

**AUDLEY END HOUSE
SAFFRON WALDEN
ESSEX**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION
FLOOD ALLEVIATION SCHEME**

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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 Lennard Anderson (Project Supervisor) and Hester Cooper-Reade (Project Manager). The fieldwork was undertaken by Jo Archer and Jeremy Mordue, assisted by Phillip Henderson. Ian Beswick and Lennard Anderson carried out the watching brief. The project was under the overall management of the Project Manager, Hester Cooper-Reade. Joan Lightning (CAD Technician) produced the figures.

Albion Archaeology is grateful to English Heritage for commissioning the project and the assistance of Geoff Dyer and the staff at Audley End. 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), and the building contractors who undertook the ground works, Haymills.

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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.

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



Non-Technical Summary

The monitoring of approximately 50m of cable trench, excavation of three test pits and reduction of a ground area uncovered the probable foundation levels of the slipway depicted on the 1924 OS map and possibly shown on the 1881 OS map. The slipway foundations were dug into a compact gravel layer through a relict topsoil layer. The groundworks also revealed layers from post-1605 landscaping.



1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 *Background to Project*

R H Partnership (architects) were commissioned by English Heritage to design and implement flood alleviation measures at Audley End House, Saffron Walden, Essex. The works comprised the excavation of three test pits within the area of a proposed new 'grasscrete' slipway to the north of the Stable Bridge on the western river bank and the archaeological monitoring of trenching associated with cable laying, insertion of anchor booms and construction of the slipway.

Audley End Park is a Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM) 84, containing highly sensitive archaeological remains associated with both Walden Abbey and earlier forms of the existing house and garden. The work required Scheduled Monument Consent (SMCC6), and this was duly obtained from English Heritage by RH Partnership (RHP).

A Written Scheme of Investigation was agreed with English Heritage prior to the start of works and a series of site meetings 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 a brief documentary assessment largely involving a review of previous work and a map regression exercise, a series of test pits were hand-excavated to check for the presence of the a slipway identified on the 1921 OS map and to identify any other archaeological remains that might be damaged by the proposed works. A watching brief was also carried out during the excavation of associated cable trenches and the construction of the new slipway itself.

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 (Figure 1). The River Cam, diverted as part of the early 17th century landscaping works, runs through the park to the west of the house. The development areas are located at National Grid Reference (NGR) TL5224 3827 for the slipway trench, and at TL5223 3837 for the cable trench.(Fig 1).

The proposed slipway was located approximately 16m north of the Stable Bridge, 11m south of the boathouse on the western bank of the river. It measured approximately 24m long x 3m wide

The cable trench was located to the east of the card yard within the strip of grass between the river and the existing pathway. The cable trench was 0.2m wide and 0.5m deep and ran for 50m in a north-south direction from the sluice to the north of the cart yard to the stilling chamber some 35m north of the Fly Bridge.



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. 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 18th and 19th centuries. It is now half-H in plan, with wings extending towards the east.

The area around the house has undergone extensive landscaping and change since the 12th century. Most changes occurred during the 18th century when the grounds were landscaped by Capability Brown (1763-8) at the same time that Robert Adam was remodelling the house. All traces of the 18th century formal gardens and earlier 17th 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 tranchet 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

2.1 *The Scope of the Study*

As previously identified (Ingham & Cooper-Read 2005), the piecemeal nature of a works at Audley End, particularly the large number of smaller interventions in the grounds, means that a basic understanding of the existing, accessible record is required in order to fully inform the archaeological mitigation strategy. The information used here summarises an earlier assessment of the accessible documentary archive (Ingham & Cooper-Read 2005) and a map regression exercise specifically looking at the current area of development.

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. 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.

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 tranche 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 (11th to mid-15th 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
14th and 15th 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.

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



- LTAH94 Monitoring cable trench (S. Foreman, ECC Field Archaeology Unit, 1994)
- 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 produced as part of the original record, and it is possible that they may be held elsewhere.

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 are 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).

The most relevant map for the current works is the 1921 OS map which shows a slip way to the west of the River Cam. (Figure 2). The slipway does not seem to appear on 1881 1st Edition Ordnance Survey Map..



3. RESULTS

3.1 Methodology

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 in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (Albion Archaeology, 2006), 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.

