

***GAZETTEER OF
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
INVESTIGATIONS IN ENGLAND
2008***

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Abbreviations

General abbreviations

AAI	Area of Archaeological Importance
Anon	Anonymous
DMV	Deserted Medieval Village
EH	English Heritage
et al	and others
ha	hectare
NGR	National Grid Reference
OS	Ordnance Survey
RCHME	Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England
SAM	Scheduled Ancient Monument
SMC	Scheduled Monument Consent
SMR	Sites and Monuments Record
SSSI	Site of Special Scientific Interest

Dating/Period abbreviations

LPA	Lower Palaeolithic
MPA	Middle Palaeolithic
UPA	Upper Palaeolithic
EME	Early Mesolithic
LME	Late Mesolithic
ME	Mesolithic
ENE	Early Neolithic
MNE	Middle Neolithic
LNE	Late Neolithic
NE	Neolithic
EBA	Early Bronze Age
MBA	Middle Bronze Age
LBA	Late Bronze Age
BA	Bronze Age
EIA	Early Iron Age
MIA	Middle Iron Age
LIA	Late Iron Age
IA	Iron Age
EPR	Early Prehistoric (ie Palaeolithic-Mesolithic)
LPR	Late Prehistoric (ie Neolithic-Iron Age)
PR	Prehistoric
RO	Roman (AD43-410)

EM	Early Medieval (410-1066)
MD	Medieval (1066-1540)
PM	Post-medieval (1540-1901)
MO	Modern (1901-present)
UD	Undated

Bibliographic abbreviations

colour pls	colour plates
figs	figures
pls	plates
pp	pages
refs	references
tabs	tables

Summary authorship attribution abbreviations

AIP	Summary compiled by member of <i>Archaeological Investigations Project</i> research team
Au	Report author's summary
Au(abr)	Report author's summary abridged
Au(adp)	Adapted from report author's text
Sec	Summary taken from secondary source
Sec(abr)	Secondary source abridged
Sec(adp)	Adapted from secondary source summary author's text
Sec(AIP)	Summary compiled by AIP research team member from secondary source
OASIS	Record supplied unaltered from completed OASIS database records.

Introduction

This publication represents the nineteenth in a series of Gazetteers that aim to provide an easily accessible annual listing of information about the nature and extent of archaeological investigations carried out in England. The series was developed from *The Assessment Gazetteer 1982-1991*, which was issued as *British Archaeological Bibliography Supplement* (no.1) in October 1994. It was quickly realised that *The Assessment Gazetteer 1982-91* was very limited in scope, it only dealt with Archaeological investigations directly related to the Town and Country Planning system in England, i.e. desk-based assessments, field evaluations, and environmental assessments. The present series is more ambitious, by encompassing other kinds of intervention types that involve some degree of ground disturbance which results in the recording and, in consequence, the destruction of archaeological deposits. As the project has progressed other forms of archaeological investigations have also been included in its remit; this not only expanded the criteria for how archaeology was undertaken, but included more detail of why archaeological recording was carried out i.e. as part of a building recording or estate management plan.

This latest Gazetteer has been compiled as the principal output of the *Archaeological Investigations Project (AIP)*, carried out in the School of Conservation Sciences at Bournemouth University for English Heritage between April 2009 and March 2010. An analysis of the main trends in the pattern of archaeological activity in England will be published as a separate report in due course. Information about *AIP* and its background can be found on the World Wide Web at the following address:

<http://csweb.bournemouth.ac.uk/aip/aipintro.htm>

Background: The listing of archaeological investigations

The publication of systematic annual gazetteers of archaeological investigations in England is neither new nor innovatory, but long overdue. In the early years of the present century the Earthworks Committee of the Congress of Archaeological Societies included within its annual report listings of "record and discovery" and "excavation" events. These reports were published for the years from 1903 down to 1939 (from 1931 to 1939 as the Research Committee) and contain much valuable information. Nothing similar was produced in the years immediately following the Second World War, however in 1961 the Ministry of Public Building and Works began publication of *Excavations: Annual Report*, a practice continued by its successor the Department of the Environment, down to 1976. The Council for British Archaeology published an annual review under the title *Archaeology in Britain* between 1967 and 1992, although its coverage focused on, and was structured around, the work of member organisations and institutions rather than sites and projects.

Some of the major "period" societies also began publishing annual listings of work falling within their particular academic areas of interest. *Medieval Archaeology* has since 1957 carried a section dealing with recent work; *Post-Medieval Archaeology* since its first publication in 1968; and *Britannia* since its first publication in 1970, building on a precedent established for Roman studies and published in the *Journal of Roman Studies* between 1921 and 1969. Nothing so comprehensive ever emerged for prehistoric archaeology, although the *Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society* carried a section containing summary excavation reports for most years between 1977 and 1985.

