

**LAND AT BROMHAM MILL
STAGSDEN ROAD
BROMHAM
BEDFORDSHIRE**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL
FIELD EVALUATION**

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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.

The project was commissioned by Robinson & Hall LLP and was monitored on behalf of the Local Planning Authority by Lesley-Ann Mather, County Archaeological Officer, Bedfordshire County Council.

The fieldwork was undertaken by Victoria Osborn (Archaeological Supervisor), Annette Hughes and Slawomir Utrata (Archaeological Technicians). This report has been prepared by James Newbould (Project Officer) and Joe Abrams (Project Manager) with contributions from Jackie Wells (Finds Officer) and Joan Lighting (CAD Technician). All Albion projects are under the overall management of Drew Shotliff (Operations Manager).

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Structure of this Report

Section 1 serves as an introduction to the site, describing its location, archaeological background and the aims of the project. Section 2 describes the trial trenching methodology and Section 3 summarises the results. Section 4 provides a synthesis of the results and assesses their significance within local and regional frameworks. Section 5 is a bibliography.

Appendix 1 is an artefact summary and Appendix 2 contains trench summary information and detailed contextual data.



Key Terms

Throughout this document the following terms or abbreviations are used:

CAO	Bedfordshire County Council's, County Archaeological Officer
BLARS	Bedfordshire and Luton Archives and Records Service
HER	Historic Environment Record
IFA	Institute of Field Archaeologists



Non-Technical Summary

Robinson & Hall LLP, acting on behalf of The Bromham Millers CIC Ltd, intend to submit a planning application for the regeneration of Bromham Mill, Stagsden Road, Bedfordshire. A brief was issued (BCC 2008a) by Bedfordshire County Council's County Archaeological Officer (CAO). This recognised that further information on the archaeological impact of the proposed work was required prior to the submission of a planning application. On 15th September 2008 Albion Archaeology was commissioned to produce a project design (2008), undertake an intrusive evaluation of the site and prepare a report (this document) on the results.

The Proposed Development Area (PDA) lies within the historic core of Bromham village, on its eastern edge (Fig. 1). To its immediate west is Bromham Bridge, while Stagsden Road forms the southern boundary and leads to this bridge; together these form part of a significant, historic routeway into Bedford.

The PDA is centred on TL 0104 5070 and covers an area of c. 0.8ha. It lies at a height of c. 30m OD and land within it slopes upwards from E-W as it stretches away from the River Great Ouse. The PDA sits between two geological associations, the Milton and the Mead which comprise alluvium and gravely loamy drift.

The evaluation took place within the grounds of Bromham Mill (HER 1029) and the mill house garden, close to extant 18th-19th century structures which formed part of this long-lived mill. Documentary sources suggest this land may have been used for milling since the early medieval period. An early reference (AD1247) records that a woman drowned near the mill wheel at Bromham (BHRS 1939, 163). Previous investigations (Albion Archaeology 2002) revealed undated, truncated structural remains within the 'yard' area of the PDA (immediately north of its entrance on Stagsden Road). These were interpreted as the remains of former buildings associated with the mill. Bromham Mill and the land adjacent to the bridge has also been considered as the putative site of the Bromham chantry chapel (founded in AD1295 and dedicated to St Mary and St Katherine).

Within the mill house garden, the evaluation revealed part of an undated structure and a post-medieval ditch containing a small quantity of 17th-18th century pottery. A post-medieval wall and a number of broadly contemporary surfaces associated with the pre-1883 mill were also revealed within the extant hovel building. These are considered to be of local significance.

The undated structural remains may be part of Bromham chantry chapel. If so, the identification of surviving elements of the chapel is of regional significance as its actual physical location has never been conclusively demonstrated before.

Trenches in the northern part of the PDA revealed no archaeological remains. Earlier phases of the mill are likely to be encountered nearer the extant buildings and 'mill yard'. The potential for encountering remains in this area is low.



1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 *Project Background*

Robinson Hall LLP (acting on behalf of The Bromham Millers CIC Ltd) intend to submit a planning application to Bedford Borough Council for the regeneration of Bromham Mill, Stagsden Road, Bedfordshire.

Bedfordshire County Council's County Archaeological Officer (CAO) has identified the proposed development area (PDA) as being situated in an archaeologically sensitive area. The CAO requires additional information on the archaeological potential of the PDA prior to the submission of the planning application. As a result, the CAO issued a brief (BCC 2008a), outlining a three-staged approach for a programme of archaeological work:

- Stage I – archaeological field evaluation.
- Stage II – appraisal of the results of the archaeological field evaluation.
- Stage III – implementation of an agreed programme of archaeological investigation and recording (if required, following completion of Stage II).

The CAO also issued a brief (BCC 2008b) detailing the requirements of the Stage I archaeological field evaluation.

On 9th September 2008, Albion Archaeology was commissioned to undertake the evaluation, and prepare a report (this document) on the results.

1.2 *Site Location and Description*

The PDA lies within the historic core of Bromham village, on its eastern edge (Fig. 1). To its immediate east is Bromham Bridge, while Stagsden Road forms the southern boundary and leads to this bridge; together these form part of a significant, historic routeway into Bedford.

The PDA is centred on TL 0104 5070 and covers an area of *c.* 0.8ha. It lies at a height of *c.* 30m OD and land within it slopes upwards from E-W as it stretches away from the River Great Ouse. The PDA lies between two geological associations, the Milton and the Mead which comprise alluvium and gravely loamy drift.

1.3 *Archaeological Background*

The evaluation took place within the grounds of Bromham Mill (HER 1029) close to extant 18th-19th century structures which formed part of this long-lived mill. Documentary sources suggest this land may have been used for milling since the early medieval period. An early reference (AD1247) records that a woman drowned near the mill wheel at Bromham (BHRS 1939, 163). Earlier investigations (Albion Archaeology 2002) revealed undated, truncated structural remains within the 'yard' area of the PDA (immediately north of its entrance on



Stagsden Road). These were interpreted as the remains of former buildings associated with the mill.

The PDA (more specifically the mill house garden) is also adjacent to, or may even include, the putative site of the Bromham chantry chapel (founded in AD1295 and dedicated to St Mary and St Katherine). Chantry chapels were established within churches (or occasionally standing alone). The resident priest would be paid to sing masses and pray for the souls of the deceased (Coleman and Wood 1985). In this way the Bromham chapel would have raised funds for the upkeep of the adjacent Bromham bridge. Frequent references to the chapel at Bromham between the 13th and 16th centuries attest to both its presence in Bromham and to its close association and proximity to Bromham bridge. The final reference to the standing chapel is from AD1553, the year of the final suppression of the chantries by Edward VI. It details the pensioning off of the last incumbent, Peter Weaver (CRO, CRT. 130 in Antrobus 1998).