- Three test pits were excavated by hand on the west bank of the River Cam within the proposed area of the new slipway (see Figure 1).
- Test Pit 1 originally measured 2m x 1m but later extended to form a 'T'-shaped trench, the western arm, parallel to the river, measuring 4m x 1m. It was 0.44m deep.
- Test Pit 2 measured 1m x 2m and was 0.55m deep.
- Test Pit 3 was abandoned due to presence of tree roots.
- Turf from the area of the test pits was removed and stored separately next to the trench. Spoil was stored on plastic sheeting adjacent to the trench.
- A watching brief took place during excavation of the cable trench and new slipway.
- The cable trench and slipway were set out by the main contractor. The cable trench was 50m long x 0.5m deep x 0.2m wide. The slipway measured approximately 24m x 3m wide and was 0.7m deep.
- Recording took place on pro-forma sheets.
- The spoil tips and any archaeological deposits were scanned for artefacts. A small collection of largely modern finds were collected.

3.2 Slipway

3.2.1 Test Pit 1

In December 2006 a single hand dug test trench was excavated in the footprint of the proposed slipway and the two new lighting column bases. (Figure 3).

A topsoil layer (01/10) 0.14m thick was removed to reveal a layer (2/11) comprising grey clay silt 0.28m thick which contained chalk lumps, occasional brick fragments and charcoal fragments. This layer is similar to that described at various points during the excavation of a cable trench which ran to the south of the stables and across the pathway immediately to the west of the current works,



before heading towards the Stable Bridge (Roberts 2004). Excavation of Layer 2 revealed another layer, (3), which was defined by mid black brown sandy clay with stones. Similar layers were also revealed during monitoring of a cable trench running north-south along the pathway adjacent to the current works (Ingham & Cooper-Read 2005). Layer 3 was 0.02m thick and overlay a layer of compacted and crushed brick (6 & 18) set into a construction cut (4). Beneath the crushed brick, the construction cut was filled with a compacted mid orange brown clay silt and gravel (5 & 13 & 14).

The crushed brick was encountered at a depth of 0.35m below current ground surface and was interpreted as the remains of a foundation layer for the slipway shown on the 1921 OS map. Although its northern limits were beyond the edge of the original trench, the southern edge of the brick foundation layer was located. A plastic service trench was encountered running along the western edge of the trench.

Later, in early April 2007, the initial test pit was enlarged to form a 'T'-shape in order to investigate the slipway more fully. The extension to Trench 1 revealed the northern edge of the slipway and although this had been partially disturbed by a recently laid telecom duct, the slipway was shown to have been approximately 2.5m wide.

3.2.2 Test Pit 2 and 3

A second hand dug test pit measuring 2m x 1m was excavated between the first trench and the river, in order to confirm the presence and alignment of the slipway. The compacted crushed red brick layer was not present but a broken and discoloured brick surface remnant confirmed the presence and orientation of the slipway.

The upper layers within test pit 2 were largely consistent with those found in test pit 1. Topsoil up to 0.10m thick was removed to reveal a silty layer 0.15-0.20m thick, containing frequent chalk inclusions (11 & 2). This layer appeared to be a continuation of layer 2 encountered in test pit 1 and the layer described during the watching brief on a cable trench to the west (Roberts 2004). Layer 11 sealed the construction cut for the slipway (17 & 4)) and the relict topsoil (12) through which the slipway had been cut. The remnants of the crushed brick (layer 18 & 2) were only visible along the south-western edge of the test pit. Below the brick layer, the construction cut was filled with two distinct layers: a lower fill of dark grey silty soil containing flecks of silt (15) and an upper fill of sandy gravel (13 & 14 & 5). Occasional timber fragments dispersed within the fills suggest a revetment or jetty may have existed here in the past. Excavation to the base of the slipway construction cut within the eastern part of test pit 2 revealed a dark brownish gravel (16), possibly a natural subsoil.

The excavation of a third test pit, to the south of test pit 2 was abandoned due to the presence of tree roots.



3.2.3 Monitoring of Slipway Construction

In mid April 2007 the area of the proposed new slipway was excavated by a mini digger with a straight-edged bucket. The machine excavation was carried out under archaeological supervision. The area excavated was 24m long, and 2.4m wide splaying out to 5.5m at the western road end. The ground level was reduced to depths between 0.35m and 0.60m. The depth of construction was designed to avoid disturbance to the remnants of the previous slipway. The new slipway area was laid with Grasscrete reinforcement.

