

Archaeological Evaluation Report at

**BELL SCHOOL
SAFFRON WALDEN**

For Higgins Homes

John Duffy MA AIfA

L~P:ARCHÆOLOGY

Archaeological Evaluation Report at

BELL SCHOOL SAFFRON WALDEN

Client: Higgins Homes

Local Authority: Uttlesford District Council

NGR: 554214, 237907

Planning App: UTT/0828/09

Author(s): J Duffy

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Site Code: SWLB10

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Abstract

An archaeological evaluation was carried out at the former Bell Language School, Saffron Walden. The evaluation was implemented because of the potential for archaeological remains on the site. The work was carried out by L - P : Archaeology. This report has been prepared by John Duffy of L – P : Archaeology on behalf of Higgins Homes.

The site is located within an area of possible Iron Age settlement as identified in the desk based study and within the grounds of Bell Language School, formerly Saffron Walden College for Mistresses. Little is recorded in the vicinity for earlier Prehistoric periods and Roman period. During the Saxon, Medieval and early Post Medieval periods the site was likely to be in use for agriculture.

The objectives of the evaluation were to identify any archaeological remains from before the construction of the school and any later land uses associated with the school.

The trial trenching identified heavy landscaping of the grounds to the east of the school buildings creating terraces for gardens and a tennis court. Earlier features were limited and included a Post Medieval boundary ditch and evidence of ploughing.

Due to the absence of archaeological remains no further work is likely to be required.

1. Introduction

- 1.1. This evaluation report has been prepared by John Duffy of L - P : Archaeology on behalf of Higgins Homes.
- 1.2. The fieldwork was carried out by John Duffy and Steven Campion of L – P : Archaeology between 24th May 2010 to 14th June 2010.
- 1.3. The site is located in at the former Bell language School, South Road, Saffron Walden, within Uttlesford District (FIGURE 1). The NGR is 554214,237907.
- 1.4. The site code allocated by the Heritage Advice Management and Promotion Team (HEM), Essex County Council is SWLB10.
- 1.5. The work was carried out in accordance with the Specification for Archaeological Works at Bell School, Saffron Walden prepared by John Duffy of L – P : Archaeology (DUFFY 2010).

2. Site Background

2.1. PLANNING

- 2.1.1. Planning consent has been granted for the proposed development and the application reference is UTT/0828/09.
- 2.1.2. The site does not contain any scheduled monuments or listed buildings.
- 2.1.3. The Local Planning Authority is Uttlesford District Council who take archaeological advice from HEM, Essex County Council.
- 2.1.4. When considering an application, Uttlesford District Council is bound by local policy ENV4 regarding archaeology and planning. As a result, a condition was attached to the planning consent.
- 2.1.5. The methodology has been produced in response to this condition and outlined in the Specification of Works (DUFFY 2010). The specification was based on a Brief provided by HEM, Essex County Council, who advise Uttlesford District Council on archaeological matters.

2.2. GEOLOGY

- 2.2.1. The British Geological Survey GeoIndex for the site records the site as on Chalk and Red Chalk deposits. This data is at relatively low resolution and does not give site specific data ([HTTP://WWW.BGS.AC.UK/GEOINDEX](http://www.bgs.ac.uk/geoindex)).
- 2.2.2. Soil investigations undertaken by MLM Environmental show topsoil, on made ground, on Upper Chalk. The made ground is relatively thin across the majority of the site. It is generally 0.3 – 0.6m thick but locally deeper in the east of the site (0.7 – 1.0m) achieving a maximum thickness of 1.0m (EVE 2009).
- 2.2.3. This is supported by the results of the archaeological trenching where topsoil and subsoil layers were approximately 0.6m deep with deeper build-up deposits associated with the landscaping to the east of the site.

2.3. TOPOGRAPHY

- 2.3.1. The site is located off South Road, Saffron Walden, Essex. It is located near the

top a hill that overlooks the main town centre of Saffron Walden to the north and the River Slade to the east (FIGURE 1).

2.3.2. The site is bounded to the west by South Road and to the south by Peaslands Road. To the east the site is bounded by an ongoing development site and to the north by the access road to Lancaster House (FIGURE 2).

2.3.3. The area of the site to the east of the school buildings, in use as a garden and formerly used as tennis courts, has been terraced into the slope to create a flat surface. The area to the west of the buildings is relatively flat and in use as lawns, car parking and as an access road. The site is at an elevation of 85m OD in the western area and drops to 79.8m OD to the east.

2.3.4. Surface conditions/buildings on site prior to works and stuff that remained.

2.4.SITE CONDITIONS

2.4.1. No structures are known to have existed on the site before the construction of the school buildings in 1884. The area of the evaluation is around the existing school buildings and was in use as lawns, gardens and tennis courts.

2.5.ARCHAEOLOGY AND HISTORY

2.5.1. A study of the site of the Former Bell Language School has been prepared and presented in a desk based assessment report (EVE 2009). The following material is a brief summary of the results of the desk based assessment.

2.5.2. Little evidence in the vicinity of the site survives for the Prehistoric periods with only scattered finds recorded in the Historic Environment Record from the Mesolithic through to the Bronze Age.

2.5.3. Several Iron Age features have been excavated within the vicinity of the site which indicate possible settlement nearby. However, the desk based assessment (EVE 2009) identified the site as beyond the settlement areas with evidence on the site likely to be associated with agriculture.

2.5.4. During the Roman period the focus of activity appears to be further to the west at Audley End with little activity recorded in the vicinity of the site (EVE 2009).

- 2.5.5. Only scattered remains of the Saxon period have been recorded in the vicinity of the site and the focus during this period appears to have been to the north within the modern town of Saffron Walden. A similar pattern occurs in the Medieval and early Post Medieval periods.
- 2.5.6. Prior to the erection of the buildings currently on the site the area was in agricultural use. The School was opened in 1884 as Saffron Walden Training College for Mistresses on land and with money donated by George Gibson. It was founded to train young ladies in the 'kindergarten' style.
- 2.5.7. The school grounds were heavily landscaped to the east of the school buildings. This included terracing and levelling for the construction of tennis courts and later used as gardens.
- 2.5.8. Later the school was one of many, in Saffron Walden, that were adapted during World War Two for the influx of evacuated children. In 1977 the Training College closed and the school was taken over by the Bell Educational Trust, which offered training courses to overseas students.
- 2.5.9. The requirement for archaeological work on the site included historic building surveys of all the school structures (DUFFY 2010B AND CAMPION 2011). The surveys included a Level III survey on the main school building and its associated structures that were due to be demolished or refurbished (CAMPION 2011). A survey was also undertaken on Lancaster House, formerly a separate school, which has since being demolished as part of the development works (DUFFY 2010B).

3. Aims

3.1. The general aims of the archaeological evaluation were to assess the character, date, type, state of preservation, and extent of any archaeological remains on site.

3.2. The specific aims of the archaeological evaluation were:

- ◆ To establish the development of the site before the construction of the school.
- ◆ To identify any specific use of the land associated with the school.

