General index to the archive

Site/Project Name: **Cheshunt, Broxbourne, Cedars Park**

Site Code: BROXCP 07

Site/Project Type: Building survey, desk based research and geophysical survey

Year(s): 2007

Accession Number: N/A

Record Group	Contents	Comments	Box/File Number
	INTRODUCTION		Box 1 file 1
	Brief	4 sheets	
	Proposal for Programme of Archaeological Investigations	19 sheets	
	REPORT		Box 1 file 2
	Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Structural Remains Report	See: http://library.thehumanjourney.net/1679	
	OASIS data collection form	3 sheets	
	SYNTHESIZED CONTEXT RECORDS		Box 1 file 3
	Notes on walls	7 sheets	
	SURVEY REPORT		Box 1 file 4
	Report on Archaeogeophysical Survey 2007	11 sheets	
	PRIMARY DRAWINGS		Box 1 file 5
	Plan record sheet	1 sheet	
	Plan over lay: Plan of Walls	1 sheet, A1	Roll 1 of 1
	Geomatics base plan	1 sheet, A1	Roll 1 of 1
	SYNTHESIZED DRAWINGS		Box 1 file 6
	Annotated plans/site notes (plans 1, 2 + 3)	3 sheets, folded	
	CATALOGUE OF PHOTOGRAPHS		Box 1 file 7
	Photo record sheets B+W, films 1-5	5 sheets	
	Photo record sheets colour slide, films 1-5	5 sheets	
	Digital photo index, Film 1	1 sheet	
	Digital contact sheet, Film 1	2 sheets	
	Digital photo index, Film 2	1 sheet	
	Digital contact sheet, Film 2	2 sheets	
	Digital photo index, Film 3	1 sheet	
	Digital contact sheet, Film 3	2 sheets	
	Digital photo index, Film 4	2 sheets	
	Digital contact sheet, Film 4	2 sheets	
	Digital photo index, Film 5	1 sheet	
	Digital contact sheet, Film 5	1 sheet	
	Digital photo index, Film 6	1 sheet	
	Digital contact sheet, Film 6	2 sheets	

	Digital photo index, Film 7 Digital contact sheet, Film 7 Digital photo index, Film 8 Digital contact sheet, Film 8	1 sheet 1 sheet 2 sheets 2 sheets	

OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGY, JANUS HOUSE, OSNEY MEAD, OXFORD, OX2 OES

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A:Final Report	
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B:Site Data – Text: Diary/Daybook/Fieldnotes	
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B: Site Data – Text: Synthesised Context Records	
B: Site Data – Text: Survey Reports	
B: Site Data – Text: Catalogue of Drawings	
B: Site Data – Text: Primary Drawings	
B: Site Data – Text: Synthesised Drawings	
C: Finds Data – Text: Primary Finds Data	
C: Finds Data – Text: Synthesised Finds Data	
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E: Environmental/Ecofact Data: Primary Records	
E: Environmental/Ecofact Data: Synthesised Records	
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CHESHUNT
BROXBOURNE CEDARS PARK
BROXCP07
Box 1 FILE 1

- INTRODUCTION

OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGY, JANUS HOUSE, OSNEY MEAD, OXFORD, OX2 OES

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C: Finds Data – Text: Synthesised Finds Data	
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F: Documentary	
F: Press and Publicity	
G: Correspondence	
H: Miscellaneous	

BOROUGH OF BROXBOURNE

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CEDARS PARK, Broxbourne Borough Council

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS

Briefing Document

(TO SUPPORT A PARK CONSERVATION MANAGEMENT PLAN)

Heritage

LOTTERY FUNDED

Project Design Brief for staged series of archaeological investigations

Contents

1.1 Introduction

This programme for archaeological investigations has been commissioned by Broxbourne Borough Council. The Cedars Park is located in the Borough of Broxbourne, and is bounded to the north by Theobalds Lane and to the east by houses fronting on to Dudley Avenue, and to the south by the A121 and to the west by land fronting onto the A10. The National Grid Reference of the site is: 535469 210151.

This document forms a Design Brief for a programme of proposed archaeological works for The Cedars Park, suitable for submission to the Heritage Lottery Fund, in support of Broxbourne Councils PPG bid to the Parks for People Programme.

Cedars Park is the location for the 16th Century built Theobald's Palace (Scheduled Ancient Monument No. 77), the ruins of which still stand today. Little information is readily available and to our knowledge, no intrusive archaeological investigations have occurred on the site.

The current focus on the built heritage within the park appears to be limited to a segment of the upstanding ruins of the Scheduled Monument- currently surrounded by black iron railings and sign posted Scheduled Ancient Monument. Various known locations within the area of the palace are designated numbers, and in turn are referred to on a leaflet plan. There are currently no information boards up in the park itself regarding the archaeological and built heritage remains.

The intention of this document is to provide concerned parties with preliminary suggestions for a staged series of investigations in the park. The aim at each stage of work will be to assess the archaeological potential within the park. These investigations will ultimately play a key role in highlighting and enhancing visitors' relationship with the heritage present on the site.

1.2 Site Status

The current Local Development Plan is the Borough of Broxbourne Local Plan Second Review 2001-2011 adopted on 8 December 2005. This document designates The Cedars Park as an Area of Archaeological Interest by the Broxbourne Council. The Local Plan states:

Area 14 Theobalds Palace, approx. centred on TL 3545 0110 *This area covers the site of Theobalds Palace, built by William Cecil in the late 16th century, probably on the site of an earlier house. It was a royal residence from 1607 to the Commonwealth. Little is now visible, except for some fragments of Tudor work which survived from the Palace, now consolidated as features of Cedars Park.... Museum of London Archaeology service: 07/03/07*

1.2.1 Scheduled Ancient Monument

The majority of The Cedars Park is designated as Scheduled Ancient Monument, No 77: Theobalds Palace.

Part One of the *Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979*, as amended by the *National Heritage Act 1983*, enables the Secretary of State at the Department of Culture Media and Sport to maintain a schedule of nationally important sites or monuments for protection.1
For the purposes of the Act a 'monument' is defined as:

- any building, structure or work, whether above or below the surface of the land, and any cave or excavation
- any site comprising the remains of any such building, structure or work or of any cave or excavation; and
- any site comprising, or comprising the remains of, any vehicle, vessel, aircraft or other moveable structure or part thereof which neither constitutes nor forms part of any work which is a monument as defined within paragraph a) above
- and any machinery attached to a monument shall be regarded as part of the monument if it could not be detached without being dismantled.

A 'scheduled monument' (or Scheduled Ancient Monument, 'SAM') is therefore any monument (as above) included in the Schedule to the Act, maintained by or on behalf of the Secretary of State.2

Once scheduled, consent for any works affecting the SAM and its site is required from the Secretary of State.3 The site of a SAM includes any adjoining land, which may be considered important to the monument's setting and well-being.

The DCMS has published guidance on SAM Consent application (**http://www.culture.gov.uk/PDF/guidance_scheduled_monument_consent.pdf**). This sets out the relationship with standard planning procedure: *the requirement for scheduled monument consent (SMC) is a specific requirement of the Ancient Monument and Archaeological Areas Act 1979, regardless of whether or not planning permission is needed or has been obtained.*

The Guidance also notes that *if a building is both a Scheduled Monument and a Listed Building, ancient monuments legislation takes precedence, by virtue of Section 61 of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990, and SMC rather than Listed Building Consent is required for any works.4*

Finally, the Guidance points out that *...it is an offence to commence works of any description (as set out in Section 2(2) of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979) before Scheduled Monument Consent has been formally granted. The*

[1] The term 'scheduled' derives from the fact that the first ancient monuments were contained in a 'schedule' to the first Ancient Monuments Act of 1882.

[2] Most SAMs are archaeological sites or ruined buildings. Note however that ecclesiastical buildings still in use or inhabited buildings cannot be scheduled.

[3] There exists a proforma application form for Scheduled Monument Consent which must be sent in to DCMS: **http://www.culture.gov.uk/PDF/scheduled_monument_consent_application_form.pdf**).

[4] DCMS Guidance Note Para 1 Museum of London Archaeology service: 07/03/07 *only exceptions to this, is those works covered by one of the general consents set out in the Ancient* Monuments *(Class Consent) Order 1994.5*

[5]DCMS Guidance Note Para 8. Note that it is important, once an SMC application form has been sent in to DCMS, to leave enough time for the approval procedure.

1.3 Scope of Document

The scope of this document is to provide a guide for future archaeological investigation into the above and below ground heritage present in Cedars Park.

This design programme advocates a holistic approach to the above ground built heritage and the below ground remains.

A staged approach has the value of allowing flexibility in the choice of future works, allowing re-assessment and re-direction at each stage.

This programme of work will create the conditions whereby the heritage present in the park can be learnt about, accessed by and provide enjoyment to the users of the park and the local community in general.

The stages set out below will follow the Standards and Code of Practice laid down by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA 2001). All work will be carried out in accordance with Map 2 Guidelines and IFA guidelines for archaeological investigations. The Standing Building Records and report will in general conform to Levels '2' and '3' of *Understanding historic buildings: a guide to good recording practice* (English Heritage 2006), which confirms or supersedes specifications issued by the Royal Commission on Historical Monuments (1996).

It is recommended, due to the Scheduled Ancient Monument Status of the Park, that English Heritage are consulted at each stage of works.

2 Stages of Investigation

2.1 Stage 1

2.1.1 Desk Based Assessment

A desk based assessment would be undertaken on the site. This assessment will aim to assess the archaeological potential of the site and will place the park's Heritage into context with the surrounding historic environment.

A map regression exercise will be undertaken and the background and history of the Palace and The Cedars Park will also be assessed. Museum of London Archaeology service: 07/03/07 Existing sources will be consulted – pictorial and documentary evidence, the sites and monuments record, local museum archives (e.g.Lowewood Museum), study of any past investigations, such as those undertaken by Peter Rooke ('Friends of Lowewood') for example, will be carried out.

The report will be illustrated with relevant cartographic information and figures showing the location of known archaeological resources both in the Park and the wider landscape.

A walkover survey will be undertaken to make an initial assessment of the upstanding building remains on the site.

The report will assess, recommend and inform further stages (Stage 2 and Stage 3) of work.

2.2 Stage 2

2.2.1 Geophysical Survey

The extent of the sub-surface remains of Theobalds Palace are not currently known. It is proposed that a non intrusive sub-surface examination of any features present be undertaken, in the form of a geophysical survey, such as GPR, magnetometer or resistivity surveys, (dependant on the assessment recommendations).

The survey will provide a picture of any remaining garden landscape features, ditches, walls. This will provide graphic information that could be easily disseminated through the appropriate channels and interested parties. Potential areas of further investigation could be pinpointed and highlighted at this stage.

2.2.2 Standing Building Recording

The grounds of The Cedars Park contain a number of ruins dating to the 16th and 17th century. Much of these ruins are hidden within undergrowth or in non-prominent positions on the site. Existing topographic surveys currently indicate their position; a programme of standing building recording to include elevations of segments of the remaining walls will enable the digital capture of information and enable users to present information in a modern style. This will conform to Levels 2 and 3 of English Heritage guidelines (EH, 2006).

A written account will be produced. It will include an extended summary of the features in evidence in the fabric of the wall and an account of the wall's overall form (structure, materials, and layout) and evidence to suggest any successive phases of development if possible. A survey of this nature will also inform any conservation strategies for the Monument. Museum of London Archaeology service: 07/03/07

The results of both Geophysical survey and Standing Building Recording will be combined within a final document to present both above ground and below ground aspects of the remains of Theobald's Palace and garden layout. This document can then be used to inform the Conservation Management Plan and dissemination strategies / activities.

2.3 Next Stage Options

In consultation with English Heritage: possibilities for next stage work include potential intrusive methods to verify information gleaned during Stage 1 assessment and Stage 2 'non-intrusive' fieldwork. Next stage work could provide learning opportunities and possibilities for community involvement and can be considered in the context of later stages of the Conservation Management Plan and Audience Development and Access Plan. Opportunities could include:

- Transects of geoarchaeological auger holes to be sunk in areas where deposits may provide suitable pollen, diatom and radiocarbon samples. A series of auger holes could be bored in a transect through possible ditches (if present) would also indicate depth and profile.
- Public information display boards, leaflets, and a series of open days utilising the information from the Stage 1 and 2.
- Community Excavation of specific areas. This option would involve professional archaeological units in conjunction with say Enfield Archaeological Society and interacting with visitors to the park.

2.4 Bibliography

English Heritage 2006, *Understanding historic buildings: a guide to good recording practice*. EH published guidelines

Museum of London, 1994 *Archaeological Site Manual 3rd edition*

English Heritage, 1991 *Exploring our Past. Strategies for the Archaeology of England*, English Heritage

English Heritage, 1991 *Management of Archaeological Projects (MAP2)*

English Heritage, 1997 *Sustaining the historic environment: new perspectives on the future*

English Heritage, May 1998 *Capital Archaeology. Strategies for sustaining the historic legacy of a world city*

English Heritage Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service, June 1998 *Archaeological Guidance Papers 1-5* Museum of London Archaeology service: 07/03/07

English Heritage Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service, May 1999 *Archaeological Guidance Papers 6*

Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA), supplement 2001, *By-Laws, Standards and Policy Statements of the Institute of Field Archaeologists: Standards and guidance – the collection, documentation conservation and research of archaeological materials*

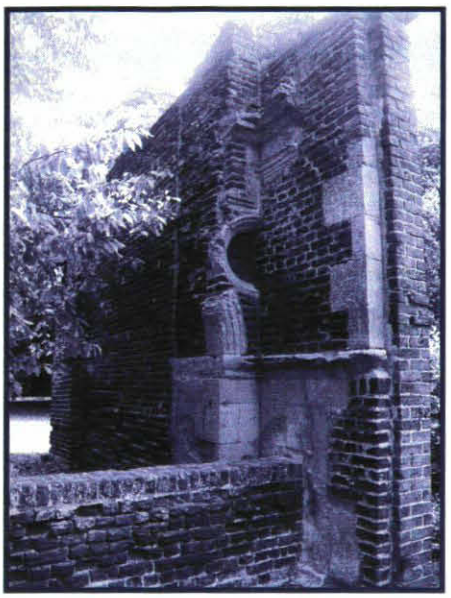
Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA) 1996, *Standard and Guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures.*

Museum of London, 1998 *General Standards for the preparation of archaeological archives deposited with the Museum of London*

Museum of London, 2002 *A research framework for London archaeology 2002*

Schofield, J, with Maloney, C, (eds), 1998 *Archaeology in the City of London 1907-1991: a guide to records of excavations by the Museum of London and its predecessors,* Archaeol Gazetteer Ser Vol 1, London

Thompson, A, Westman A, and Dyson, T (eds), 1998 *Archaeology in Greater London 1965-90: a guide to records of excavations by the Museum of London,* Archaeol Gazetteer Ser Vol 2, London



Cedars Park Broxbourne Hertfordshire

Proposal for Programme of Archaeological Investigations

oxfordarchaeology

July 2007

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Cedars Park, Broxbourne, Hertfordshire

PROPOSAL FOR PROGRAMME OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS

CONTENTS

Cedars Park, Broxbourne, Hertfordshire

PROPOSAL FOR PROGRAMME OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project background

1.1.1 Oxford Archaeology (OA) greatly welcomes the opportunity to tender for the programme of archaeological investigations at Cedars Park, Broxbourne in Hertfordshire. Cedars Park is a site of great historical significance due to the surviving scheduled fragments from Theobalds Palace, a 16th-century mansion and royal property with close links to Elizabeth I, James I and Charles I. Many buried remains are likely to survive but the great archaeological potential of the site is relatively little understood and has never been fully investigated or interpreted. The current project offers an exciting opportunity to undertake a first (non-intrusive) phase of investigations into the history and archaeology of the site.

1.1.2 The work is being funded by a project planning grant recently awarded to Broxbourne Council from the Heritage Lottery Fund (HLF) Lottery Parks for People and one of the main purposes of the work will be to inform and underpin a larger bid to the HLF in 2008 for works to Cedars Park. The current investigations will assist in the preparation of a Conservation Management Plan which will be commissioned and produced separately. OA will work closely with the consultants commissioned to undertake this Management Plan.

1.1.3 Broxbourne Borough Council issued a project brief for the archaeological investigations and the current document forms OA's response to the brief. The works detailed here are broadly similar to those proposed by Broxbourne Council but OA feels that the main objectives of the project could be more successfully achieved within the limited budget through some minor alterations to the scope of works. In particular it is felt that although the surviving structures on the site should be thoroughly assessed to fully understand them the scope of the formal recording (for archival purposes) should be reduced. There would be a danger that much of the project budget would be required to complete a Level II-III building recording survey of all the structural remains (eg with elevations of all the walls) while a good *understanding* of the structures could be achieved by an assessment and a lower level record. The work would then make recommendations for further recording depending on the significance of the structures.