The observations included the excavation of a trench approximately 0.7m deep between the river edge and the existing wood and concrete revetment approximately 9m to the west. The topsoil in this area comprised a modern fluvial dark grey silt layer, 0.3m thick, which stopped at the revetment. Below this and between two fluvial deposits (a grey stony silt (24) 0.3m thick and a small pocket of brown gravel (23)) immediately adjacent to the river and the concrete revetment to the west, were a number of additional layers, all interpreted as of relatively modern origin and containing brick fragments and patches of lime mortar. The western most layer, 20, was observed to continue beyond the concrete revetment for a further 3m westwards. To the west of the concrete revetment, layer 20 was observed below layer 11. Layer 21, below Layer 20, contained fragments of brick including some burnt brick similar to that seen to the north and east of the stable yard during the excavation of the 2004 cable trench (Roberts 2004).

3.3 Cable Trench

During March and April 2007 a number of watching brief visits took place in order to observe the excavation of the cable trench which ran between the cart yard and the river from the sluice to the stilling chamber. The plans indicated that this trench would follow the route of a previous trench, but ground conditions meant that this was not possible. The trench was therefore dug within the grass area between the river and the current pathway. Initially hand dug, a pneumatic drill with a chisel was employed when very hard subsoil was encountered. On the south the layers were disturbed by tree roots and much looser so easier to dig. The excavated cable trench was approximately 50m long, 0.2m wide and 0.45m deep.

The sides of the cable trench exposed a subsoil layer of clay, brick, coarse gravel and clay rubble (8). This was encountered at a depth of 0.15m below current ground surface, immediately below topsoil. The western extent of layer 8, was revealed approximately 4.5m to the west of the river as the cable trench turned westwards towards the stilling chamber. Layer 8 overlay a layer of brown silty clay interpreted as a possible relict topsoil equivalent to layer 12 revealed within test pit 2



3.4 Artefact Assemblage

3.4.1 Introduction

The archaeological investigation produced a small finds assemblage comprising pottery, ceramic building material, roofing slate, vessel and window glass, and animal bone. The material was scanned to ascertain its nature, condition and, where possible, date range. The majority of the datable assemblage is modern in origin, with a small quantity of post-medieval material.

3.4.2 Pottery

Seven pottery sherds, weighing 100g, were recovered. These were examined by context and quantified using minimum sherd count and weight. Sherds are generally small (average sherd weight 14g), although unabraded. Six 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 1) in chronological order.

Fabric type	Common name	Sherd No.	Context: Sherd No.
<i>Post-medieval (1500-1750)</i>			
Type P01	Fine glazed red earthenware	2	(2):2
Type P03	Black-glazed earthenware	1	(2):1
<i>Modern (1750-present day)</i>			
Type P39	Mocha ware	1	(2):1
Type P43	Pearlware	1	(2):1
Type P45	Transfer-printed ware	1	(14):1
MOD	Flower pot	1	(1):1

Table 1: Pottery Type Series

Post-medieval pottery was recovered solely from layer (2) and comprises three undiagnostic sherds of local black-glazed and red glazed earthenware, the latter corresponding with Cunningham's Fabric 40 (1982, 1).

Pottery of 18th -19th century date comprises single sherds of mocha ware, pearlware, transfer-printed ware and earthenware flower pot.

3.4.3 Roof tile

Nine oxidised sand tempered fragments of late medieval/post-medieval flat roof tile, weighing 411g, were recovered, the majority deriving from make-up layer (2). Pieces range in thickness from 12-13mm, and the presence of circular holes on some fragments indicates the use of wooden pegs as a means of attachment.

3.4.4 Other Finds

A cylindrical glass bottle base of late 18th -19th century date derived from layer (15) and a fragment of modern window glass from make-up layer (2). The latter also contained a piece of roofing slate and a rib fragment from a small mammal.



SYNTHESIS

3.5 *General Summary*

The monitoring of approximately 50m of cable trench, excavation of three test pits and reduction of a ground area located the slipway depicted in the 1921 OS map and identified a number of subsoil layers associated with landscaping within the park. The construction cut for the slipway was dug through what has been interpreted as a relict topsoil layer. Several of the subsoil layers corresponded with those recorded during earlier archaeological works in the area. Although some of the deposits identified were relatively recent, the slipway dating from the early 20th century, it is likely that most deposits were formed during the 18th century landscaping by Capability Brown or Richard Woods. The work also allowed limited investigation of the river bank area, although most deposits identified were relatively recent.