In recent years, a number of county archaeological journals have begun carrying listings of discoveries and summaries of projects within their geographical areas of interest. At a broader scale, many of the Council for British Archaeology's regional groups publish lists of recent work in their newsletters/annual reviews.

All of these summaries and reviews provide invaluable sources of information about projects and discoveries. They are important both for the time at which they are published and in a retrospective or historical context. Indeed, for a variety of reasons, some of these summaries are all that is known about investigations that have never been adequately published. The reality, however, is that since 1939 there has been no comprehensive summary of completed and ongoing archaeological work for England. Trying to stitch together what does exist in piecemeal summary listing is not easy and in any case does not give a complete picture. This situation contrasts with that in Scotland and Wales, where comprehensive annual summaries have been published by the Council for Scottish Archaeology since 1955 and the Council for British Archaeology Group 2/Wales since 1961.

The need for a summary account of work in England is made still more necessary by the sheer pace and scale of archaeological activity, and the common interest shared by all archaeologists in wishing to know what has happened where and when, so as to better inform their work and alert them to the implications of their findings. In the case of minor investigations with limited positive results, the publication of a statement in an annual summary, together with an appropriate report to the relevant Sites and Monuments Record may satisfy professional obligations to publish and make available the results of work undertaken.

Content, scope, sources and format

A wide range of archaeological investigations were considered by *AIP*, and these investigations can be broadly classified according to the nature of the work itself. Eight main groups are recognised, and in this classification use is made of

definitions and guidance contained in planning guidance (DoE 1990) and the series of "standards" issued by the Institute of Field Archaeologists.

- I **Desk-Based Assessments (Database Code B):** Assessments of the known or potential archaeological resource within a specified area or site (land-based, inter-tidal or underwater), consisting of a collation of existing written and graphic information in order to identify the likely character, extent, quality and worth of the known or potential archaeological resource in a local, regional or national context as appropriate (IFA 1994a, 1; and see DoE 1990, para. 20).
- II **Field Evaluations (Database Code C):** A limited programme of non-intrusive and/or intrusive fieldwork which determines the presence or absence of archaeological features, structures, deposits, artefacts or ecofacts within a specified area or site (land-based, inter-tidal or underwater). If archaeological remains are present, field evaluation defines their character and extent, and relative quality; and it enables an assessment of their worth in a local, regional, national or international context as appropriate (IFA 1994b, 1; and see DoE 1990, para. 21).
- III **Environmental Assessments (Database Code D):** These are programmes of work carried out under the terms of the European Directive 85/337/EEC and council directive 97/11/EC (implemented in the UK as *Town and Country Planning (Assessment of Environmental Effects) Regulations 1988* (SI 1199) and *The Town and Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 1999* (SI No.29), respectively), and often combine desk-based assessment and field evaluation.
- IV **Other Investigations (Database Code E):** This embraces a wide range of archaeological investigation types, which mainly fall into two groups in terms of their rationale. First are "post-determination" events such as open-area excavations, watching briefs, recorded observations and building surveys that are carried out under the terms of a planning condition or agreement of some kind in advance of development; this work is sometimes collectively referred to as "rescue archaeology". Second are excavations and surveys of various sorts that are undertaken outwith the requirements of the Town and Country Planning system; investigations falling within this second group are sometimes referred to as "research" excavations, but this is a misnomer since all archaeological investigations are pieces of research.
- V **Estate Management Surveys (Database Code F):** These will be similar in nature to a desk-based assessment for development purposes, but relates instead to the production of a defined-purpose management plan. Such work is likely to include documentary research, inspection of existing

records, walkover inspection surveys and perhaps some limited fieldwalking or geophysical surveys.

- VI **Building Recording (Database Code G):** Archaeological Building Investigation and Recording is defined as a programme of work intended to establish the character, history, dating, form and archaeological development of a specified building, or structure, or complex and its setting, including its buried components, on land or under water (IFA 1996, 1).
- VII **Geophysical investigations (Database event signifier H):** To include the following types of archaeological investigation: Electromagnetic survey, Ground penetrating radar, Magnetic susceptibility, Magnetometer, Microgravity, Resistivity, Resistivity depth sounding, Resistivity profile, Seismic Refraction
- VIII **Maritime investigations (Database event signifier M):** Archaeological maritime investigations for the most part, use broadly similar land-based archaeological techniques that have been adapted for use underwater (The marine archaeological resource, IFA 2000). As well as intrusive archaeological techniques and visual surveys Geophysical and other remote techniques have also developed for use in an underwater environment. Areas of estuary and intertidal areas have been included under this designation.