3.3. The objective of this report is to provide enough information for a suitable mitigation strategy to be devised.

4. Methodology

- 4.1. For a full description of the archaeological methodology please refer to section 4 of the specification (DUFFY 2010A).
- 4.2. As outlined in the specification there was a requirement for an 8% sample of the grounds surrounding the school buildings. A total of 14 trenches were proposed to the west, south and east of the school buildings. (DUFFY 2010A FIGURE 3). The trenches varied in length between 10m and 20m depending on the space available.
- 4.3. A total of 12 trenches were excavated on the site, with some alteration to the proposed trench layout outlined in the specification (DUFFY 2010A). This was agreed with HEM, Essex County Council (FIGURE 2).
- 4.4. The western area of the site was located to the front of the main school building and consisted of two lawns bisected by the access road to the school. Only two trenches were excavated in this area due to the restrictions on space caused by the access road, parking area and several service pipes across the lawns.
- 4.5. To the south of the school three trenches were due to be excavated. This area was still in use as a nursery and was therefore not accessible at this stage for evaluation (FIGURE 2).
- 4.6. To the east of the school buildings the alignment of some trenches were altered in order to get a section through the terracing of the grounds. Additional trenching was also excavated in order to fully assess the site (FIGURE 2).

5. Results

5.1. Results are given below trench by trench. Not all context numbers referred to in the text are illustrated, but all are included in full in the archive. Deposit numbers are given in (parentheses) and cut numbers are given in [square brackets]. All levels are presented as metres OD or as below ground level (BGL). All trenches were excavated to a width of 1.8m.

5.2. A series of plough marks were recorded cutting the natural chalk across the site. No associated finds were recovered and it is likely these date from the Post Medieval period and relate to the agricultural activity on the site before the construction of the school in the late 19th century. Where plough marks were identified it is noted by trench below.

5.3. TRENCH 1

5.3.1. Trench 1 was located to the east of the main school buildings aligned approximately north to south. It was excavated to a total length of 9m with a maximum depth of 0.84m below ground level.

5.3.2. The southern half of the trench was heavily disturbed by modern construction work with a mixed 0.3m thick topsoil (101) containing patches of yellow gravel over a broken tarmac and rubble layer (102), 0.08m thick. To the north the topsoil (105) was a 0.36m thick mid grey brown silty sand remaining undisturbed by construction.

5.3.3. Below the topsoils and rubble layers was an undisturbed mid brown silty sand (103), between 0.3m and 0.46m thick. This layer extended the entire length of the trench and was over the natural chalk (104). A possible north to south running plough mark was visible cutting the natural chalk.

5.4. TRENCH 2

5.4.1. Trench 2 was excavated to the north of the Science Block and was placed across the slope from the upper to lower terraces in the grounds to the rear of the school. The trench was 7.5m in length and ran approximately east to west.

5.4.2. At the eastern end of the trench the existing footpath was excavated and the

construction of this was visible in section (FIGURE 6). It consisted of a thin, 0.05m thick, upper layer of grey gravel (110) which formed the surface of the path. Below this was an orange gravel layer (111), 0.2m thick, over a chalk layer (112) that formed the base of the footpath foundations.

5.4.3. The footpath cut through the topsoil (106) that extended the entire length and width of the trench (FIGURE 6). To the west of the footpath below the topsoil was a thin chalk layer (107) immediately above a mid brown silty sand layer (108). Both (107) and (108) appeared to form build-up layers for ground levelling as part of the terracing of the school grounds. Below the topsoil at the eastern end of the trench and below layer (108), where it existed in the trench, was a mid brown silty sand with frequent chalk inclusions (109). Immediately below this was the natural chalk (104).

5.4.4. Several plough marks were recorded in the trench cutting the chalk natural and aligned approximately east to west.

5.5. TRENCH 3

5.5.1. Trench 3 was excavated in the north east corner of the site and aligned north east to south west. The total length of the trench is 11m with the final 3.5m turning approximately north west to south east due to restricted space during excavation.

5.5.2. The trench consisted of a 0.3m thick mid grey brown silty sand topsoil (113) over a mid brown silty sand subsoil (114), between 0.38m and 0.46m in thickness. Below the subsoil was the natural chalk (104).

5.6. TRENCH 4

5.6.1. Trench 4 was excavated parallel to Trench 5 near the eastern boundary of the site. It extended for 15m in length aligned approximately north to south. It contained an identical topsoil to Trench 3 (113), with a thickness of between 0.24m and 0.3m, and overlay an identical subsoil to Trench 3 (114). The subsoil was above a natural chalk (104).

5.6.2. Sealed below subsoil (114) and cutting the natural chalk (104) was a 0.36m deep linear cut [115]. The feature extended across the trench in an east to west

direction and was also visible in Trench 5 to the east. The cut was fairly steep sided with a slightly concave base with heavy root disturbance on its southern edge (FIGURES 7 AND 8). The feature was filled by a mid brown silty sand with occasional chalk inclusions (116). The feature was likely to be a boundary ditch with finds indicating a Post Medieval date.

5.6.3. The remains of several plough marks running east to west and north to south were visible cutting the natural chalk (104).

5.7. TRENCH 5

5.7.1. Trench 5 was excavated close to the eastern boundary of the site and ran parallel to Trench 4. The trench extended for 14m in an approximately north to south direction. As with Trench 4 an identical topsoil (113) and subsoil (114) to Trench 3 was recorded over the natural chalk (104). At the northern end of the trench a disturbed natural was identified (121) and was likely caused by root disturbance.

5.7.2. A continuation of the linear feature [115] was identified in Trench 5 and recorded as cut [119] (FIGURE 7). The feature extended the full width of the trench and was 1.2m wide. The northern side of the feature was fairly steep with the southern side shallower and the feature was 0.38m deep (FIGURE 8). It was filled by a mid brown silty sand with occasional chalk inclusions (120). The feature was likely to be a continuation of the boundary ditch identified in Trench 4 with similar finds indicating a Post Medieval date.

5.7.3. Several plough marks were identified cutting the natural chalk (104) and ran in an approximately east to west direction.



Plate 1 - Trench 5. Ditch [119]. Facing west. 1m scale

5.8. TRENCH 6

- 5.8.1. Trench 6 was located to the east of the Science Block and was aligned approximately east to west, measuring 14m in length. It was excavated through the lower lawn and picked up the edge of the terracing at the eastern limit of the site.
- 5.8.2. At the western end of the trench a 0.28m thick topsoil (113) was recorded overlying a subsoil (114) and both were identical to those identified in Trench 3. Below these layers was the natural chalk (104) which extended the entire length of the trench.
- 5.8.3. A series of make up layers were identified at the eastern end of the trench and were likely to have been deliberately laid in the 20th century as apart of the landscaping. A topsoil (122), 0.2m thick, was over a brown silty sand layer (123) which had a maximum thickness of 1.18m. Below this was a thin, 0.08m thick, mixed charcoal and mid grey silty sand layer (124). At the eastern limit of the trench was a mid brown silty sand (125) below layer (124) and sealing layer (126), a 0.54m thick mid to dark brown silty sand. Below layer (126) was subsoil (114) which extended the full length of the trench over the natural chalk (104).

5.8.4. Several plough marks were visible cutting the natural chalk and all ran in an approximately east to west direction.