1.1.4 In addition OA feels that the project would benefit from a greater emphasis on producing a single final document which draws together the findings of all three main elements of the investigation rather than issuing a complete desk-based assessment after stage 1 and the geophysics after stage 2. A rough DBA (as a working document)

is proposed at the end of stage 1 but this would be included in the final document with some amendments from the findings of the other surveys. The main aim of the project has to be to increase the overall understanding of the site and its archaeological potential and this will be clearest after all three elements of the work.

1.2 Oxford Archaeology

1.2.1 OA (formerly the Oxford Archaeological Unit) was established in 1973 and has grown to be one of the largest archaeological practices in Europe, employing *c.*200 people including field archaeologists, heritage management, industrial, historic buildings and finds specialists, and a team of illustrators and computing and survey personnel. As an independent, well-respected organisation OA can offer sound advice and expert services to both private and public sectors and has a reputation for innovative approaches. Oxford Archaeology changed its name from the Oxford Archaeological Unit in November 2001. The name change coincided with the opening of our new office in Lancaster - Oxford Archaeology North, resulting in the inclusion into the company of the former University of Lancaster Archaeological Unit.

1.2.2 OA offers a comprehensive range of archaeological and historical services including strategic policy advice, heritage management services (HMS), historic landscape assessment, desk-based appraisal, documentary research, field evaluation and survey, and full-scale excavation, building surveys, industrial archaeology and publication. Specialist areas include development of strategic approaches to the historic environment, public inquiries, planning and Scheduled Monument Consent cases, historical research and specialist input for environmental assessment. OA works on projects throughout the UK and abroad, recently completing large projects in France, Turkey and Ireland with further work carried out in Montserrat (West Indies), Greece, Albania, India, Libya and Oman.

1.2.3 OA are perfectly placed to undertake the current project due to their wide experience of all the key elements of work. OA has a large Historic Buildings Department, which has undertaken many studies of historic structural fragments such as those at Cedars, as well as a large HMS Department which is skilled at the historical research necessary and we are well used to subcontracting geophysical surveys. In addition we frequently work within teams of consultants and contribute specific sections to wider reports (eg Conservation Management Plans). For example OA undertook the archaeological and historic buildings elements of a major Conservation Plan for ***Tyntesfield House*** near Bristol for the National Trust. In this project OA collaborated with other consultants undertaking other elements of the Conservation Plan and Tyntesfield was particularly relevant to the current project because the plan was to support a very large bid to the Heritage Lottery Fund. The bid proved successful and the National Trust were awarded one of the largest ever grants of its kind for the restoration of the house and estate.

1.2.4 OA also has a wide experience of undertaking similar investigations at other parks and landscape gardens. Among these projects have been a series of investigations during the Lottery-funded restoration of ***Valentines Park in Ilford***. Valentines Park is a public park set in the grounds of an 18th-century mansion and OA has undertaken phases of historical research followed by the recording of specific features (Grotto etc) during restoration works. Another similar project has been the research, investigation and recording of ***Canons Park in Harrow*** (NW London). Canons is another public park set in the grounds of an early 18th-century mansion where restoration works were being undertaken on a number of park features (temple etc).

1.2.5 Theobalds Palace was formerly a Royal residence and OA has great experience of undertaking recording and investigation work (both of buildings and below-ground archaeology) at current Royal palaces including Hampton Court, the Tower of London, Kensington Palace and Blenheim Palace.

1.2.6 Other projects where park features have been investigated as part of wider archaeological investigations have included work at ***Croome Park, Worcestershire*** (for the National Trust) where a long brick-built ha-ha was recorded as well as at ***Witley Court, Worcestershire*** (for English Heritage) and ***Thame Park, Oxfordshire*** (for a private owner). Other important projects where OA have assessed a series of historic walls (similar to Cedars Park) have been Conservation Plans for ***Worcester City Walls***, ***Carlingford town walls*** and ***Athlone town walls***.

1.2.7 Another highly relevant project which OA has undertaken has been the detailed recording of ***The Temple Bar*** gateway prior to its dismantling from a site very close to Cedars Park and its reconstruction in the City of London. The structure had been moved in the 19th century from The City to Theobalds Park (part of which now forms Cedars Park).

1.2.8 A longer company profile is included at Appendix 2 and further information can be read on our website: **www.oxfordarch.co.uk**

2 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Cedars Park and Theobalds Palace

2.1.1 Cedars Park is located within part of the historic grounds of Theobalds Palace, a large mansion constructed between 1563 and 1585, in an ancient manorial estate for Lord Burleigh. In 1607 Theobalds became a royal residence when it was passed to James I (in exchange for Hatfield House) and James died there in 1625. James greatly expanded the park between 1607 and 1612 and between 1620 to 1622 a nine mile wall was built around the park (Munby 1977). Charles I spent many of his early years at Theobalds but after the Civil War and the King's execution in 1649 Theobalds was sold (together with the other Royal residences) and much of the building was taken down and sold for building material.

2.1.2 A brief description of the palace from 1629 (from the journals of Abram Booth contained in Architectural History Vol 27) describes Theobalds as 'large and magnificently built, with two square courtyards, many notable halls, chambers, and parlours. [It} has a pleasant garden adjacent with fountains and lovely walks and an agreeable summerhouse which is built very neatly and elegantly - and made comfortable - from where there is a fine view of the house, garden, and gamepark. The adjcacent gamepark is the largest in the whole of England, enclosed by a brick wall more than ten miles long and stocked with many big game'.

2.1.3 In 1650 a very detailed descriptive survey of the palace was undertaken prior to its demolition which concluded that it was 'an excellent building, in very good repair, by no means fit to be demolished'. The descriptive survey includes dimensions for the main areas of the building which should be very useful in the current project in interpreting the surviving remains.

2.1.4 In 1763 the estate passed to George Prescott and he proceeded to construct a large new Theobalds House c.1 km to the west of the 16th-century palace. This building survives outside Cedars Park and functions as a conference centre. The old palace presumably formed a romantic ruin in an outlying part of the park and a grotto was constructed close by.

2.1.5 In 1820 Sir Henry Meux leased the property from the Prescott family and the Meux family remained in residence into the early 20th century. In 1938 the property and estate were sold to Middlesex County Council. The 19th and 20th-century history of the section of the park which became Cedars Park is not well known but clearly at during this period (probably early 20th century) it was sold separately and its ownership became divided from the remaining Theobalds House.

2.1.6 The site has been visited as part of the preparation for this proposal document in order to assess the most appropriate techniques of investigation and to determine which areas are suitable for geophysical survey. The site broadly divides into five distinct main areas. Along the northern edge of the site is a band (c.40-60 m deep) of thick woodland which incorporates the site of a former boating lake towards its west end. Much of the eastern third of the site is a large area with generally informal planting, paths and trees while to the west of this is a smaller area with a combination of formal and informal planting. In the western half of the site is a large, walled, grassed area with little planting and to the west of this is another large area, again with no formal planting. The southern third of the site is largely overgrown and it includes an area which appears to have been recently incorporated into the park.

2.1.7 It is well known that the estate contained a well developed garden and it may well be that elements of the current garden layout such as the wooded areas may survive from when it was a Royal household (as well as the structural remains). This should be confirmed by the proposed historical research.

2.1.8 The remains of Theobalds Palace form a Scheduled Ancient Monument which covers less than half of Cedars Park. In addition there are a number of Grade II listed structures including long, brick, boundary walls, a grotto, an outbuilding and small fragments from the former palace itself.

3 METHODS STATEMENT

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 The investigation into the park will divide into three principal elements: 1) historical research, 2) geophysical survey and 3) building assessment/recording. These will also follow chronologically on from each other and the results of each element will inform the other parts of the project.

3.2 Historical research

3.2.1 The first phase of the investigation would be a programme of historical research to provide a good baseline understanding of the history of the site and the context of the remains as well as informing and guiding the other two phases of the project. In particular the research should be able to suggest which areas of the site have the greatest potential for the geophysical survey and it should provide an indication of the date of the structural remains.

3.2.2 The research would be undertaken at the principal archives including the Sites and Monuments Reocrd, the local record office and Lowewood Museum. The National Monuments Record in Swindon would also be visited and their collection of aerial photographs studied. In addition other resources such as the National Archives in Kew would be contacted and they would be visited if it was felt they could hold important information.

3.2.3 The research would consult all available maps, illustrations and other historical documentation. The study would also include consultation of the principal secondary sources such as:

- Sutton, James M. *Materializing space at an early modern prodigy house : the Cecils at Theobalds, 1564-1607*. 2004. vii, 223
- Airs, Malcolm. '"Pomp or glory" : the influence of Theobalds'. ***In*** Croft, Pauline (ed.), Patronage, culture and power : the early Cecils (Studies in British Art, 8) 3-19. ISBN 0300091362.
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- Louw, H. J. 'Some royal and other great houses in England : extracts from the journal of Abram Booth'. *Architectural History*, 27 (1984), 503-9.
- Robinson, John. 'Temple Bar'. *History Today*, 31:10 (1981), 54-5.

- Summerson, John Newenham, Sir. 'The building of Theobalds, 1564-85'. *Archaeologia*, 97 (1959), 107-26. Publisher: Society of Antiquaries of London.
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3.2.4 Once the findings of the historical research have been assessed this element of the project would also include a rapid walk-over survey to make an initial interpretation of the surviving remains and to consider any changes to the proposed geophysics scope of works (detailed below).

3.2.5 At the end of this stage of the investigation a draft desk-based assessment would be produced summarising the findings and providing guidance for the later stages of work. It is anticipated that this would be a rough working document and that the complete desk-based assessment would only be included in the final report at the end of the project.

3.3 Geophysical survey

3.3.1 The second element of the investigation would be a geophysical survey to provide an indication of sub-surface remains. There are a variety of geophysical-survey techniques which it is appropriate to use in different situations. A brief summary is included below based largely on information supplied by Alister Bartlett of the Bartlett-Clark Consultancy who would undertake the proposed work.

3.3.2 ***Magnetometer survey*** is usually the most cost-effective and informative technique for obtaining an overall indication of the nature and extent of detectable archaeological remains. Subsurface features which may be present at the site, as mentioned in the brief, include garden landscape features, ditches and walls. There is a reasonable likelihood that a magnetometer survey will detect infilled ditches, and it will usually identify areas of disturbed response corresponding to former buildings. It will not often respond directly to stone wall footings, but will detect brick and tile. It is presumably likely that 16th century buildings will be of brick construction, and brick wall footings can sometimes be seen clearly in a magnetometer survey. Detailed interpretation may be problematic if the wall footings are surrounded by rubble, so that the response from intact structures is obscured by nearby debris, but a resistivity survey may help clarify the findings.

Brick footings from garden walls, terraces, etc, may be easier to interpret than complex structural remains.

3.3.3 Garden landscape features such as paths, flower beds or formal planting schemes are not usually clearly detectable by geophysical methods, unless there is a significant depth of silted fill which may respond to a magnetometer survey. Overgrown gravel paths may be among the features detectable by resistivity. Former streams or ponds may be detectable by either method, depending on their fill.

3.3.4 ***Resistivity survey*** is the standard technique for detecting structural remains, including stone wall footings which are unlikely to respond directly to a magnetometer survey. We have known Tudor brick foundations sometimes to respond less well than expected because the bricks are porous. Their moisture content therefore tends to equalise with the surrounding soil, and electrical contrast is weakened. It is possible, therefore, that a final interpretation will emerge from a comparison of the magnetometer and resistivity findings.

3.3.5 Such features as garden walls and gravel paths may well be detectable by resistivity, although garden beds, etc, are again likely to be too insubstantial to be identifiable in the survey.

3.3.6 A standard resistivity survey would take readings on a 1m grid but an alternative option is a more detailed resistance survey (possibly after a general survey) in areas containing evidence of possible structural remains. A survey with readings collected on a 0.5m grid could be supplemented with a second data set with readings at 1m (rather than 0.5m) probe spacing. This would provide improved resolution, and would test also for more deeply buried features.

3.3.7 ***Ground penetrating radar*** is a more expensive technique that would probably be outside the scope (or budget) of the current project but it may be an option to be used selectively in a later phase of investigation. GPR could be relevant if the magnetometer and resistivity surveys suggest the presence of substantial and clearly defined structural remains which it would be of interest to investigate in more detail. A series of profiles recorded at not more than 1m intervals and presented as horizontal time slices could allow the depth of the structure to be determined, and the remains to be interpreted in more detail than from the magnetometer and resistivity surveys.

3.3.8 As an indication of the cost of this technique one day of fieldwork should allow detailed coverage of an area sufficient to investigate a building (perhaps 30 x 30m or 30 x 40m) and that this would cost c.£1000 (+ VAT).

3.3.9 A similar 3D reconstruction could perhaps be achieved from vertical resistivity profiles, but that is a much slower and more laborious technique than radar, and is outside the constraints of the current phase of the project.

3.3.10 ***Proposed works for Cedars Park.*** As outlined above there are a number of geophysical techniques and different approaches which could be used to investigate the remains at Cedars Park. It may be sensible to assess the results of the documentary research and then to concentrate a detailed resistivity survey (or even GPR) on relatively small areas known to have had buildings. Alternatively it may be best to again assess the documentary evidence and do a standard resistance survey over a larger area (but not the whole park). These can be achieved within the budget (instead of the work proposed below) and OA can commission this work if required.

3.3.11 Due to the currently limited project budget OA feels that the most appropriate initial approach would be to undertake a standard magnetometer survey along transects 1m apart in all accessible parts of the park. As outlined above magnetometer survey is the most cost effective way to gain an overall indication of sub-surface remains and this would allow recommendations for further geophysical investigation. A dual survey combining magnetometer and resistance would be the best approach to identify remains but this would take too great a proportion of the overall project budget.

3.3.12 OA has visited the park and assessed the suitability of different areas for geophysical survey. Several parts of the site are heavily overgrown and geophysical survey would not be possible in these areas but four areas where such a survey would be possible have been identified. There are two areas in the western half of the site (each one c.1.5 hectares in extent) which are very largely covered in relatively short grass and they should be ideal for geopysics. In the eastern half of the site there are two further areas (c.2 hectares and 0.5 hectares) in which geophysics is considered possible although there is a higher proportion of trees, paths, planted flower beds etc. The magnetometer survey would be undertaken in all four of these areas.

3.3.13 The results of the work would be presented as graphical and grey scale plots. Interpretative drawings, colour image plots, etc, will be included in the report as necessary.

3.3.14 To undertake geophysical works on a scheduled ancient monument it is necessary to obtain a Section 42 Licence from English Heritage. Part of the area proposed for geophysics work is within the Theobalds Palace Scheduled Ancient Monument and therefore at the start of the project, if this has not already been done, OA would consult with English Heritage and apply for a Section 42 Licence.

3.3.15 Alister Bartlett of the Bartlett-Clark Consultancy would undertake the work and details of their wide experience is included at the rear of this document.

3.4 Assessment and recording of structural remains

3.4.1 The third phase of the main investigation would comprise a programme of assessment and recording of the visible structural remains at the site. These

remains largely comprise a number of long brick boundary walls but the surviving buildings would also be covered by this element of the project.

3.4.2 This work would have two distinct aims:

3.4.3 **1)** To interpret, assess and understand the nature and significance of the structural remains at the site;

3.4.4 **2)** To produce an outline, formal, archive record for posterity

3.4.5 The work would include the production of an overall site plan (based on the existing CAD survey) identifying all the above ground structural remains on the site and allocating identification numbers to each distinct feature. Each feature would be described, assessed and interpreted in terms of its structure, construction, age, use and significance. Larger scale plans would also be produced of each of the main features identifying distinct constructional phases and features of archaeological, structural or architectural interest. Such features may include evidence of former adjoining walls or structures (eg lean-to greenhouses etc). General photographs (as opposed to rectified) would be taken of each feature using black and white print film and colour slide (for the formal archive record) and with a digital camera. The work would include every building on the site but it would be concentrated on the older structures.

3.4.6 The formal recording will broadly conform to Levels I-II (as defined by English Heritage in *Understanding Historic Buildings: a Guide to Good Recording Practice* (2006). This would not include any drawn elevations, rectified photography with interpretative overlays or 'stitched together' photographic mosaics (eg of boundary walls). However the work would include recommendations for more detailed formal recording of this nature (if /when repair works are proposed) depending on the significance of each structure.

3.4.7 Many features and sections of wall are currently obscured by heavy vegetation. The removal of as much of this vegetation as possible would be desirable to allow a clearer understanding of the features but as this work is principally to interpret the remains (rather than to comprehensively record them) it would not be necessary to fully clear all the fragments. OA would not undertake any significant vegetation clearance works.