Bromham chantry chapel then disappeared from history until 1872 when W. M. Harvey, in his history of the 'Witley Hundred' claimed that the remains of the chapel were at that time visible within the (since demolished) southern wall of the mill house (Plate 8):

“Remains of it were still traceable in the south portion of the Miller’s house in the south wall of a room upstairs may be seen a small part, about 3½ feet, of the moulding or hood of a pointed window, the width of which seems to be about 9 feet.” (Harvey 1872).

This evidence is anecdotal but nevertheless provides a fairly detailed account of the remains. It is not unfeasible that some of the standing remnants of this structure were incorporated into the mill house. The date of the construction of the mill house is unknown but the earliest definite reference to it can be found in a letter of 1719 (CRO WW 89). This document details the properties included in the nine-year lease of the Water Mill to the then tenant Thomas Brown (Antrobus 1998).

“messuage cottage or tenement commonly called the Miller’s house...”

The first map evidence of the mill house is from Thorpe’s estate map of 1798. The 1st Edition Ordnance Survey (OS) map of 1883 confirms its location and clearly shows the now missing southern gable-end of the mill house, a dividing wall and a small L-shaped structure within the garden (Fig. 4). The gable-end and wall can be traced through to the 1901 revised 2nd edition OS map (Fig. 5). Both had been removed by the 1926 3rd edition (Fig. 6). The southern part of the mill house apparently survived until 1905 when it was demolished during the widening of Bromham bridge (W.I. 1956, CRO p. 67/28/1).

No known references to the chapel remains exist for the time of demolition. However, two pieces of dressed limestone masonry were found by the tenant within the mill house garden in 1995 (Coleman 2008 *pers. comm.*). The first piece is a rectangular, dressed limestone block of indeterminate function. The second,



shown in Plates 5 and 6 is a fragment of a window head in the perpendicular style, comprising part of a mullion and traces of arch springing with glazing grooves on both sides with possible remains of cusping on the left (Phillips 2008 *pers. comm.*). These pieces are not necessarily ecclesiastical in origin, although their presence near the purported site of the chantry chapel adds weight to Harvey's claim that its remains were sealed into the mill house wall.

1.4 Project Objectives

The layout of the trenches was discussed with and approved by the CAO. The trenches were arranged specifically to test the archaeological potential within the footprints of the proposed buildings and areas of intrusive works. Trench 8 was intended as an extra trench, to be opened dependant on the results of Trenches 4, 5 and 6.

The overall objectives of the work were to:

- determine the location, extent, nature and date of any archaeological features or deposits that might be present;
- determine the integrity and state of preservation of any archaeological features or deposits that might be present;
- recover artefacts to assist in the development of a type series within the region;
- recover palaeo-environmental remains to determine local environmental conditions.



2. METHODOLOGY

The trial trenching took place between 22nd and 26th September 2008. Seven of the proposed eight trenches were opened. Trench 8 remained un-excavated as no archaeology was present in Trenches 4, 5 and 6. Trenches 2-7 were not opened in the exact locations set out in project design (Albion Archaeology 2008) due to the presence of obstacles on site. The final locations remained within the footprints of the proposed development (Fig. 1). The CAO was notified of the changes to the original trench plan.

The excavated trenches and comprised the following: three 10m long trenches to the immediate north of the extant mill complex (Trenches 4-6), three 2m by 2m test pits within the mill house garden (Trenches 1-3) and one 1.35m by 1.8m test pit located in the 'hovel' (Trench 7).

Throughout the project the standards set out in the following documents were adhered to:

- IFA's *Code of Conduct (1999a)*
- IFA's *Standards and Guidance for Field Evaluation (1999b)*
- Albion Archaeology's *Procedures Manual for Archaeological Fieldwork and the Analysis of Fieldwork Records (2001)*
- English Heritage's *Management of Archaeological Projects (1991)*

The location of the trenches was marked out on the ground in advance of machine excavation. Overburden was removed using a mechanical excavator, fitted with a toothless ditching bucket and operating under close archaeological supervision. These deposits were removed down to either the top of the archaeological deposits or undisturbed geological deposits, whichever was encountered first.

The bases and sections of all trenches were cleaned by hand in order to clarify the nature of potential archaeological remains. The deposits and any potential remains were noted, cleaned, excavated by hand and recorded using Albion Archaeology's *pro forma* sheets. The trenches were subsequently drawn, and photographed as appropriate. All deposits were recorded using a unique recording number sequence commencing at 100 for Trench 1, 200 for Trench 2 etc.

The trenches were inspected by the CAO prior to backfilling.



3. RESULTS

3.1 Introduction

Deposits and features of archaeological interest are summarised below in chronological order. Allocated context numbers are prefixed with the trench number they were recorded from, *i.e.* contexts (701) and (702) are from Trench 7.

Detailed technical information on all deposits and archaeological features can be found in Appendix 2. The site record will be archived at Bedford Museum under the accession number BEDFM 2008.309.

3.2 Overburden and Undisturbed Geological Deposits

The undisturbed geological deposits consisted of alluvium associated with the Great Ouse (encountered in Trenches 5 and 6), overlying chalky clay (Trenches 3-6). In Trenches 1 and 2, a hard yellow-brown silty-clay with chalk fragments was present.

Overburden varied across the site. In Trenches 1-3 it consisted of well mixed loose dark brown silty-clay topsoil overlying a friable, mid-grey brown silty-clay subsoil. Together these deposits were between 0.25m and 0.7m thick. Trenches 4-6 contained modern overburden consisting of mixed hardcore (up to 0.8m thick) and gravel surfaces (up to 0.13m thick). Trench 7 contained a concrete repair surface overlying a lime-plaster surface to a combined depth of 0.14m.

3.3 Post-medieval

A single ditch [203] aligned broadly N-S was encountered in Trench 2 (Fig. 2, Plate 7). It was filled by deposits partially derived from garden soils. Deposit (205) produced one sherd (weighing 8g) of 17th-18th century pottery and five fragments (weighing 292g) of flat roof tile of a similar or later date (Appendix 1). These artefacts are considered to be residual. Ditch [203] was partially truncated by modern rooting [206] probably associated with the use of the mill house garden. This ditch may represent a plot boundary predating the current walled boundary of the mill house garden, or an internal division associated with the mill house.

In Trench 7, the removal of the modern surfaces revealed a wall (704) and three surfaces (701, 702 and 703) the latter forming part of the packing for a post (707). N-S wall (704) was two courses wide and made of regularly laid post-medieval, un-frogged brick with occasional strengthening courses laid perpendicular to the line of the wall (Plates 1 and 2). The wall was in line with an extant above-ground supporting timber for the hovel roof and may be associated with an internal division related to this support position.

