to precisely when this layer was formed, it is found across the whole excavated area and is presumably associated with the 18<sup>th</sup> century landscaping undertaken by Capability Brown.

Immediately east of the house, the trench revealed a former path surface (1002) overlying brick and clunch rubble (1005) and a wall foundation. The former path surface could also be seen below the current path to the south of the house. Here it overlies the same silty clay (1074), also present in the grass area to the south-east. The former path surface (1002) was identified beneath the current path to the south and east of the house. It was made of compacted orange gravel, and there was a thin accumulation of earth between it and the current path surface above (1000).

### **3.4 West, North West and South West of the House**

This area (figs. 3, 5, 6, 7) included TPs 1, 2, 3, 4, 4a and 5. The trench immediately west of the house followed the line of an existing, shallower duct. It was cut through tarmac and compacted gravel, revealing earlier deposits to a maximum thickness of only 200mm. The trench was cut through the lawn further



northwest, and included spurs across the driveway to the 'Cloud Hedge' and the pedestrian entrance to the Service Yard. To the south of the house, the trench extended southwards from the fire hydrant trench, before turning westwards roughly parallel to the bastion wall. In general, the excavations cut through topsoil overlying layers containing demolition rubble (e.g. 1034, 1035, 1075, 1076) near the house and silty clay landscaping deposits (1074) towards the river.

Archaeologically, this was the most sensitive area, as the trench ran through the Wood Yard, the northern and southern ranges of the Principal Court and the terrace associated with Audley End II.

A number of wall foundations associated with all phases of Audley End were revealed during the excavation of the test pits and cable trench in this area, along with other features including culverts, paths, a pit and evidence of landscaping. The structural remains and their associated deposits, excluding culverts, are described in a separate section.

### **3.4.1 Structural Remains and Associated Deposits West and North of House**

Parts of 11 walls or wall foundations and the remains of other more indeterminate structures were uncovered in this area (Figs. 5 & 6). These included a rubble foundation, a few courses of an earlier clunch wall and a foundation trench possibly associated with Walden Abbey (1015), (1027) & [1050]. Of the other wall foundations, (1036) and (1048) may be associated with Audley End I, although only (1036) was physically below a later wall associated with Audley End II.

The northernmost wing of the western range of Audley End II was represented by walls (1024, 1025, 1026/1052) (Fig. 5). Another wall (1062) was in a position consistent with the easternmost courtyard wall as shown on Winstanley's plan of 1688 (Figs. 2, 5, 9). Also associated with Audley End II were the remains of a small brick outbuilding (1063/1064), which would have stood in the Wood Yard to the north of the western range.

A right-angled wall foundation (1037/1038) was recorded close to the western frontage of the house, although it was not possible to establish to which phase of building work this might belong (Fig. 6).

Various indeterminate blocks of limestone, sandstone and other structural remains (462, 463, 464, 1047, 1048, 1053 & 1054) were observed in TP4a and those parts of the cable trench close to the Service Yard immediately west of the house, although it was not clear what structures, if any, they may have been associated with.

#### **3.4.1.1 Walden Abbey/Audley End I**

Several walls have been assigned to buildings associated with Walden Abbey/Audley End I on the basis of their stratigraphic relationships and the fact that their location makes it unlikely that they were associated with Audley End II. These walls do not relate to the main Audley End I house (see 3.4.1.2, below) and have been treated separately here, as they may represent abbey buildings that



continued in use into the late 16<sup>th</sup> century. It is likely that these are the remains of the buildings shown to the north-west of the house on the 1603 estate map.

An east-west aligned wall foundation (1027), probably associated with a building within the precinct of Walden Abbey, was revealed in the cable trench to the east of TP5 (Fig. 5). It was 0.32m wide and built of blocks of clunch measuring 140mm-190mm x 200-240mm x c.170mm. The blocks were roughly hewn, but had good external faces. The wall was stratigraphically earlier than the Audley End II foundations (i.e., physically below layers associated with Audley End II) seen to the east. As the wall was only visible at foundation level, there was no indication of which surface might have been internal and which external.

A small section of another, rubble-filled foundation trench [1050] was observed c.13m to the east (Fig. 5). Little of it was seen in the trench, so its exact alignment was unclear, but it was at least 0.9m wide and 0.2m deep, filled with a firm, light grey mixture of mortar, clunch and brick rubble. Two pieces of lead sheet and a probable distorted came (part of a leaded window) fragment were retrieved from the rubble fill.

Approximately 2.5m west of wall (1027) and assigned to the same phase were an ill-defined spread of mid-pink, crushed plaster (1014) and a light grey mortar and rubble foundation (1015) (Fig. 5). Layer (1014) is probably a bedding layer for a floor surface. The rubble foundation representing wall (1015) is on roughly the same alignment as wall foundation (1027), although probably part of a different building as the presence of (1014) suggests an internal face to the west. Wall foundation (1015) and surface layer (1014) were located in the base of the excavated trench and as a result they were only seen in plan.

#### **3.4.1.2 Audley End I**

A north-south aligned wall foundation (1036) constructed from mortared rubble was observed running parallel to, and c. 5m from, the western frontage of the current house (Fig. 6). Seen below another wall (1029) associated with Audley End II, it is probable that this wall represents part of the Audley End I building which extended further west than the current house. Foundation (1036) was 0.93m wide and only visible in plan at the base of the trench. Its alignment and position tie in with the robbed wall of the extended western range of Audley End I located by Drury (1982: 99-100)

Wall (1049) (Fig. 6) is also probably associated with Audley End I on the basis of its position, unrelated to any walls likely associated with Audley End II, and its similarity to wall (1036). However, only a small portion of this wall was visible and it was sealed directly by modern deposits

#### **3.4.1.3 Audley End II (including demolition layers)**

Wall remains (1024, 1025, 1026) associated with the western range of Audley End II were all constructed of mortared red bricks, measuring 210mm x 100mm x 57mm (9¼" x 5" x 3¼"). (Fig. 5) The walls were uncovered to a limited depth, although up to five courses set in English bond were visible. Wall foundation (1052) was constructed of limestone rubble and brick, and probably represents a



lower, foundation-level continuation of wall (1025). The full width of 1026 was not revealed in the trench, but (1052) was 0.51m wide, (1025) was 0.48m wide, and (1024) was 0.9m wide, with a buttress on its southern side.

Wall (1026/1052) comprised two segments of an east-west aligned wall, the southernmost wall of the western range, whilst (1025) indicated the position of a north-south aligned internal wall within that range. Wall (1024) represents the edge of the 'cloister' walk fronting onto the Principal Court (Fig. 5 & 9).

Along the western frontage of the current house, two sandstone blocks (1029) were located c.7m west of the current house. They were roughly hewn but had good external faces, and each measured 350mm x 210mm x 90mm. These were probably the fragmentary remains of part of the terrace wall shown on Winstanley's drawings of the 17<sup>th</sup> century house (see Figs. 2 & 9).

Wall (1062) was located roughly half way between the current house and the river, on a north-south alignment (Fig. 5). Constructed using bricks consistent with those used for the western range of Audley End II, the wall was 0.68m wide and comprised a double skin of bricks, with a rubble infill. Only one course was visible in the base of the trench. This wall is part of the eastern Courtyard wall shown on Winstanley's plan running to the northwards from the north-western corner of the house before turning towards the river (see Figs. 2 & 9).

A brick outbuilding (1063, 1064) was located to the east of the courtyard wall and to the north of the western range in what would have been the Wood Yard (Fig. 5). The trench located the northern and eastern walls of the building, which was up to 3m long. The walls were only 0.28m wide and constructed of two rows of brick of a similar size to those used elsewhere in the Audley End II buildings.

Demolition layers containing brick and limestone rubble (1034, 1035, 1075, 1076) were present throughout the trench in the vicinity of the now demolished buildings associated with Audley End II. The confines of the trench made it difficult to establish the relationship between the various layers, although there appeared to be two principal layers which, for ease of description, have been given the generic numbers (1075) and (1076) (see Section 6, Appendix 1 for details of individual contexts). Layers (1034, 1035) immediately west of the current house could not be directly related to (1075) or (1076), but the finds recovered from them and their general character suggest that they are more likely equivalent to (1076). The layers making up (1075, 1076) may represent different phases of demolition and landscaping from the early 18<sup>th</sup> century through to the landscaping carried out by Capability Brown. The lowest demolition layers (1076, 1034, 1035), tended to contain finds that were consistent with an earlier 18<sup>th</sup> century date, whilst the upper layer (1075) tended to contain finds of a later 18<sup>th</sup> century date. Layer (1035) contained a fragment of wine bottle dated 1680-1720 and 1075 contained a moulded stone 'scroll' in a design current during the late 16<sup>th</sup>/early 17<sup>th</sup> century. However, the dating is not precise; few of the finds were datable beyond a broad 17<sup>th</sup>/18<sup>th</sup> century date range, and both layers contained a mixture of finds dating mainly from the late 16<sup>th</sup>/early 17<sup>th</sup> century through to the 18<sup>th</sup> century.



Layers (1034, 1035), immediately below make-up layers for the modern tarmac surface along the western frontage of the house, also contained a significant amount of general refuse material including animal bone and shell. The majority of artefacts recovered were animal bone (1384g) and oyster shell (655g), as well as a few nails, clay pipe stems and bowls, and fragments of vessel and window glass. Notable finds from layer (1034) include a piece of line-impressed medieval tile (Fig. 10), a number of late 16<sup>th</sup>/early 17<sup>th</sup> century finds including a worked clunch scroll from a pillar or column and several sherds of window glass, and two sherds from a stoneware vessel bearing the initials 'CT' and 'HG' along with a crudely incised crucifix (Fig. 10).

#### **3.4.1.4 Other Structural Remains**

A number of other masonry remains and undatable walls were located elsewhere in the trenches immediately west of the house.

Brick rubble foundations (1053) and (1054) were located near the north-west corner of the current house (Fig. 6). Foundation (1054) appeared to be for the butt end of an east-west aligned wall 0.37 wide, although the irregular shape of the adjacent, similar foundation (1053) made it difficult to ascertain the type of structure that it might have represented. Their position in the chronological sequence of Audley End is unknown, but their proximity to the surface and their brick rubble construction suggest that they were relatively modern.

A block of clunch and mortar (462/463) and a slab of mortar (464) were located in TP4a, close to the Service Yard, whilst two further blocks of masonry (1029) were uncovered in the cable trench nearby. No evidence was uncovered to indicate date and the limited areas uncovered make it very difficult to suggest what these pieces of masonry might have been.

### **3.4.2 Other Features West and North West of House**

#### **3.4.2.1 Paths, Culverts and Landscaping**

Widespread evidence of extensive landscaping was encountered to the south and west of the house to a depth of up to 0.8m. Outside the area of the demolished part of Audley End II, the trench was machined through areas of lawn (Fig. 7), below which was a relatively uniform silty clay (1074), with a layer of compacted chalk (1043) visible in the base of the trench towards the river. Its exact extent is unknown but it was seen 130m east of the river and c. 30m to the west, and was apparently continuous. The layer was up to 0.4m thick, and sealed an alluvial, sandy clay subsoil (1044), again seen each side of the river. Beyond this layer of chalk, the deposits comprised a relatively uniform layer of silty clay (1074, 1066) containing occasional lenses of building material.

The position of culvert trench [1056] obscured the edges of the main demolition layers associated with the western range and the redeposited material associated with general landscaping within the park to the west. As far as it could be ascertained, layer (1074) was stratigraphically above the demolition deposits associated with the western range of Audley End II, and was thus more likely



formed during the last major phase of landscaping associated with Capability Brown in the second half of the 18<sup>th</sup> century.

The excavation of post holes for the new gatepost, rising bollard and signposts revealed a similar made ground (1074) to that seen elsewhere. The signpost at the junction of London Road and Spring Hill did, however, demonstrate further use of a layer of chalk to raise the ground level in this area.