3.6 *Significance of Results*

The results show that much of the area to the west of the river was subject to extensive disturbance from various phases of landscaping. The scale of the landscaping in this area makes, it is unlikely that deposits dating earlier than the post-medieval period would survive, at least at depths of less than 0.50m below ground surface. Although the works were limited and did not uncover any significant archaeological features or finds, the extent of various subsoil layers identified from previous works was further investigated, highlighting the importance of additional information gained from small scale works within the grounds. The current course of the river is the result of landscaping by Capability Brown in the later 18th century, the banks of which have been revetted and repaired throughout recent history. Evidence for the pre1605 river course and the late 17th century canalised river would not exist to the east of the current river course.



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5. APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT SUMMARY TABLES



Trench: 1

Max Dimensions: Length: 2.00 m. Width: 4.00 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.36 m. Max: 0.36 m.

Co-ordinates:

Reason: Confirm the presence and alignment of slipway identified from 19th century map.

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
1	Topsoil	Mid grey brown clay silt occasional large ceramic building material, occasional small stones	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
2	Make up layer	Firm dark brown grey clay silt occasional small-large ceramic building material, occasional flecks chalk, occasional small charcoal Landscaping layer.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
3	Make up layer	Mid brown sandy clay frequent small sand, frequent small stones Landscaping layer.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4	Foundation trench	Straight linear E-W sides: vertical base: flat dimensions: min breadth 2.35m, min depth 0.4m, min length 2.08m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5	Backfill	Compact mid orange brown clay silt frequent small stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6	Brickwork	Compact mid orange red clay rubble occasional small stones Crushed brick surface of slipway. Small patches of mortar in compacted brick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Trench: 2

Max Dimensions: Length: 2.00 m. Width: 1.00 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.3 m. Max: 0.3 m.

Co-ordinates:

Reason: Confirm the presence and alignment of slipway identified from 19th century map.

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
10	Topsoil	Dark brown silty loam	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
11	Make up layer	Dark brown silty clay frequent small chalk Landscaping layer.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
12	Buried topsoil	Mid brown sandy clay frequent small stones A relict Topsoil.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
16	Gravel	Cemented dark brown yellow gravel Natural River gravel.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
17	Foundation trench	Curving linear E-W sides: vertical base: flat dimensions: min breadth 0.15m, max depth 0.4m, min length 2.08m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
13	Backfill	Loose mid yellow brown gravel	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
14	Backfill	Yellow brown sandy gravel	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
15	Primary fill	Dark grey silt frequent flecks charcoal	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
18	Brickwork	Compact mid orange red Remains of crushed brick surface of slipway..	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Trench: 3

Max Dimensions: Length: 25.00 m. Width: 5.50 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.3 m. Max: 0.7 m.

Co-ordinates:

Reason: For a new slipway and flood alleviation scheme works.

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
19	Alluvium	Plastic dark grey silt	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
20	Make up layer	Loose mid orange red rubble frequent small-medium ceramic building material, frequent small-large stones Landscaping layer.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
21	Make up layer	Loose brown frequent medium ceramic building material, frequent small-large ceramic building material Brown sandy mortar. Landscaping layer.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
22	Make up layer	Loose white limestone Stony. Landscaping layer.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
23	Natural	Loose brown gravel frequent small stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
24		Loose mid grey silt frequent small stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Trench: 4

Max Dimensions: Length: 50.00 m. Width: 0.50 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.45 m. Max: 0.5 m.

Co-ordinates:

Reason: Cable trench.