This wall was abutted by two different surfaces (Fig. 2). Surface (703) to the east of the wall was uneven and consisted of variously sized limestone blocks and brick fragments and appears to have been laid as a preparation for a secondary mortar surface. A single posthole [708] with a postpipe [706] was identified abutting the east side of wall (704) containing the decayed remains of a post (707).



The post had been set into and packed by part of surface (703), suggesting that these were contemporary. The post (probably) represents an earlier support for the hovel roof.

The western side of wall (704) was abutted by a narrow (0.6m wide) surface of small rough-hewn limestone blocks (702). This surface was far more formal and evenly laid than (703) and could have existed as a surface in its own right. It had suffered damage on its northern extent and could equally represent a repair to surface (701), possibly associated with the insertion of drainage. Surface (701) was an evenly laid floor of large, rough-hewn limestone blocks and was the most formal of all the surfaces encountered in Trench 7.

The existence of three separate surfaces and a wall probably represents changing internal divisions within the hovel building. The 1st Edition OS map of 1883 (Fig. 4) depicts the hovel as having three internal dividing walls of which (704) may have been one. They are also visible on the 1901 OS map (Fig. 5) but are no longer present on the 1926 edition (Fig. 6). Their disappearance may be associated with the remodelling of the mill house in 1905.

Surfaces (701-703) clearly respect and abut post-medieval wall (704) and are probably contemporary with it. These remains represent elements of the post-medieval mill buildings that pre-date the 1883 map. Unfortunately, the level of detail shown on Thorpe's 1798 'survey of Bromham' is insufficient to allow more precise dating.

3.4 Undated

Structural remains comprising two abutting walls and two internal surfaces were revealed in Trench 1 (Fig. 2, Plates 3 and 4). Wall (107) was aligned E-W and formed a 'cross' shape with N-S aligned wall (108/109). Two internal surfaces (112 and 113), divided by the internal continuation of wall (107) were identified to the east of wall (108/109).

The western extent of wall (107) had four courses in total and was between four and five stones wide (maximum 0.84m). It appears to have formed an external wall projecting westwards at right-angles to wall (108/109). Its eastern (internal) extent was thinner (0.3m-0.5m) and almost indistinct against the limestone surfaces abutting it. It appears to form an internal division between surfaces (112) and (113). Wall (108/109) was three courses high and three to four courses wide (0.64m-0.7m). Both walls were constructed using roughly hewn limestone blocks set in uneven courses with a lime mortar bonding.

Both walls had been robbed out or demolished to the same level as the internal surfaces (112 and 113). This was evinced by several thin layers of demolition tumble (110 and 116) directly overlying the walls and internal surfaces. One of these (110) contained fragments of animal bone (Appendix 1). The level to which the walls were reduced may represent the ground level at the time of demolition. Abutting the east side of wall (108/109) was a surface consisting of rough-hewn limestone blocks into which (107) projected. Surface (112) had suffered a small amount of *in situ* burning which may relate to the use of the structure.



4 SYNTHESIS OF RESULTS

4.1 Summary

The PDA contained parts of the walls and internal surfaces of an undated masonry structure. This may be related to the putative chantry chapel, or a hitherto unknown structure. A post-medieval ditch and a brick wall and surfaces probably associated with the 18th-19th century mill buildings were also identified.

The lack of any archaeological remains in the northern part of the PDA (Trenches 4-6) suggests that the potential for encountering remains in this area is low (Fig 7). Earlier phases of the mill are likely to be encountered nearer the extant buildings and 'mill yard'.

The pre-1883 post-medieval walls and surfaces in Trench 7 demonstrate the high potential for finding remains associated with earlier phases of the mill within the hovel. Based on the quality of the exposed remains in Trench 7, preservation will be relatively good as modern surfacing appears to directly overlay, and preserve, earlier walls and surfaces.

Figure 3 demonstrates that a dividing garden wall and L-shaped structure are unlikely to be related to the structural remains identified in Trench 1. They could represent a previously unknown structure associated with the mill or form part of a hitherto unrecorded street frontage building on Stagsden Road. However, the close proximity of these remains to the putative site of Bromham chantry chapel is archaeologically significant. It may represent the first physical remains of the structure to be recorded using modern archaeological techniques.

Preservation within the mill house garden is relatively good. Although the structural remains have been truncated, they nevertheless comprise clearly defined walls and surfaces. This preservation may be explained by the use of this area as a garden throughout the life of the mill house.

4.2 Significance

The structural remains in Trench 7 are likely to be related to the pre-1883 Bromham mill complex. On a local level, the *Bedfordshire Archaeological Research Agenda* states that little is known about water mill sites in the early part of the post-medieval period (Edgeworth, 2007, 123). These remains can therefore be considered to be of local and county significance.

The structural remains in Trench 1 may be associated with the medieval Bromham chantry chapel. If so, the identification of surviving elements of the chapel is highly significant as its actual physical location has never been conclusively demonstrated.

The *English Heritage Archaeology Division Research Agenda* identifies 'the impact of Christianity' as an important research area in early medieval England (1997, 49, H4). Furthermore, the *Framework for the Eastern Counties* (Ayers, 2000) notes that the role the church played within urban culture, society and its



economic power represent major research themes. Specifically, the following are identified as areas of potential further research.

- *the impact of ecclesiastical institutions upon the urban environment and urban living (Ayers, In: Brown and Glazebrook, 2000, p31, IV Research Topics: Culture and Religion)*
- *the economic influence of the church (Ayers, In: Brown and Glazebrook, 2000, p31, IV Research Topics: Culture and Religion)*

In summary, if these remains are part of a medieval ecclesiastical structure, they will be of regional significance.



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6. APPENDICES

6.1 Appendix 1 – Artefact and Ecofact Summary

6.1.1 Introduction

The evaluation produced a finds assemblage comprising small quantities of pottery, ceramic building material and animal bone (Table 1). The material was scanned to ascertain its nature, condition and, where possible, date range.

Feature	Type	Context	Spot date*	Finds summary
101	Plough soil	101	Post-medieval	Pottery (3g)
110	Demolition tumble	110	-	Animal bone (1g)
115	Makeup layer	115	-	Animal bone (3g)
203	Ditch	205	Post-medieval	Pottery (8g); roof tile (292g)
704	Wall	704	Post-medieval	Brick (2500g)
706	Postpipe	705	Post-medieval	Brick (1369g)

* spot date based on date of latest artefact in context

Table 1: Artefact summary by feature

6.1.2 Ceramics

Pottery comprises single undiagnostic sherds (total weight 11g) of glazed red earthenware (fabric type P01¹) and black-glazed earthenware (type P03), both datable to the 17th-18th centuries. Building material occurs in Gault clay and sand-tempered fabric types and comprises five pieces of flat roof tile and two stock-moulded brick fragments. One complete example sampled from wall (704) measures L230 x W110 x D70mm. Both are broadly datable to the post-medieval period.