TP1 and TP2 and those parts of the cable trench to the south of TP3 were located within the Mount Garden (Fig. 7). Path [1032] was seen at a depth of 0.55m from ground surface; it was 1.4m wide, was on a north-south alignment, and had a surface composed of compacted hardcore. Part of another path was excavated in TP1. Set within construction cut [108], the 2.2m wide path comprised a layer of gravel (103) 0.20m deep lying above a brick rubble sub-surface. The existing path, immediately east of path (103), has been relatively recently laid to follow the alignment of this earlier path previously established during evaluation work in 1995 (Heppell & Garwood, 1995). Path [1032] was different in character from, and somewhat deeper than, path (103) which was seen immediately below the topsoil layers. It is possible that path [1032] may have been associated with the Mount Garden.

Two north-south aligned brick culverts (1055, 1065) were encountered c.0.5m below the current ground surface, in the cable trench between the house and the river (Fig. 5). Both are shown on the 1981 baseline survey undertaken by the then Central Survey section of the Department of the Environment (ref S625/81). Only the top of each culvert was revealed, so their full dimensions are unknown. Culvert (1055) was within a large, 10m wide cut [1056], although no discrete foundation trench was visible for (1065), suggesting that it was part of a wider programme of earthmoving activity. Although the relationship was a little difficult to ascertain within the confines of the trench, both culverts appeared contemporary with or earlier than the main phase of 18<sup>th</sup> century landscaping activity represented by layer (1074).

### 3.4.3 Pits and Rubbish Deposits

A large rubbish pit at least 10m wide [1058] was encountered in the cable trench between the river and Audley End House. In what would have been the Wood Yard, the pit was sealed by (1060), a layer comprised largely of building material, encountered to the west of culvert (1055) and confined to an area roughly above the pit itself. Due to the limits of the trench, the pit was only excavated to a depth of 0.2m. The pit contained a deposit of dark greyish sandy silt containing a high volume of animal bone, clay pipe fragments and pieces of window glass.

### 3.4.4 Pet Cemetery

A small pet cemetery exists near the south western corner of the current house. Three commemorative stones were visible, and the cable trench was located away from these. However, the unmarked grave of a dog [304] was uncovered in TP3, showing that the cemetery extends beyond the marked stones. The dog skeleton was left *in-situ*, and the cable was laid at a shallower depth to avoid any disturbance.



### **3.5 West of the River Cam**

#### **3.5.1 Landscaping Deposits**

The trench was excavated through grass, except where it crossed the drive and in the Cart Yard, which had a hardcore surface (Fig. 8). The sides of the cable trench exposed a layer of flint and brick rubble on the western side of the Stables and a layer of chalk to the south, but elsewhere encountered only silty clay landscaping deposits (1042), equivalent to (1074) elsewhere, and probably associated with the last phase of major landscaping during Capability Brown's works in the 18<sup>th</sup> century. Around the Stable block, the trench largely followed the line of an existing cable trench, the excavation of which was observed by the Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeological Field Unit in 2004 (Roberts). Roberts recorded the same uniform silty clay layer and the layer of flint and brick rubble to the south of the Stables.

Chalk layer (1043) was visible in the bottom of the trench between the River and the Stables. The silty clay deposit (1042) was visible above the chalk (1043), becoming thicker where the chalk was no longer visible to the south-west of the Stables. Roberts (2004) noted this layer of chalk in part of the 2004 trench running across the western end of the Stable Yard Bridge.

Several disturbed layers of earth (1009, 1010, 1011, 1012) were observed to the west and south-west of the Stables. The layers, which contained a high proportion of brick rubble, also produced a small quantity of post-medieval (154g) and modern (62g) pottery and some fragments of modern glass. It is unclear whether they represent demolition rubble, a levelling layer, or make-up for an external surface. A lens of brick rubble within layer (1042) was present along a 15m stretch of the trench to the south of the Stables. These layers may be associated with the layer of burnt brick observed by Roberts in 2004. The mixed date of the brick found by Roberts is consistent with the post-medieval and modern finds collected during the current works (2004).

#### **3.5.2 Culvert, Greenhouses and other Structural Remains**

The top of a brick culvert (1040) on an approximately east-west alignment was exposed in the trench east of the Stables (Fig. 8). Adjacent to this, and on a similar alignment, was the eastern end of a brick wall foundation (1039), 0.4m wide.

A total of six, east-west aligned wall foundations (1067-1072) were revealed in the Cart Yard, all 0.25m wide (Fig. 8). The middle two (1069) and (1070) were made of mortared flint or flint and brick rubble, whilst the others were all made of red bricks, with at least four courses surviving. These were the foundations of greenhouses, which were in use within living memory.

### **3.6 Artefact Assemblage**

#### **3.6.1 Introduction**

The archaeological investigation produced a finds assemblage comprising pottery, ceramic building material, vessel and window glass, clay tobacco pipe, iron nails, animal bone and shell fragments. The material was scanned to ascertain its nature,



condition and, where possible, date range. The majority of the datable assemblage is of 16<sup>th</sup>-17<sup>th</sup> century date, with a small quantity of residual medieval material.

### 3.6.2 Pottery

Ninety-one pottery sherds, weighing 1.5kg, were recovered. These were examined by context and quantified using minimum sherd count and weight. Sherds are generally small (average sherd weight 17g), although unabraded. Sixteen fabric types were identified using common names and type codes in accordance with the Ceramic Type Series used by Albion Archaeology. Fabrics are listed below (Table 2) in chronological order.

Fabric type	Common name	Sherd No.	Context:Sherd No.
<b>Medieval</b> <b>(1150-1350)</b>			
Type C75	Micaceous	2	(1022):2
Type C10	Potterspury ware	1	(1034):1
Type C17	Heddingham ware	3	(1017):2; u/s:1
<b>Transitional</b> <b>1350-1500</b>			
Type C	Local coarseware	15	(501):1, (1016):2, (1017):3, (1021):2, (1023):1, (1034):4, (1059):2
<b>Post-medieval</b> <b>(1500-1750)</b>			
Type P23	Raeren	10	(1016):1, (1034):9
Type P25	Frechen	8	(1021):2, (1034):1, (1059):5
Type P14	Blackware	5	(1016):2, (1022):2, (1059):1
Type P01	Fine glazed red earthenware	9	(202):2, (1021):1, (1022):1, (1034):2, (1059):3
Type P33	Tin-glazed ware	7	(1016):1, (1021):1, (1066):5
Type P47	Vitrified earthenware	1	(1016):1
Type P	Local coarseware	3	(1019):2, (1059):1
<b>Modern</b> <b>(1750-present day)</b>			
Type P37	White salt-glazed stoneware	3	(1016):3
Type P38	Creamware	4	(603):4
Type P43	Pearlware	1	(1011):1
Type P48	English stoneware	5	(603):3, (1011):1, (1021):1



Fabric type	Common name	Sherd No.	Context:Sherd No.
<b>MOD</b>	<b>Miscellaneous modern</b>	14	(203):2, (301):1, (305):1, (501):2, (601):3, (603):2, (1011):2, (1035):1

**Table 2: Pottery Type Series**

The earliest pottery recovered comprises two undiagnostic medieval sand tempered coarseware sherds, which are residual in post-medieval demolition layer (1022). Pottery datable to the 13<sup>th</sup>-15<sup>th</sup> centuries comprises an abraded sherd of Potterspury ware and three sherds of Hedingham ware, the latter including a dripping pan or fish dish. The majority of the assemblage is of late 15<sup>th</sup>-18<sup>th</sup> century date, and includes imported German stonewares, blackware, tin-glazed ware and local red glazed and unglazed earthenwares (Cunningham's Fabrics 21 and 40, 1982, 1). Diagnostic forms include jugs, cups, cooking pots, and a chafing dish.

Pottery of 18<sup>th</sup> -19<sup>th</sup> century date comprises creamware, pearlware and miscellaneous stonewares, the latter including a monogrammed vessel bearing the initials 'C T' and 'H G' and a crudely incised crucifix, recovered from layer (1019=1075) (see Fig. 10). A number of earthenware flower pot fragments were also present.

### 3.6.3 Brick

A number of bricks and brick fragments were sampled from rubble foundations, demolition layers and masonry walls. All examples are moulded, and bear attributes characteristic of this process, including coarse moulding sand on most faces and occasional surface features such as straw impressions. Colours range from orange to dark red. The faces of several examples are entirely obscured by mortar and/or plaster layers. Dimensions of complete bricks are comparable with the range of 210-230 x 100-110 x 45-50mm quoted for late 17<sup>th</sup> to early 18<sup>th</sup> century bricks (Ryan 1996, 95). Two brick fragments from layer (1034) are deliberately shaped, one angled and one curved. It is possible that they were designed for use in a fireplace or similar structure.

### 3.6.4 Roof tile

Thirteen oxidised sand tempered fragments of late medieval/post-medieval flat roof tile, weighing 832g, were recovered. Pieces range in thickness from 12-17mm, and the presence of round and square holes on some fragments indicates the use of both wooden pegs and iron nails as a means of attachment.

### 3.6.5 Floor tile

Five medieval glazed rectilinear floor tiles were collected from the cable trench, and a single example from Test Pit 4a. Three (from the backfill of the fire hydrant trench) are complete, with dimensions of (i) 128 x 122 x 25mm, (ii) 140 x 135 x



25mm and (iii) 125 x 125 x 27mm. Surviving edges are slightly bevelled and knife-trimmed. Three have a basic lead glaze applied over a white slip, producing a uniform pale yellow surface, and three have a dark green surface, achieved by the addition of copper to the basic lead glaze. All occur in oxidised fine sand tempered fabrics, and are highly abraded.

One tile (1034) is a fragment of medieval line-impressed mosaic paving (Group 1 in Drury, 1982:101-102) (see Fig. 10). It bears a line-impressed rosette and is 29mm thick, in a similar fabric to that described by Drury (orange, containing some grog lumps and sand; buff exterior). The surface is covered with a mottled dark green glaze. The tiles described by Drury were found under the floor of the Howard Sitting Room (first floor, north wing) in 1978.

### 3.6.6 Clay pipe

Thirty-nine clay tobacco pipe fragments, consisting of 33 pieces of stem and six bowls (three complete), were recovered from the cable trench. The majority were derived from either layer (1034) or refuse deposit (1059) within pit [1058], which each contained eight stem fragments. Two complete bowls were recovered from the fill of culvert trench [1056]. Both have angled rims and forward-leaning bowls, typical of the 17<sup>th</sup> century. Two bowls have a milled ring at the top, and one has a plain ring. Diagnostic features (stem thickness, bore and bowl diameter) suggest the assemblage is datable to between c.1640-1660.

### 3.6.7 Window glass

A total of 131 translucent sherds of window glass were recorded, the majority derived from the cable trench, particularly refuse deposit (1059), which contained 104 fragments. Test Pits 4a, 5, and 6 yielded four, one, and three pieces respectively.

All are natural green in colour and a number are denatured and survive in poor condition. Weathering, in the form of iridescence or pitting of the surfaces, is also evident. Two methods of shaping the quarries, cutting and grozing, were evident; the former was more common. Staining from the lead came is clearly visible on edge sherds. Incomplete examples of triangular or diamond, and rectangular shaped panes were present. A piece of a possible crown glass pane was also recorded. Thicknesses range between 1.0-3.2mm, although most sherds fall between 1.4-1.6mm, consistent with thicknesses of glass in domestic windows in the late 16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> centuries (Oakley 1979, 296).