3.4.8 The work will be presented in the form of a gazetteer with separate entries for each distinct structural element.

3.5 Reporting

3.5.1 At the end of the site investigation a bound A4 report will be produced to bring together and detail all the elements of the work. This will include:

- An introduction explaining the background to the project and its aims and objectives

- An historical background detailing the known history of the site from maps and other documentary sources. This will essentially be the desk-based assessment undertaken as phase 1 in the current project.
- A general interpretation of the former layout of the Theobalds Palace complex based on the documentary evidence as well as the geophysical survey and the evidence of the assessment of the structural remains. This will essentially pull together all the evidence collected during the project.
- A detailed gazetteer of all the surviving structural elements including a description, assessment of significance, probable date of construction, survival and structural integrity. Each entry would also include at least one photograph as well as a plan and other drawings (eg elevations) if appropriate.
- Recommendations for further recording or investigation. These will include formal building recording of more significant visible remains as well as potential intrusive investigations (after consultation with EH)
- Suggestions for possible interpretation of the site (interpretation panels, site leaflets or guidebooks etc
- Suggest outreach options to engage the local community (volunteer digs etc)
- Copies of all relevant historical plans

3.5.2 Copies of the final report will be supplied in pdf, work and hard format as required.

3.6 Archiving and publication

3.6.1 A project archive will be prepared, ordered and deposited with a agreed museum or other local body. The main body of the archive will comprise the photographs, negatives, plans and notes from the building recording but it will also include a copy of the final report and any other relevant data. All material will be labelled with an agreed site code and it will be compiled in accordance with the standards contained in MAP2 (English Heritage). All archive storage material will comply with the requirements of the UKIC.

4 TIMETABLE AND TEAM PROFILE

4.1 Timetable

4.1.1 Although it is proposed to produce a single final document at the end of the works the project will also have staged 'deliverables' at the end of Stages 1 and 2. A draft desk-based assessment will be issued to inform the later stages of work and to assist the wider preparation of the Conservation Management Plan. Similarly rough plots of the geophysical survey will be issued at the completion of stage 2 to inform the building assessment and the Conservation Management Plan. Thus the project timetable would be as follows.

- ***Mid July***: project commencement
- ***Mid August***: issue draft desk-based assessment
- ***Mid September***: issue draft geophysics plots

- ***September***: site assessment of structural remains
- ***End of October 2007***: issue final report

4.1.2 OA would liase closely during the project with Broxbourne Council's main contact (Clare Watson) as well as the lead consultants. OA would either attend project meetings or provide written updates on progress at one monthly intervals if this is considered more cost effective and efficient.

4.2 Team profile

4.2.1 The project would be led by Julian Munby, Head of OA's Historic Buildings Department and a nationally recognised expert in the study of buildings, parks, gardens and historic landscapes. Both the historical research and the main site assessment/recording work would be undertaken by members of OA's historic buildings team, principally Simon Underdown and Jane Phimester. Both Simon and Jane have a wide experience of undertaking research and site investigations of this nature. The geophysical survey would be undertaken by Alister Bartlett of the Bartlett-Clark Consultancy.

4.2.2 CVs of the principal team members are included in Appendix 1.

5 COSTS

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 Table 3 below provides the hourly and day rates from which the overall quotation (contained in Table 4) has been prepared.

Table 1: Rates of project staff

Project staff	On-site day rate	Office-based day rate
Project Manager: Julian Munby	£330	£260
Project Officer: Simon Underdown, Jane Phimester,	£260	£200
Other OA staff (Graphic office, archivist geomatics etc)	-	£180

Table 2: Breakdown of costs for undertaking works

Description	Day rate	No. of days	Cost
DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT			
General research of secondary sources	200	1	£200

Research at Local Record Office, museum, SMR, NMR etc.	260	2	£520
Initial walkover	260	1	£260
Map regression	200	0.5	£130
Outline DBA report	200	2	£400
GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY			
Magnetometer survey in all accessible areas			£2750
LEVEL I-II ASSESSMENT AND RECORDINGOF STRUCTURES			
Site investigation	£260	10	£2600
REPORTING			
Main text	£200	4	£800
Gazetteer of structural features	£200	6	£1200
Graphics Office	£180	4	£720
OTHER COSTS			
General project management	£260	1	£260
Producing monthly updates	£200	1.5	£300
Managerial site visit	£330	1	£330
Admin, collating archiving etc	£180	1	£180
GRAND TOTAL (ex VAT)			**£10,650**

5.1.2 This includes travel and all other expenses but excludes VAT.

6 MISCELLANEOUS

6.1 Health and safety

6.1.1 In advance of the works OA will prepare a risk assessment but they will also work to the overall site risk assessment and the regulations of the site health and safety officer.

6.1.2 OA project fieldwork is undertaken in accordance with all relevant current Health and Safety Legislation. This includes in particular the following regulations (the list is not intended to be exhaustive):

Health and Safety at Work Act 1974
Construction (Design and management) Regulations 1994
The management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations 1992
Personal Protective Equipment at Work Regulations 1992
Work Equipment Regulations 1992
Manual Handling Operations Regulations 1992
Workplace (Health, Safety and Welfare) Regulations 1992

6.1.3 In advance of the start of site works a Risk Assessment will be prepared. This will be reviewed and approved by both OA and the site/client's safety managers. A copy of OA's Health and Safety Policy is available on request.

6.1.4 Oxford Archaeology undertakes to safeguard, so far as is reasonably practicable, the health, safety and welfare of its staff and of others who may be affected by oqr work. This applies in particular to providing and maintaining suitable premises, ensuring the safety of all equipment supplied by the Company and providing all reasonable safeguards and precautions against accidents.

6.2 **Insurance**

6.2.1 OA carries an appropriate level of insurance for covering liabilities on major projects. These are currently Employers Liability Insurance (£10,000,000 any one occurrence), Public Liability Insurance (£10,000,000 any one occurrence), Professional Indemnity Insurance (£5,000,000 any one claim and in all) and Contractors All Risks Insurance (£1,500,000). Copies of certificates can be supplied if required.

6.2.2 Oxford Archaeological Unit (OAU) changed its trading name to Oxford Archaeology (OA) on the 1st November 2001. Oxford Archaeological Unit is still our registered company name and our registered charity name.

Bibliography

Munby LM The Hertfordshire Landscape (1977)
Louw, H. J. 'Some royal and other great houses in England : extracts from the journal of Abram Booth'. *Architectural History*, 27 (1984), 503-9.

REFEREES

1) Kent Rawlinson
Curator of Historic Buildings(Hampton Court Palace)
Apartment 25,
Hampton Court Palace,
Surrey KT8 9AU
e-mail: Kent.Rawlinson@hrp.org.uk

Principal OA project: OA have undertaken many projects at various sites for Historic Royal Palaces and in recent years these have principally been at Hampton Court Palace. Recent and ongoing works have included detailed studies of the external elevations of the Chapel Royal, the Tiltyard Tower and Base Court prior to their restorations. Other major projects have included the investigation of the Royal Pew in the Chapel.

2) Trevor Osborne
The Osborne Group
70 Conduit Street
London
W1S 2GF

Principal OA project: Oxford Castle. OA have undertaken a series of major archaeological and building recording works at Oxford Castle (and prison) prior to and during its high-profile redevelopment.

3) Cowdray Heritage Trust
Midhurst Resource Centre
Rosemary's Parlour
North Street
Midhurst
West Sussex, GU29 9SB
e-mail: info@cowdray.org.uk

Principal OA project: OA has recently completed the site work of a long running project to record and interpret the walls and historic fabric of Cowdray House in West Sussex. Cowdray House is the ruined shell of a 16th-century mansion.

PROFESSIONAL ACCREDITATIONS

Oxford Archaeology are:

- included on the Institute of Field Archaeologists' Register of Organisations
- Full members of the British Consultants and Construction Bureau
- Associate Assessor (Group 1) members of the Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment
- associate members of the Digital Preservation Coalition

APPENDIX I PROJECT PERSONNEL

Julian Munby BA, FSA:
Principal Historic Buildings Archaeologist.

JM (a graduate of the Institute of Archaeology, London) is Head of the Historic Buildings Department at OA, with 30 years of experience of work with historic buildings and landscapes. He has experience of survey and assessment of historic buildings, environmental assessment, and provision of expert witness for public inquiries.

JM has extensive knowledge of the survey and publication of historic buildings and landscapes, ranging from the medieval period to the 19th century. He has worked at OA on environmental assessment of Cultural Heritage (historic buildings and landscape aspects) on numerous developments, including the Channel Tunnel Rail Link, Stansted Airport Runway, and other major infrastructure schemes, and has been involved in desktop studies on development impacts for historic buildings and landscapes.

JM has directed work for the National Trust and English Heritage on several properties (including survey and production of conservation plans), for the Historic Royal Palaces at Kensington Palace and the Tower of London, and has surveyed monuments of the sugar industry for the Overseas Development Agency on the island of Montserrat with regard to their conservation. He has also been involved in the historic buildings studies being undertaken by OA at Chatham Dockyard and The Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, including the preparation of a Conservation Plan for Woolwich, and has assisted in the compilation of Conservation Plans for Audley End, Framlingham and Orford castles, and Gainsborough Old Hall with John Rhodes. He has compiled a large part of the Tower of London Conservation Plan, prepared in association with Chris Blandford Associates and the World Heritage Management Plan. JM is currently working on Conservation Plans for Kilkenny City Walls and for Newtown Jerpoint in Co Kilkenny.

JM has undertaken work at several country houses, including Shaw House, Compton Verney, Stoneleigh Abbey,and Stowe House. He has made an extensive study of the archival history of the house and gardens of Levens Hall , Westmorland. He has published studies on historic landscapes in Kent, Sussex, and Cumbria, and made numerous studies of vernacular buildings; he has published a synthetic account of cathedral carpentry in *The Archaeology of Cathedrals*; he is the Oxford Diocesan Archaeological Advisor, and sits on the Fabric Advisory Committee of Chichester Cathedral, and the English Heritage Advisory Committee.

His work on medieval castles includes a long-term study of Portchester Castle and the environs of Portsmouth Harbour, a study of the roof carpentry of Windsor Castle, and the White Tower, and he has written English Heritage handbooks to Stokesay and Portchester castles. Most recently he has been directing a three-year project by OA to excavate and survey the Chateau de Mayenne in France.

JM has worked extensively on medieval buildings, especially town houses, timber-framed buildings and medieval carpentry generally, on which he has written numerous papers. He has also worked on several castles, as co-author with Barry Cunliffe of *Excavations at Portchester Castle IV: Medieval, the Inner Bailey* (1985), which included studies of the castle buildings and building accounts, and a description of the castle and its landscape. He

has made a study of the roof carpentry of Windsor Castle, and the White Tower, and directed a three-year project by OA to excavate and survey the Château de Mayenne in France.

Simon Underdown BA(Hons), MA (York), AIFA,
Project Officer (Buildings Archaeology)

SU has worked in OA's historic buildings department in Oxford since June 2005 having previously worked as a freelance buildings archaeologist in Norfolk and a field and buildings archaeologist in the York area. He previously completed the MA in Buildings Archaeology at the University of York.

While with OA Simon has undertaken a wide range of historic buildings projects from rapid assessments of small cottages and farm buildings to detailed recording projects of large military and institutional complexes. Among his larger scale work has been the assessment of the many surviving buildings at the Royal Artillery Barracks at Woolwich to inform the possible redevelopment of the site. This has been followed by a more detailed 'Buildings at Risk' study of the Grade II* listed Rotunda at the Woolwich Barracks site assess the building's structure, condition and significance. Other important projects which Simon has undertaken has been the recording of two large buildings (or complexes) in Bath: the Bath Union Workhouse and a building at De Montalt Mill, a site which once had the largest waterwheel in the country. A recent project of Simon's which is nearing completion has been the investigation (both prior to and during conversion works) of Winchester's Corn Exchange, another Grade II* listed building. Among the interesting aspects of this project have been the exposure of many primary cast iron joists and posts dating to the 1830s. Other projects of Simon's have included the recording of a late 17th-century barracks at Hampton Court, Flimston Farmhouse in Wales, a Pillbox adjacent to the west coast main rail line and assessments of a small mill in Oxfordshire and Oriel College, Oxford.

Simon originally graduated from the University of Sheffield in Archaeology, Prehistory and Ancient History before working in Nature Conservation in Suffolk and studying Art and Design at Norwich School of Art. He then returned to Archaeology full time in 1998 with the Norfolk Archaeological Unit as a field Archaeologist. SU worked on many excavation projects in Norfolk including Wymondham Abbey where possible Saxon elements were revealed and identified for the first time and the Castle Mall, Millenium Library, Cathedral Priory Refectory and Whitefriars Carmelite Friary in Norwich. SU also personally undertook and reported on a variety of watching briefs.

SU developed an interest in buildings archaeology in Norfolk and completed several buildings recording projects and desk top assessments prior to studying at York. These included a disused Floor Maltings in Norwich, WWII Airfield buildings at Swanton Morley, 12th-century and later elements in buildings connected to Norwich Cathedral and a ruined medieval barn attached to a Rushford College. The maltings survey was expanded into an MA dissertation which explored the value of using process recording in a functioning floor maltings to help understand elements of a disused malthouse that had been subject to various phases of conversion and reuse.

Whilst working in Yorkshire SU worked on a 17th-century and later corn grinding watermill and a water powered cotton mill in the Dales and recorded the 18th-century boathouse at Nostell Priory for the National Trust. Work at Beverley Minster included recording elevations of excavated foundations of previously unknown earlier phases of the building and excavating preserved Late Saxon timber coffins and grave furniture. Freelance work in Norfolk included recording a disused tower windmill, and two barns; an 18th-century brick

example and a 17th/18th-century timber framed threshing barn, both with several phases of development and expansion.

Jane Phimester BASocSci (Hons), PG Dip (Oxford)
Project Officer (Historic Buildings)

JP has worked for the Historic Buildings Department of OA since 2003 and specialises in the recording and interpretation of industrial and military structures. She graduated from Birmingham University in 1996 in social and economic history and then in 1998 completed the Postgraduate Diploma in Professional Archaeology at Oxford University Department of Continuing Education. As part of the Diploma JP worked for English Heritage characterising Cold War heavy anti-aircraft gun emplacements and this work contributed to the Monuments Protection Programme study of Cold War structures in England. JP has recently started the Masters in Industrial Archaeology at the Ironbridge Institute, a course which she will do part time over the next two years while continuing to work for OA.

Since joining OA Jane has undertaken a wide range of building recording and industrial archaeology projects. The site work for these have involved producing detailed measured drawings using hand-survey techniques as well as using existing survey drawings onto which 'archaeological' annotation is added to describe and interpret the structures in terms of their architecture, construction, history, development and use. The work also almost always involves substantial photographic recording and reporting. As well as building recording JP also has much experience of undertaking Conservation Plans, rapid assessments of the significance of structures to inform planning applications, and Environmental Impact Assessments. She has also undertaken projects to interpret industrial landscapes and consider the impact of developments on the setting of those landscapes. JP has also undertaken much historical research at record offices to add to the overall understanding of the buildings being investigated.

Among the key projects that JP has undertaken while with OA have been a Conservation Plan for ***Upper Heyford Airbase in Oxfordshire***. JP undertook the key site investigation, assessment and reporting work for the Plan of this Cold War base, parts of which were found to be internationally important. JP is also currently contributing to an Environmental Impact Assessment for the base. JP has also undertaken considerable site recording of several buildings at the ***Royal Arsenal in Woolwich***. The buildings on which JP has worked have included the Royal Carriage Factory and several ranges of the Grand Store complex. The recording included the annotation of floor plans and elevations to show structural detail and the development of the building. JP has also contributed to the recording of ***Dunrod Mill in Kirkcudbright, Dumfries and Galloway,*** a derelict former mill which is within the MOD's Kirkcudbright Training Area and De Montalt Mill in Bath, an early 19th-century mill which once had the largest water wheel in the country. Another industrial building now in poor condition which JP has recorded was ***Newbury Brewery***. This was a Level II recording project which principally involved the annotation of existing survey drawings and producing a report which interpreted the building. JP was also part of the team (from both the Lancaster and Oxford offices) that recorded a derelict warehouse in ***Hanover St, Liverpool.*** This building was again in very poor condition and was only partly accessible.

JP has recently completed the detailed investigation of the ***Tiltyard Tower at Hampton Court Palace*** during conservation works on the structure. The work has involved annotating

digitised CAD plans of the elevations and recording phasing and features of interest. Another project almost entirely undertaken by JP (from site work through reporting) has been the recording of ***Beckton Sewage Works, London Borough of Newham***. The site is part of Joseph Bazalgette's 19th century sewage system and the work included the recording of the sewage lanes, in addition to related buildings, such as the pumping station and valve house. Among JP's other work has been the recording of a group of military structures at ***Rainham Marshes, Essex***, using both EDM survey and the annotation of existing plans.

JP has also undertaken two ASIDOHLs (***Assessment of the impact of development on a Registered landscape in Wales***). These have been at Blaenavon (a World Heritage Site) and land at Rhyd-y-car, Merthyr Tydfil. JP has also undertaken another survey of an industrial landscape and the impact of a proposed development upon it at Coity Mountain & Mynydd James, County of Blaenau Gwent. This formed part of an Environmental Statement.