Apart from desk-based assessments forming part of the development control process, or archaeological building recording other kinds of non-interventional survey have been omitted, unless they are reported alongside interventional events. One obvious example of this split is with geophysical surveys which are sometimes carried out as discrete events while in other cases as part of multi-method study. A further listing of geophysical surveys was compiled by English Heritage, and is available on the World Wide Web at: <http://sdb2.eng-h.gov.uk/>

Three main sources were used in identifying and tracking down information about completed and ongoing projects. First, and by far the most important source, were reports and records inspected during visits to archaeological contractors and curators in every county. Second were published listings and summaries of projects undertaken. And third were completed returns of *pro forma* report sheets circulated to local societies, University departments, and organisations which could not be visited by research staff from the *AIP*. Throughout this work the

emphasis has been on archaeological projects that have been completed during the year, no matter how large or small they may have been. In the case of long term projects spanning several years, the archaeological works actually carried out in the year covered by the particular Gazetteer are listed.

Most of the reports summarised here are circulated typescript or loose-bound volumes prepared on a desk-top publishing system. Few of them have ISBN numbers, and their circulation is typically restricted. Within the sphere of commercial archaeology at least, most were produced for clients in support of planning applications, as background papers for public consultation, or in fulfilment of planning conditions or agreements. No details of availability or cost are provided, but the name of the issuing authority is given wherever possible. Neither English Heritage nor the originators of this Gazetteer are able to supply copies or extracts of any of these reports (except those for which they are themselves the issuing authority), and any enquiries about the reports listed should be addressed directly to the relevant issuing authority.

The details given are as full as may be permitted from scrutiny of the reports themselves or from information supplied by authors, issuing authorities, or, exceptionally, summary sources. Wherever given, the site name is as set out in the report, as are National Grid References. The bibliographic reference follows the style established by the *British and Irish Archaeological Bibliography*. Where no specific author is identified on the report's title page (or elsewhere in the report) the term "Anon" or the name of the relevant investigating body is used in place of the author's name. Where no exact title for a report has been supplied by the issuing authority a substitute title enclosed in square brackets has been given (e.g. [Report on an evaluation at Windcott Hill]).

Wherever possible the author's own summary has been used in whole or in part, but where this is not available a short abstract of the report has been prepared by a member of the *AIP* team. These abstracts should be regarded as general statements of what the referenced report contains. While every effort has been made to check details of sources and the content of summaries, the Gazetteer originators accept absolutely no responsibility for errors or inaccuracies in the material presented. **The listings are intended as fair guides to what is available rather than a set of definitive statements. Accordingly, the original documentation should always be checked if it is to be referred to in publications or discussion.**

Where possible, SMR reference numbers have been included in the entries, but at the time of the visits made to collect data many reports had yet to be entered into the relevant SMR system and so had not in consequence had a number assigned to them. The format of the entries is detailed further in the section below entitled "Anatomy of a typical Gazetteer entry: guidance notes for users".

List of English Heritage Regions comprising constituent Counties, Districts, Metropolitan Boroughs and Unitary Authorities

EAST MIDLANDS

Derby

Derbyshire

Districts: Amber Valley, Bolsover, Chesterfield, Derbyshire Dales, Erewash, High Peak, North East Derbyshire, South Derbyshire

Leicester

Leicestershire

Districts: Blaby, Charnwood, Harborough, Hinckley & Bosworth, Melton, North West Leicestershire, Oadby & Wigston

Lincolnshire

Districts: Boston, East Lindsey, Lincoln, North Kesteven, South Holland, South Kesteven, West Lindsey

North East Lincolnshire North Lincolnshire

Northamptonshire

Districts: Corby, Daventry, East Northamptonshire, Kettering, Northampton, South Northamptonshire, Wellingborough

Nottingham

Nottinghamshire

Districts: Ashfield, Bassetlaw, Broxtowe, Gedling, Mansfield, Newark & Sherwood, Rushcliffe

Rutland

EASTERN REGION

Bedfordshire

Districts: Bedford, Mid Bedfordshire, South Bedfordshire

Cambridgeshire

Districts: Cambridge, East Cambridgeshire, Fenland, Huntingdonshire, South Cambridgeshire

Essex

Districts: Basildon, Braintree, Brentwood, Castle Point, Chelmsford, Colchester, Epping Forest, Harlow, Maldon, Rochford, Tendring, Uttlesford

Hertfordshire

Districts: Broxbourne, Dacorum, East Hertfordshire, Hertsmere, North Hertfordshire, St Albans, Stevenage, Three Rivers, Watford, Welwyn Hatfield