5.9.TRENCH 7

5.9.1. Trench 7 ran approximately north to south in the south east area of the site and extended to a length of 21.5m. It was excavated in the area of the lower terrace marked as tennis courts on the 1990s OS Map.

5.9.2. Identical deposits were identified in Trench 7 to those of Trench 3. An upper topsoil (113) above a subsoil (114) which in turn overlaid the natural chalk (104). Several plough marks were identified running approximately east to west and cutting into the natural chalk.

5.10.TRENCH 8

5.10.1. Trench 8 was a short, 5m long, trench was excavated in the south east corner of the site to examine the terracing of the school grounds. The maximum depth of the trench was 1.2m BGL and it was excavated through a series of make up deposits over the natural chalk (104).

5.10.2. Uppermost in the trench was a topsoil which varied in thickness between 0.1m and 0.2m. Below this was a substantial layer of mid grey brown silty sand with frequent chalk inclusions (128) with a maximum thickness of 0.65m. This sealed a mid brown silty sand (129) measuring 0.25m thick. Below this was a mixed mid orange silty sand and chalk layer (130). The natural chalk (104) was recorded below this and extended across the length of the trench. These make up layers were likely to have been deliberately laid during the 20th century landscaping of the grounds.

5.10.3. Several plough marks were identified cutting the natural chalk and all ran in an approximately east to west direction.

5.11.TRENCH 9

5.11.1. Trench 9 was located to the south of the Science Block on the upper lawn of the school grounds. It was excavated in an approximately north to south direction and was 15m in length.

5.11.2. The trench consisted of a topsoil (131) with heavy root disturbance, measuring 0.3m thick. This was over a mid to dark brown silty sand subsoil (132) with a maximum thickness of 0.48m. This sealed the natural chalk (133).

5.11.3. Several plough marks were identified cutting the natural chalk and ran in an approximately east to west direction.

5.12. TRENCH 10

5.12.1. Trench 10 was aligned approximately east to west and was 10m in length. This was excavated at right angles to Trench 9 in the upper lawn. The trench had a maximum depth of 0.4m BGL.

5.12.2. The upper layer recorded in the trench was a topsoil measuring between 0.2m and 0.26m in thickness (134). This sealed a mid to dark grey brown silty sand with frequent chalk inclusion (137) over the natural chalk (138).

5.12.3. Below layer (137) a large shallow pit [135] was identified measuring 1.15m east to west and 0.6m north to south, though it extended further to the north beyond the trench edge (FIGURE 9). The feature was sample excavated and was 0.1m deep and filled by a dark brown silty sand (136). The purpose of the feature is unknown and it contained ceramic building material (CBM) of a Post Medieval date.



Plate 2 - Trench 10. Pit [135]. Facing west. 2m scale

5.13.TRENCH 11

5.13.1.Trench 11 ran approximately north to south across the southern lawn to the west of the school buildings. It measured 9.5m in total but 3m near the middle of the trench remained unexcavated as a gas pipe was uncovered.

5.13.2.The trench consisted of a topsoil (139) with a maximum thickness of 0.2m over a 0.2m thick mid brown silty sand layer with frequent chalk inclusions (140). Below this layer was the natural chalk (141).

5.13.3.Plough marks were recorded, running north to south, cutting the natural chalk where this was exposed in the trench.

5.14.TRENCH 12

5.14.1.Trench 12 was excavated on the northern of the two lawns to the west of the

school buildings. The exact position of the trench was dictated by the presence of a water service pipe immediately to the south. The trench was 11.5m in length and aligned approximately east to west.

5.14.2. The trench consisted of a topsoil (142), between 0.12m and 0.18m thick, over a mid brown silty sand with chalk inclusions (143), 0.14m to 0.18m thick. At the western end of the trench a mid brown silty sand layer mixed with chalk (144) was below layer (143) and over the chalk natural (141).

5.14.3. At the eastern end of the trench there was a redeposited chalk layer with a lens of mid brown silty sand (145) immediately below layer (143). Below this was a layer of mid brown silty sand (146) over the undisturbed natural chalk (141).

5.14.4. Plough marks were identified cutting the natural chalk at the western end of the trench and ran approximately east to west.

6. Finds

6.1.No environmental samples were taken. Finds were collected by hand from excavated deposits.

CONTEXT	CONTEXT TYPE	MATERIAL	COUNT	DECORATION/NOTES	PERIOD
113 (TR5)	Topsoil	Pottery	1	'Ironstone' China	19 th c
		CBM	1		P Med
113 (TR6)	Topsoil	Pottery	1	'Ironstone' China	19 th c
		CBM	1		P Med
		Slate	1		P Med
116	Feature fill	CBM	3		P Med
		Shell	1	Snail shell	
120	Feature fill	CBM	3		P Med
		Shell	3	Snail shell	
		Animal Bone	1	Cow tooth	
136	Feature fill	CBM	5		P Med
		Iron	1	Iron nail	
145	Layer	Pottery	1	Yellow Glazed Earthenware	Late 18 th – early 19 th c
		CBM	3		P Med
		Shell	2	Snail shell	

Table 1- Finds by context

6.2.The finds recovered from the site are of a Post Medieval date and low in density. They were largely recovered from the topsoil in the north eastern area of the site, Trenches 4, 5 and 6.

6.3.Finds from features were also Post Medieval in date and low in density from a possible boundary ditch (116) in Trench 4 and (120) in Trench 5.

6.4.The finds are indicative of manuring and appear to be related to Post Medieval agricultural activity before the construction of the school.

7. Summary and Conclusions

- 7.1. A site at the former Bell Language School is proposed for redevelopment. The proposed redevelopment involves the demolition and refurbishment of the existing school buildings and the construction of new houses in the school grounds.
- 7.2. Examination of the available data indicates that the site does not contain any scheduled monuments or listed buildings.
- 7.3. Little evidence in the vicinity of the site survives for the most periods. Only scattered finds have been recorded in the vicinity of the site with the exception of a possible Iron Age settlement (EVE 2009). Cartographic evidence showed no development on the site until the construction of Saffron Walden College in 1884.
- 7.4. The archaeological trial trenching identified few archaeological features predating the construction of the school. Across most of the trenches plough marks were identified but they were heavily truncated with no associated finds. These were likely associated with Post Medieval agricultural activity.
- 7.5. A single linear ditch was identified in Trenches 4 and 5 running east to west and likely formed part of a boundary ditch. Finds recovered from the feature indicate this to be Post Medieval in date. Further to the west a large, heavily truncated, pit was identified in Trench 10. The function of this pit remains unknown but finds contained within it suggest a Post Medieval date.
- 7.6. Landscaping of the school grounds, creating terraces for gardens and tennis courts, was recorded in Trenches 2, 6 and 8. This landscaping would have likely disturbed any earlier archaeological remains. However, the absence of any features or material earlier in date than the Post Medieval period suggests a lack of activity on the site.
- 7.7. No further work is considered necessary on the site due to the negative results of the evaluation.

8. Archive

8.1. The paper archive consists of:

- ◆ 1 x Drawing Register
- ◆ 10 x Drawing Film
- ◆ 1 x Photographic Register
- ◆ 40 x Black and white photographs and negatives
- ◆ 1 x Context Register
- ◆ 45 x Context sheets

8.2. The finds archive consists of:

- ◆ 1 x box artefacts as described in Section 6 (all materials).