APPENDIX II OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGY COMPANY PROFILE

OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGY
SUMMARY COMPANY PROFILE

INTRODUCTION

OA (formerly the Oxford Archaeological Unit) was established in 1973 and has grown to be one of the largest archaeological practices in Europe, employing over 200 people including field archaeologists, heritage management, industrial, historic buildings, environmental and finds specialists, and a team of illustrators and computing and survey personnel. OA has the capacity to deploy considerable resources with extensive experience to deal with any archaeological obligations you or your clients may have. OA is a national company which undertakes projects throughout the British Isles and overseas. These projects may range from major, commercially-driven infrastructure projects to small watching briefs tailored for individual clients. As an independent, well-respected organisation OA can offer sound advice and expert services to both private and public sectors and has a reputation for innovative approaches.

Oxford Archaeology changed its name from the Oxford Archaeological Unit[1] in November 2001. The name change coincided with the opening of our new office in Lancaster - Oxford Archaeology North, resulting in the inclusion into the company of the former University of Lancaster Archaeological Unit. OA is an educational charity under the guidance of a board of trustees and an IFA Registered Archaeological Organisation.

OA offers a comprehensive range of archaeological and historical services including strategic policy advice, heritage management services, historic landscape assessment, desk-based appraisal, documentary research, field evaluation and survey, full-scale excavation, building surveys, industrial archaeology, publication and outreach. OA works on projects throughout the UK and abroad, recently completing large projects in France, Turkey and Ireland with further work carried out in Montserrat (West Indies), Greece, Albania, Libya and Oman.

[1] Oxford Archaeological Unit Ltd is still our registered company and charity name.

The Oxford office of OA has close links with the University and the company has access to the specialist libraries and data sources of Oxford and London including the Bodleian and Ashmolean collections.

PARKS AND GARDENS ARCHAEOLOGY

As part of OA's comprehensive archaeological service OA can offer a highly experienced gardens and landscape archaeology team. All aspects of heritage work related to such projects are covered, from conservation/management plans, both for standing structures and for areas of historic landscape value, to archaeological fieldwork. We also undertake many field surveys/walkover surveys, often locating new sites and where many of the projects involve looking at the vulnerability of the resource and offering management solutions. Much of this work has been done under Heritage Lottery Funding for historic parks or for National Trust estates and is often carried out in conjunction with ecological and other land management studies. Many of OA's integrated garden projects, involving desk-based and fieldwork, have focused on specific estates and houses such as Stowe Park, Bucks, Croome Park, Worcs, Thame Park Oxon, Witley Court, Worcestershire, Valentines Park and Hampton Court Palace in London, to name some of OA's recent projects. Work is currently underway on an archaeological assessment of Brockhill Country Park, Saltwood, Kent.

BUILDINGS ARCHAEOLOGY

OA has established themselves over the last 20 years as one of the country's leading practitioners in the field of buildings archaeology. Both the Lancaster and Oxford offices have well developed buildings archaeology departments who undertake a great many projects of varied scale, scope and nature. Both departments have wide ranging experience of building types, dating from the medieval period to the twentieth century, and including vernacular, polite, ecclesiastical, military and industrial structures.

The scope of OA's historic buildings work ranges from small-scale photographic recording projects, undertaken as a condition of planning consent for demolition or building works, to very large-scale thematic surveys of groups of buildings and major investigations of vast complexes or palaces. OA's historic buildings work includes Conservation Plans, Environmental Impact Assessments, PPG15 post-planning consent recording and pre-planning assessments.

The range of clients is equally varied ranging from private individuals through major developers and house builders to national conservation bodies such as the National Trust or English Heritage.

The organisation works extensively in both the commercial and research framework, and is fully conversant with both English Heritage (Understanding Historic Buildings) and the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA) current guidelines.

INDUSTRIAL ARCHAEOLOGY

OA has a long experience of undertaking archaeological investigations of industrial sites, complexes and landscapes throughout the country. Both the Oxford office and Lancaster offices have specialists in this field and have undertaken major long-term projects at nationally important industrial sites.

These projects have included the on-going recording at the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich which has required a multi-disciplinary approach to record both the buried archaeology and the many surviving historic buildings at the site prior to (and during) their conversion. Other important, long-term investigations of industrial sites have included the recording of Combe Down stone mine during stabilisation works and the investigation of the scheduled ironworks at Tondu, near Bridgend during its restoration.

It has wide-ranging experience of former industrial sites, most notably major conservation-led projects, funded by English Heritage, undertaken at the Pilkington's Sheet Glass Works in St Helens and the Derwentcote Steel Furnace in County Durham, both published as part of our *Lancaster Imprints* series. OA has a proven track record in the investigation of large and complex industrial sites and structures within the north of England, such as the on-going Murray's Mills Major Repairs Project in Manchester, Macintosh Mill, also in Manchester, and Calprina print and dye works in Stalybridge.

OA has undertaken numerous desk-based assessments and surveys, both large and small, of Industrial Period sites throughout the region, and has developed recording and analytical techniques over the years in order to improve the efficiency and quality of the surveys. OA North has much experience in the recording of industrial buildings by means of laser scanning, and instrument survey techniques and also the recording of landscapes by means of aerial photography and GPS survey.

FIELD EVALUATION

Fieldwork is OA's largest department, undertaking well over 500 projects every year and includes specialist departments such as digital survey, post-excavation, environmental and finds analysis. OA has conducted numerous archaeological evaluations watching briefs and excavations throughout the country. OA has consistently produced innovative solutions to meet the requirements of clients, and can produce project designs to satisfy the relevant County Archaeological Officer and planning authorities to very rigorous timetables. The type of fieldwork that OA has undertaken cover both commercial developments of all types and sizes, from small building extensions or individual trial holes to large infrastructure projects, and more research based excavations, both large and small, including work to answer specific questions for restoration projects such as this.

OA's field evaluations include surface collection, geophysical and earthwork surveys using computerised plotting of results from integrated databases. Excavation trenching is carried out efficiently with careful recording of all key information. OA's field evaluations are often integrated into Environmental Assessments or Planning Applications, and cover developments of all types and sizes, from small building extensions in sensitive areas to major extensive developments covering several sqaure kilometres, or in the case of pipelines roads and railways, many kilometres long.

HERITAGE MANAGEMENT SERVICES

OA has a specialist Heritage Services Department dedicated to heritage management whose work consists of desk-based assessments, environmental impacts assessments, conservation plans, historic landscape character assessments, strategic studies, large-scale management and condition surveys and detailed walkover assessments.

HMS undertake Environmental Impact Assessments on large scale developments such as major housing and commercial developments, large scale infrastructure projects, and mineral extraction schemes, both within the EA procedures and as planning proposals. We also have

experience of providing expert witness evidence for public inquiries dealing with local plans, planning applications, Scheduled Monument Consents, road schemes, and rights of way disputes. We are a Member of the Institute of Environmental Assessment and are developing approaches to the historic environment for environmental auditing. Members of the Consultancy Department have also become increasingly involved in heritage conservation and historic landscape and archaeological management projects.

The Consultancy Department has been involved in a variety of projects which contribute to the formulation of national policies, either by recommending policy enhancement as a result of in depth studies or by undertaking studies to test the effectiveness of existing policies. This work has been funded by a variety of governmental bodies including English Heritage, the Ministry of Agriculture Fisheries and Food, the Department of Transport and the Heritage Council of Ireland.

OA have considerable experience in the production of conservation/management plans, both for standing structures and for areas of historic landscape value. We also undertake many historic landscape assessments, often locating new sites and many of the projects involve looking at the vulnerability of the historic element of the landscape and offering management solutions. Much of this work has been done under Heritage Lottery funding for historic parks or for National Trust estates and is often carried out in conjunction with ecological and other land management studies.

GEOMATICS DEPARTMENT

The OA Geomatics Department has extensive experience and skills in conducting all elements of survey and the accurate mapping and display of our results. We have an array of equipment and software dedicated to the survey, mapping illustration and analysis of both the archaeological and build historic environments. To this end, in addition to producing standard maps and plans, we can provide 3D and isometric views, can produce 3D data and animations that may assist you in planning and public outreach. If you have need of having the product delivered in digital format, we have a wide range of formats the information can be presented in, including AutoCAD, ArcGIS, MapInfo, AI, and various other applications.

OA has much experience in the recording of all building types by a wide range of appropriate instrument survey techniques including laser scanning, REDM survey, rectified photography and also the recording of the surrounding landscape by means of aerial photography, GPS and instrument survey.

OUTREACH

OA is also committed to Outreach and Public Relations. As an educational charity, OA seeks to promote an active public relations policy in relation to archaeology, while always considering the potential contractual or political sensitivity of the material released. It is widely recognised that well-organised and successful archaeological work can generate significant positive publicity for major restoration schemes and OA encourages clients to consider archaeology as a public relations asset. OA has a publications department that is experienced and fully equipped to provide general interest text and graphics for release to the press and general public in a wide variety of forms including display boards, leaflets and popular books. In certain circumstances it is possible to hold open days or install public viewing galleries on major sites. OA is always keen to work on projects which permit an

active involvement of members of the public and volunteers, as demonstrated recently with its involvement in community projects such as Uffington Community Project and Eton.

OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGY: HISTORIC BUILDINGS DEPARTMENT

OA has established themselves over the last 20 years as one of the country's leading practitioners in the field of buildings archaeology. Both the Lancaster and Oxford offices have well developed buildings archaeology departments who undertake a great many projects of varied scale, scope and nature. Both departments have wide ranging experience of building types, dating from the medieval period to the twentieth century, and including vernacular, polite, ecclesiastical, military and industrial structures.

The scope of OA's historic buildings work ranges from small-scale photographic recording projects, undertaken as a condition of planning consent for demolition or building works, to very large-scale thematic surveys of groups of buildings and major investigations of vast complexes or palaces. OA's historic buildings work includes Conservation Plans, Environmental Impact Assessments, PPG15 post-planning consent recording and pre-planning assessments. The range of clients is equally varied ranging from private individuals through major developers and house builders to national conservation bodies such as the National Trust or English Heritage.

The organisation works extensively in both the commercial and research framework, and is fully conversant with both English Heritage (Understanding Historic Buildings) and the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA) current guidelines.

The following document demonstrates the range of buildings investigated by OA but it is by no means an exhaustive list of all the projects OA has undertaken. It concentrates heavily on recent work and entirely on projects undertaken in the last 10 years.

ROYAL PALACES, COUNTRY HOUSES AND CASTLES

OA is archaeological consultant to Historic Royal Palaces, dealing with some of Britain's most important historic buildings, including the ***Tower of London, Hampton Court and Kensington Palace***. Recent work at Hampton Court Palace has included the detailed recording during structural investigation works of the Royal Pew, investigations into the historic fabric of the Tiltyard Tower, the Chapel and the Barrack Block and an analysis of the Great Hall Roof during its temporary exposure. Recent works at the Tower of London have also been numerous and have included the recording of the Byward Tower during its conservation, an investigation into the nature of the Devereux Screen and the recording of the southern Inner Curtain Wall.

OA also has a long experience of recording and investigating some of the country's most spectacular country houses. In recent years OA has undertaken major long-term investigations into the roof of ***Stowe House***, Buckinghamshire, ***Thame Park House*** in Oxfordshire, the surviving ruins of ***Cowdray House*** in Sussex, ***Shaw House*** in Berkshire and Witley Court in Worcestershire. Several phases of recording have also been undertaken at ***Axwell Hall, Tyne and Wear***, where the roof structure, walled garden and other features have been investigated.

OA has also undertaken Conservation Plans for many country houses and other buildings often on sites where there is currently no defined philosophy for the approach to conservation and

management to ensure that the significance of the site is retained and managed appropriately whilst enhancing its intellectual accessibility both for tourists and for members of the profession. Examples of plans undertaken for important houses include ***Tytesfield House*** near Bristol, ***Tattershall Castle***, in Lincolnshire ***Knole House*** in Kent, ***Gainsborough Old Hall*** in Lincolnshire and ***Audley End*** in Essex. Examples of Conservation Plans of Castles include ***Orford and Framlingham Castles*** both in Suffolk.

Major building survey work has also incorporated surveys, assessments, and conservation plans for many of the major building monuments in the north-west of England, including ***Lancaster Castle***, ***Egremont Castle, Kendal Castle, Pendragon Castle, Piel Castle, Gleaston Castle, Bewcastle, Castle Bolton, Furness Abbey, and Jervaulx Abbey***.

INDUSTRIAL ARCHAEOLOGY

OA has a long experience of undertaking archaeological investigations of industrial sites, complexes and landscapes throughout the country. Both the Lancaster and Oxford offices have specialists in this field and have undertaken major long-term projects at nationally important industrial sites.

These projects have included the on-going recording at the ***Royal Arsenal, Woolwich*** which has required a multi-disciplinary approach to record both the buried archaeology and the many surviving historic buildings at the site prior to (and during) their conversion. Other important, long-term investigations of industrial sites have included the recording of ***Combe Down stone mine in Bath*** during stabilisation works and the investigation of the scheduled ironworks at ***Tondu, near Bridgend*** during its restoration.

OA has much experience of major conservation-led projects, funded by English Heritage, such as the ***Pilkington's Sheet Glass Works in St Helens*** and the ***Derwentcote Steel Furnace*** in County Durham, both published as part of our *Lancaster Imprints* series. OA has a proven track record in the investigation of large and complex industrial sites and structures within the north of England, such as the on-going ***Murray's Mills*** Major Repairs Project in Manchester, ***Macintosh Mill***, also in Manchester, and ***Calprina print and dye works*** in Stalybridge.

OA has undertaken numerous desk-based assessments and surveys, both large and small, of Industrial Period sites throughout the region, and has developed recording and analytical techniques over the years in order to improve the efficiency and quality of the surveys. OA North has much experience in the recording of industrial buildings by means of laser scanning, and instrument survey techniques and also the recording of landscapes by means of aerial photography and GPS survey.

MILITARY ARCHAEOLOGY

In recent years there has been an increasing recognition of the significance and the importance of investigating military structures and OA has undertaken much work in this field. This has culminated in OA becoming the term commission archaeological consultants for Defence Estates (Ministry of Defence). The work on military structures ranges from individual pillboxes to vast Palmerston Forts and airfields with complexes of many surviving buildings. This field can also comprise work on buildings of a relatively recent date such as at Upper Heyford Airbase in Oxfordshire where OA has undertaken a Conservation Plan and whose main significance lies in Cold War structures of the 1970s and 1980s.

OA has recently started a major project for Defence Estates assessing all their ***Buildings at Risk (BAR).*** This involves studying c.55 buildings, the vast majority of which are military structures such as dockyards, airfields, forts and barracks and investigating both their history, significance and the reasons for their being on the at risk register.

MAJOR INFRASTRUCTURE WORKS

OA has been the leading historic buildings/heritage consultant on a number of major infrastructure projects which have involved studying, recording and investigating large numbers of buildings or structures. Among these projects have been the ***Channel Tunnel Rail Link*** which incorporated the recording and reconstruction of several Wealden Houses as well as assessing the implications of the project for numerous historic buildings, including St Pancras station. It has also included surveying and monitoring listed buildings acquired by British Rail and advising on their care and maintenance.

A very large project which is currently at the planning stage is a proposed expansion of ***Stansted Airport*** and OA (as a joint venture with Wessex Archaeology) has undertaken rapid assessments of many listed and non-listed buildings, as part of an Environmental Impact Assessment which may be impacted by the development.

Another major infrastructure project which has seen OA record a number of structures has been the ***M1 widening*** project between Luton and the M25. As well as the below ground archaeological investigation the project has also included the recording of a number of the original 1950s motorway Bridges which will be demolished in the works.

The Buildings Department has also been involved in a wider archaeological project to record sites along the route of the new ***M6 Toll Road*** on the north side of Birmingham. This major project was undertaken as a joint venture with Wessex Archaeology and it included the recording of a number of canal and other industrial structures. A major publication is currently in production detailing each of the sites.

CHURCHES AND ECCLESIASTICAL

OA has undertaken numerous surveys, assessments and other investigations of churches and other ecclesiastical buildings. Among these has been several phases of work at ***Dorchester Abbey*** in Oxfordshire where recording works have been undertaken before and during conservation works to the roof, floor and walls. Another recent project has been at ***St Michael and All Angels in Letcombe Basset,*** Oxfordshire where a major restoration has been undertaken involving removing modern cement render from all the walls, and exposing the entire roof structure. This has considerably enhanced our understanding of the church.

Churches recently investigated in the north of England include ***All Saints, Orton*** (Cumbria), ***St Oswald's Ravenstonedale*** (Cumbria) ***St Wilfrid's, Ribchester*** (Lancashire) and ***St Saviors Stydd, Ribchester*** (Lancashire).

Two recent studies of important London churches have been ***St Georges, Bloomsbury*** and ***St Lukes, Islington***, each of which involved building investigations as part of wider crypt clearance works. OA have also undertaken several phases of work at ***St Giles Church in Imber*** on Salisbury Plain. The church is the most substantially surviving building at Imber which was taken over during the Second World War for military training. Other recent

studies of churches have included ***St Nicholas's, Nether Winchendon*** and ***All Saints, Kingston***.