6.1.3 Animal bone

Two pieces of animal bone (4g) were collected from undated layers (110) and (115). They comprise an undiagnostic long bone fragment and a probable fish bone.

¹ Fabric types defined in accordance with the Bedfordshire Ceramic Type Series, maintained by Albion Archaeology on behalf of Bedfordshire County Council.



6.2 Appendix 2 – Trench Summaries



Trench: 1

Max Dimensions: Length: 2.00 m. Width: 2.00 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.55 m. Max: 0.7 m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: TL (Easting: 10204: Northing: 50671)

Reason: To assess archaeological potential within footprint of proposed building

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
100	Topsoil	Friable dark grey brown silty clay frequent small stones 0.33m thick.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
101	Subsoil	Friable mid grey brown silty clay frequent small-medium stones 0.21m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
102	Natural	Compact light yellow brown silty clay frequent small-medium chalk	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
103	Foundation trench	Linear E-W dimensions: max breadth 1.02m, min length 2.m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
104	Backfill	Firm dark grey brown silty clay	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
105	Foundation trench	Linear NNE-SSW profile: vertical base: flat dimensions: max depth 0.4m, min length 0.64m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
106	Backfill	Firm mid yellow brown silty clay occasional small chalk	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
107	Foundation	East - west aligned wall, 4 courses high, constructed with roughly hewn limestone blocks laid in random coursing. Bonded with a lime mortar.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
108	Foundation	NNE-SSW aligned wall, 3 courses high, constructed with roughly hewn limestone blocks laid in random coursing. Bonded with a lime mortar. Abutts wall (107) to the NNE.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
109	Foundation	NNE-SSW aligned wall constructed with roughly hewn limestone blocks laid in random coursing. Bonded with a lime mortar. Abutts wall (107) to the SSW.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
110	Demolition layer	Compact mid yellow brown silty clay moderate medium chalk 0.10m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
111	Demolition layer	Compact mid yellow brown silty clay moderate medium chalk	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
112	Floor	Roughly hewn limestone laid in random coursing and set in a mortar. Abutts wall (107) to the south and wall (109) to the west.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
113	Floor	Roughly hewn limestone laid in random coursing and set in a mortar. Abutts wall (107) to the north and wall (108) to the west.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
114	Make up layer	Compact dark yellow brown silty clay occasional small-medium stones 0.64m wide, 0.50m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
115	Make up layer	Compact dark yellow brown silty clay occasional small-medium stones 0.84m long, 0.54m wide	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
116	Demolition layer	Moderate medium stones 0.10m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
118	Foundation trench	Linear NNE-SSW dimensions: min length 0.56m	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
119	Backfill	Firm mid yellow brown silty clay occasional small chalk	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Trench: 2

Max Dimensions: Length: 2.30 m. Width: 2.10 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.6 m. Max: 0.65 m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: TL (Easting: 10126: Northing: 50684)

Reason: To assess archaeological potential within footprint of proposed buliding

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
200	Topsoil	Loose dark brown black silty clay frequent small-medium stones 0.13m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
201	Buried topsoil	Compact dark brown black silty clay frequent small stones, frequent small-medium stones 0.28m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
202	Natural	Compact light yellow brown silty clay frequent small-medium chalk	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
203	Ditch	Linear N-S dimensions: min breadth 0.85m, max depth 0.55m, min length 2.m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
204	Primary fill	Firm mid brown grey sandy silt occasional small stones 0.16m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
205	Backfill	Firm mid brown grey clay silt moderate medium-large stones 0.24m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
208	Tertiary fill	Firm mid yellow brown clay silt occasional medium-large stones 0.12m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
206	Treethrow	Irregular profile: near vertical dimensions: min breadth 0.33m, max depth 0.47m, min length 0.37m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
207	Fill	Firm mid grey brown silty clay moderate small-medium chalk	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Trench: 3

Max Dimensions: Length: 2.00 m. Width: 2.00 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.25 m. Max: 0.47 m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: TL (Easting: 10099: Northing: 50689)

Reason: To assess archaeological potential within footprint of proposed buliding

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
300	Topsoil	Loose dark brown black silty clay frequent small-medium stones 0.13m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
301	Concrete	Cemented light grey white concrete 0.13m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
302	Buried subsoil	Compact dark brown black silty clay frequent small-medium stones 0.24m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
303	Natural	Compact light yellow white chalk	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Trench: 4

Max Dimensions: Length: 10.00 m. Width: 1.80 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.3 m. Max: 0.3 m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: TL (Easting: 10066: Northing: 50718)

Reason: To assess archaeological potential within footprint of proposed buliding

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
400	Topsoil	Loose dark grey brown silty clay frequent small-medium stones 0.25m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
401	Make up layer	Cemented mid brown red rubble 0.30m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
402	Natural	Compact light yellow brown silty clay frequent small-medium chalk	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Trench: 5

Max Dimensions: Length: 10.40 m. Width: 1.80 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.13 m. Max: 0.17 m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: TL (Easting: 10115: Northing: 50736)

Reason: To assess archaeological potential within footprint of proposed buliding

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
500	Gravel	Loose gravel Surface of carpark, 0.07m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
501	Make up layer	Loose mid pinkish red hardcore 0.17m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
502	Alluvium	Firm mid yellow brown silty clay occasional medium chalk, occasional small sand 0.38m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
503	Alluvium	Compact mid yellow brown sand frequent medium chalk 0.21m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
504	Alluvium	Firm light yellow brown clay sand 0.38m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
505	Natural	Firm light brown yellow sandy clay	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Trench: 6

Max Dimensions: Length: 10.00 m. Width: 1.80 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.54 m. Max: 0.8 m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: TL (Easting: 10436: Northing: 56741)

Reason: To assess archaeological potential within area of proposed redevelopment

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
600	Gravel	Compact mid yellow brown gravel Surface of carpark, 0.05m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
601	Concrete	Cemented light grey white concrete 0.35m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
602	Make up layer	Cemented mid grey white concrete Concrete rubble 0.40m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
603	Demolition layer	Cemented mid brown red rubble frequent small sand Brick rubble and compact snady gravels, 0.54m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
604	Natural	Firm mid yellow brown silty clay occasional medium chalk, frequent small sand	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Trench: 7