### 3.6.8 Vessel glass

Thirty-one vessel glass sherds were recovered from the cable trench, in particular demolition layer (1022=1075), which contained eleven fragments. Test Pit 4a yielded three sherds of a late 18<sup>th</sup> century embossed pharmaceutical bottle. Single pieces of post-medieval bottle glass were present in TP5 and TP6. The cable trench fragments range in date from the 16<sup>th</sup>-19<sup>th</sup> century, the latter represented by a green glass cylindrical bottle base, recovered from make-up layer (1011). The majority of the cable trench assemblage comprises wine bottle body and base sherds, broadly datable to the post-medieval period. Diagnostic elements include a wine bottle neck of possible onion type, c.1680-1720, recovered from layer



(1035). Layers (1017=1076), (1066=1074) and (1019=1075) respectively yielded a kick from a vessel base of possible late medieval/post-medieval date and a wine glass knob datable to the 17<sup>th</sup>-19<sup>th</sup> century, the rim of a 17<sup>th</sup> century pharmaceutical bottle, and a cylindrical bottle neck with a string rim, c.1750-1800. The vessel glass survives in variable condition, although most sherds are laminating to some degree.

### 3.6.9 Metal objects

Twenty-seven iron timber nails and nail fragments were recovered from deposits in the cable trench, and a single example from make-up layer (503), TP5. All have square tapering stems and either flat or pyramidal square heads. Complete examples vary in length between 56-83mm; a single large nail measures 140mm. The fill of foundation trench [1050] contained two pieces of lead sheet and a probable distorted came fragment. A possible lead tie-in to a window saddle bar was recovered from refuse deposit (1059).

### 3.6.10 Worked stone

A moulded stone 'scroll' in oolitic limestone was recovered from make-up layer (1017=1076). Although smaller, the object is similar to a roll moulding, probably from balcony cornice, identified at Pontefract Castle, Yorks, and dated to the late 16<sup>th</sup>-early 17<sup>th</sup> century (Butler 2002, fig 88/21). Layer (1034) yielded two worked pieces of clunch. One is a block fragment with roughly dressed surfaces and a rounded edge, and the other is a scroll from a possible pillar or column.

### 3.6.11 Worked flint

A residual thumbnail scraper of early Bronze Age date was recovered from layer (503=1075) in TP5.

### 3.6.12 Animal bone

The faunal assemblage comprises 191 fragments, weighing 3.6kg. The majority of the bone was derived from the cable trench, in particular layer (1034) and refuse deposit (1059), which each contained over 1kg. Smaller quantities were recovered from Test Pits 3, 4a, 5 and 6. Bone preservation is variable, with some fragments displaying greater surface erosion than others, although the material generally survives in good condition. Diagnostic elements are mainly long bones and ribs, several of which bear cut marks. Vertebra, mandible, phalange and tooth fragments are also present. Identifiable species are cow, pig and sheep/goat.

### 3.6.13 Shell

Deposits in the cable trench yielded 179 shell fragments (1.1kg), the majority from layer (1034), which contained over 655g. With the exception of two mussels, all are oyster shells.



## 4. SYNTHESIS

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### 4.1 General Summary

The excavation of the test pits and monitoring of approximately 850m of cable trench and other associated works uncovered archaeological remains dating mainly to the 17<sup>th</sup> century or later. However, fragmentary structural remains that date to the earlier phases of the house and, possibly, Walden Abbey were also discovered. Most finds were datable to the later 16<sup>th</sup>, 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> centuries, and, although some medieval pottery recovered, the few sherds were residual in later demolition layers. The only evidence of earlier activity was a residual Bronze Age thumbnail scraper found in Test Pit 5. Undisturbed geological deposits were rarely encountered.

Although the confines of the work mean that it is difficult to interpret with certainty some of the structural remains and a large number of the deposits, the 17<sup>th</sup> century wall remains encountered can be located with some degree of certainty on Winstanley's plans of 1676 and 1688. Most of the 17<sup>th</sup> century wall remains were associated with the eastern wall of the main house, the garden terrace immediately west of the house and the northern wing and 'cloister' of the Principal Court. Part of the easternmost wall of the Courtyard gardens between the River Cam and the Principal Court, as well as a building and rubbish pit that were once within the Wood Yard, were also uncovered. To the east of the house, part of an earlier wall associated with the 18<sup>th</sup> century extent of Audley End II was encountered in the side of the cable trench.

Evidence for the southern range was not seen even, though the cable trench continued south of the house and TP3 was dug within the vicinity of the building or its adjacent cloister. This is perhaps not surprising, given the limited nature of the trenching (both width and depth of trench), the potential inaccuracies when trying to extrapolate the position of the buildings from Winstanley's plan, possible disturbance from excavations carried out in this area by Drury (1982), and the presence of the fire hydrant trench. It is possible that the building remains simply no longer exist in this area. The line of the fire hydrant trench crosses the north-south wall of the southern range, but excavations for the deeper fire hydrant did not reveal any evidence of this wall (OAU, 2002).

Although three garden paths were identified, at least two of which were relatively recent, evidence for other garden features within the area of the Mount Garden was not seen.

The extensive nature of the trenching did, however, give an indication of the types of deposit across the landscaped area to the west of the house and immediately west of the river. In general, demolition deposits and levelling deposits containing demolition material were encountered in the vicinity of the northernmost wing of the western range, whilst across the park, a silty clay was encountered below the topsoil, containing fragments of building material probably associated with the 18<sup>th</sup> century landscaping. Closer to the river, a layer of redeposited chalk was seen – this was thicker towards the river, but disappeared as the landscaped ground rose



away to the east and west. No trace of the former (pre-1605) course of the River Cam was identified, but this was probably because the trench was not deep enough to detect it.

It is possible that earlier archaeological features survive at a greater depth, since the ground level was raised by the landscaping activity in a number of areas

#### **4.2 Walden Abbey/Audley End I**

It is tempting to surmise that part of three wall foundations (1015), (1027) & [1050] and a possible bedding layer (1014) for a (?)tiled floor surface are likely to represent buildings associated with Walden Abbey, although the confines of the work and lack of precise dating evidence mean that this conclusion is somewhat tentative. Drury (1982) has shown that much of the fabric of the original abbey buildings continued into the Audley End I period when Thomas Audley carried out his conversion. Buildings associated with Audley End I are shown in this area on a pre-1603 plan and, whilst it is likely that these buildings were originally part of the abbey, this is not certain (see Drury's interpretative plan in Drury, 1982: 96).

A few sherds of medieval pottery were found, but these were residual in later layers (1075, 1076, 1034).

#### **4.3 Audley End I**

Drury's excavation showed that Audley End I extended further westwards than Audley End II (1982). It is therefore likely that wall remnants (1036) and (1049) represent part of the main west wall of the Audley End I building.

#### **4.4 Audley End II**

Most of the structural remains can be confidently assigned to Audley End II, correlating well with Winstanley's plans of 1676 and 1688. Remains of the southernmost external wall of the northern range and the adjacent 'cloister' walk were uncovered, as was the terrace wall to the front of the house, the Courtyard wall to the west of the buildings, and part of an outbuilding that would have stood within the Wood Yard. In addition to the structural remains, a refuse pit within the Wood Yard area was also found.

No trace was found of the southern wing of the western range of buildings, but this was perhaps due to the reduced depth of the trench in this area or the previous disturbance from services. There was also no trace of the northern range adjacent to the current house, suggesting that the remains are perhaps generally more truncated in this area. The absence of the northern wall of the northern range of buildings can be explained by truncation from the culvert trench [1056].

#### **4.5 Landscaping: 18<sup>th</sup> Century and Later**

Most of the layers sealing the Audley End II remains are likely to relate to the demolition of Audley End II and the subsequent landscaping by Capability Brown in the 18<sup>th</sup> Century. Relatively few features were encountered outside the area of the demolished range of buildings. Several culverts and former paths were revealed, but no other features were identifiable. Landscaping activity was evident



across the whole site, although the size of the trench made it hard to establish the detail of this work. The general silty clay layer redeposited across a large part of the site has been interpreted as being formed during Capability Brown's work. Although other major works were carried out by Richard Woods in 1780, it is assumed that the major works between the house and the river would have been carried out by Brown, who was commissioned in 1763.

#### **4.6 Significance of Results**

The results suggest that the structural remains from all phases of Audley End survive below the later landscaping at a depth of less than 0.5m. Of particular significance are the tentative remains of buildings to the west/north-west of the house that may have once formed part of Walden Abbey. Although these remains are likely to represent those parts of the abbey that survived as part of Audley End I, it is possible that structures connected with the earlier 12<sup>th</sup> century position of the abbey survive in this area too (Drury, 1982). Although the evidence for earlier structures is more tenuous and less easy to understand towards the present-day house, it is clear that the plan of the northern wing of the western range and its 'cloister' walk are likely to have survived, although evidence for the associated gardens or any internal features other than walls is likely to have been destroyed by later landscaping.



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**Plans, Maps & Drawings**

1809 scrapbook (DoE) containing copies of a number of plans and maps including:

Pre-1605 plan of the estate of Audley End, showing the Abbey and park

General plan of the Royal Palace of Audley End by H. Winstanley, 1676

General ground plan of the Royal Palace of Audley End by H. Winstanley, 1688

1981, DoE Central Survey Department. Baseline survey of Audley End (Sheet refs s609/81 – s636/81)



## 6. APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT SUMMARY TABLES



**Trench: 1**

**Max Dimensions:** Length: 1.00 m. Width: 1.00 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.1 m. Max: 0.15 m.

**Co-ordinates:** OS Grid Ref.: TL5241238070

OS Grid Ref.: TL5241238069

**Reason:** Location of CCTV pole.

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
100	Topsoil	Loose dark brown sandy silt 0.12m thick with gravelly lower horizon.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
108	Foundation trench	Linear NE-SW profile: stepped base: flat dimensions: max depth 0.69m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
101	Make up layer	Compact light yellow grey sandy silt frequent medium-large ceramic building material	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
103	Pathway	Compact mid brown yellow silty gravel	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
104	Fill	Firm mid brown sandy silt frequent small-medium ceramic building material, moderate small stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
105	Make up layer	Compact light yellow brown sandy silt frequent small-medium stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
107	Make up layer	Firm mid brown clay silt moderate small-medium ceramic building material, moderate small-medium stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
109	Make up layer	Firm dark yellow brown silt occasional small-medium ceramic building material, moderate small-medium stones 0.29m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
110	Make up layer	Firm light yellow brown sandy silt frequent small stones 0.20m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
111	Subsoil	Firm mid brown silt occasional small-medium ceramic building material, moderate small-medium stones At least 0.33m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



**Trench: 2**

**Max Dimensions:** Length: 1.00 m. Width: 1.00 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.85 m. Max: 0.85 m.

**Co-ordinates:** OS Grid Ref.: TL5246038052

OS Grid Ref.: TL5246038051

**Reason:** Location of CCTV pole.

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
200	Topsoil	Firm dark grey brown sandy silt occasional small stones 0.16m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
201	Make up layer	Firm mid brown clay silt frequent small stones 0.03m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
202	Make up layer	Firm mid brown clay silt occasional small-medium ceramic building material, moderate small stones 0.26m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
203	Make up layer	Firm light grey brown clay silt frequent medium-large ceramic building material Apparently isolated dump in corner of test pit.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
204	Make up layer	Firm mid orange brown clay silt occasional small-medium ceramic building material, occasional small stones 0.4m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
205	Make up layer	Firm mid orange brown sandy silt frequent medium ceramic building material 0.11m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
206	Natural	Compact mid orange brown sandy clay occasional medium stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



**Trench: 3**

**Max Dimensions:** Length: 1.00 m. Width: 1.00 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.14 m. Max: 0.14 m.

**Co-ordinates:** OS Grid Ref.: TL5245838104

OS Grid Ref.: TL5245838103

**Reason:** Evaluate course of cable trench.

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
300	Topsoil	Friable dark brown sandy silt occasional small stones 0.23m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
304	Animal grave	Sub-rectangular N-S profile: near vertical base: flat dimensions: min breadth 0.2m, max depth 0.44m, min length 0.76m Grave not fully revealed within test pit.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
301	Backfill	Friable mid brown grey silty gravel	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
302	Backfill	Firm mid orange grey clay silt moderate small-medium stones Contained coffin nails with mineralised wood (not lifted).	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
303	Animal skeleton	Dog skeleton. Only the head was revealed within the test pit, and it was not lifted.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
305	Make up layer	Firm mid yellow brown clay silt moderate small stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
306	Make up layer	Firm mid brown yellow clay silt moderate small ceramic building material, moderate small stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>