In addition Julian Munby, the Head of Historic Buildings in OA's Oxford office, is the Diocesan Archaeological Advisor for the Oxford Diocese.

THEMATIC VERNACULAR SURVEYS

OA has considerable experience of the recording of vernacular structures throughout the UK including thematic surveys of regional styles and constructional techniques. OA North has recently undertaken a survey of the ***Clay Dabbin Buildings on the Solway Firth*** in Cumbria for English Heritage. This work was intended to determine the frequency and condition of the remaining structures in the area and the fieldwork included assessing 250 buildings.

The recording of ***Auchindrain Township, Argyll***, for Historic Scotland comprised a detailed drawn and descriptive analysis of 18 structures, over two years, the methodologies employed contributing significantly to the production of Historic Scotland's Technical Advice Notice on the recording of standing structures (TAN 23).

OA has also undertaken national studies of dovecotes, ice houses and bridges for English Heritage's ***Monuments Protection Programme***. Another interesting thematic survey OA has undertaken has been a study of 80 ***historic bridges in Cornwall*** to provide baseline information and conservation advice.

RURAL AND AGRICULTURAL BUILDINGS

Rural and agricultural buildings form one of the core areas of work for OA's Buildings Department, principally in the form of PPG15 recording projects undertaken as a condition of planning consent. A wide variety of farm structures or other rural buildings have been assessed or recorded including barns, stables, cow houses, farmhouses, cottages, pig pens. Recent examples include ***Middle Salter Farm, (Roeburndale, Lancs) High Clough Farm (Colne, Lancs), Lower Greystoneley (Chipping, Lancs) and Saltcotes Hall (Arnside, Lancs)***, ***Pebworth Barns*** in Worcestershire, ***Drayton St Leonards Tithe barn*** in Oxfordshire, ***Finch Farm*** on Merseyside, ***Chazey Court*** barn in Berkshire, ***the Kya*** in Buckinghamshire and ***Rowstock Cottage*** in Buckinghamshire.

URBAN AND INSTITUTIONAL BUILDINGS

OA also undertakes work on a large number and wide range of urban buildings such as inns, schools, museums, libraries, townhouses and other domestic buildings. Examples include the ***Imperial Cinema in Burnley***, ***Morcambe Art ad Technical College***, ***Gala Bingo Hall, Wigan***, ***Dalton Square, Lancaster*** and the ***High Street, Walthamstow***.

Among the many public houses investigated have been the ***Catherine Wheel, Henley***, the ***Kings Arms, Desborough***, ***the Grapes, Abingdon***, the ***Half Moon Cuxham*** and the ***White Hart, Chipping Norton***.

In recent years a great many disused former institutional buildings have been converted to a new use, largely residential, and OA have undertaken programmes of building recording prior to the conversions of a number of these structures. Examples include St Andrews House and Queens House at the former ***Kent County Lunatic Asylum*** in Maidstone, ***Oxford Prison***,

Broadmoor Hospital in Berkshire, ***Dean Clarke House in Exeter*** and both ***Thame Workhouse*** (Rycotewood College) and ***Bath Workhouse***.

TOWN WALLS

In recent years OA have undertaken (and are currently undertaking) several studies of historic city or town walls. These include a Conservation Management Plan for Worcester City Defences, a Conservation Plan for the nationally important City Walls of ***Kilkenny in Ireland***, a Conservation Plan for ***Athlone Town Walls*** and Defences for Westmeath County Council and a similar plan for ***Carlingford Town Walls***. Another project in Ireland which has involved OA's Buildings Department has been a survey of ***Newtown Jerpoint Deserted Medieval Town***.

APPENDIX III BARTLETT – CLARK CONSULTANCY SPECIALISTS IN ARCHAEOGEOPHYSICS

A Note on Previous Projects

The Bartlett-Clark Consultancy was established by A. Bartlett in 1991 jointly with the late Dr A.J. Clark FSA, who for 19 years was head of the Geophysics Section at the Department of the Environment Ancient Monuments Laboratory, and was the author of 'Seeing Beneath the Soil' (Batsford, 1990). A. Bartlett has a BSc in physics and an MPhil in computational techniques for geophysical data processing. He has carried out and reported on geophysical surveys of archaeological sites of all kinds throughout Britain and occasionally abroad, and has carried out major geophysical investigations for a client base including Oxford Archaeology, English Heritage, Network Archaeology, London and Continental Railways, the Museum of London, Transco, the National Roads Authority in Ireland, and various County Councils, Oxford colleges, archaeological units and consultancies.

We work on a wide variety of sites and projects, and have an experienced fieldwork team. We have paid particular attention in recent years to developing innovative techniques for efficient magnetometer surveying of large individual sites, or extended linear road and pipeline schemes. We were the first to introduce continuous detailed magnetometer recording to pipeline evaluations, and the first to introduce the (now standard) 1m Bartington magnetometers (which are based on the design we commissioned from the supplier). We have also developed software to minimise the number of manual interventions in repetitive processing. These facilities have been employed in projects including continuous detailed surveys of gas pipeline routes, and the M3 and N9 road projects in Ireland.

We have also carried out surveys of numerous development sites, road schemes, gravel extraction sites, etc. Major projects have included extensive magnetometer surveys in connection with the proposed new Stonehenge visitor centre, a magnetometer and resistivity survey of the Tudor Elsynge palace site for English Heritage, a resistivity survey which recovered the ground plan of Abingdon Abbey, and continuous magnetometer surveys of pipeline routes across the width of South Wales.

Some examples of our more significant projects (among many others) are as follows:

Asselby to Nether Kellett pipeline (2007): survey using EM31 conductivity meter and resistivity profiles to locate and define cross-section of former quarry pit at site on pipeline route in Yorkshire (for Entrepose Ltd).

King's Lynn to Wisbech gas pipeline (2007): Surveys of sections of route using caesium and fluxgate magnetometers (for Murphy Pipelines Ltd and Network Archaeology).

Shawell, Leicestershire (2007): Magnetometer survey of c 33ha gravel extraction site for Lafarge Aggregates Ltd.

Ganstead to Asselby gas pipeline (2006-7): Full magnetometer survey of 70km pipeline route for Entrepose Ltd and Network Archaeology.

Barton Stacey to Lockerley gas pipeline (2006): Magnetometer survey of 27m wide sample strip along 31km route for Nacap and Wessex Archaeology.

Felindre to Tirley gas pipeline (2005-6): Comprehensive magnetometer coverage of 44m working width along 190km of pipeline route for RSK Ltd. (Approximately 8 sq km of detailed magnetometer recording in logistically complex cross-country survey.)

Milford Haven to Aberdulais pipeline (2005+2006): Detailed magnetometer investigation of c. 120km route.

Cowdray Castle, Sussex (2005): Magnetometer and resistance surveys of castle grounds prior to restoration scheme.

Newport, Isle of Wight (2005): Full magnetometer survey of 31ha development site for Oxford Archaeology.

Ganstead, E. Yorkshire (2005): Magnetometer surveys of 50km pipeline route for Network Archaeology.

Dairy Farm, Willington, Bedford (2004): Full magnetometer survey of gravel extraction site of c. 40ha.

N18 road scheme, Galway, Ireland (2004): Continuous recorded magnetometer survey of c 20km of route.

Whaddon, Milton Keynes (2004): Full magnetometer survey of c 140ha housing development site.

Kilworth, Leicestershire (2004): Magnetic susceptibility and selective magnetometer survey of c 40ha quarry site.

Octagon Farm, Bedford (2004): Full magnetometer survey of 16 ha gravel extraction site.

York University (2003-4): Magnetometer survey of 50% sample of 100ha new university campus site for York Archaeological Trust, + 5ha resistivity coverage.

NW Northern Ireland pipeline (2003): Magnetometer survey of c 15km of pipeline route for RSK Ltd.

A30 Cornwall (2003): Magnetometer surveys of sites in road corridor for Oxford Archaeology.

Taplow pipeline (2003): Comparative magnetometer surveys of two alternative pipeline routes for Thames Water.

Abingdon pipeline (2003): Magnetometer surveys of two alternative pipeline routes for RSK Ltd.

N9/N10 road scheme, Ireland (2002-3): Surveys of sites in road corridor for V.J. Keeley Ltd.

M3 motorway, Ireland (2002): Continuous magnetometer survey of c 50km road route for Meath County Council.

Cambridge to Matching Green gas pipeline (2001-2): continuous magnetometer survey of c. 47km of route, + additional surveys at 10 sites which produced positive findings. (For Network Archaeology Ltd. and Transco.)

Dryleaze Farm, Gloucestershire (2001): detailed magnetometer survey of c 25ha gravel extraction site for Oxford Archaeology.

Stowe Hill Quarry, Gloucestershire (2001): detailed magnetometer survey of c 23ha site for Oxford Archaeology.

Tirley to Dymock pipeline, Gloucestershire (2001): continuous magnetometer survey of c. 13 km of route for Network Archaeology Ltd. and Transco.

West Caldecotte, Newport Pagnell (2001): initial investigation of 18ha gravel site by magnetic susceptibility survey and recorded scanning for Lafarge Aggregates and Archaeological Ltd.

Shellhaven, Essex (2001): detailed magnetometer survey of 50 ha next to oil refinery site for Oxford Archaeology.

A228, Kent (2001): evaluation of road route by means of recorded magnetometer sample strips for Network Archaeology.

Dinton, Aylesbury (2001): evaluation of 28ha forestry site by unrecorded magnetometer scanning (as specified in project brief).

Llanvetherine to Gilwern + Gilwern to Hafodyrynys pipelines, South Wales, (2001): magnetometer survey of c. 28 km of route for Network Archaeology Ltd. and Transco.

Bridgwater, Somerset (2001): 14 ha detailed magnetometer survey for Oxford Archaeology.

Shalford Manor Farm, Berkshire (2001): Resistivity survey of monastic site for Videotext Communications Ltd.

Nailsea, Somerset (2001): evaluation of pipeline route by magnetometer surveying and c 4km of EM31 survey.

Easton Grey to Minety pipeline, Wiltshire (2001): continuous magnetometer survey of c. 15 km of route for Network Archaeology Ltd. and Transco, + additional survey of c 15ha Roman villa site found in initial survey.

Brockworth, Gloucestershire (2001): 17 ha detailed magnetometer survey for Entec Ltd.

Southlea Farm, Datchet (2000-2001): 22 ha detailed magnetometer survey for Museum of London Archaeology Service.

Abingdon Abbey (2001): resistivity survey of additional part of abbey site (previously surveyed in 1998) for Oxford Archaeology Unit.

Thame Park (2001): resistivity survey of c 4ha of monastic site for Oxford Archaeology Unit.

Maudlin to Indian Queens, Cornwall (2000-2001): magnetometer survey of c. 16 km of route for Network Archaeology Ltd. and Transco.

Newbury Reinforcement pipeline (2000-2001): magnetometer survey of c. 19 km of route for Oxford Archaeology Unit.

Hatton to Silk Willoughby pipeline, Lincolnshire (2000): magnetometer survey of c. 5 km of route (1st stage), and 28 km (2nd stage) for Network Archaeology Ltd. and Transco.

A. Bartlett
Bartlett - Clark Consultancy
Specialists in Archaeogeophysics

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5 July 2007

email: adhb@ukonline.co.uk

Figure 1: Proposed geophysics survey at Cedars Park

CHESHUNT
BROXBOURNE CEDARS PARK
BROXCP07
Box 1 FILE 2
A. REPORT

OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGY, JANUS HOUSE, OSNEY MEAD, OXFORD, OX2 OES

PDF/A SCAN

FILMING INSTRUCTIONS
Submitter OASouth
No. of copies: 2

Headings
Site information
Line 1: [OASouth] County[Hertfordshire] Parish:[Broxbourne]
Site[Cedars Park, Cheshunt, Broxbourne] Site code[BROXCP07]
Line 2: Excavators name[J Gill]
Line 3:

Classification of material	Tick if present
Index to archive	
Introduction	
A:Final Report	✓
A:Publication Report	
B:Site Data – Text: Diary/Daybook/Fieldnotes	
B: Site Data – Text: General Summaries	
B: Site Data – Text: Primary Context Records	
B: Site Data – Text: Synthesised Context Records	
B: Site Data – Text: Survey Reports	
B: Site Data – Text: Catalogue of Drawings	
B: Site Data – Text: Primary Drawings	
B: Site Data – Text: Synthesised Drawings	
C: Finds Data – Text: Primary Finds Data	
C: Finds Data – Text: Synthesised Finds Data	
C: Finds Data – Text: Specialist Reports	
C: Finds Data – Text: Box/Bag List	
D: Catalogue of Photos/Slides/Videos/X--rays	
E: Environmental/Ecofact Data: Primary Records	
E: Environmental/Ecofact Data: Synthesised Records	
E: Environmental/Ecofact Data: Specialist Reports	
F: Documentary	
F: Press and Publicity	
G: Correspondence	
H: Miscellaneous	

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

Printable version

OASIS ID: oxfordar1-179516

Project details

Project name	Cedars Park, Cheshunt, Hertfordshire
Short description of the project	Oxford Archaeology (OA) have been commissioned by Broxbourne Borough Council to undertake an archaeological investigation into Cedars Park,Cheshunt, Hertfordshire. The main aim of this report is to increase the overall understanding of the site and its archaeological potential in order to assist in the preparation of a Conservation Management Plan. This is intended to inform Broxbourne Borough Council in the development of key plans and tasks to underpin a Heritage Lottery Fund (HLF) Lottery Parks for People Bid for Cedars Park in 2008. This investigation comprises three main elements: historical desk based research, geophysical survey, and building assessment/recording.This work has largely confirmed the current understanding on the former layout of Theobalds Palace. There is little in the way of above-ground archaeological remains, particularly from the primary palace structure, however there is great potential for buried remains. A geophysics survey carried out as part of this investigation has provided some insight into sub-surface features, although it has been of limited value in confirming which, if any, of the original palace walls survive below ground. Further geophysics however, using alternative techniques, could be targeted on specific areas which hold some potential for good results. In addition to this it is worth noting that certain areas hold high potential for valuable trial trenching, evaluation, and research digs, should this be approved by English Heritage. It is recommended that due to the potential presence of below ground archaeology in certain areas of the park, that any future intrusive ground works be archaeologically monitored.
Project dates	Start: 16-08-2007 End: 13-11-2007
Previous/future work	Not known / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	BROXCP 07 - Sitecode
Type of project	Building Recording
Current Land use	Woodland 6 - Parkland
Monument type	GROTTO ARCH (FOLLY) Post Medieval
Monument type	WALLS Post Medieval
Monument type	BUILDINGS Post Medieval
Monument type	LINEAR WATER FEATURE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	NONE None

Methods & techniques	"'Annotated Sketch'","'Photographic Survey'","'Survey/Recording Of Fabric/Structure'"
Prompt	Voluntary/self-interest

Project location

Country	England
Site location	HERTFORDSHIRE BROXBOURNE CHESHUNT Cedars Park, Cheshunt, Hertfordshire
Study area	16.19 Hectares
Site coordinates	TL 35657 01181 51.6924882539 -0.0370896938405 51 41 32 N 000 02 13 W Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Oxford Archaeology
Project brief originator	Broxbourne Borough Council
Project design originator	Oxford Archaeology
Project director/manager	J. Gill
Project supervisor	N, Croxson
Type of sponsor/funding body	County Council
Name of sponsor/funding body	Broxbourne County Council

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Oxford Archaeology
Digital Archive ID	BROXCP 07
Digital Contents	"other"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Lowewood Museum Service
Paper Archive ID	BROXCP 07
Paper Contents	"other"
Paper Media available	"Map","Photograph","Plan","Report","Survey ","Unpublished Text"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Cedars Park, Cheshunt, Hertfordshire
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Croxton, N.
Date	2008
Issuer or publisher	Oxford Archaeology
Place of issue or publication	Oxford, England
Description	Client report
URL	http://library.thehumanjourney.net/1679
Entered by	Victoria Skipper (victoria.skipper@oxfordarch.ac.uk)
Entered on	22 May 2014

OASIS:

Please e-mail English Heritage for OASIS help and advice
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Cite only: http://www.oasis.ac.uk/form/print.cfm for this page

CHESHUNT, BROXBOURNE, CEDAR PARK

BROXCP 07

Box 1 File 3

B: SYNTHESISED CONTEXT RECORDS.

OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGY, JANUS HOUSE, OSNEY MEAD, OXFORD, OX2 OES

PDF/A SCAN

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F: Documentary	
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G: Correspondence	
H: Miscellaneous	

Notes on Walls

Wall 1

- Wall 1 is between 2.40m - 2.60m high on an east - west alignment. The bricks are soft reddish orange and appear to be hand made measuring 240mm X 55mm.
- The mortar is soft, creamy and lime based with coarse sand and grit inclusions.
- The 7 lowest courses of this wall step out 1 brick width.
- To the west end of the wall where it joins wall 11b there is a round structure thought to be a guard room/tower.
- 8m from west end visible in the south elevation is a blocked opening 0.8m wide and 1.10m high.
- Along whole stretch of this wall the top 8-18 courses have been replaced with a harder brick. The mortar is still lime based but much harder. These repairs probably took place around the time of Jacksons School using this part of the site.