8.3. The archive is to be deposited at the Saffron Walden Museum alongside the records from the building surveys.

SOURCES CONSULTED

BIBLIOGRAPHIC

- CAMPION S 2011 *Historic Building Recording at the Former Bell School, Saffron Walden*. L – P : Archaeology, unpublished archive report.
- DUFFY J 2010 *Specification for Archaeological Works at Bell School, Saffron Walden*. L – P : Archaeology, unpublished archive report.
- DUFFY J 2010 *Historic Building Recording at Lancaster House, Saffron Walden*. L – P : Archaeology, unpublished archive report.
- EVE S 2009 *Archaeological desk-based Assessment of Land at The Former Bell Language School, Saffron Walden*. L – P : Archaeology, unpublished archive report.

CARTOGRAPHIC AND PICTORIAL

- TITHE MAP 1843
- OS MAP 1897
- OS MAP 1921

ELECTRONIC

www.bgs.ac.uk/geoindex

STATUTORY AND GUIDANCE

- STANDARD AND GUIDANCE FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD EVALUATION Institute for Archaeologists, 2008
- STANDARDS FOR FIELD ARCHAEOLOGY IN THE EAST OF ENGLAND D. Gurney, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 14, 2003.

FIGURES

FIGURE 1 // Site Location General



 Site Area



0  1 km

PROJECT // 0680E- Former Bell School

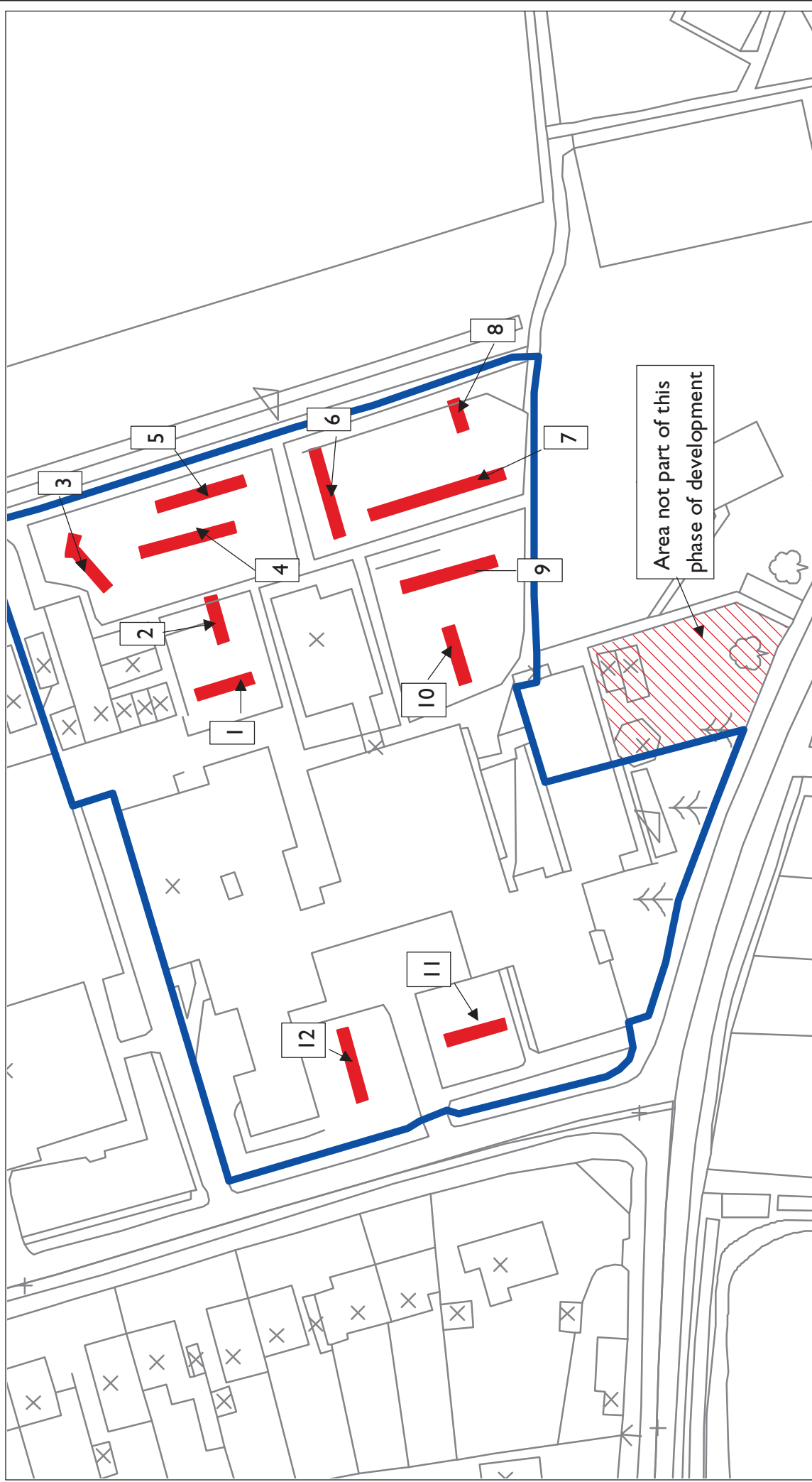
DESCRIPTION // Site Location General

Reproduced by permission of the controller of HMSO, Licence 100030862

DOC REF: LP0680E-AER-v1

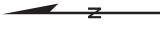
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FIGURE 2 // Site Detail and Trench Location