Luton

Milton Keynes

Norfolk

Districts: Breckland, Broadland, Great Yarmouth, King's Lynn & West Norfolk, North Norfolk, Norwich, South Norfolk

Peterborough

Southend-on-Sea

Suffolk

Districts: Babergh, Forest Heath, Ipswich, Mid Suffolk, St Edmundsbury, Suffolk Coastal, Waveney

Thurrock

GREATER LONDON

London Boroughs: City of Westminster, Barking & Dagenham, Barnet, Bexley, Brent, Bromley, Camden, City of London, Croydon, Ealing, Enfield, Greenwich, Hackney, Hammersmith & Fulham, Haringey, Harrow, Havering, Hillingdon, Hounslow, Islington, Kensington & Chelsea (Royal Borough), Kingston upon Thames (Royal Borough), Lambeth, Lewisham, Merton, Newham, Redbridge, Richmond upon Thames, Southwark, Sutton, Tower Hamlets, Waltham Forest, Wandsworth

NORTH EAST

Darlington

Durham

Districts: Chester-le-Street, Derwentside, Durham, Easington, Sedgefield, Teesdale, Wear Valley

Former County of Tyne & Wear

Metropolitan Boroughs: Gateshead, Newcastle upon Tyne, North Tyneside, South Tyneside, Sunderland

Hartlepool

Middlesbrough

Northumberland

Districts: Alnwick, Berwick-upon-Tweed, Blyth Valley, Castle Morpeth, Tynedale, Wansbeck

Redcar & Cleveland

Stockton-on-Tees

NORTH WEST

Blackburn with Darwen

Blackpool

Cheshire

Districts: Chester, Congleton, Crewe & Nantwich, Ellesmere Port & Neston, Macclesfield, Vale Royal

Cumbria

Districts: Allerdale, Barrow-in-Furness, Carlisle, Copeland, Eden, South Lakeland

Greater Manchester Area

Metropolitan Boroughs: Bolton, Bury, Manchester, Oldham, Rochdale, Salford, Stockport, Tameside, Trafford, Wigan

Halton

Lancashire

Districts: Burnley, Chorley, Fylde, Hyndburn, Lancaster, Pendle, Preston, Ribble Valley, Rossendale, South Ribble, West Lancashire, Wyre

Merseyside

Metropolitan Boroughs: Knowsley, Liverpool, St Helens, Sefton, Wirral

Warrington

SOUTH EAST

Bracknell Forest

Brighton & Hove

Buckinghamshire

Districts: Aylesbury Vale, Chiltern, South Buckinghamshire, Wycombe

East Sussex

Districts: Eastbourne, Hastings, Lewes, Rother, Wealden

Hampshire

Districts: Basingstoke & Deane, East Hampshire, Eastleigh, Fareham, Gosport, Hart, Havant, New Forest, Rushmoor, Test Valley, Winchester

Isle of Wight

Kent

Districts: Ashford, Canterbury, Dartford, Dover, Gravesham, Maidstone, Sevenoaks, Shepway, Swale, Thanet, Tonbridge & Malling, Tunbridge Wells

Medway Towns

Oxfordshire

Districts: Cherwell, Oxford, South Oxfordshire, Vale of White Horse, West Oxfordshire

Portsmouth

Reading

Slough

Southampton

Surrey

Districts: Elmbridge, Epsom & Ewell, Guildford, Mole Valley, Reigate & Banstead, Runnymede, Spelthorne, Surrey Heath, Tandridge, Waverley, Woking

West Berkshire

West Sussex

Districts: Adur, Arun, Chichester, Crawley, Horsham, Mid Sussex, Worthing

Windsor & Maidenhead

Wokingham

SOUTH WEST

Bath and North East Somerset

Bournemouth

Bristol

Cornwall

Districts: Caradon, Carrick, Kerrier, North Cornwall, Penwith, Restormel

Devon

Districts: East Devon, Exeter, Mid Devon, North Devon, South Hams, Teignbridge, Torridge, West Devon

Dorset

Districts: Christchurch, East Dorset, North Dorset, Purbeck, West Dorset, Weymouth & Portland

Gloucestershire

Districts: Cheltenham, Cotswold, Forest of Dean, Gloucester, Stroud, Tewkesbury

North Somerset

Plymouth

Poole

Somerset

Districts: Mendip, Sedgemoor, South Somerset, Taunton Deane, West Somerset

South Gloucestershire

Swindon

Torbay

Wiltshire

Districts: Kennet, North Wiltshire, Salisbury, West Wiltshire

WEST MIDLANDS

Birmingham Area

Metropolitan Boroughs: Birmingham, Coventry, Dudley, Sandwell, Solihull, Walsall, Wolverhampton