**Trench: 4**

**Max Dimensions:** Length: 1.00 m. Width: 1.00 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.37 m. Max: 0.43 m.

**Co-ordinates:** OS Grid Ref.: TL5245138140

OS Grid Ref.: TL5245138139

**Reason:** Location of security floodlight.

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
400	Tarmac	0.09m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
401	Make up layer	Compact mid yellow brown sandy limestone 0.2m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
402	Make up layer	Compact light brown yellow sandy limestone 0.07m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
403	Make up layer	Compact mid brown yellow sandy limestone 0.13m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
404	Demolition layer	Loose light pinkish brown silty sand frequent medium-large stones Same as (1076).	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



**Trench: 5**

**Max Dimensions:** Length: 1.65 m. Width: 1.00 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.34 m. Max: 0.4 m.

**Co-ordinates:** OS Grid Ref.: TL5241938185

OS Grid Ref.: TL5241838184

**Reason:** Evaluate course of cable trench.

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
500	Topsoil	Firm dark brown clay silt occasional small stones 0.22m thick with gravelly lower horizon.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
501	Demolition layer	Firm dark brown sandy silt moderate small-medium ceramic building material, frequent small-large stones 0.20m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
502	Demolition layer	Compact mid yellow brown silty gravel 0.22m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
503	Demolition layer	Loose light grey yellow sandy silt frequent medium-large ceramic building material, frequent small-large stones Same as (1075).	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>



**Trench: 6**

**Max Dimensions:** Length: 1.00 m. Width: 1.00 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.6 m. Max: 0.6 m.

**Co-ordinates:** OS Grid Ref.: TL5236038216

OS Grid Ref.: TL5235938215

**Reason:** Evaluate course of cable trench.

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
600	Topsoil	Friable dark brown sandy silt occasional small stones 0.25m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
601	Make up layer	Firm dark brown clay silt moderate medium ceramic building material, frequent small stones 0.06m thick. Same as (1074).	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
602	Make up layer	Firm mid brown silty clay occasional small stones 0.05m thick. Same as (1074).	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
603	Make up layer	Firm light grey brown silty clay moderate medium ceramic building material, frequent small stones 0.09m thick. Same as (1074).	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
604	Make up layer	Firm light grey brown silty clay occasional small ceramic building material, occasional small chalk 0.1m thick. Same as (1074).	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
605	Make up layer	Firm light grey brown silty clay frequent small chalk 0.15m thick. Same as (1074).	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
606	Make up layer	Compact light grey white silty chalk Same as (1043).	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



**Trench: 7**

**Max Dimensions:** Length: 1.00 m. Width: 1.00 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.45 m. Max: 0.45 m.

**Co-ordinates:** OS Grid Ref.: TL5244938177

OS Grid Ref.: TL5244938176

**Reason:** Location of CCTV pole - recorded elsewhere as Trench 4A.

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
450	Tarmac	0.09m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
451	Make up layer	Compact mid brown yellow sandy limestone 0.08m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
452	Topsoil	Friable dark brown sandy silt occasional small stones Flowerbed around 'cloud' hedge.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
453	Make up layer	Firm mid brown silty clay frequent small stones Disturbance caused by roots.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
454	Make up layer	Friable mid yellow brown clay silt	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
456	Feature	Profile: near vertical base: flat dimensions: min breadth 0.16m, max depth 0.26m, max length 0.51m Modern feature, seen only in section.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
455	Fill	Friable dark brown grey sandy silt moderate small stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
457	Make up layer	Firm mid brown silty clay moderate small-medium ceramic building material, moderate small-medium stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
458	Make up layer	Firm mid brown silty clay occasional small-medium ceramic building material, occasional small-medium stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
459	Make up layer	Friable mid brown sandy clay frequent small-medium ceramic building material, frequent small-medium stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
460	Make up layer	Friable mid yellow brown clay silt frequent small-medium ceramic building material, frequent small-medium stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
461	Make up layer	Friable mid yellow brown sandy clay moderate small-medium ceramic building material, moderate small-medium stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
462	Foundation	Possible wall foundation - very truncated. Roughly hewn single block of clunch, 320mm x 190mm.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
463	Foundation	Light pinkish yellow Mortar round (462).	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
464	Foundation	Possible wall foundation - very truncated. Foundation slab made of mortar and concrete, measuring at least 470mm x 420mm x 130mm.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Trench: 8

Max Dimensions: Length: 853.00 m. Width: 0.50 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.25 m. Max: 0.6 m.

Co-ordinates:

Reason: Cable trench

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
1000	Pathway	Friable mid orange brown silty gravel 0.1m thick.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1001	External surface	Firm mid brown grey sandy silt frequent small stones 0.04m thick.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1002	Pathway	Firm mid orange brown sandy gravel 0.11m thick.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1003	Buried topsoil	Firm mid brown grey sandy silt occasional medium ceramic building material, moderate small-medium stones 0.14m thick.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1004	Foundation	Wall foundation: 4.6m long x at least 0.25m wide, built of mortared red bricks measuring 210mm x 100mm x 60mm, with at least 4 courses surviving.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1005	Demolition layer	Loose dark grey red rubble frequent large ceramic building material Brick rubble, at least 0.31m thick.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1006	Make up layer	Compact mid brown orange sandy gravel 0.16m thick.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1007	Demolition layer	Loose light pinkish grey silty rubble At least 0.31m thick.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1008	Topsoil	Friable dark grey brown sandy clay moderate small stones 0.21m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1009	Make up layer	Friable light grey white chalky rubble frequent large ceramic building material, frequent large sand 0.1m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1010	Buried topsoil	Friable dark grey brown sandy clay moderate small stones 0.09m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1011	Make up layer	Loose light orange brown sandy clay frequent small-large ceramic building material, frequent small stones At least 0.18m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
1012	Make up layer	Firm mid brown sandy clay occasional medium ceramic building material, occasional small stones 0.25m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1013	Topsoil	Friable dark grey brown loam 0.18m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1014	Foundation	Firm mid pink frequent small-medium ceramic building material 0.05m thick.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1015	Foundation	Cemented light grey white rubble Possible foundation, at least 0.6m wide and apparently aligned north-south.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1016	Demolition layer	Compact mid brown grey silty rubble 0.23m thick. Same as (1075).	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
1017	Demolition layer	Firm mid orange brown sandy silt frequent medium ceramic building material, frequent small-medium stones At least 0.31m thick. Same as (1076).	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
1018	Demolition layer	Firm mid grey brown sandy silt frequent small-large ceramic building material, frequent small-large stones At least 0.3m thick. Same as (1075).	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1019	Demolition layer	Loose light grey yellow sandy hardcore occasional large ceramic building material At least 0.3m thick. Same as (1075).	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
1020	Demolition layer	Firm mid grey brown sandy silt frequent small-large ceramic building material, frequent small-large stones At least 0.31m thick. Same as (1075).	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1021	Demolition layer	Firm mid brown grey sandy silt frequent medium ceramic building material, frequent small-medium stones 0.15m thick. Same as (1075).	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
1022	Demolition layer	Firm mid grey brown sandy silt frequent small-large ceramic building material, frequent small-large stones At least 0.3m thick. Same as (1075).	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
1023	Demolition layer	Compact light brown orange sandy gravel Between 0.05m and 0.15m thick. Same as (1076).	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
1024	Wall	Wall foundation: 0.9m wide x at least 2.3m long, built of mortared red bricks measuring 210mm x 100mm x 60mm, with at least 4 courses surviving. A buttress was added on the southern side.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Trench: 8

Max Dimensions: Length: 853.00 m. Width: 0.50 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.25 m. Max: 0.6 m.

Co-ordinates:

Reason: Cable trench

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
1025	Wall	Wall foundation: 0.48m wide x at least 0.95m long, built of mortared red bricks measuring 210mm x 100mm x 60mm, with at least 3 courses surviving.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1026	Wall	Western end of a wall foundation: at least 0.62m wide x at least 1m long, built of mortared red bricks measuring 210mm x 100mm x 60mm, with at least 5 courses surviving.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1027	Wall	Wall foundation: 0.32m wide x at least 1.25m long, built of clunch, with 2 lines of stones that were roughly hewn but with good external faces. Stones measured 140-190mm x 200-240mm x c.170mm.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1028	Buried topsoil	Firm mid orange brown sandy silt occasional small-medium ceramic building material, occasional small-medium stones At least 0.1m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1029	Wall	Wall foundation: 0.21m wide x at least 0.45m long, built of roughly hewn sandstone blocks measuring c.350mm x 210mm x c.90mm, with a single course surviving.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1030	Backfill	Backfill of previously excavated fire hydrant trench on southern side of house.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
1031	Backfill	Backfill of previously excavated fire hydrant trench on eastern side of house.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
1032	Foundation trench	Linear N-S dimensions: max breadth 1.4m, min length 0.5m	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1033	Pathway	Compact light grey yellow hardcore	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1034	Demolition layer	Firm light yellow grey sandy silt frequent small-large ceramic building material, frequent small-large stones At least 0.2m thick. Quite a mixed deposit. Probably same as (1076).	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
1035	Demolition layer	Loose light brown grey sandy rubble At least 0.2m thick. Probably same as (1076).	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
1036	Foundation	Mortared rubble wall foundation, 0.93m wide and observed in two locations 24m apart.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1037	Foundation	Possible wall foundation comprising red bricks, measuring at least 0.31m x 0.16m.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1038	Foundation	Single line of clunch blocks, measuring 0.16m wide x at least 0.4 long.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1039	Foundation	Southern end of probable wall foundation: built of red bricks measuring 210mm x 100mm x 60mm, and 0.4m wide x at least 0.2m long.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1040	Culvert	Culvert: built of red bricks measuring 210mm x 100mm x 60mm. Only top of culvert was exposed.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1041	Topsoil	Firm dark brown grey loam 0.3m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1042	Subsoil	Friable light grey brown silty clay occasional small stones 0.2m thick. Same as (1074).	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1043	Make up layer	Compact white chalk 0.4m thick. Same as (606).	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1044	Subsoil	Firm dark brown sandy clay moderate small-medium stones 0.6m thick. Possibly alluvial.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1045	Natural	Compact light orange yellow gravel	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1046	Make up layer	Compact mid yellow sand 0.1m thick. Bedding layer for (1047).	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1047	Foundation	Single block of shale measuring 200m x at least 430mm x 30mm thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1048	Foundation	Single block of limestone measuring 430m x 320mm x at least 100mm thick. Surrounded by concreted mixture of sand and flint.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



**Trench: 8**

**Max Dimensions: Length: 853.00 m. Width: 0.50 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.25 m. Max: 0.6 m.**