Max Dimensions: Length: 1.76 m. Width: 1.35 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.05 m. Max: 0.14 m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: TL (Easting: 10535; Northing: 50717)

Reason: To assess archaeological potential within footprint of proposed building

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
700	Concrete	Cemented light grey white concrete Modern surface, 0.14m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
701	Internal surface	Cemented mid grey limestone Roughly hewn limestone laid in random uncoursed pattern and set in a mortar. Stones worn smooth and measuring 160mm x 90mm - 270mm x 280mm. Abutts floor 702 to the east.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
702	Internal surface	Cemented mid grey limestone Roughly hewn limestone laid in random coursing and set in a mortar. Stones worn smooth and measuring 50mm x 170mm - 160mm x 310mm. Abutts floor 701 to the west and wall 704 to the east.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
703	Internal surface	Cemented mid grey limestone Roughly hewn limestone laid in random coursing and set in a mortar. Stones worn smooth and measuring 115mm x 70mm - 350mm x 140mm. Included brick laid on edge, possibly as repairs to surface. Abutts wall 704 to the west.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
704	Wall	Cemented mid pinkish red Sole plate of unfrogged brick laid on bed in regular coursing, 2 courses high and wide, and set in a mortar. Bricks measure 230mm x 110mm x 70mm. Floor 702 to the west and floor 703 to the east.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
706	Postpipe	Square profile: vertical base: flat dimensions: max breadth 0.11m, max depth 0.18m, max length 0.16m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
705	Packing	Cemented mid grey limestone Unfrogged brick and roughly hewn limestone. Maximum breadth 0.24m, maximum length 0.50m and 0.12m thick.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
707	Primary fill	Loose mid brown silt Comprised decayed wood and small mortar fragments.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
708	Posthole	Sub-circular dimensions: min breadth 0.26m, max length 0.32m	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
709	Backfill	Stratigraphically below stone packing (705).	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