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
7	Topsoil	Topsoil of cable trench.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8	Make up layer	Clay rubble frequent small-medium ceramic building material, frequent medium stones Made up layer of clay, brick, coarse gravel. Landscaping layer.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9	Buried topsoil	Red brown silty clay Relict topsoil.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



6. APPENDIX 2: FINDS SUMMARY BY FEATURE

Location	Feature	Feature type	Context	Find type	Sherd/frag no.	Weight (g)
TP1	1	Topsoil	1	Pottery	1	27
	2	Layer	2	Animal bone	1	2
	2		2	Ceramic building material	8	395
	2		2	Roofing slate	1	7
	2		2	Pottery	5	72
	2		2	Window glass	1	3
TP2	17	Foundation trench	14	Ceramic building material	1	16
	17		14	Pottery	1	1
	17		15	Vessel glass	1	243



7. APPENDIX 3: EHCR RECORD SUMMARY

Site Name & Address: Audley End House, Saffron Walden	
Parish: Littlebury	District: Uttlesford
NGR: TL524381	Site Code: SWAEM06
Type of Work: Test pit evaluation, Watching Brief	Site Director/Group: Lennard Anderson, Albion Archaeology
Date of Work: December 2006 – May 2007	Size of Area Investigated: Cable trench c. 50m , 2 test pits approx. 2m x 1m and 4m x 2m and reduced ground area 24m x 3.1m.
Location of Finds/Curating Museum: Saffron Walden	Funding Source: English Heritage
Further Work Anticipated: No	Related EHCR Nos: 401, 402, 406, 407 (SAM 84)
Final Report: Albion Archaeology.. (2007) Audley End House: Archaeological Investigation, Flood Alleviation Scheme (Albion Archaeology Report 2007/101)	
Periods Represented: Post Medieval and Modern	
SUMMARY OF FIELDWORK RESULTS: The monitoring of approximately 50m of cable trench, excavation of three test pits and reduction of a ground area located the slipway depicted in the 1921 OS map and identified a number of subsoil layers associated with landscaping within the park. The construction cut for the slipway was dug through what has been interpreted as a relict topsoil layer. Several of the subsoil layers corresponded with those recorded during earlier archaeological works in the area. Although some of the deposits identified were relatively recent, the slipway dating from the early 20th century, it is likely that most deposits were formed during the 18th century landscaping by Capability Brown or Richard Woods. The work also allowed limited investigation of the river bank area, although most deposits identified were relatively recent.	
Previous Summaries/Reports: Ingham, D. & Cooper-Reade, H. (2005) Audley End House: Archaeological Investigation, CCTV and Floodlighting Trench and Associated Works (Albion Archaeology Report 2005/56). Roberts, J. (2004), Monitoring Cable Trenches and Trenches for Rising Bollards and Security Gate at Audley End House (CCAFU report 721). Foreman, S., 1994, Watching Brief, Service Trench (ECCFAU). Note: these reports all relate to areas in vicinity of works described above	
Author of Summary: L. Anderson	Date of Summary: 29/05/07