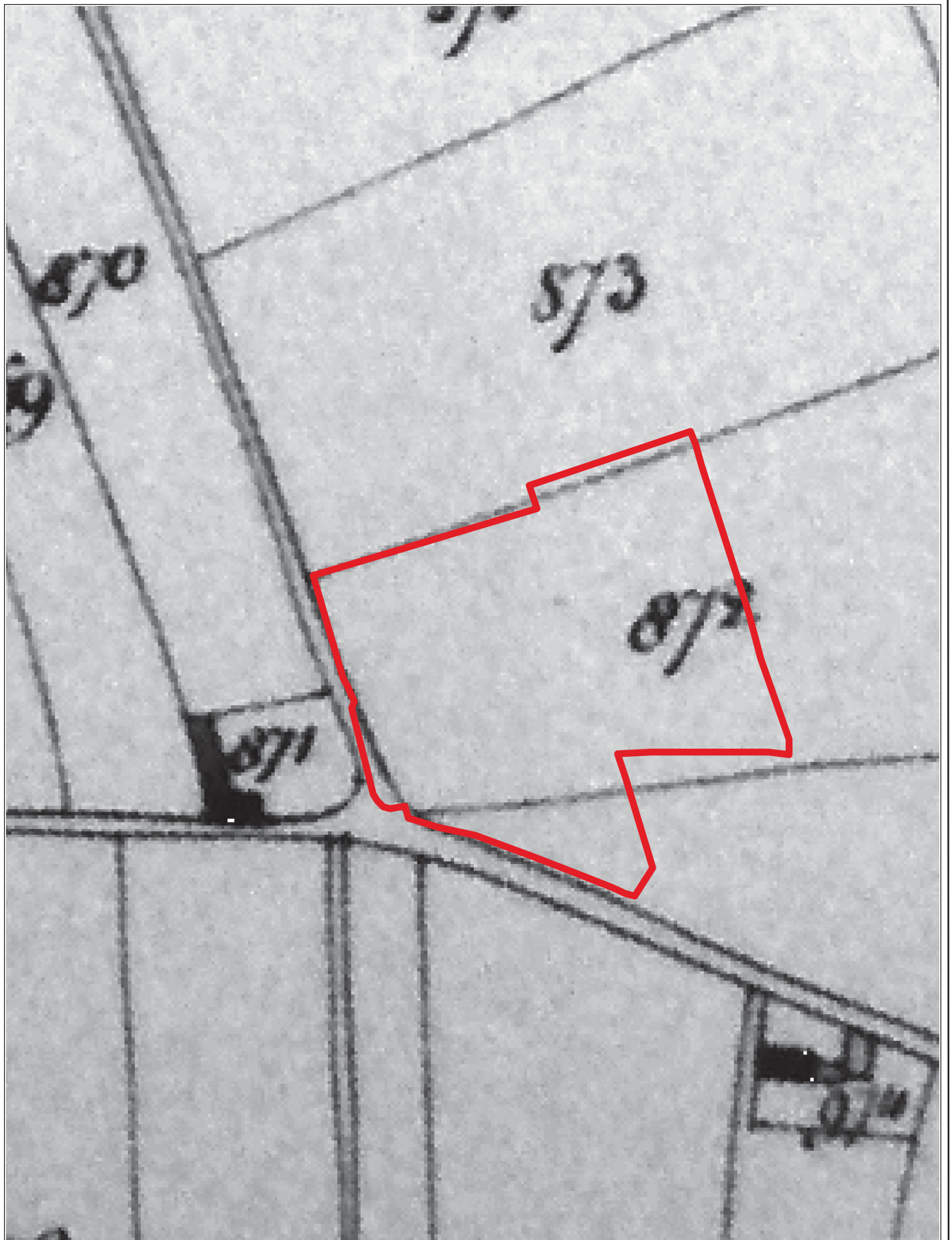
0 50m

- Site Area
- Evaluation Trenches



PROJECT // 0680E- Former Bell School
DESCRIPTION // Site Detail and Trench Location Plan
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FIGURE 3 // Tithes Map 1843