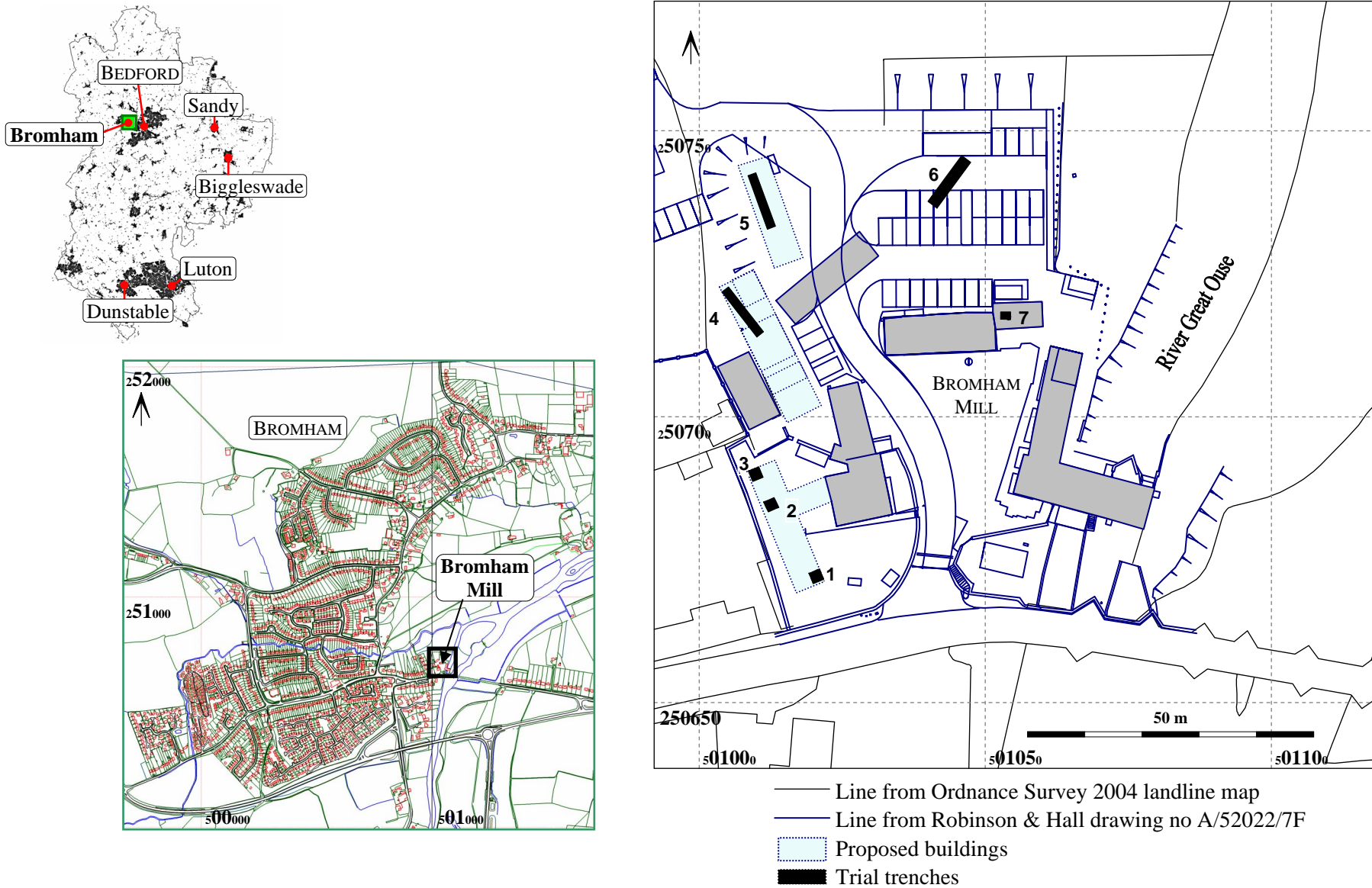


Figure 1: Site and trench location plan

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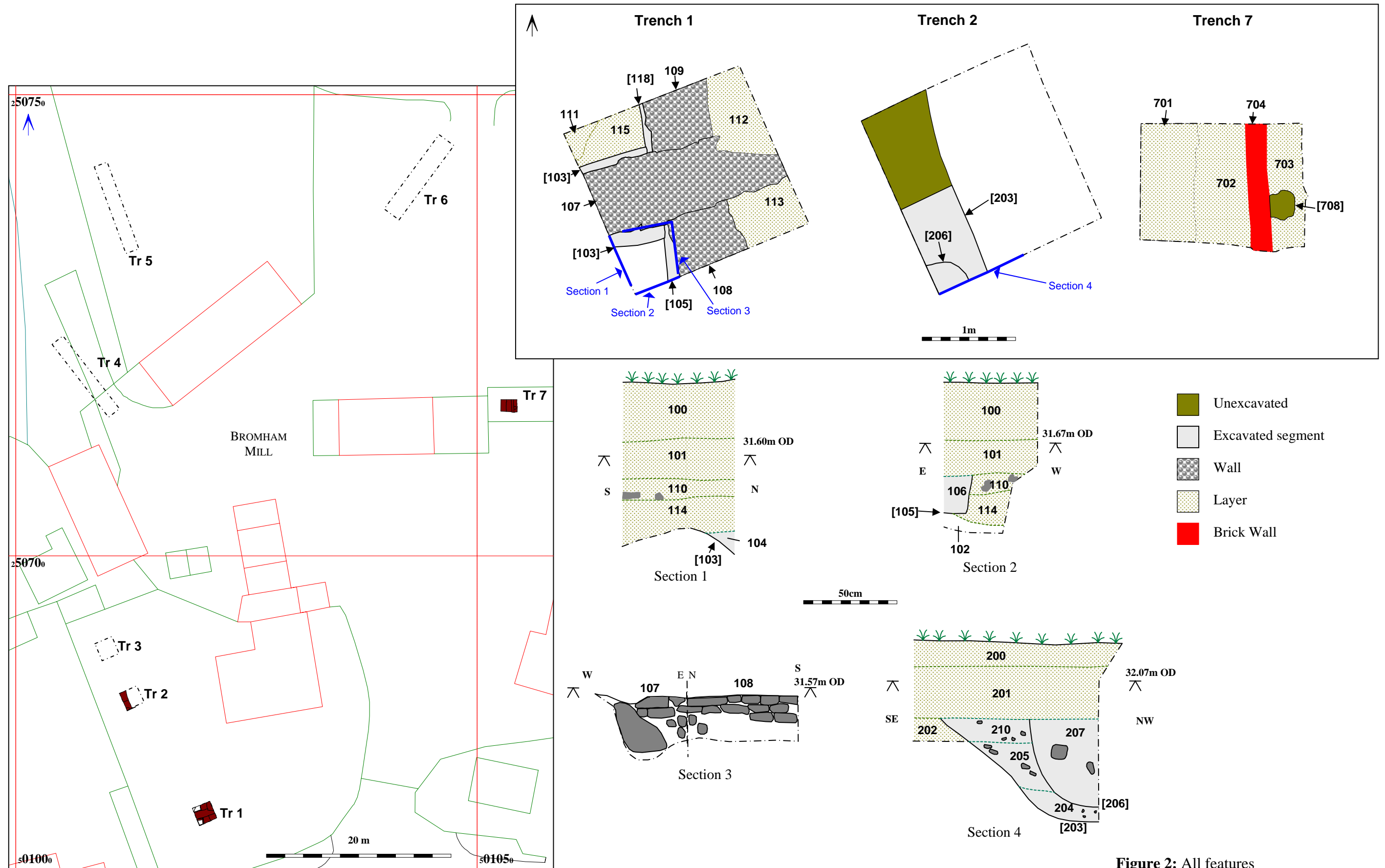


Figure 2: All features

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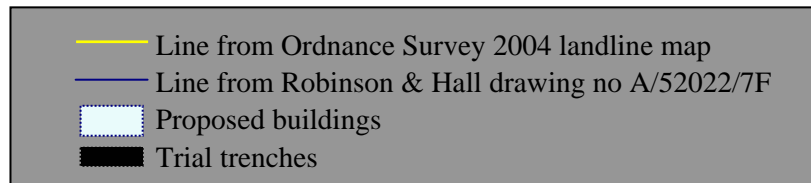
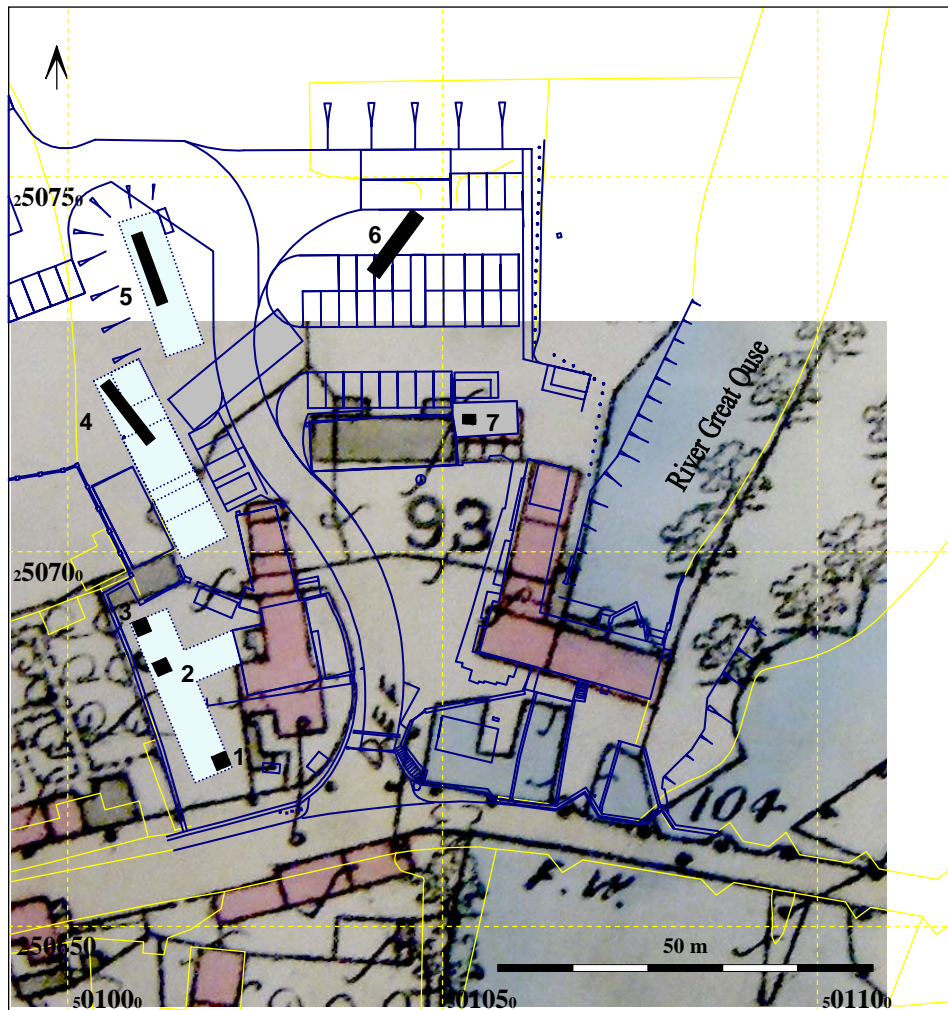