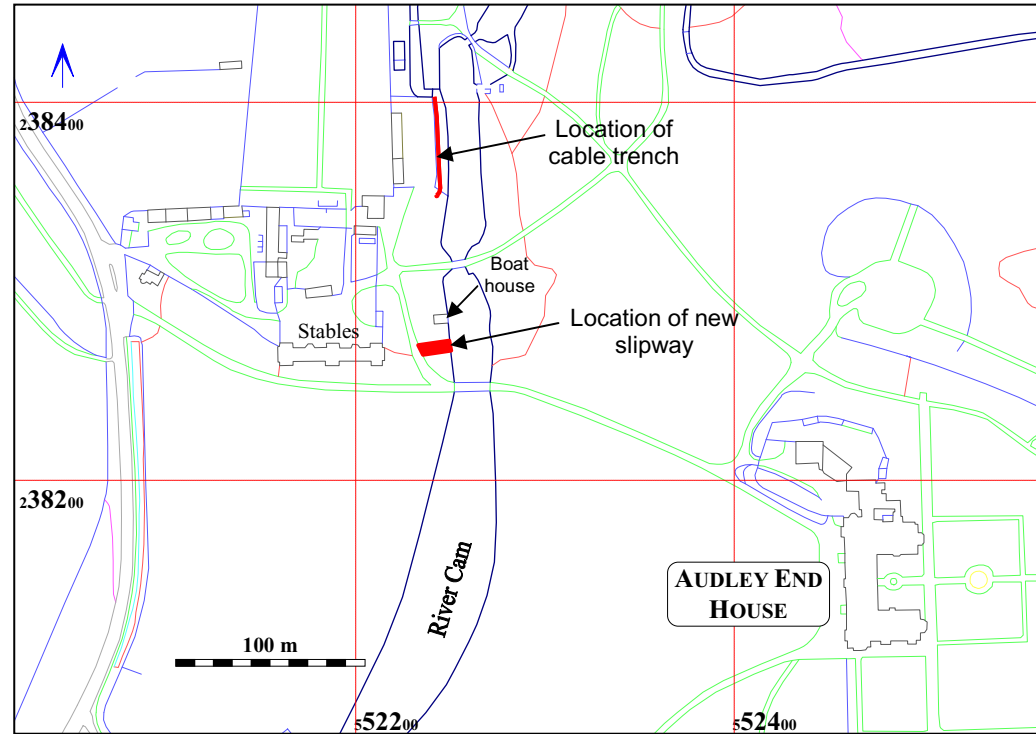
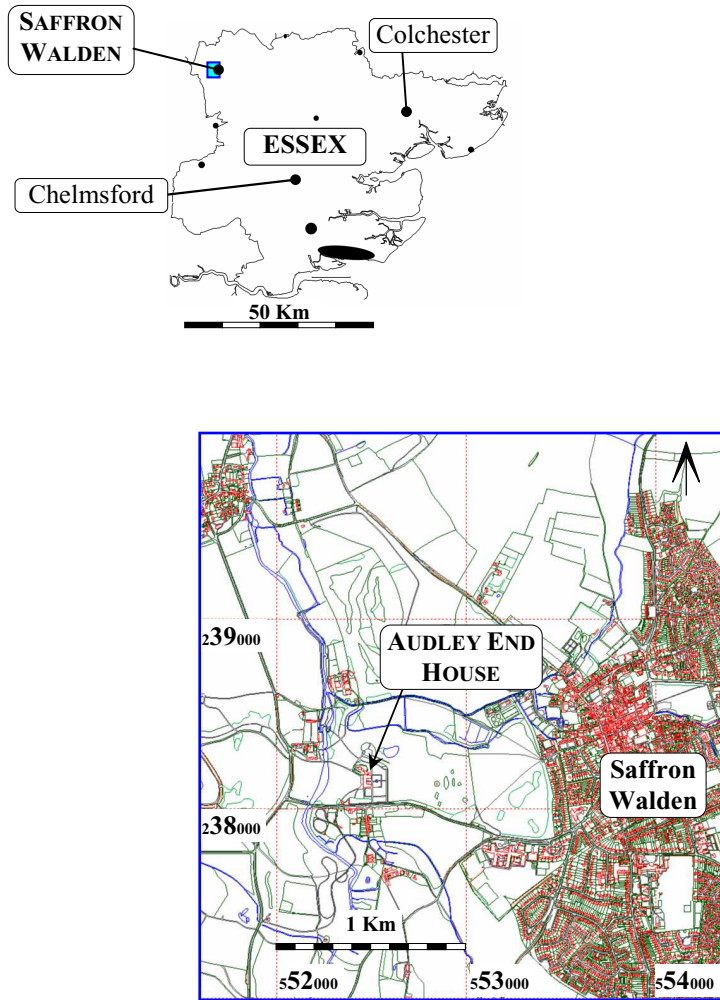
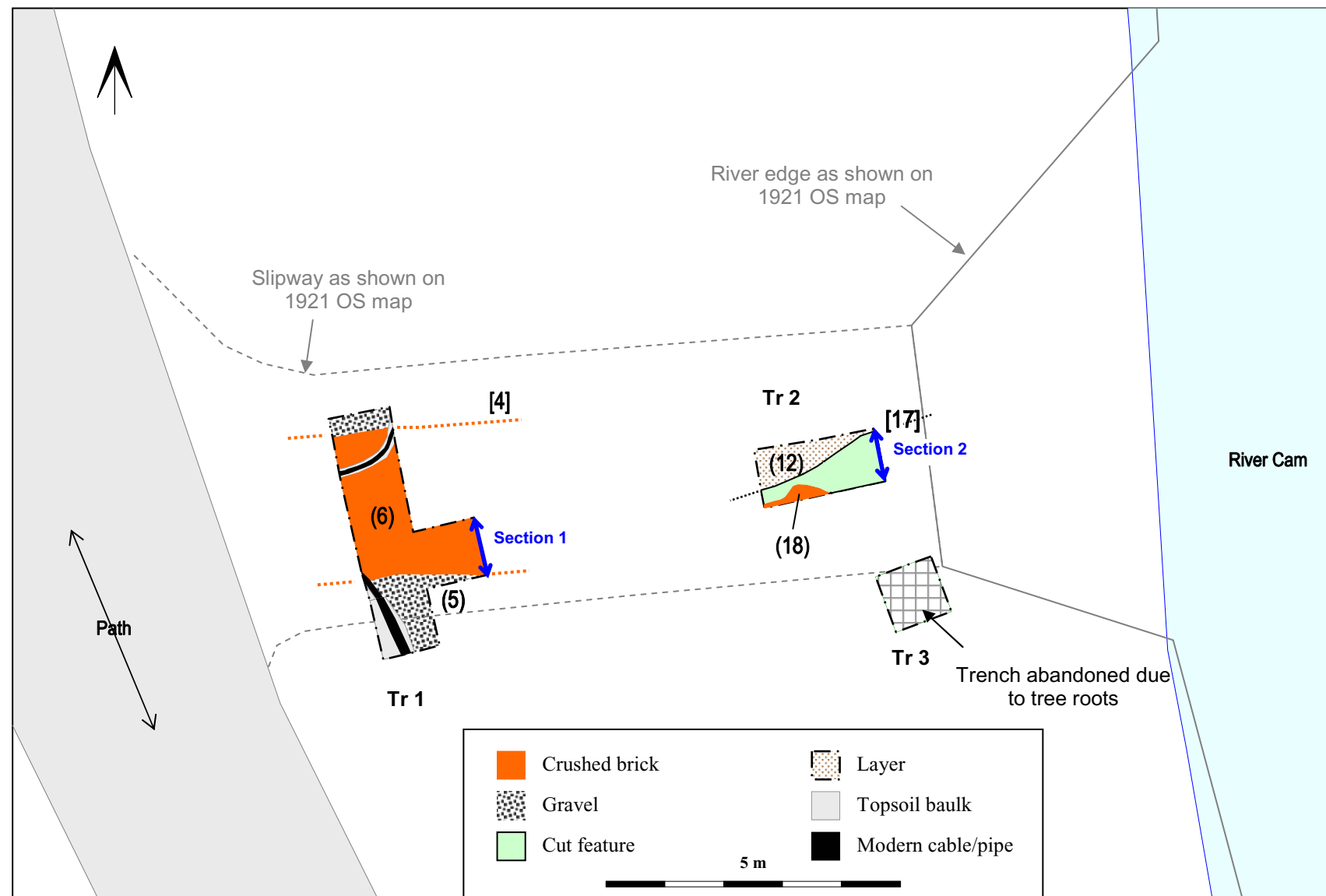
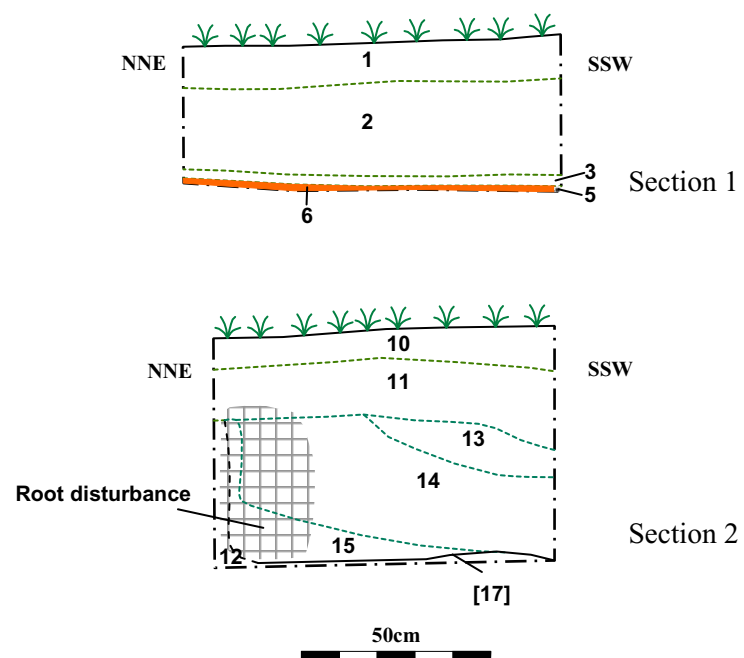


Figure 1: Site location map

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Trench 2, looking ESE, scale 2m



Trench 1, looking ESE, scale 1m

Figure 2: All features.