 Site Area

0  100m



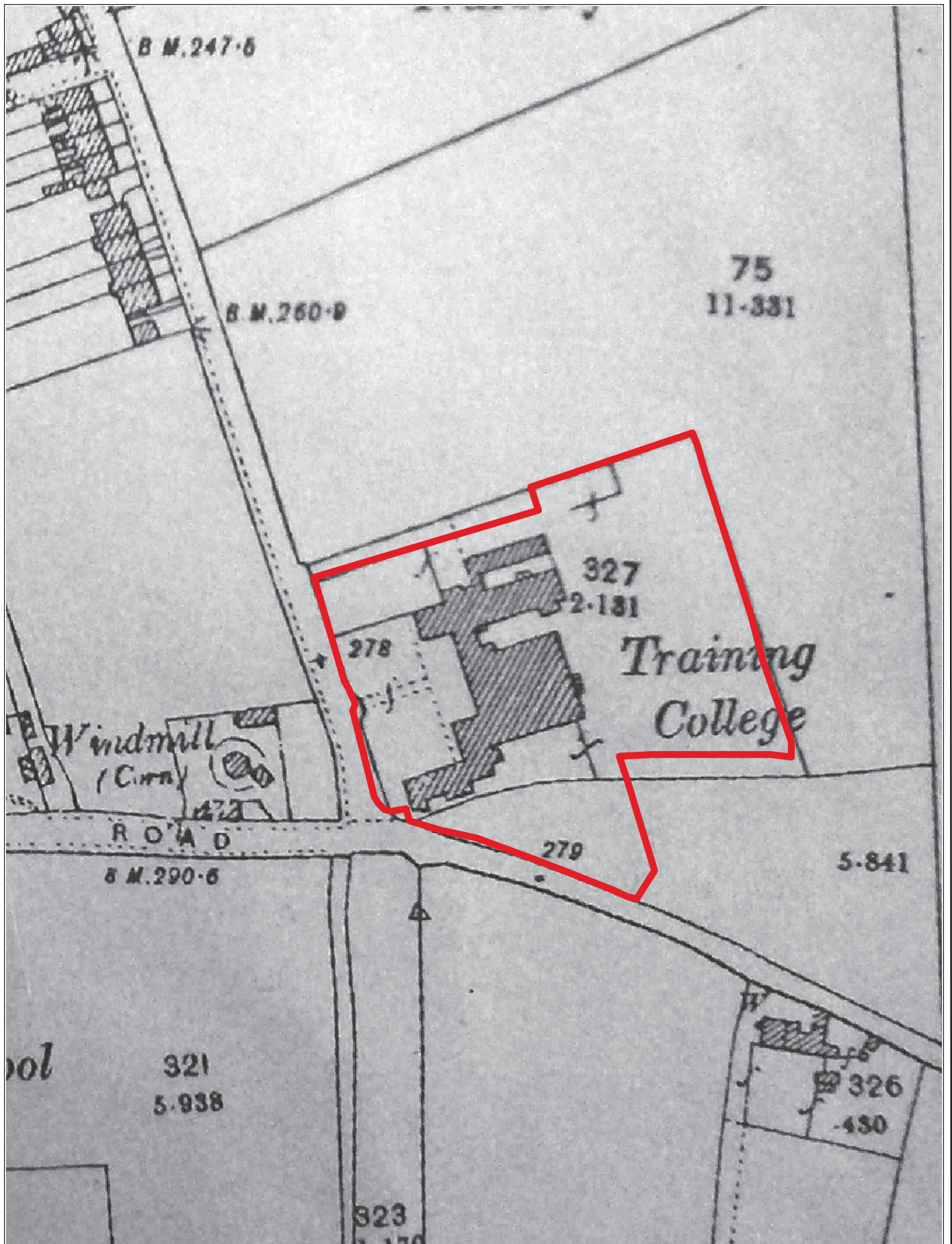
PROJECT // 0680E- Former Bell School

DESCRIPTION // Tithes Map 1843

DOC REF: LP0680E-AER-v1

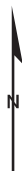
L-P:ARCHÆOLOGY

FIGURE 4 // OS Map 1897



 Site Area

0 100m



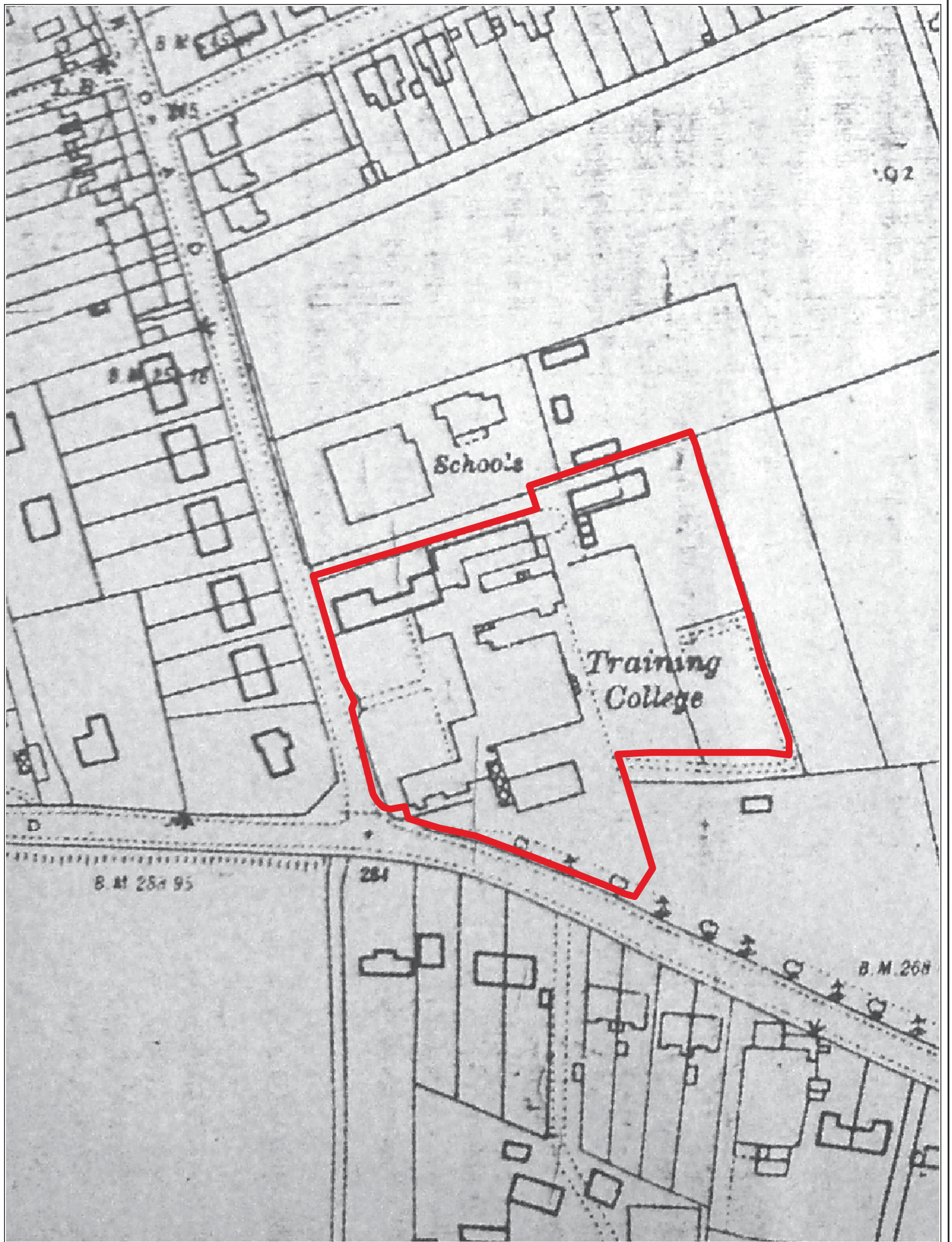
PROJECT // 0680E- Former Bell School

DESCRIPTION // OS Map 1897

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FIGURE 5 // OS Map 1921