Wall 2

- Same construction as Wall 1 and almost certainly contemporary. Approximately 2.65m high and on an east-west alignment.
- Jacksons School gates are incorporated into wall 1 and 2 separating the two. Probably inserted when the school was built.
- 1.55m to the east of the school gates is a blocked doorway 1.15m wide.
- There are four buttresses on the south elevation towards the eastern end which appear to be modern.
- The bricks vary, some soft, some hard, with a hard lime mortar. They measure 220mm X 55mm X 95mm.

- The north elevation shows three distinct parts; the eastern end uses soft deep orange/red bricks (230mm X 65 X 100mm), with a soft lime mortar and four blind windows measuring 1.4m X 0.9m, the middle section uses a number of brick types, mainly headers which are hard red/purple measuring 120-180mm X 100mm X 55mm, the western section again uses mainly headers with softish orange red bricks measuring 220mm X 55mm X 100mm.
- The east end of this wall has been cut by two new entrances to the park.
- There is a modern buttress on the south elevation at the east end.
- The top 5 courses at this end are built with a yellowish purple brick with cement mortar (230mm X 60mm X 100mm) built after the buttress.
- The wall has been extensively re-pointed to the east end.
- What appears to be the original mortar is a yellow, soft, sandy, lime mortar with large grit inclusions.
- This wall joins wall 3 at its east end

Wall 3

- Wall 3 is approximately 2.10m high on a north south alignment.
- Only west facing elevation is visible - gardens behind
- Original build uses soft red bricks measuring 220mm x 55mm x 100mm
- Top 5-6 courses rebuilt using some original bricks and some hard purple bricks measuring 210mm x 55mm x 100mm.
- New build uses hard cement mortar with large grit inclusions
- Original mortar is soft, creamy, lime based
- There is a blocked doorway 1.03m wide
- Joins wall 4 to south

Wall 4

- Approximately 2.20m high on an east-west alignment
- Similar construction to wall 3
- Bricks same throughout - hard reddish/purple measuring 240mm x 65mm x 110mm with soft, gritty, lime mortar
- Bond is irregular
- Joins wall 5 to east

Wall 5

- Approximately 2.2m high on a north west-south east alignment
- Similar construction to wall 4 but is leaning slightly to NE
- Mainly headers but there are more stretchers in the top 8 courses.
- Has all been re-pointed with cement mortar
- Steps down to south east end where it joins Wall 6

Wall 6

- Between 1.3m and 1.8m high on north-south alignment
- Many parts modern as it backs onto gardens to east. Therefore only west elevation is visible
- Slight kink where palace entrance/drive is thought to have been. At this point bricks are 240mm x 65mm x 110mm. The mortar is sandy and gritty and lime based but hard. There is cement re-pointing.
- To south of this feature is a blocked opening using modern bricks. 1.20m wide and 1.8m high

- A large amount of modern replacement and repair work is present throughout this wall however there are still some patches which appear to be original using soft red bricks with soft lime mortar.
- All the wall has been heavily re-pointed
- Bonds are irregular
- Wall stops to south with short modern return to east and then wooden fence

Wall 7

- 2.20m high on east-west alignment
- Bricks have sandy texture and are hard and red coloured measuring 210mm x 45mm x 11mm
- Mortar is soft gritty and lime based
- Halfway along on the North elevation it steps in one course up to the top. the bricks on the bottom half seem harder than the top bricks
- there is a blocked opening in the bottom half which is 1.45m across and 1.2m high
- Much repair work has been carried out to the west end

Wall 8

- 2.5m high
- Top 14 courses rebuilt using hard yellow London brick - -cement mortar
- Lower courses have soft, gritty, creamy lime mortar. Bricks are orange red, some hard some soft all measuring 220mm x 60mm x 100mm
- Wall has been re-pointed using cement mortar
- Same on both elevations but more heavily re-pointed on west elevation

Wall 9

- Approximately 2.10m high on north-south alignment
- Different mix of bricks, some re-used
- Lime mortar but gritty and hard
- Top course is new with red clay tiles
- Bond irregular but predominantly stretchers
- On west elevation at north end there are 3 modern buttresses and a large amount of repair work and replacement has been undertaken.
- Top 9 courses use purple brick, top 3 of which are clearly modern
- Lower courses have irregular bond using soft orange brick and lime mortar
- bricks are 250mm x 55mm x 110mm
- 4 pillasters to southern end on west elevation
- 3 modern buttresses on west elevation to south end
- south end heavily repaired - some very new patches
- Joins wall 10 to south and also continues south
- At southern most end there is a blocked arch. Blocking bricks are yellow/purple London bricks. Arch is 1.2m wide and 1.8m high
- Wall is cut and straightened off at end.
- Red orange bricks in this part of the wall measure 210mm x 60mm x 100mm with hard gritty lime mortar, re-pointed in parts with cement mortar

Wall 10

- Approximately 2.8m high

- Top 7 courses at east end are modern
- Lower bricks are orange red and quite hard measuring 240mm x 55mm x 110mm
- Soft lime mortar has been re-pointed with gritty lime mortar which is harder
- Bottom 11 courses step out 1 course
- General bond is irregular
- There are 2 beehive hole which are 0.30m wide and 0.55m high
- Bricks around theses holes are 230mm x 55mm x 110mm and the mortar is yellow, hard, sandy, and lime based.
- This wall is bonded into wall 11a to the west

Wall 11a

Curved wall contemporary with wall 10 soon turns into modern brick for approximately 20m. Curved part is similar to guard room/tower in wall 1.

Original part of wall is similar to wall 10. Bricks measure 230mm x 50mm x 110mm. Top 2-3 courses are modern.

Blocked door measuring 1.8m x 0.9m to north of first beehive hole

Bond is irregular, parts maybe English ?

6 beehive holes on east facing elevation

In parts this wall has been heavily repaired

Its approximately 2.4m high

The mortar is soft lime based and parts have been re-pointed with a harder gritty cream coloured lime based mortar

Wall 11b is obscured by dense vegetation but can be seen to join Wall 1 to the north.

CHESHUNT
BROXBOURNE CEDARS PARK
BROXCP07
Box1 FILE4
B. SURVEY REPORTS

OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGY, JANUS HOUSE, OSNEY MEAD, OXFORD, OX2 OES

PDF/A SCAN

FILMING INSTRUCTIONS
Submitter OASouth
No. of copies: 2

Headings
Site information
Line 1: [OASouth] County[Hertfordshire] Parish:[Broxbourne]
Site[Cedars Park, Cheshunt, Broxbourne] Site code[BROXCP07]
Line 2: Excavators name[J Gill]
Line 3:

Classification of material	Tick if present
Index to archive	
Introduction	
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A:Publication Report	
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B: Site Data – Text: General Summaries	
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B: Site Data – Text: Synthesised Context Records	
B: Site Data – Text: Survey Reports	✓
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CEDARS PARK, BROXBOURNE
HERTFORDSHIRE

Report on Archaeogeophysical Survey 2007

A. Bartlett

Surveyed by:

Bartlett-Clark Consultancy

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Oxfordshire OX29 6PW
01865 200864

for:

Oxford Archaeology,
Janus House,
Osney Mead,
Oxford OX2 0ES

Cedars Park, Broxbourne, Hertfordshire Report on Archaeogeophysical Survey 2007

Introduction

This report describes the findings from a magnetometer survey carried out as part of a programme of archaeological investigations at the site of the 16th C Theobalds Palace in Cedars Park, Broxbourne.

The survey forms part of a study being undertaken by Oxford Archaeology on behalf of Broxbourne Council, and with support from the Heritage Lottery Fund. Findings from the work will contribute to a separate Conservation Management Plan for the park, and may provide a basis for other future investigations of the site.

The areas of the park adjacent to the site of Theobalds Palace constitute a Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM no. 77), and the geophysical survey was therefore carried out under the terms of a Section 42 licence from English Heritage. Fieldwork for the survey was done between 3rd and 5th September 2007.

The Site

Cedars Park is located between Cheshunt and Waltham Cross at NGR TL 355011. The historical background and present condition of the site are reviewed in both the briefing document for the project issued by the Borough of Broxbourne [1], and in a proposal for the investigation by Oxford Archaeology [2].

Only fragmentary remains survive of structures associated with the original Theobalds Palace, which was built for Lord Burleigh between 1563 and 1585. The house later passed to James I, who died there in 1625. It was sold after the Civil War in 1649, and subsequently demolished. Reconstructions of the building based on original descriptions and surviving evidence suggest it was located largely beneath the present car park (to the north of survey area C), and that the site of the palace itself is therefore unsuitable for geophysical investigation (except perhaps by ground penetrating radar).

Part of the palace site was later occupied by a house called The Cedars, as indicated on 19th C maps, and the site was then sold to Middlesex County Council in 1938.

The objectives of the geophysical survey, as stated in [1], were to test in particular for any remaining garden landscape features, possibly including ditches and walls. A magnetometer survey of the kind carried out here should usually detect such features as infilled ditches, and areas of disturbed response corresponding to former buildings. Stone wall footings are unlikely to be detectable, but brickwork should produce a

magnetic response. The detailed plan of a brick structure may not be apparent if a surviving wall footings are surrounded and obscured by a spread of rubble or debris (as appears to be the case at several locations in this survey). Selective and more detailed coverage (by resistivity or ground penetrating radar) may be appropriate if specific questions concerning structural remains need to be answered at a later stage in the project. Magnetometer surveying, for this initial investigation, offers the most effective means of investigating the possible presence of archaeological features, as well as the extent and intensity of other subsurface disturbances across the site.

The park appears to be situated on River Terrace gravels, although it is close to areas of alluvial deposition in the Lea valley. This geology should provide reasonably favourable conditions for the magnetic detection of archaeological features.

Survey Procedure

The survey was carried out in four relatively open areas of ground, as previously identified by Oxford Archaeology. These are labeled Areas A-D on the enclosed plans (as indicated by broken red outlines in figures 1 and 3), and amount in total to some 5.5ha. The extent of data collection within these areas was adapted to take account of boundaries and obstructions. Reasonably complete coverage was obtained, except for the northern part of Area C, which was obstructed by trees and picnic tables. There were also gaps in the coverage because of shrubbery and other obstructions towards the north of Area D. Remaining areas of the park (outside the proposed areas, and near the northern and southern park boundaries) are too densely wooded to permit detailed magnetometer surveying.

The survey was carried out using Bartington magnetometers to collect readings along transects 1m apart, to give the results presented as grey scale and graphical plots in figures 1 and 2. The plots show the magnetometer readings after standard treatments which include adjustment for irregularities in line spacing caused by variations in the instrument zero setting, and truncation of extreme values. Slight digital smoothing has been applied to the grey scale plot to reduce background noise levels.

Outlines and shading have been added to indicate findings on the graphical plot (figure 2), and are reproduced separately to provide a summary of the survey results in figures 3 and 4.

The survey was located by reference to a temporary site grid tied to OS coordinates by differential GPS measurements. Figures 1-3 are based on a site plan supplied to us by the client. This was overlaid on OS digital mapping, and scaled to match OS coordinates, as indicated on the figures. OS coordinates of locations within the survey can be read from the Autocad file from which figures 1-4 are derived. In figure 4 the modern map has been replaced by a scanned extract from a 25" OS map of 1898. This has been scaled and located by comparing surviving buildings and boundaries on the two maps. A good match was obtained with buildings around The Cedars, although only some of the outlying boundaries could be closely reconciled. The survey interpretation as shown on figure 4 can be compared with some of the earlier features at the site, particularly fish ponds and boundaries. A similar slightly

earlier map of 1893 was also supplied, but is not reproduced here.

The magnetometer survey was supplemented by background susceptibility testing, with readings taken using a Bartington MS2 meter to give the results as inset in figure 3. A susceptibility survey will often show raised values in areas where debris associated with former occupation or industrial activity has become dispersed in the soil. The plots show the initial readings, and the values after treatment with a median filter, which emphasises broad trends in the data.

Results

Findings are described from Areas A-D in turn.

Area A

The strongly disturbed magnetic response clearly shows the extent of the former landfill site, which previously occupied much of this area. The extent of the infilling is shown by cross hatching on the interpretative plan (figure 3), but this is omitted for clarity from the graphical plot (figure 2). The area is now open level grassland, but clearly only the eastern border of the area retains an original ground surface. The susceptibility survey also shows strongly raised readings across much of the landfill area.

Some less conspicuous disturbances are marked by orange cross hatching and red outlines towards the east of area A, but in this disturbed context they need not be of any archaeological significance. Two alignments of disturbed readings suggest the possible presence of pipes (as marked in blue) near the edges of the landfill area, but these again cannot be identified with great confidence against the disturbed background. One of the possible pipes (to east of Area A) follows the line of a path or boundary as shown on the 1898 map (figure 4).

Area B

The areas marked by cross hatching at a and b show a magnetically disturbed response at the northern and southern ends of this walled lawn. (The disturbances are not as strong as from the landfill in area A). Figure 4 confirms that disturbances at a correspond to greenhouses and outbuildings as shown on the 1898 map. The disturbances at b lie immediately to the north of a line of greenhouses.

Two strong linear but irregular features are marked as pipes at c but they also align closely with a path shown on the 1893 map (but not on the 1898 map as shown in figure 4). Brick paving or metal edging from the path could perhaps therefore contribute to the magnetic effect. Other paths shown on the same map in area B do not respond in this way, but strong magnetic disturbances (as marked by green cross hatching) were detected from some of the surviving paths in area D.

Various individual magnetic anomalies of a size and strength which (in a suitable context) could indicate silted pits, or other features of archaeological interest, are

outlined in red. These are widely scattered, and do not suggest any significant concentrations of features. A further cluster of such features (at d) to the north of area C includes strong magnetic anomalies of a kind which could indicate a spread of brickwork or rubble. Buildings are shown on the 1898 map to the east of (but some distance from) the disturbances at d. There are also high susceptibility readings in this area. It is unclear whether disturbances such as those at d could predate the 19th C house and landscaping.

Area C

The main finding here is an area of disturbed magnetic response, as cross hatched in blue. This reflects the shape, but appears to be offset slightly to the east, of the fishpond as shown on the 1898 map (figure 4).

The clusters of magnetic anomalies as outlined at e and f are difficult to categorise. The features at f appear to show some regularity of plan which could perhaps suggest remains of a structure, but they could also represent a minor scatter of debris.

Area D

The survey again shows the infilling of part of the pond, which is shown on the 1898 map to extend further to the north than is now the case. The plots also show strong disturbances in the western half of the area, particularly around g.

It is possible that the first (easternmost) of the three palace courtyards extended into the disturbed area around g, but buildings (and a greenhouse) were also present here in 1898 (figure 4). There may also be more recent disturbances associated with a concrete structure (immediately to the NE of g).

Other findings include some possible linear magnetic anomalies in the small open area surveyed to the north of the site around h. The plan of the paths in this part of the park is shown also on the 1893 map, but the significance of the magnetic anomalies detected here is difficult to assess in isolation.

Elsewhere, there are various magnetic anomalies, not all of which necessarily relate to 19th C features. There is a group of features which could almost be claimed to form part of a circular ditched enclosure in the NE corner of the site at j, but interpretation here is hindered by the disturbed surroundings, and a pipe.

There are alignments of magnetic anomalies which appear to represent linear features at k, l, m, n. Of these, m and n could perhaps be paths visible in 1893, but k and l do not appear to relate to previously recorded features. This could also be the case for the small and perhaps circular feature at p.

Conclusions

The survey shows the cumulative effects of various periods of construction and landscaping, and may well be dominated by the effects of 19th C and more recent

disturbances.

The more clearly explicable findings include the former landfill in area A, and infilled ponds in areas C and D. There are magnetic disturbances probably associated with 19th C structures around a and b in area B, and g in area D. Other findings which could be of interest, but cannot be fully assessed on the survey evidence alone, include clusters of magnetic disturbances at d in area B, e and f in area C, and several of those seen in area D. The survey plots here appear to show large and small apparent circular features (j and p), and ditch-like linear disturbances (particularly k and l). Further investigation would be needed to determine whether these relate to, or predate, the recorded history of the site.

Report by:

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12 November 2007
(Revised 3 December 2007)

P. Cottrell and F. Prince carried out the fieldwork for this project.

References

[1] Cedars Park. Archaeological Investigation Briefing Document (to Support a Park Conservation Management Plan); Borough of Broxbourne (undated).

[2] Proposal for archaeological investigation at Cedars Park, Broxbourne, Hertfordshire, by J. Gill, Oxford Archaeology; 9 July 2007.

This drawing is based on a site plan supplied by Prospaplans Ltd.