**Co-ordinates:**

**Reason: Cable trench**

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
1049	Foundation	Foundation comprising mortared, irregularly shaped blocks of clunch and flint, measuring 1m north-south by at least 0.5m east-west overall.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1050	Foundation trench	Linear E-W profile: vertical Little of this feature was visible within the trench.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1051	Backfill	Firm light grey Mixture of mortar and clunch, with occasional fragments of brick rubble.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
1052	Foundation	Wall foundation: 0.51m wide x at least 0.6m long, built of clunch measuring up to 270mm x 210mm in plan, with 2 lines of stones that were roughly hewn but with good external faces.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1053	Foundation	Irregularly shaped foundation made of mortared brick rubble, measuring at least 0.8m by 0.6m.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1054	Foundation	Wall foundation made of mortared brick rubble, measuring 0.37m wide by at least 0.6m long.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1056	Culvert trench	Linear N-S Probable foundation trench for culvert (1055).	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1055	Culvert	Culvert built of red bricks measuring 210mm x 60mm. Only top of culvert was exposed.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1057	Backfill	Firm dark brown grey sandy silt moderate small-large ceramic building material, moderate small-large stones	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
1059	Refuse deposit	Friable dark grey black sandy silt frequent small-medium ceramic building material	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
1058	Pit	Dimensions: max length 10.m Notional cut for (1059).	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1060	Make up layer	Firm light grey white silty rubble 0.25m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1061	Demolition layer	Firm mid brown red silty rubble 0.15m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
1062	Wall	Wall foundation: 0.68m wide x at least 0.5m long, with a single skin of red bricks on either face and a rubble interior. Bricks measured 210mm x 100mm x 60mm, with at least 1 course surviving.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1063	Wall	Wall foundation: 0.24m wide x at least 0.5m long. Built of two parallel lines of mortared red bricks, measuring 210mm x 100mm x 60mm, with at least 3 courses surviving.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1064	Wall	Wall foundation: 0.24m wide x at least 1m long. Built of two parallel lines of mortared red bricks, measuring 210mm x 100mm x 60mm, with at least 3 courses surviving.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1065	Culvert	Built of red bricks measuring 210mm x 50mm, arranged longitudinally. Culvert appears to bend at this point.towards the south-east. Only top of culvert was exposed.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1066	Make up layer	Firm mid grey brown sandy silt moderate small-large ceramic building material, moderate small-large stones At least 0.35m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
1067	Foundation	Red brick wall foundation, 0.25m wide with at least 4 courses surviving.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1068	Foundation	Red brick wall foundation, 0.25m wide with at least 4 courses surviving.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1069	Foundation	Mortared brick rubble and flint foundation, 0.25m wide.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1070	Foundation	Flint and mortar wall foundation, 0.25m wide.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1071	Foundation	Red brick wall foundation, 0.25m wide with at least 4 courses surviving.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1072	Foundation	Red brick wall foundation, 0.25m wide with at least 4 courses surviving.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



**Trench: 8**

**Max Dimensions: Length: 853.00 m. Width: 0.50 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.25 m. Max: 0.6 m.**

**Co-ordinates:**

**Reason: Cable trench**

<b>Context:</b>	<b>Type:</b>	<b>Description:</b>	<b>Excavated:</b>	<b>Finds Present:</b>
1073	Make up layer	Compact mid brown orange gravel Backfill of unused duct to the west of the House. 0.3-0.5m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1074	Make up layer	Firm mid grey brown silty clay moderate small-medium stones Generic number for landscaping deposits across the site. Same as (1042) & (601) to (604).	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1075	Demolition layer	Firm mid grey brown sandy silt frequent medium-large ceramic building material, frequent medium-large stones Generic number for demolition layers: same as (503), (1016) & (1018) to (1022).	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1076	Demolition layer	Firm mid orange brown sandy silt frequent medium-large ceramic building material, frequent medium-large stones Generic number for demolition layers: same as (404), (1017), (1023) and probably (1034) & (1035).	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



## 7. APPENDIX 2: FINDS SUMMARY BY FEATURE

Location	Feature	Feature type	Context	Find type	Sherd/frag no.	Weight (g)
<b>TP1</b>	<b>108</b>	Foundation tr.	105	CBM*	3	6000
<b>TP2</b>	<b>202</b>	Make-up layer	202	CBM	1	21
	202		202	Pottery	2	45
	<b>203</b>	Make-up layer	203	CBM	2	71
	203		203	Pottery	2	14
<b>TP3</b>	<b>304</b>	Animal grave	301	Pottery	1	2
	<b>305</b>	Make-up layer	305	Animal bone	1	33
	305		305	CBM	1	88
	305		305	Pottery	1	9
	<b>306</b>	Make-up layer	306	CBM	2	246
<b>TP4a</b>	<b>459</b>	Make-up layer	459	Animal bone	6	44
	459		459	CBM	2	763
	459		459	Shell	1	7
	459		459	Vessel glass	3	15
	459		459	Window glass	4	4
<b>TP5</b>	<b>501</b>	Demolition layer	501	Animal bone	2	4
	501		501	Fe nails	1	29
	501		501	Pottery	3	60
	<b>503</b>	Demolition layer	503	Animal bone	1	1
	503		503	CBM	4	1358
	503		503	Flint	1	5
	503		503	Vessel glass	1	4
	503		503	Window glass	1	1
<b>TP6</b>	<b>601</b>	Make-up layer	601	CBM	1	67
	601		601	Pottery	3	94
	601		601	Vessel glass	1	38
	601		601	Window glass	3	3
	<b>603</b>	Make-up layer	603	Animal bone	2	6
	603		603	Pottery	9	56
<b>Cable Tr.</b>	<b>1011</b>	Make-up layer	1011	Pottery	4	70
	1011		1011	Vessel glass	3	154
	<b>1016</b>	Demolition layer	1016	Animal bone	17	293
	1016		1016	CBM	2	56
	1016		1016	Clay pipe	6	26
	1016		1016	Coal	1	2
	1016		1016	Fe nails	3	30
	1016		1016	Pottery	10	233
	1016		1016	Shell	14	88
	1016		1016	Vessel glass	3	10
	1016		1016	Window glass	2	3
	<b>1017</b>	Demolition layer	1017	Animal bone	17	195
	1017		1017	Fe nails	3	43
	1017		1017	Worked stone	1	102
	1017		1017	Pottery	5	143
	1017		1017	Shell	19	176
	1017		1017	Vessel glass	4	17



	<b>1019</b>	Demolition layer	1019	Animal bone	2	42
	1019		1019	Fe nails	2	27
	1019		1019	Pottery	2	57
	1019		1019	Shell	3	27
	1019		1019	Vessel glass	3	170
	<b>1021</b>	Demolition layer	1021	Animal bone	15	153
	1021		1021	Clay pipe	5	23
	1021		1021	Fe nails	6	49
	1021		1021	Pottery	7	76
	1021		1021	Shell	9	101
	1021		1021	Vessel glass	1	3
	1021		1021	Window glass	2	1
	<b>1022</b>	Demolition layer	1022	Animal bone	8	133
	1022		1022	CBM	3	6000
	1022		1022	Clay pipe	4	17
	1022		1022	Fe nails	6	43
	1022		1022	Pottery	5	34
	1022		1022	Shell	6	43
	1022		1022	Vessel glass	11	266
	1022		1022	Window glass	9	13
	<b>1023</b>	Demolition layer	1023	Fe nails	1	6
	1023		1023	Pottery	1	11
	1023		1023	Shell	1	2
	1023		1023	Window glass	2	2
	<b>1030</b>	Modern backfill	1030	CBM	1	35
	<b>1031</b>	Modern backfill	1031	CBM	3	3688
	1031		1031	Clay pipe	1	2
	1031		1031	Vessel glass	1	3
	<b>1034</b>	Demolition layer	1034	Animal bone	47	1384
	1034		1034	CBM	8	1324
	1034		1034	Clay pipe	10	31
	1034		1034	Fe nails	3	35
	1034		1034	Land drain	1	128
	1034		1034	Pottery	17	282
	1034		1034	Shell	119	655
	1034		1034	Window glass	4	4
	1034		1034	Worked stone	2	1966
	<b>1035</b>	Demolition layer	1035	Clay pipe	1	3
	1035		1035	Fe nails	2	92
	1035		1035	Pottery	1	14
	1035		1035	Vessel glass	1	22
	<b>1050</b>	Foundation tr.	1051	Lead sheet	3	112
	<b>1056</b>	Culvert trench	1057	Clay pipe	2	27
	<b>1059</b>	Refuse deposit	1059	Animal bone	70	1282
	1059		1059	Clay pipe	10	46
	1059		1059	Coal	6	62
	1059		1059	Lead tie-in	1	2
	1059		1059	Pottery	12	165
	1059		1059	Shell	5	48
	1059		1059	Window glass	104	170
	<b>1061</b>	Demolition layer	1061	Animal bone	2	27

#### Audley End House

Archaeological Investigations: CCTV and Floodlighting Cable Trench and Associated Works.



	1061		1061	Fe nails	1	9
	1061		1061	Shell	1	7
	1061		1061	Vessel glass	1	18
	<b>1066</b>	Make-up layer	1066	Animal bone	1	83
	1066		1066	Pottery	5	65
	1066		1066	Shell	1	8
	1066		1066	Vessel glass	3	36

\*CBM – Ceramic building material



## 8. APPENDIX 3: EHCR RECORD SUMMARY

<b>Site Name &amp; Address:</b> Audley End House, Saffron Walden	
<b>Parish:</b> Littlebury	<b>District:</b> Uttlesford
<b>NGR:</b> TL524381	<b>Site Code:</b> SWAEM05
<b>Type of Work:</b> Test pit evaluation, Watching Brief	<b>Site Director/Group:</b> David Ingham, Albion Archaeology
<b>Date of Work:</b> March – May 2005	<b>Size of Area Investigated:</b> Cable trench c. 850m , 7 test pits approx. 1m x 1m
<b>Location of Finds/Curating Museum:</b> Saffron Walden	<b>Funding Source:</b> English Heritage
<b>Further Work Anticipated:</b> No	<b>Related EHCR Nos:</b> 401, 402, 406, 407 (SAM 84)
<b>Final Report:</b> Ingham, D. & Cooper-Reade, H. (2005) Audley End House: Archaeological Investigation, CCTV and Floodlighting Trench and Associated Works (Albion Archaeology Report 2005/56)	
<b>Periods Represented:</b> Prehistoric, medieval, post-medieval	
<b>SUMMARY OF FIELDWORK RESULTS:</b> <p><i>The excavation of the test pits and monitoring of approximately 850m of cable trench and other associated works uncovered walls, wall foundations and other archaeological remains dating mainly to the 17<sup>th</sup> century or later (Audley End II, after 1603). However, fragmentary structural remains that date to the earlier phases of the house (Audley End I pre-1603) and, possibly, Walden Abbey (12<sup>th</sup>-16<sup>th</sup> century) were also discovered. Most finds were datable to the later 16<sup>th</sup>, 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> centuries and although some medieval pottery was recovered, the few sherds were residual in later demolition layers. The only evidence of earlier activity was a residual Bronze Age thumbnail scraper found in Test Pit 5. Undisturbed geological deposits were rarely encountered.</i></p> <p><i>Although the confines of the work mean that it is difficult to interpret some of the structural remains and a number of the deposits, the 17<sup>th</sup> century wall remains encountered can be located with some degree of certainty on Winstanley's plans of 1676 and 1688. Most of the 17<sup>th</sup> century wall remains were associated with the western frontage of the main house, the garden terrace immediately west of the house, and the northern wing and 'cloister' of the Principal Court. Evidence for the southern range was not seen, even though the cable trench continued south of the house and TP3 was dug within the vicinity of the building or its adjacent cloister. Part of the easternmost wall of the Courtyard gardens between the River Cam and the Principal Court, as well as a building and rubbish pit within the Wood Yard, were also uncovered. To the east of the house, part of an earlier wall associated with the 18<sup>th</sup> century extent of Audley End II was encountered in the side of the cable trench.</i></p>	



*Broadly speaking, the deposits sealing the walls, which have been categorised into two principal demolition/levelling layers, can be dated to the 17<sup>th</sup>/18<sup>th</sup> century. A more detailed analysis of these layers is not possible, given the small areas excavated and lack of precisely datable evidence; however, they clearly date to the various periods of demolition and landscaping between the late 17<sup>th</sup>/early years of the 18<sup>th</sup> century, when the first phase of demolition took place, and Capability Brown's landscaping from 1763-1768.*

*The extensive nature of the trenching did, however, give an indication of the types of deposit across the landscaped area to the west of the house and immediately west of the river. In general, demolition and levelling deposits containing building material were encountered in the vicinity of the northernmost wing of the western range and in front of the present-day house, whilst across the park, a silty clay was encountered below the topsoil, containing fragments of building material probably associated with the 18<sup>th</sup> century landscaping. Closer to the river, a layer of redeposited chalk was seen. This was thicker towards the river, but disappeared as the landscaped ground rose away to the east and west. No trace of the former (pre-1605) course of the River Cam was identified, but this was probably because the trench was not deep enough to detect it.*