 Site Area

0 100m

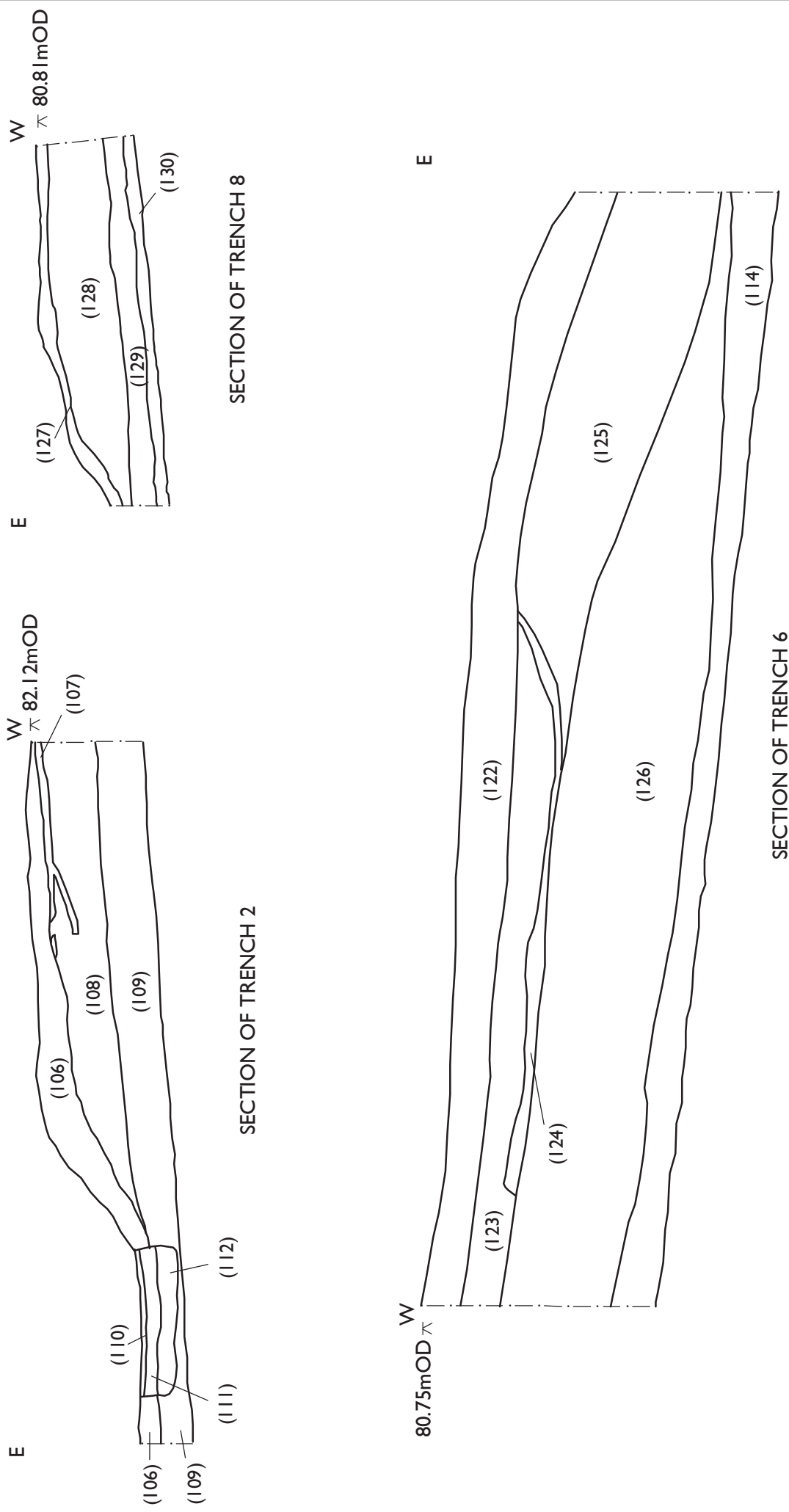
PROJECT // 0680E- Former Bell School

DESCRIPTION // OS Map 1921

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FIGURE 6 // Sections



PROJECT // 0680E- Former Bell School

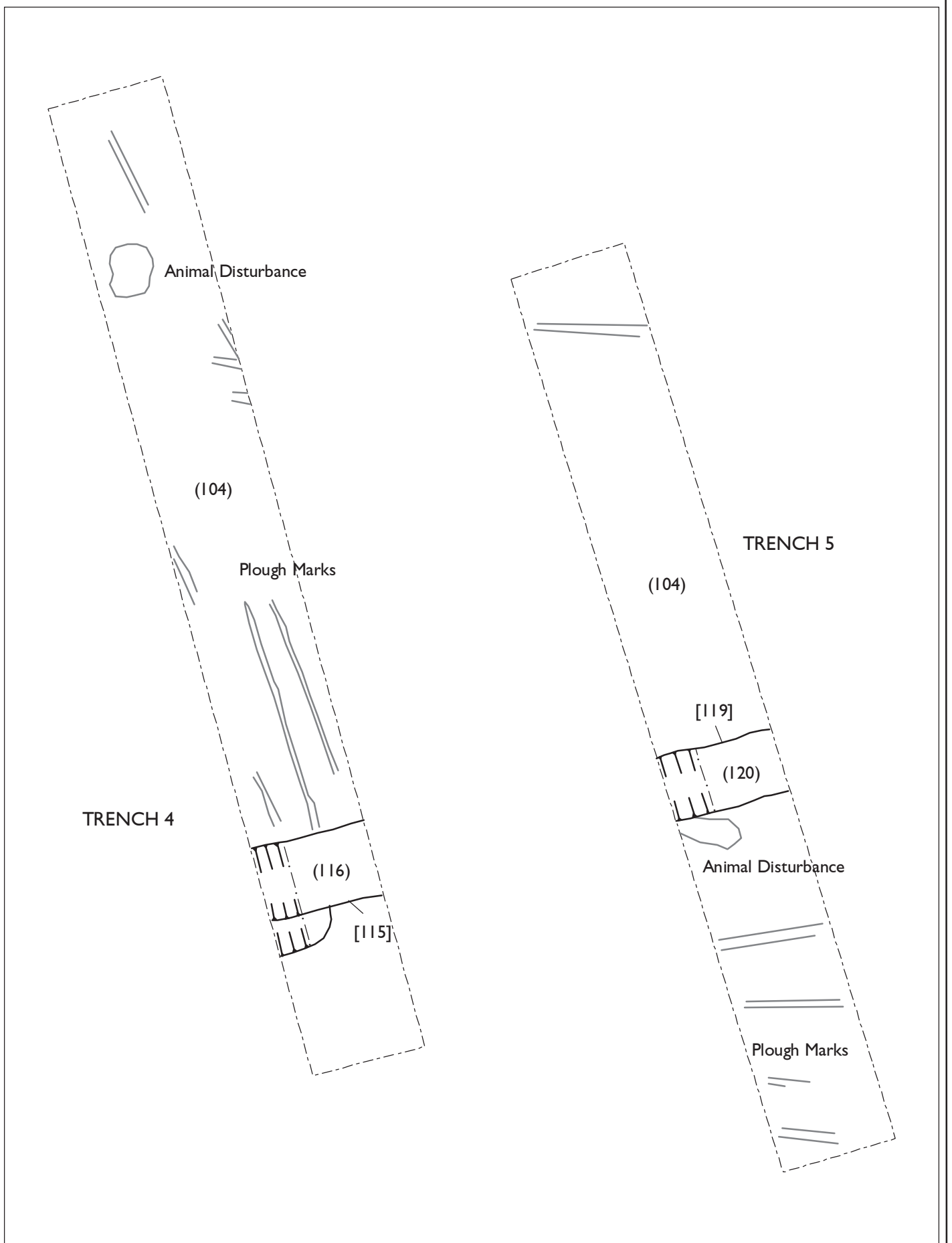
DESCRIPTION // Sections

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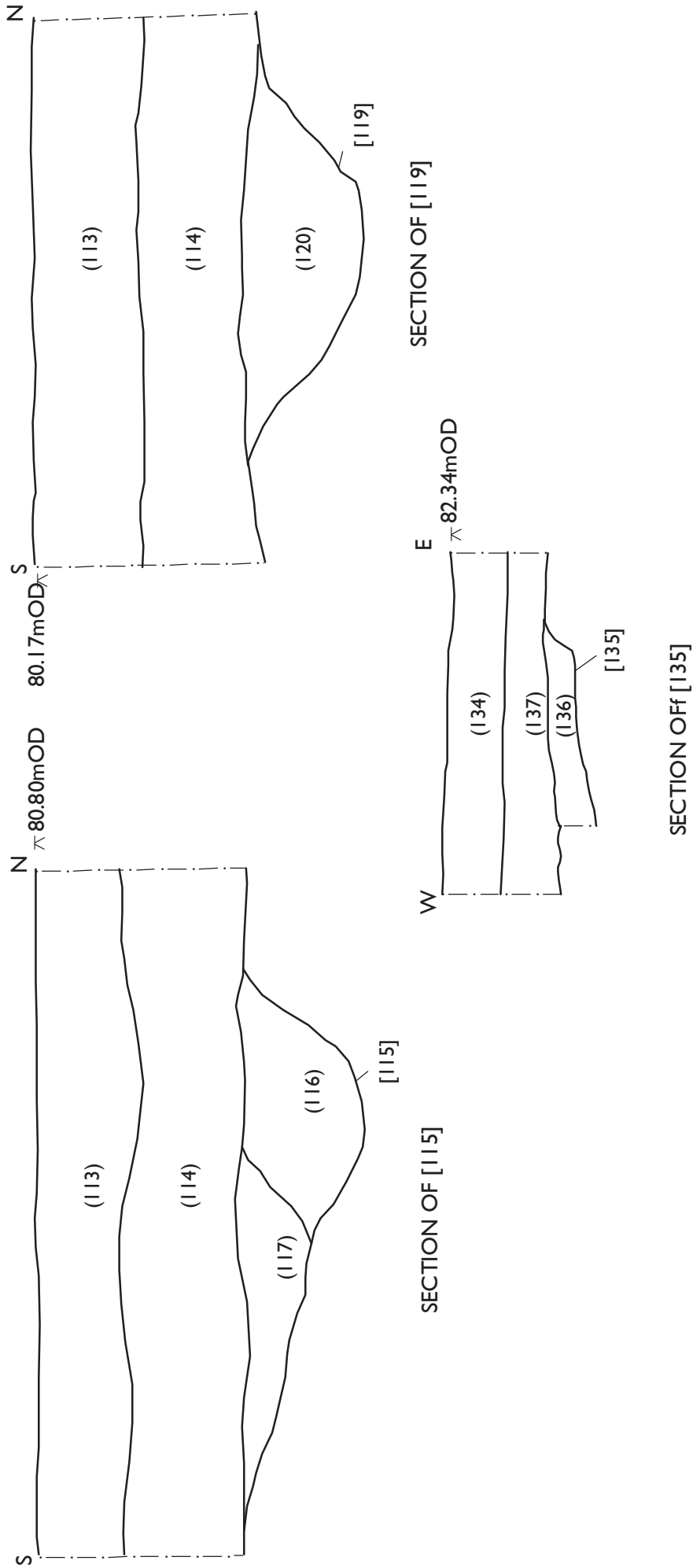
FIGURE 7 // Plan of Trenches 4 and 5