Figure 3: Proposed development overlaid onto 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1883

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Figure 4: 1883 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of Bromham Mill



Figure 5: 1901 2nd edition (revised) Ordnance Survey map of Bromham Mill

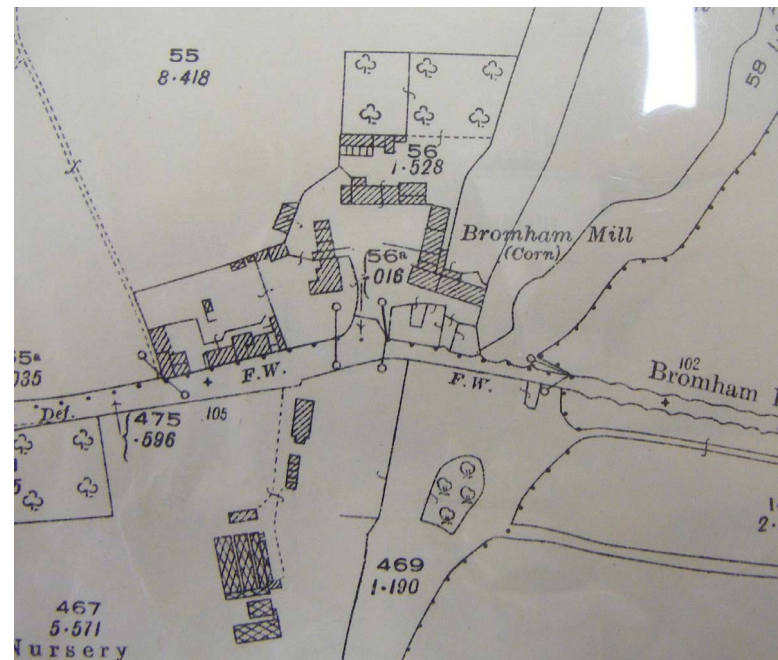
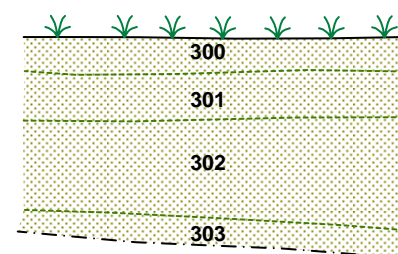
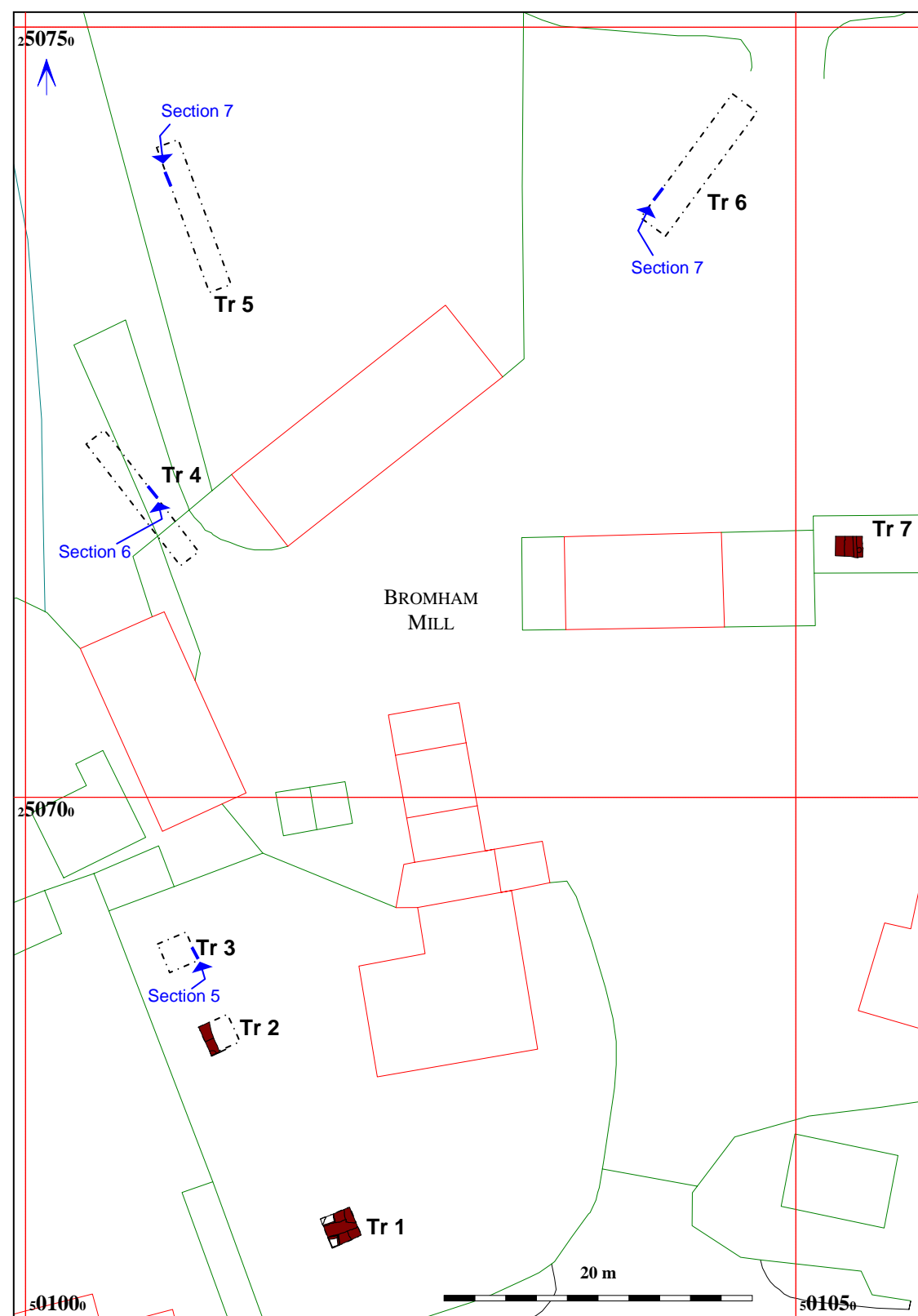
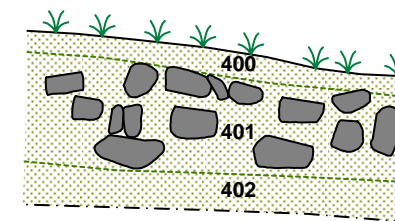