***Previous Summaries/Reports:***

Oxford Archaeological Unit (2002), Audley End: Watching Brief, Fire Hydrant Excavation  
 Roberts, J. (2000), Monitoring Cable Trenches and Trenches for Rising Bollards and Security Gate at Audley End House (CCAFU report 721)  
 Heppell, E & Garwood, A, 1995, Audley End: Evaluation (ECCFAU)  
 Foreman, S., 1994, Watching Brief, Service Trench (ECCFAU)  
 Note: these reports all relate to areas in vicinity of works described above

***Author of Summary:***

H. Cooper-Reade

***Date of Summary:***

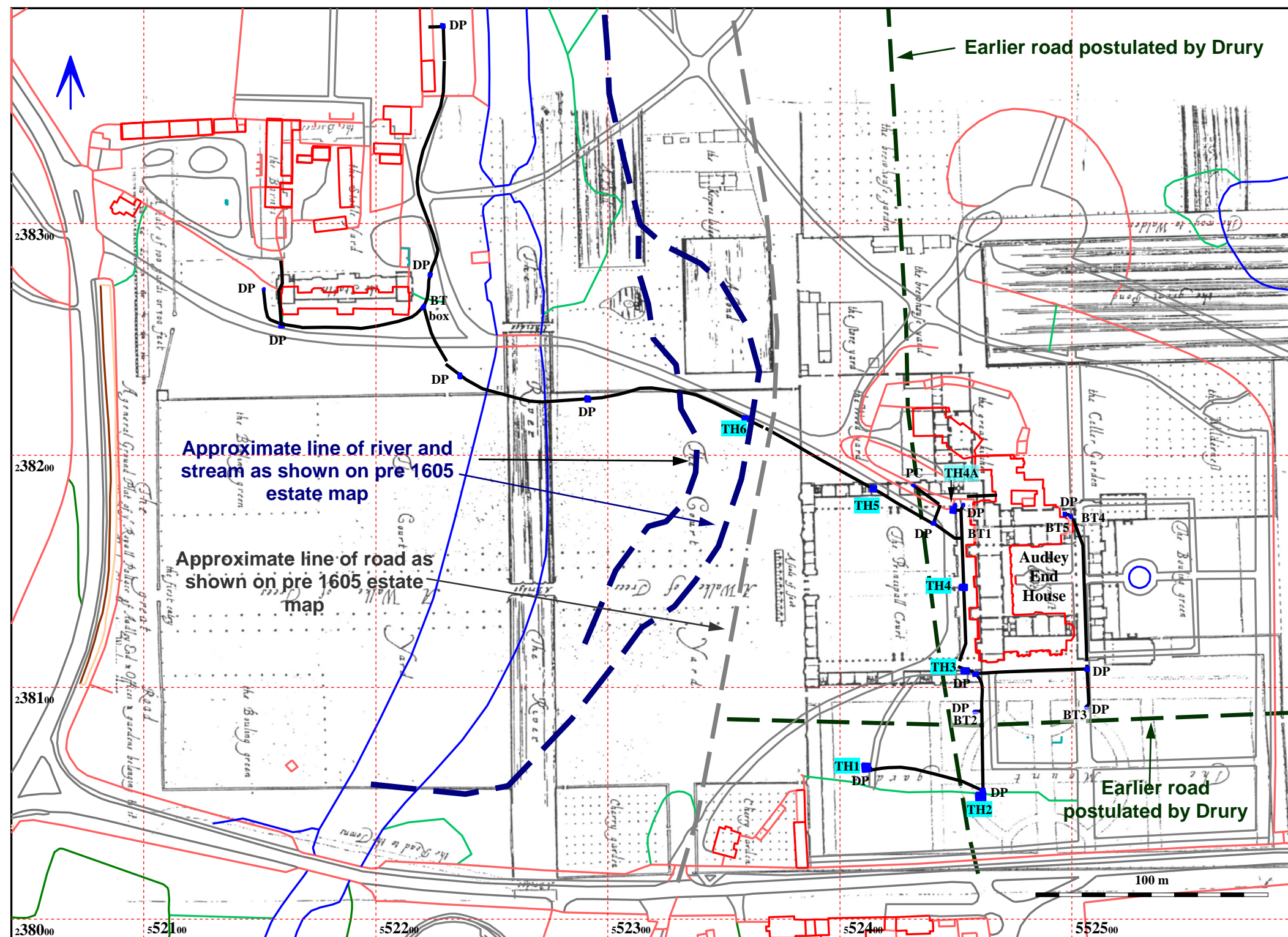
19/08/05

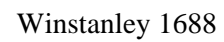


## 9. APPENDIX 4: EHCR RECORD SUMMARY

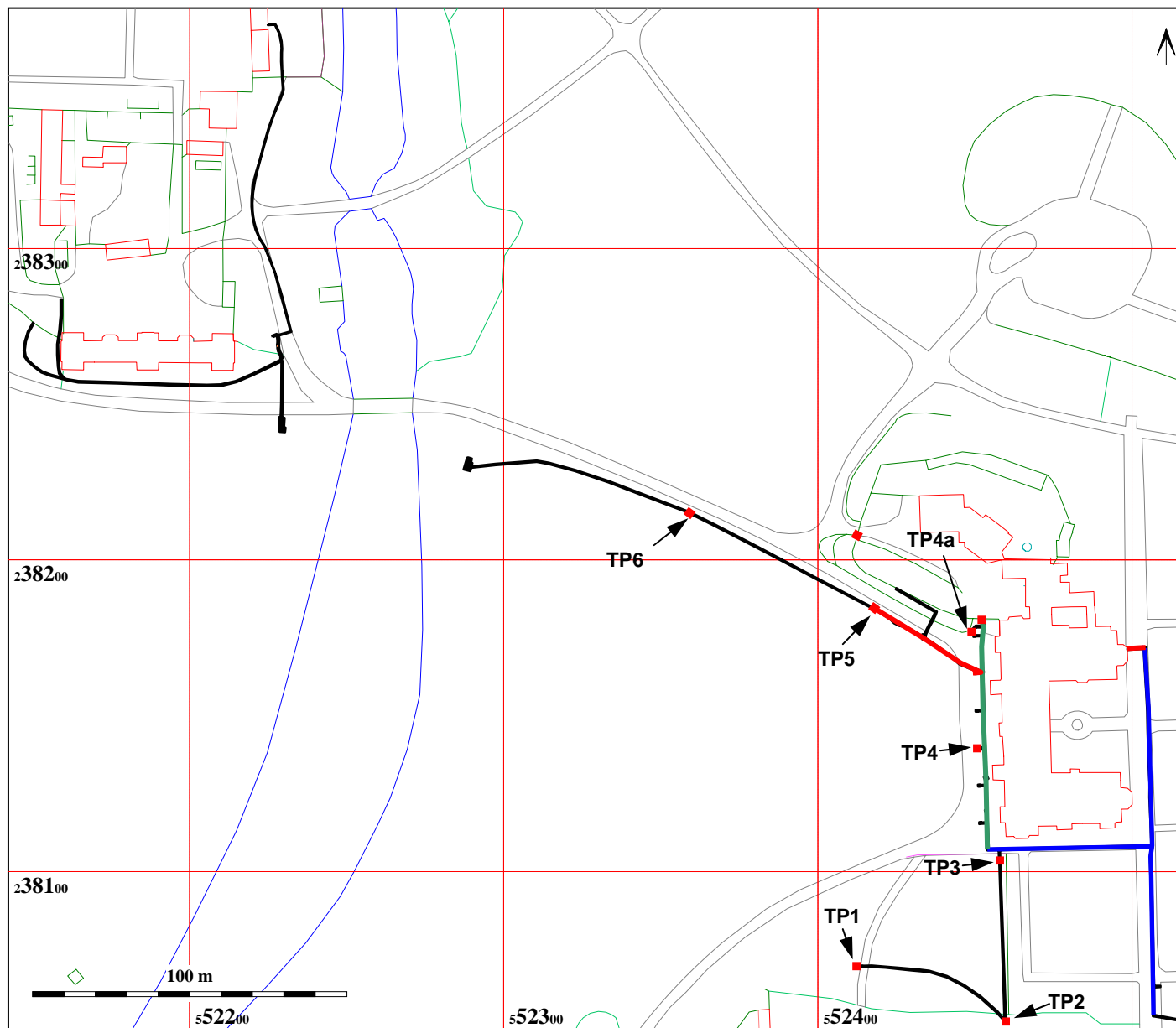
(Additional monitoring visit during further excavation of test pit 2, October 2005)

<b>Site Name &amp; Address:</b> Audley End House, Saffron Walden	
<b>Parish:</b> Littlebury	<b>District:</b> Uttlesford
<b>NGR:</b> TL524381	<b>Site Code:</b> SWAEM05
<b>Type of Work:</b> Watching Brief	<b>Site Director/Group:</b> David Ingham, Albion Archaeology
<b>Date of Work:</b> 18th October 2005	<b>Size of Area Investigated:</b> <i>Approx 1.5 m x 1.5m</i>
<b>Location of Finds/Curating Museum:</b> Saffron Walden	<b>Funding Source:</b> English Heritage
<b>Further Work Anticipated:</b> No	<b>Related EHCR Nos:</b> 401, 402, 406, 407 (SAM 84)
<b>Final Report:</b> Ingham, D. & Cooper-Reade, H. (2005) Audley End House: Archaeological Investigation, CCTV and Floodlighting Trench and Associated Works (Albion Archaeology Report 2005/56)	
<b>Periods Represented:</b> Medieval, post-medieval	
<b>SUMMARY OF FIELDWORK RESULTS:</b> <p>This summary describes an additional monitoring visit that took place after work described in the report Ingham, D. &amp; Cooper-Reade, H. (2005) <i>Audley End House. Archaeological Investigation CCTV and Floodlighting Trench and Associated Works</i> (Albion Archaeology Report 205/56) had finished. The work involved the re-excavation and extension of test pit 2, located to the south of the house, within the Mount Garden, some 20m south of the bastion wall. No artefacts were found and no additional information could be added to that already included in the report.</p>	
<b>Previous Summaries/Reports:</b> <p>Oxford Archaeological Unit (2002), Audley End: Watching Brief, Fire Hydrant Excavation  Roberts, J. (2000), Monitoring Cable Trenches and Trenches for Rising Bollards and Security Gate at Audley End House (CCAFU report 721)  Heppell, E &amp; Garwood, A, 1995, Audley End: Evaluation (ECCFAU)  Foreman, S., 1994, Watching Brief, Service Trench (ECCFAU)  Note: these reports all relate to areas in vicinity of works described above</p>	
<b>Author of Summary:</b> H. Cooper-Reade	<b>Date of Summary:</b> 28/11/05





*Audley End House*  
*Archaeological Investigations: CCTV and Floodlighting Cable Trench and Associated Works.*