201200N

201100N

201000N

200900N

535300E

535400E

535500E

535600E

N

3.2 nT/m

-3.0 nT/m

limit of proposed survey area

Area A

Area B

Area C

Area D

POND

DENSE WOODLAND
(access not possible at time of survey)

Cedars Park, Broxbourne, Hertfordshire

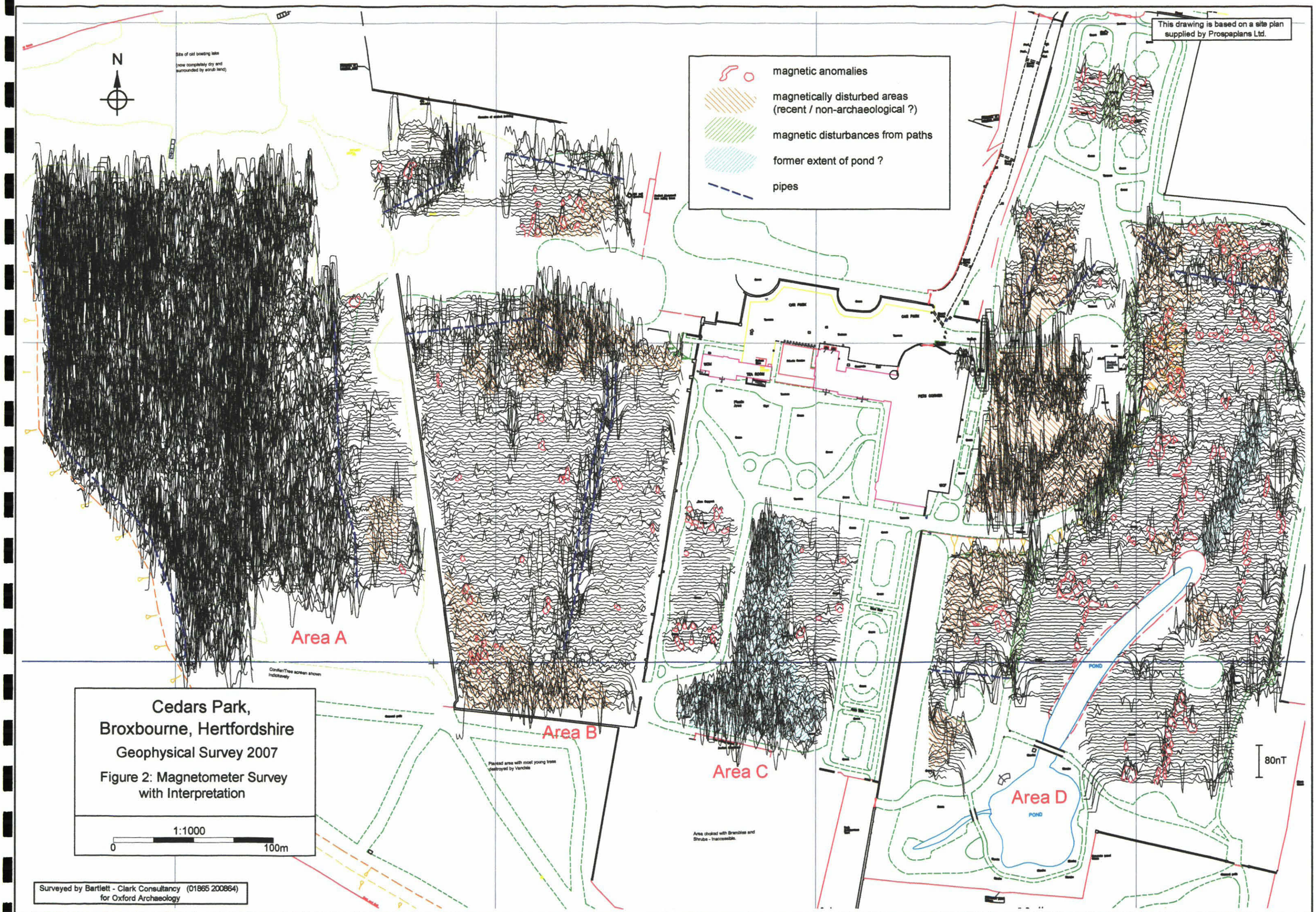
Geophysical Survey 2007

Figure 1: Magnetometer Survey (greyscale plot)

1:1250

0 50m

Surveyed by Bartlett - Clark Consultancy (01865 200864) for Oxford Archaeology


N
Site of old boating lake
(now completely dry and surrounded by scrub land)
magnetic anomalies
magnetically disturbed areas (recent / non-archaeological ?)
magnetic disturbances from paths
former extent of pond ?
pipes
This drawing is based on a site plan supplied by Prospaplans Ltd.
Area A
Area B
Area C
Area D
POND
POND
Conifer/Tree screen shown indicatively
Planted area with most young trees destroyed by Vandals
Area choked with Brambles and Shrubs - Inaccessible.
80nT
Cedars Park,
Broxbourne, Hertfordshire
Geophysical Survey 2007
Figure 2: Magnetometer Survey with Interpretation
1:1000
0
100m
Surveyed by Bartlett - Clark Consultancy (01865 200864) for Oxford Archaeology

Surveyed by Bartlett - Clark Consultancy (01865 200864)
for Oxford Archaeology

This drawing is based on a site plan supplied by Prospaplans Ltd.

201200N

201100N

N

magnetic anomalies

magnetically disturbed areas (recent / non-archaeological ?)

magnetic disturbances from paths

former extent of pond ?

land fill

pipes

limit of proposed survey area

a

b

c

d

e

f

g

h

j

k

l

m

n

p

Area A

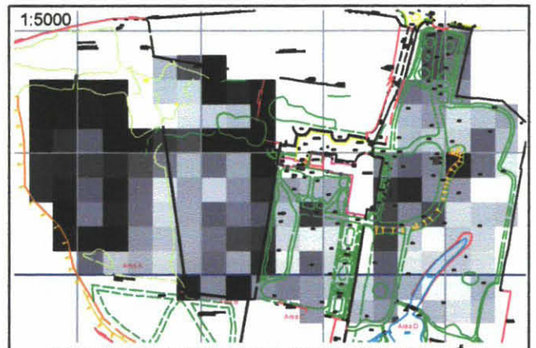
Area B

Area C

Area D

POND

1:5000



Magnetic susceptibility survey: initial data (0-100 x 10^{-5}SI)

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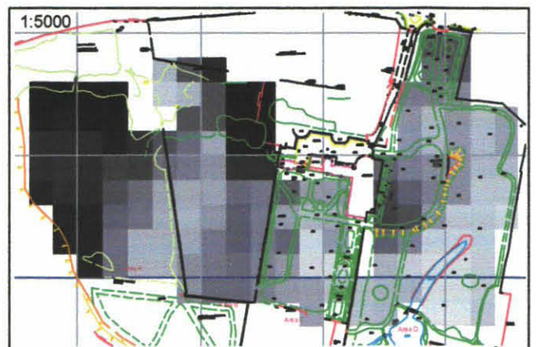


Magnetic susceptibility survey: data x median filter (0-100 x 10^{-5}SI)

Cedars Park, Broxbourne, Hertfordshire

Geophysical Survey 2007

Figure 3: Magnetometer Survey
Summary of findings

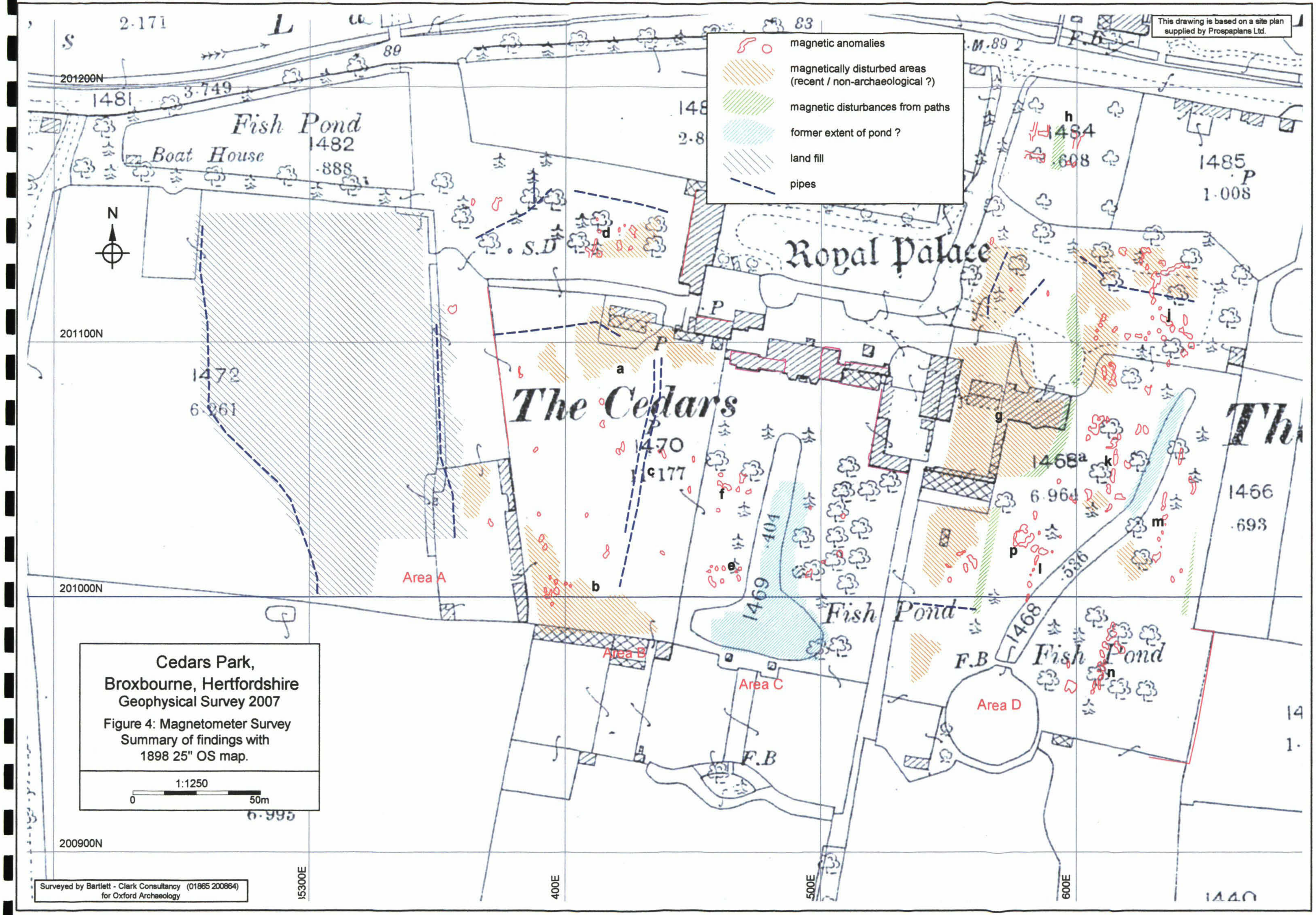
1:1250

0 50m

535300E

535500E

535600E



This drawing is based on a site plan supplied by Prospaplans Ltd.
magnetic anomalies
magnetically disturbed areas (recent / non-archaeological ?)
magnetic disturbances from paths
former extent of pond ?
land fill
pipes
N
201200N
201100N
201000N
200900N
400E
500E
600E
Fish Pond
Boat House
Royal Palace
The Cedars
Area A
Area B
Area C
Area D
a
b
c
d
e
f
g
h
j
k
l
m
n
p
Cedars Park, Broxbourne, Hertfordshire
Geophysical Survey 2007
Figure 4: Magnetometer Survey Summary of findings with 1898 25" OS map.
1:1250
0
50m
Surveyed by Bartlett - Clark Consultancy (01865 200864) for Oxford Archaeology

BROXBOROUGH, CEDAR PARK
CHESTNUT

BROXCP 07
BOX 1 FILES

B: PRELIMARY DRAWINGS.

OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGY, JANUS HOUSE, OSNEY MEAD, OXFORD, OX2 OES

PDF/A SCAN

FILMING INSTRUCTIONS
Submitter OASouth
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Headings
Site information
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Site[Cedars Park, Cheshunt, Broxbourne] Site code[BROXCP07]
Line 2: Excavators name[J Gill]
Line 3:

Classification of material	Tick if present
Index to archive	
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B: Site Data – Text: Primary Drawings	✓
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H: Miscellaneous	

Oxford Archaeology

PLAN RECORD SHEET

SITE CODE BLOXCPOT SITE NAME CEDAR PARK, CHESHUNT.

Plan number	Context(s)	Scale	Drawn by	Size (A1, A4, etc.)
1	PLAN of WALLS — OVERLAY for P.2.	1:750	NC	A1
2	GEOMATICS BASEPLAN PRINT OUT	1:750	—	A1

BROXCP07 CEDAR PARK, CHESTHUNT, BROXBOURNE P.1

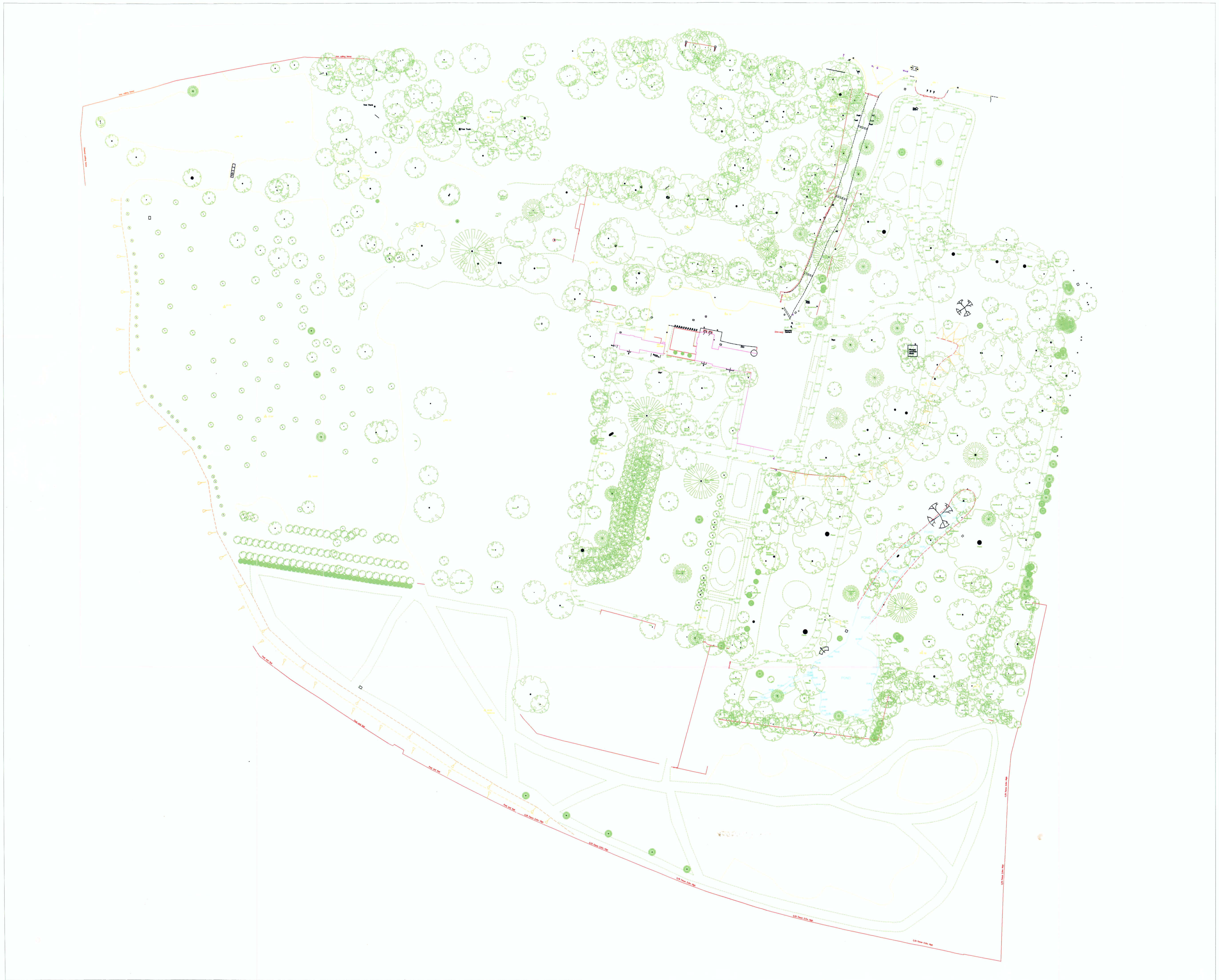
P.1 1:750

P.1
PLAN OF WALLS
CEDARS PARK, BROXBOURNE
BROXCP07
1:750
DRAWN: NC
Date: 30/8/07

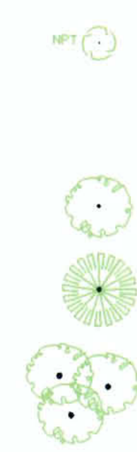
BROXCP07
P.2

CEDAR PARK, CHESHUNT, BROXBOURNE
P.2 1:750

BROXCP07
P.2



N



2552CEDA2006F.DWG

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2	NAIL	991.636	942.310	24.951
3	NAIL	997.536	872.082	24.935
4	NAIL	966.056	834.859	25.586
5	NAIL	921.186	838.414	25.623
6	NAIL	938.302	910.013	25.621
7	NAIL	961.261	944.223	25.429
8	NAIL	977.154	1001.106	25.709

0 10 m
1:750@A1

M. SALTMARSH/R. WELTON A. WHITEHOUSE

CHESHUNT, BROXBOURNE CEDAR PARK

BROXCP 97

Box 1 File 6

B: SYNTHESISED DRAWINGS.
B: PRIMARY CONTEXT RECORDS

OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGY, JANUS HOUSE, OSNEY MEAD, OXFORD, OX2 OES

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BROXCP 07

P1

100m

INDICATIVE ONLY

THEOBALDS LANE

Site of old boating lake

(now completely dry and surrounded by scrub land)

A

c.1.5ha

B

c.1.5ha

C

c.0.5ha

D

c.2ha

INDICATIVE ONLY

GRASS. IDEAL FOR GEOPHYS

MAINLY GRASS BUT SOME TREES, PATHS FLOWER BED ETC. GEOPHYS POSSIBLE BUT NOT IDEAL.