PROJECT // 0680E- Former Bell School
DESCRIPTION // Plan of Trenches 4 and 5
DOC REF: LP0680E-AER-v1

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FIGURE 8 // Feature Sections



PROJECT // 0680E- Former Bell School

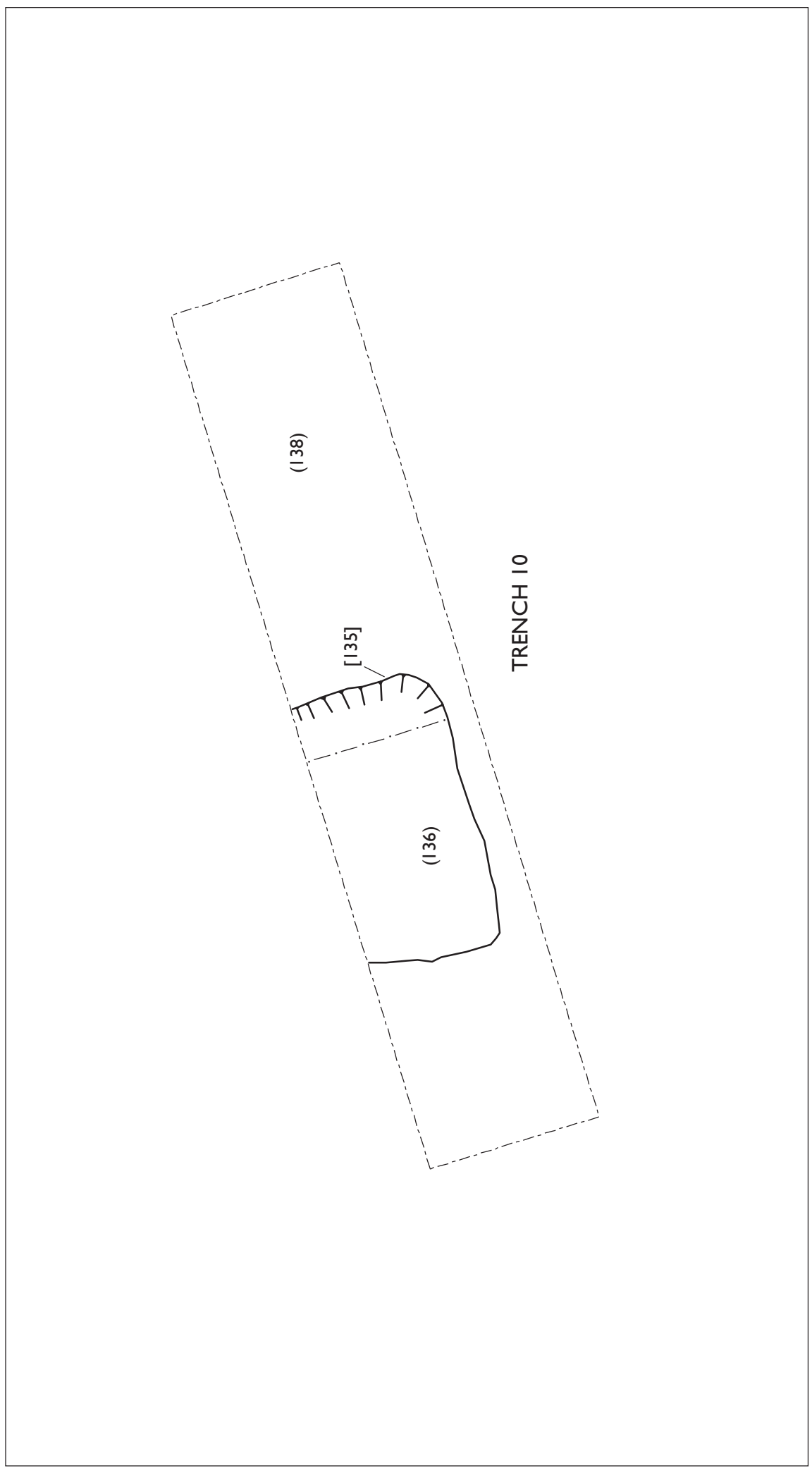
DESCRIPTION // Feature Sections

DOC REF: LP0680E-AER-v1

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0 1 m

FIGURE 9 // Plan of Trench 10



0 5 m

N

PROJECT // 0680E- Former Bell School

DESCRIPTION // Plan of Trench 10

DOC REF: LP0680E-AER-v1

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OASIS RECORD

APPENDIX I

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM:

England

OASIS ID: lparchae1-101136

Project details

Project name Former Bell School, Saffron Walden

Short description of the project An evaluation was undertaken as part of a programme of archaeological works at the former Bell School, South Road, Saffron Walden. The evaluation consisted of 12 trenches and identified substantial terracing in the east of the site. Little evidence survived from before the construction of the school.

Project dates Start: 24-05-2010 End: 14-06-2010

Previous/future work Yes / Not known

Any associated project reference codes SWLB10 - HER event no.

Any associated project reference codes UTT/0828/09 - Planning Application No.

Type of project Field evaluation

Current Land use Other 5 - Garden

Monument type DITCH Post Medieval

Monument type PIT Post Medieval

Significant Finds POTTERY Post Medieval

Methods & techniques 'Sample Trenches'

Development type Urban residential (e.g. flats, houses, etc.)

Prompt Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPS

Position in the planning process After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country England

Site location ESSEX UTTLESFORD SAFFRON WALDEN Former Bell School

Postcode CB11 3DN

Study area 4250.00 Square metres

Site coordinates TL 54214 37907 52.0176704561 0.247605102628 52 01 03 N 000 14 51 E Point

Height OD /
Depth Min: 79.80m Max: 85.00m

Project creators

Name of Organisation L - P : Archaeology
Project brief originator Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator L - P : Archaeology
Project director/manager John Duffy
Project supervisor John Duffy
Type of sponsor/funding body Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body Higgins Homes

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient Essex County Museum Service
Physical Archive ID SWLB10
Physical Contents 'Metal','Animal Bones','Ceramics'
Digital Archive recipient Essex County Museum Service
Digital Archive ID SWLB10
Digital Contents 'Survey'
Digital Media available 'GIS','Images raster / digital photography','Images vector','Survey','Text'
Paper Archive recipient Essex County Museum Service
Paper Archive ID SWLB10
Paper Contents 'Survey'
Paper Media available 'Context sheet','Drawing','Photograph','Plan','Report','Section','Survey '

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title Archaeological Evaluation Report at the Former Bell School, Saffron

Author(s)/Editor(s)	Walden Duffy, J.
Other bibliographic details	Report LP0680-AER-v1
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OASIS:

Please e-mail English Heritage for OASIS help and advice

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