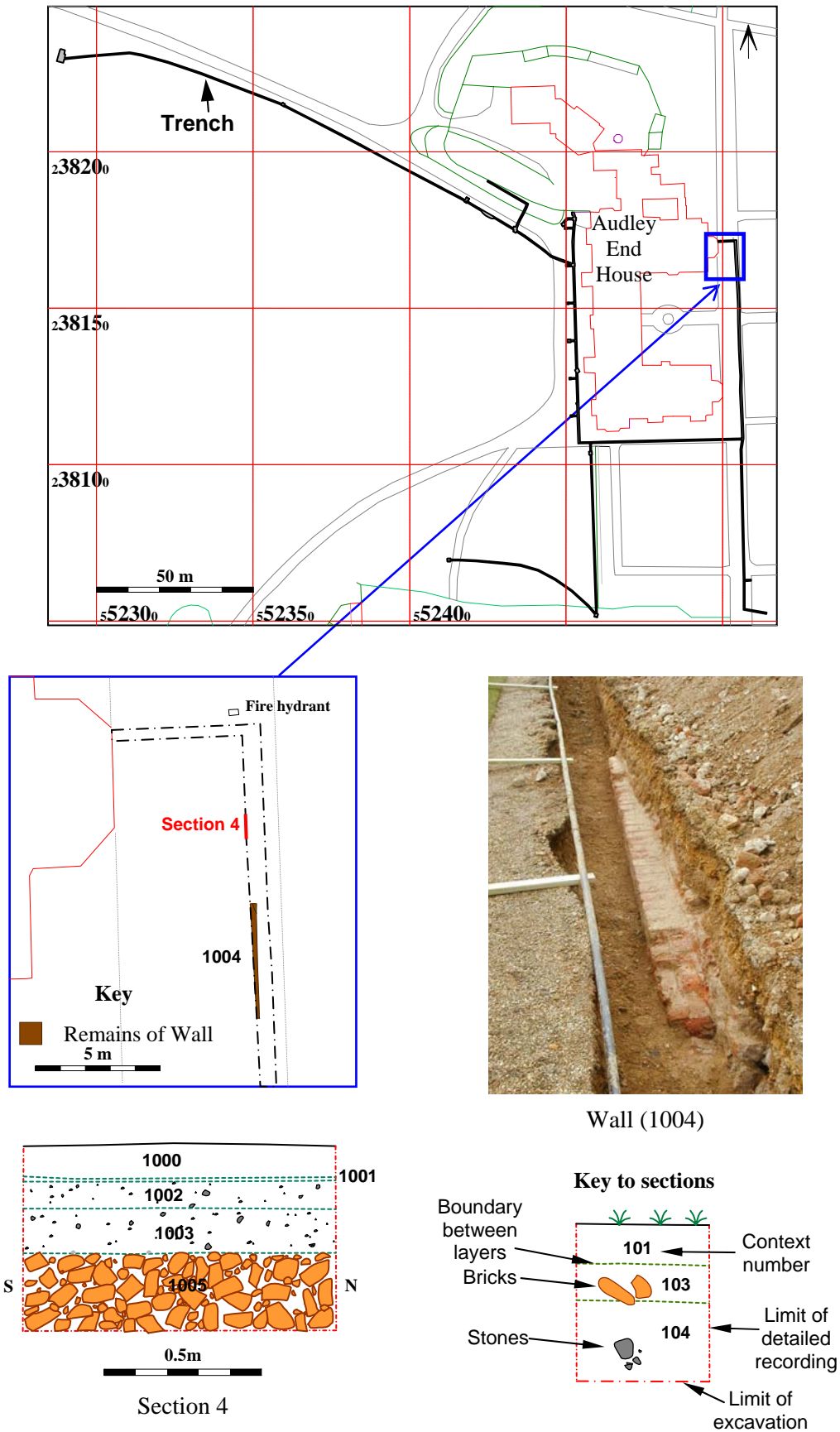


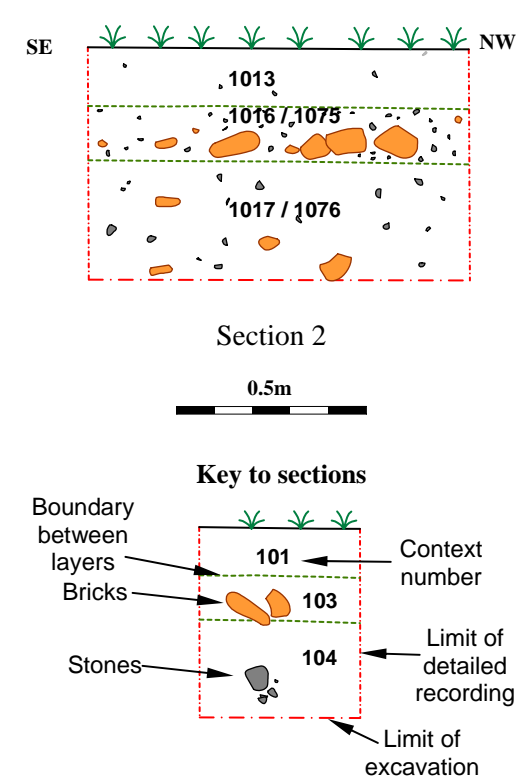
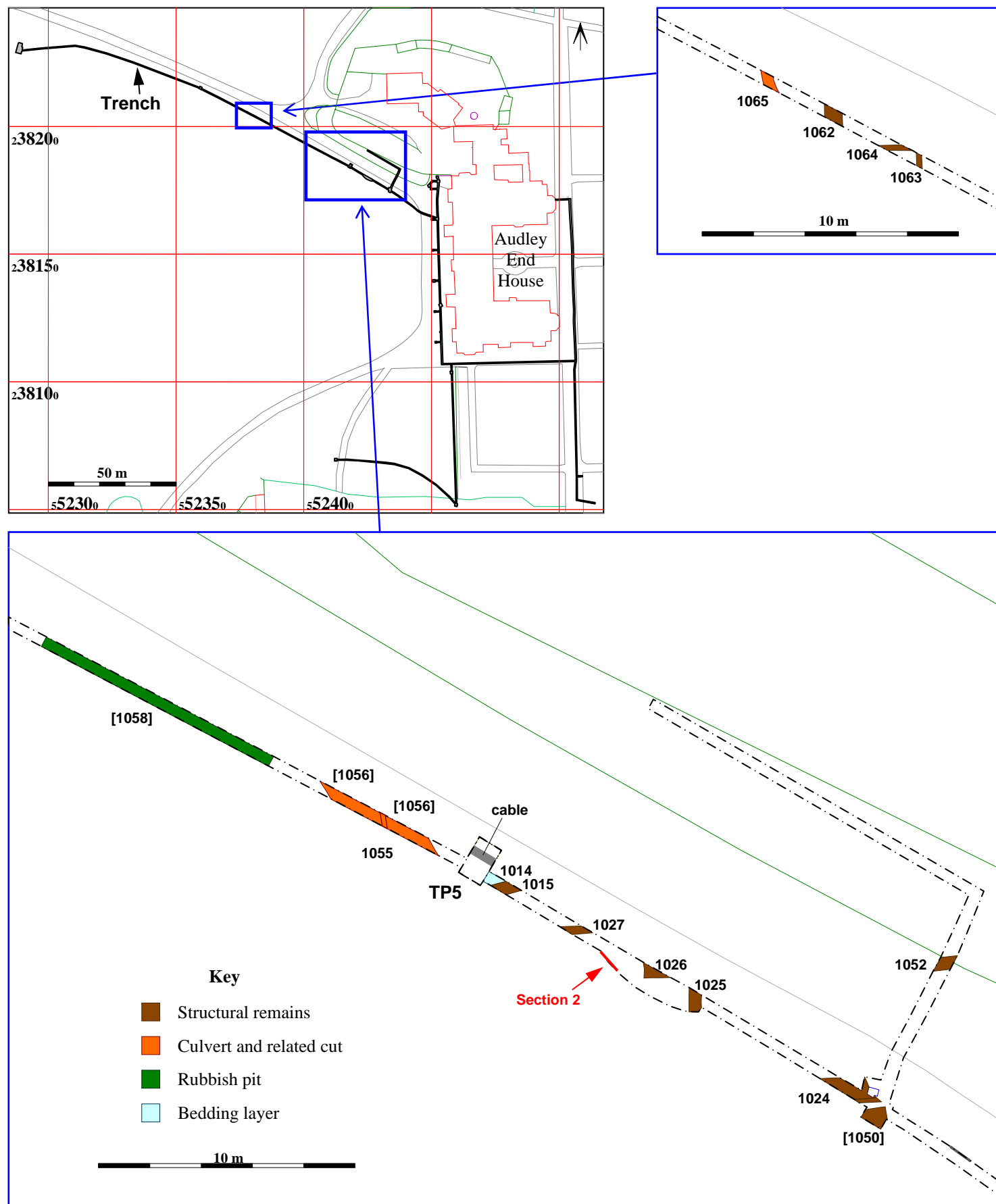
- Trench machined with archaeological monitoring
- Trench machined through existing duct with archaeological monitoring
- Trench machined through shallow existing duct then hand excavated to required depth
- Trench excavated by hand

**Figure 3:**

**Level of work undertaken**

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Courtyard wall (1062) in background, and outbuilding foundations (1063) and (1064)



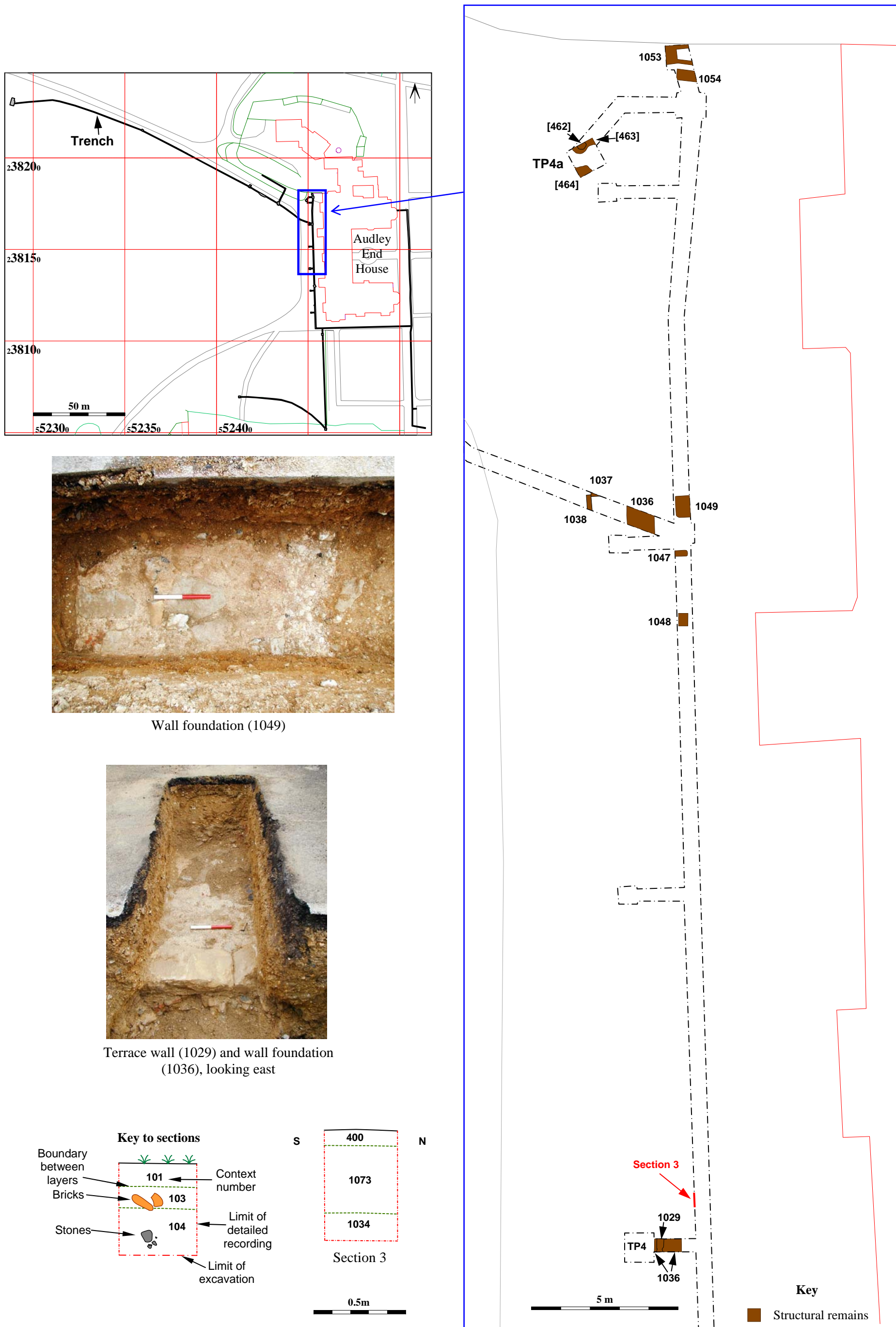
Wall foundations west of house, (1024), (1025), (1026), and (1027)