Herefordshire

Shropshire

Districts: Bridgnorth, North Shropshire, Oswestry, Shrewsbury & Atcham, South Shropshire

Staffordshire

Districts: Cannock Chase, East Staffordshire, Lichfield, Newcastle-under-Lyme, South Staffordshire, Stafford, Staffordshire Moorlands, Tamworth

Stoke-on-Trent

Telford & Wrekin

Warwickshire

Districts: North Warwickshire, Nuneaton & Bedworth, Rugby, Stratford-on-Avon, Warwick

Worcestershire

Districts: Bromsgrove, Malvern Hills, Redditch, Worcester, Wychavon, Wyre Forest

YORKSHIRE & HUMBERSIDE

East Riding of Yorkshire

Former County of South Yorkshire

Metropolitan Boroughs: Barnsley, Doncaster, Rotherham, Sheffield

Former County of West Yorkshire

Metropolitan Boroughs: Bradford, Calderdale, Kirklees, Leeds, Wakefield

Kingston Upon Hull

North Yorkshire

Districts: Craven, Hambleton, Harrogate, Richmondshire, Ryedale, Scarborough, Selby

York

Anatomy of a gazetteer entry - notes for users

- 1/189□(B.90.0047) . □ST65934559
- **TB PICNIC SITE, NUTWOOD**
- ***Archaeological Field Evaluation: TB Picnic Site, Nutwood (NAFG Report No. 12/2001)***
- Bear, R T Nutwood: Nutwood Archaeological Fieldwork Group, 1999, 15pp, colour pls, figs, refs
- The area proposed for development was, in the 18th century, part of Nutwood Common. The site was semi-wooded and was used for hunting from the 16th century. The common was enclosed by Act of Parliament in 1780. By 1920 the area had become a partially landscaped garden for Appleton House, a purpose-built Rest Home. The arrangement of the grounds was designed for psychotherapeutic reasons, permitting walking, games and picnicking. As well as the remains of the modern landscape garden features, cartographic sources indicated remnants of medieval ridge and furrow. No areas of certain

ancient woodland were identified. □[AIP.]□SMR Primary Record Numbers: 2630

☞ *Archaeological periods represented:* MD, PM, MO, UD

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- Gazetteer entry number for investigation: Each investigation entry for the 1999 Gazetteer volume has a unique individual number with two elements: the Gazetteer Section Number in which the investigation record is contained and a serial number. These numbers should be used to enable the location of each investigation within the volume using the author, investigator and period/dating indexes provided at the end of the Gazetteer volume.
- *Archaeological Investigation Project* database reference number for the relevant investigation record (for internal AIP use only)
- National Grid Reference: An eight figure grid reference prefixed by the relevant National Grid letters has been recorded where provided in the reports, etc. accessed.
- Site/project name and location: The name of the site or development project, giving some indication of its location, is given.
- Report title : The full title of the report relating to the investigation is given.; in the case of an "unpublished" monograph-type report of the kind illustrated this may include an internal report number, if recorded. Square brackets are used to indicate either that the title has been "made-up" by a member of the project team because the document referenced lacked a formal title, or that a document with the title given (or something closely approximating to it) is known to exist but was not actually inspected by a member of the project team.
- Other publication details: Normally comprises the name of the organisation/individual responsible for authoring or editing the report, followed by the place of issue/publication, the name of the organisation responsible for issue/publication, the year of issue/publication and a description of the physical format of the document including the total number of pages, and the presence of figures, tables, plates etc. (see abbreviations for codes used). Occasionally, where the report represents an article in a published monograph or serial, or where a summary abstract has been obtained from a 'secondary source' and the original report has not been seen, the name of the originator of the article, monograph, or summary note will be given followed by a 'Source Number', the relevant page, and a description of the content of the article/summary note (presence of figures, plates, tables etc.). The 1999 project did not encounter any instances of this.
- Summary of investigation.
- Summary authorship attribution code: See relevant list of abbreviations/codes used for further information.
- *SMR Primary Record Numbers:* Relevant Sites and Monuments Record reference numbers.

✂ *Archaeological periods represented:* The broad dating of the archaeological remains identified during the course of the investigation (please refer to relevant list of abbreviations/codes used for further information).

Other annotations

Square brackets are used in Gazetteer entries to indicate either that information was not available or recorded for the relevant part of the Gazetteer entry, or that due to the nature of the source material, a significant degree of interpretation and inference was necessary in compiling the digest entry.

Acknowledgements

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