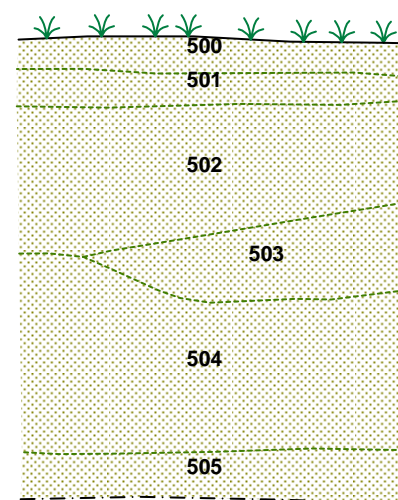
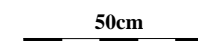
Figure 6: 1926 3rd edition Ordnance Survey map of Bromham Mill



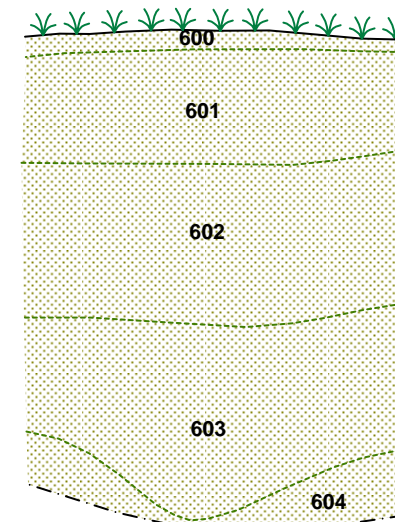
Section 5



Section 6



Section 7



Section 8

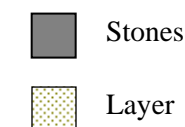


Figure 7: Sections 5 to 8

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Plate 1: Trench 7 looking south. 1m scale.



Plate 2: Trench 7 showing detail of wall (704) and post-pipe [706].
40cm scale



Plate 3: Trench 1 looking NE showing walls (107) and (108/109). 1m scale.



Plate 4: Trench 1 looking SW showing walls (107) and (108/109). 1m scale.

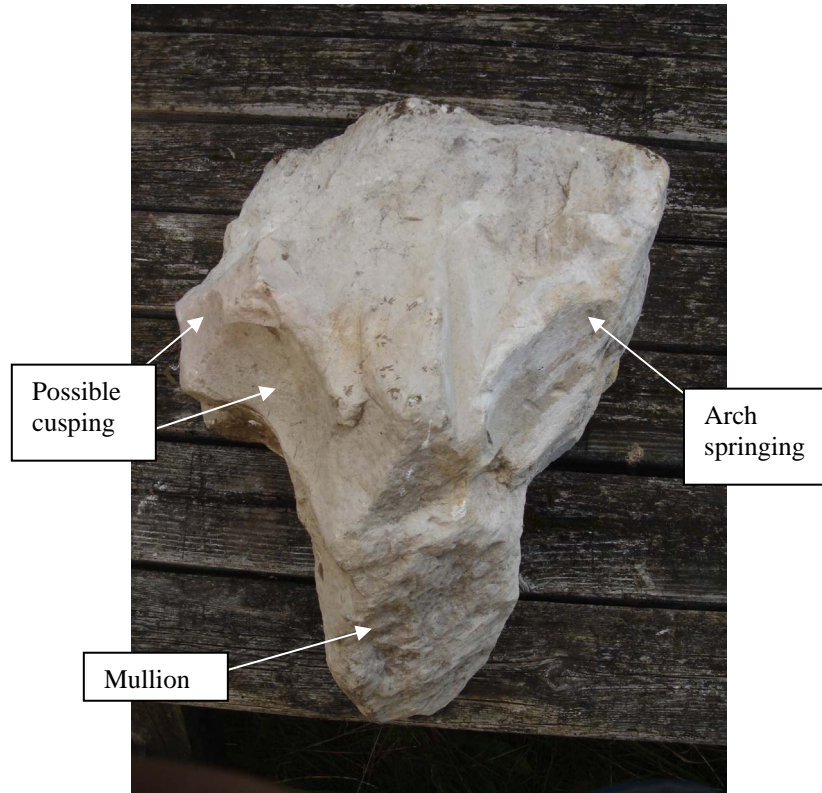


Plate 5: Fragment of window head with mullion to the bottom of the frame.



Plate 6: Close-up of window head fragment detailing glazing groove.



Plate 7: Trench 2 looking WSW showing ditch [203] prior to excavation.
1m scale.

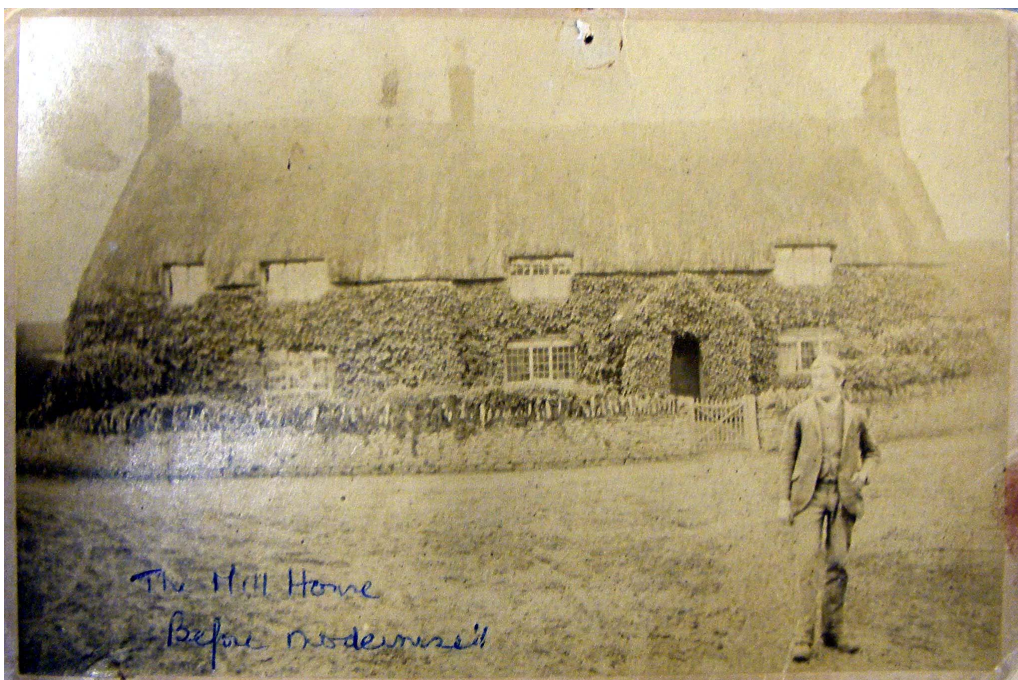


Plate 8: Photograph (Z233/1) c. 1880 of Bromham mill house prior to the 1905 demolition of the south wing (shown to the left of the picture).