Wall foundations west of house, (1025) and (1026)

**Figure 5: North-West of House**

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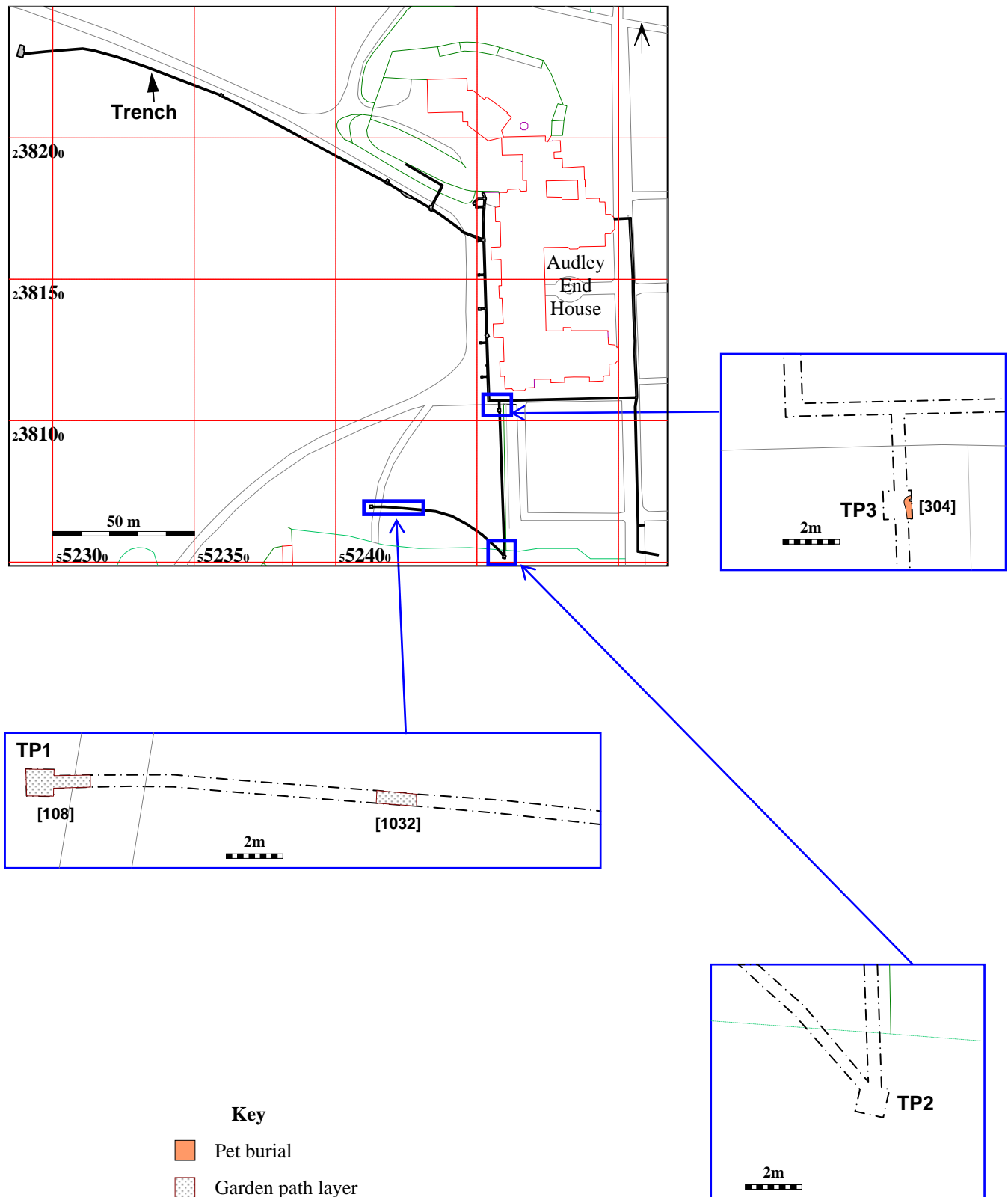


**Figure 6: West of House**

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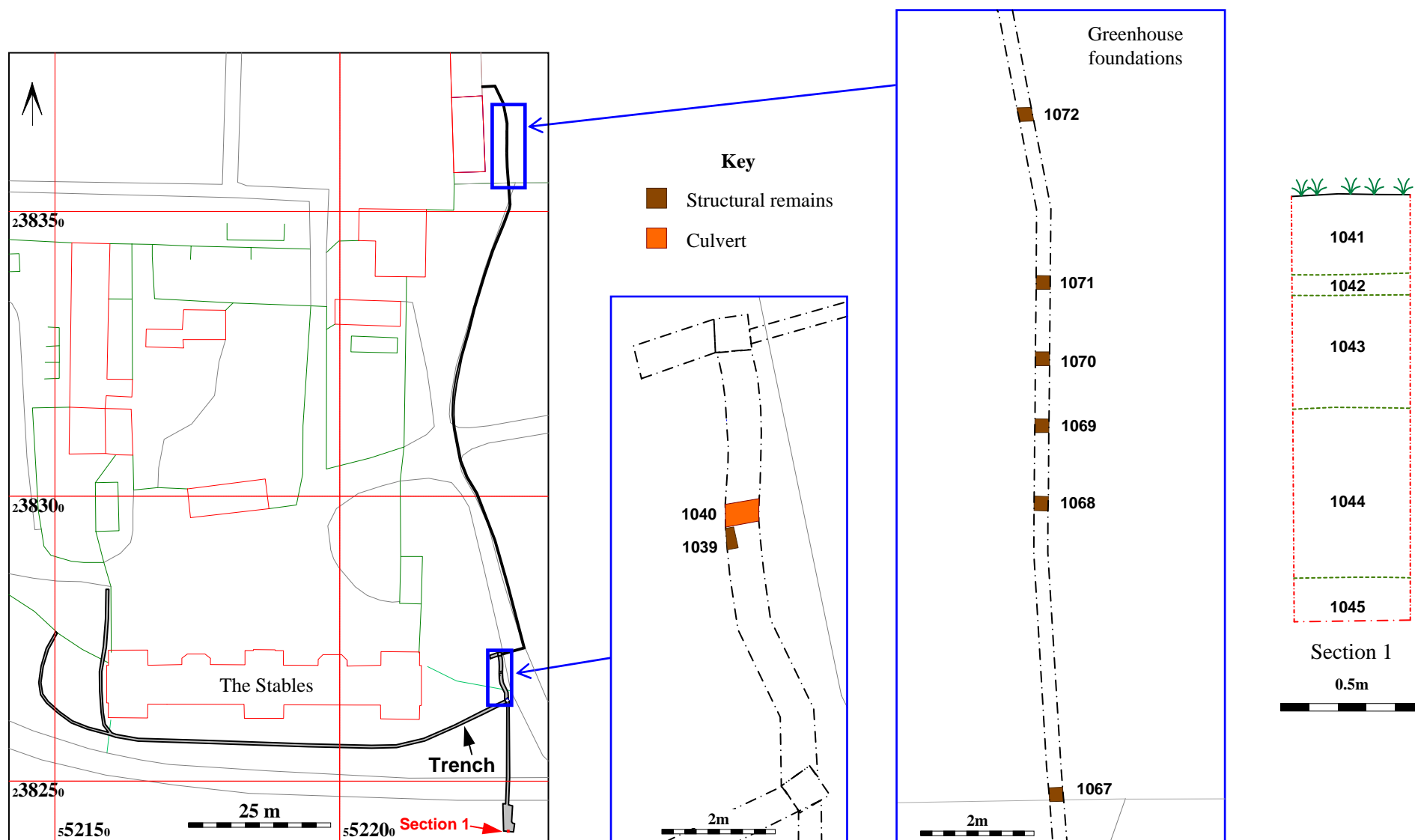
*Audley End House*

*Archaeological Investigations: CCTV and Floodlighting Cable Trench and Associated Works.*



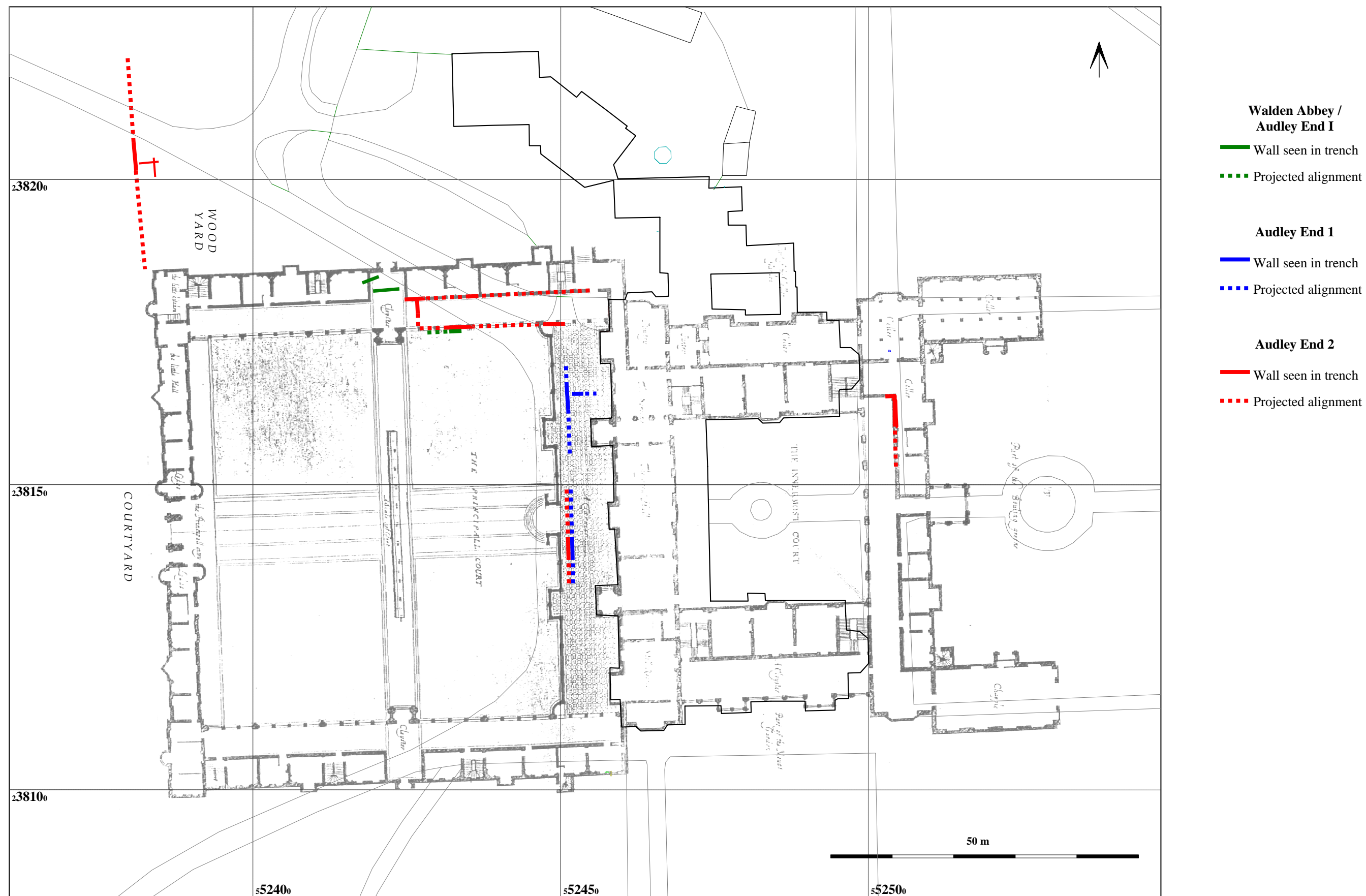
**Figure 7: South-West of House**

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**Figure 8: The Stables; all features**

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**Figure 9:** Interpretation overlaid onto Winstanley's map



Stoneware vessel: layer (1075)



Floor tile: layer (1034)

**Figure 10: Finds**