INDICATIVE ONLY

Planted beds etc

Generally thin area paths trees lawns. Not ideal for Geophys but could be done

lots of small PATHS. NOT IDEAL

CAR. PARK

YARD

REEDS PATHS TREES etc

OLD

LAWN WITH TREES

c. 1·5 ha

c. 1¼ ha.

can "close" walls geophys
lots of fragments of wall
lots of veg clearance necessary.
lots of phasing in walls

LAWN ideal for Geophys

SCRUB - could be strimmed

THICK WOODLAND

BROXCP 07
P3

100m

~~All SAM~~ LISTED GRADE II
SAM BOUNDARY
THEOBALDS LANE
Site of old boating lake (now completely dry and surrounded by scrub land)
DENSE WOODLAND
WOODLAND
CAR PARK
TEA ROOM
PETS CORNER
Walls pretty open + with plants
Grotto
wall
fence
water
No access
Gardeners Work Area
Area choked with Brambles and Shrubs – Inaccessible.
Planted area with most young trees destroyed by Vandals
Conifer/tree screen shown indicatively
INDICATIVE ONLY
800mN
900mN
1000mN
800mE
900mE
1000mE
BROXCP07
P2

CHESHUNT

BROXBOURNE CEDARS PARK

BROXCP 07

Box 1 FILE 7

D. CATALOGUE OF PHOTOGRAPHS

OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGY, JANUS HOUSE, OSNEY MEAD, OXFORD, OX2 OES

PDF/A SCAN

FILMING INSTRUCTIONS
Submitter OASouth
No. of copies: 2

Headings
Site information
Line 1: [OASouth] County[Hertfordshire] Parish:[Broxbourne]
Site[Cedars Park, Cheshunt, Broxbourne] Site code[BROXCP07]
Line 2: Excavators name[J Gill]
Line 3:

Classification of material	Tick if present
Index to archive	
Introduction	
A:Final Report	
A:Publication Report	
B:Site Data – Text: Diary/Daybook/Fieldnotes	
B: Site Data – Text: General Summaries	
B: Site Data – Text: Primary Context Records	
B: Site Data – Text: Synthesised Context Records	
B: Site Data – Text: Survey Reports	
B: Site Data – Text: Catalogue of Drawings	
B: Site Data – Text: Primary Drawings	
B: Site Data – Text: Synthesised Drawings	
C: Finds Data – Text: Primary Finds Data	
C: Finds Data – Text: Synthesised Finds Data	
C: Finds Data – Text: Specialist Reports	
C: Finds Data – Text: Box/Bag List	
D: Catalogue of Photos/Slides/Videos/X--rays	✓
E: Environmental/Ecofact Data: Primary Records	
E: Environmental/Ecofact Data: Synthesised Records	
E: Environmental/Ecofact Data: Specialist Reports	
F: Documentary	
F: Press and Publicity	
G: Correspondence	
H: Miscellaneous	

Oxford Archaeology

PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD SHEET

SITE CODE BROXCP 07	SITE NAME THEOBALDS ~~[illegible]~~ PALACE	FILM NO. 1
Camera number	Lens number	Black & white / ~~colour~~

Date	Negative number	View	Context(s)	Initials
	0 2	~~[illegible]~~	ID SHOT	
	~~[illegible]~~		~~[illegible]~~	
	~~[illegible]~~		~~[illegible]~~	
	3	SW	GENERAL SITE SHOTS - WALL 1	
	4	SW	" "	
	5	NW	WALL 13	
	6	SW	WALL 13	
	7	SW	13	
	8	NE	10 + 11	
	9	NE	11	
	10	N	10	
	11	NW	9	
	12	NW	9	
	13	W	AREA 16	
	14	NW	↓ ↓	
	15	SE	↓ ↓	
	16	E	↓ ↓	
	17	SE	↓ ↓	
	18	SW	WALL 18	
	19	SW	WALL 18	
	20	NW	WALL 8	
	21	NW	WALL 19	
	22	S	WALL 19	
	23	SE	WALL 19	
	24	N	FOLLY	
	25	NW	↓	
	26	NE	↓	
	27	E	↓	
	28	E	WALL 10	
	29	W	11	
	30	NW	11	
	31	W	9	
	32	NW	9	
	33	W	9	
	34	W	9	
	35	N	9	
	36	N	9	
	37			

22-10-07

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PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD SHEET

SITE CODE BROXCP07 | SITE NAME THEOBALDS PALACE | FILM NO. 2

Camera number | Lens number | Black & white / ~~colour~~

Date	Negative number	View	Context(s)	Initials
30/8/07	4		ID SHOT	
	5	N	WALL 1, SOUTH FACING, WEST END, 1x2m SCALE	
	6		↓ ↓	
	7		WALL 1, SOUTH FACING, MIDDLE SHOTS	
	8			
	9			
	10			
	11			
	12			
	13			
	14			
	15			
	16			
	17			
	18			
	19			
	20			
	21		WALL 1, SOUTH FACING, EAST END	
	22	↓	↓ ↓ ↓	
	23	S	WALL 1, NORTH FACING, WEST END 2m SCALE	
	24		↓ ↓ ↓ ↓	
	25		WALL 1, NORTH FACING, MIDDLE SHOTS, 2m SCALE	
	26			
	27			
	28			
	29			
	30			
	31			
	32			
	33			
	34			
	35			
	36			
	37		WALL 1, NORTH FACING, EAST END, 2m SCALE	
	38	↓	WALL 1, NORTH FACING, EAST END, 2m SCALE	
	35			
	36			
	37			

22-10-07

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PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD SHEET

SITE CODE BROXCP07 | SITE NAME THEOBALDS PALACE | FILM NO. 3

Camera number | Lens number | Black & white / ~~colour~~

Date	Negative number	View	Context(s)	Initials
30-8-07	0		[illegible]	NC
	2		— ID SHOT —	
	3	NE	WALL 2	
	4	↓	↓	
	5	↓	↓	
	6	↓	WALL 2 BUTTRESSES 1 x 2m SCALE	
	7	↓	↓	
	8	SW	WALL 2	
	9	↓	↓	
	10	↓	↓	
	11	SW	JACKSONS SCHOOL GATE	
	12	—	GRAFFITTI — 1914	
	13	SE	CEDARS PARK GATES (WALL 2)	
	14	↓	↓	
	15	↓	↓	
	16	NE	INT. CORNER OF WALL 2 / WALL 3	
	17	NE	↓	
	18	↓	WALL 3	
	19	SE	↓	
	20	—	FLOWER	
	21	NE	WALL 4	
	22	↓	↓	
	23	↓	↓	
	24	E	WALL 5	
	25	↓	↓	
	26	E	WALL 6	
	27	SE		
	28	NE	WALL 6 DETAIL	
	29	E	WALL 3 BLOCKED OPENING	
	30	[illegible]	[illegible] "	
	31	SE	WALL 6	
	32	[illegible]	↓	
	33		↓	
	34		↓	
	35		↓	
	36			
	36			
	37			

28-10-07

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PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD SHEET

SITE CODE BROXCP 07 | SITE NAME THEOBALDS PALACE | FILM NO. 4

Camera number | Lens number | Black & white / ~~colour~~

Date	Negative number	View	Context(s)	Initials
30-8-07	0			NC
	2		— ID SHOT —	
	3	NE	SOUTH END OF WALL 6	
	4	↓	↓	
	5	NW	WALL 7 SOUTH ELEVATION	
	6	↓	↓	
	7	↓	↓	
	8	SW	WALL 7 NORTH ELEVATION	
	9	↓	↓	
	10	↓	↓	
	11	↓	↓	
	12	↓	↓	
	13	↓	↓	
	14	↓	↓	
	15	NW	WALL 8 EAST ELEVATION	
	16	↓	↓	
	17	↓	↓	
	18	SE	WALL 8 ~~WEST~~ W. ELEVATION	
	19	↓	↓	
	20	↓	↓	
	21	S	GROTTO	
	22	↓	↓	
	23	↓	↓	
	24	SW	WALL 9 EAST ELEVATION	
	25	SW	↓	
	26	SE	WALL 9 WEST ELEVATION	
	27	↓	↓	
	28	↓	WALL 9 W. ELEVATION - REPAIR WORK	
	29	↓	↓	
	30	↓	WALL 9 W. ELEVATION	
	31	↓	↓	
	32	↓	↓	
	33	↓	WALL 10 / 9 INTERNAL CORNER	
	34	↓	↓	
	35	SW	WALL 10 NORTH ELEVATION	
	36	↓	↓	
	37	↓	↓	
	37			

22-10-07

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PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD SHEET

SITE CODE BROXCP07	SITE NAME THEOBALDS PALACE	FILM NO. 5
Camera number	Lens number	Black & white /~~colour~~

Date	Negative number	View	Context(s)	Initials
30-8-07	0			NC
	4		—— ID SHOT ——	
	5		WALL 10 BEE HIVE HOLE	
	6		↓	
	7		↓	
	8	SE	WALL 10	
	9	↓	↓	
	10	↓	↓	
	11	↓	↓	
	12	W	INTERNAL CORNER OF WALL 10/11	
	13	↓	↓	
	14	NW	WALL 11	
	15	↓	↓	
	16	W	WALL 11 EAST ELEVATION BLOCKED OPENING	
	17	↓	↓ ↓	
	18	↓	↓ ↓	
	19	SW	WALL 11	
	20	↓	↓	
	21	W	↓	
	22	↓	↓	
	23	SW	WALL 12	
	24	SW	WALL 12	
	25	↓	↓	
	26	SE	WALL 12 NORTH END	
	27	↓	↓	
	28	↓	WALL 12	
	29	NE	↓	
	30	↓	WALL 10 SOUTH ELEVATION	
		↓	—— ↓ ——	
	31	N	WALL 20	
	32	↓	↓	
	33	↓	↓	
	34	E	WALL 20 DETAIL	
	35	W	W ↓ ↓	
	36	N	WALL 8 SOUTH END	
	35	↓	↓ ↓	
	36	↓		
	37			

82-10-07

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ENGLAND
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2 DATE POSTED

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PS [redacted] PALACE

FILM NO. 1

~~Black & white~~ / colour

Date	Negative number	View FROM	Context(s)	Initials
30/8/07	01		ID SHOT	
	[redacted]		[redacted]	
	2	SW	"	
	3	SW	GENERAL SITE SHOTS - WALL 1 [redacted]	
	4	NW	WALL 13 [redacted] [redacted]	
	5	SW	" " [redacted]	
	6	SW	" " [redacted]	
	7	NE	WALL 10+11	
	8	NE	WALL 11	
	9	N	WALL 10	
	10	NW	WALL 9	
	11	NW	WALL 9	
	12	W	AREA 16	
	13	NW	↓ ↓	
	14	SE		
	15	E		
	16	SE		
	17	SW	WALL 18	
	18	SW	WALL 18	
	19	NW	WALL 8	
	20	NW	WALL 8	
	21	S	WALL 19	
	22	SE		
	23	N	FOLLY [redacted]	
	24	NW	"	
	25	NE	WALL 10	
	26	E	WALL 11	
	27	E	WALL 11	
	28	W	WALL 9	
	29	NW	WALL 9	
	30	W	WALL 9	
	31	W	WALL 9	
	32	N	WALL 9	
	33	N	WALL 9	
	34			
	35			
	36			
	37		22-07-07	

Oxford Archaeology

PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD SHEET

SITE CODE BROXCP07 | SITE NAME THEOBALDS PALACE | FILM NO. 2

Camera number | Lens number | ~~Black & white~~ / colour

Date	Negative number	View	Context(s)	Initials
	0		ID SHOT	
	1	N	WALL 1, SOUTH FACING, WEST END, 1X2m SCALE	
	2		↓ ↓	
	3		WALL 1, SOUTH FACING, MIDDLE SHOTS	
	4			
	5			
	6			
	7			
	8			
	9			
	10			
	11			
	12			
	13			
	14			
	15			
	16			
	17		WALL 1, SOUTH FACING, EAST END	
	18		↓ ↓ ↓	
	19		[illegible] FACING, WEST END 2m SCALE	
	20		↓ ↓ ↓	
	21		[illegible]RTH FACING, MIDDLE SHOTS, 2m SCALE	
	22			
	23			
	24			
	25			
	26			
	27			
	28			
	29			
	30			
	31			
	32			
	33		[illegible]ORTH FACING, EAST END, 2m SCALE	
	34		[illegible], NORTH FACING, EAST END, 2m SCALE	
	35			
	36			
	37			

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SITE CODE BROXCP07 | SITE NAME THEOBALDS PALACE | FILM NO. 2

Camera number | Lens number | ~~Black & white~~ / colour

Date	Negative number	View	Context(s)	Initials
	0		ID SHOT	
	1	N	WALL 1, SOUTH FACING, WEST END, 1x2m SCALE	
	2		↓ ↓	
	3		WALL 1, SOUTH FACING, MIDDLE SHOTS	
	4			
	5			
	6			
	7			
	8			
	9			
	10			
	11			
	12			
	13			
	14			
	15			
	16			
	17		WALL 1, SOUTH FACING, EAST END	
	18	↓	↓ ↓ ↓	
		S	WALL 1, NORTH FACING, WEST END 2m SCALE	
			↓ ↓ ↓ ↓	
			WALL 1, NORTH FACING, MIDDLE SHOTS, 2m SCALE	
			WALL 1, NORTH FACING, EAST END, 2m SCALE	
	34	↓	WALL 1, NORTH FACING, EAST END, 2m SCALE	
	35			
	36			
	37			

IMPORTANT
- Please complete sections 1 & 2 on the reverse
- Only one film per envelope

22-10-07

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PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD SHEET

SITE CODE BROXCP07 | SITE NAME THEOBALDS PALACE | FILM NO. 3

Camera number | Lens number | ~~Black & white~~ / colour

Date	Negative number	View	Context(s)	Initials
30-8-07	0		[redacted]	NC
	1		— ID SHOT —	
	2	NE	WALL 2	
	3	↓	↓	
	4	↓	↓	
	5	↓	WALL 2 BUTTRESSES 1 x 2m SCALE	
	6	↓	↓	
	7	SW	WALL 2	
	8	↓	↓	
	9	↓	↓	
	10	SW	JACKSONS SCHOOL GATE	
	11	—	GRAFFITTI - 1914	
	12	SE	CEDARS PARK GATES (WALL 2)	
	13	↓	↓	
	14	↓	↓	
	15	NE	INT. CORNER OF WALL 2 / WALL 3	
	16	NE	↓	
	17	↓	WALL 3	
	18	SE	↓	
	19	—	FLOWER	
	20	NE	WALL 4	
	21	↓	↓	
	22	↓	↓	
	23	E	WALL 5	
	24	↓	↓	
	25	[redacted]E	WALL 6	
	26	[redacted]SE		
	27	NE	WALL 6 DETAIL	
	28	E	WALL 3 BLOCKED OPENING	
	29	[redacted]	[redacted] "	
	30	SE	WALL 6	
	31	[redacted]	↓	
	32	[redacted]	↓	
	33		↓	
	34		↓	
	35			
	36			
	37			

22-10-07

FILM N° (3)

Please label as described in the instructions on OA intranet;

Acc. No is: ——

Site Code is: BROXCP07

Oxford Archaeology

PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD SHEET

SITE CODE BROXCP 07 | SITE NAME THEOBALDS PALACE | FILM NO. 4

Camera number | Lens number | ~~Black & white~~ / colour

Date	Negative number	View	Context(s)	Initials
30-8-07	0			NC
	1		— ID SHOT —	
	2	NE	SOUTH END OF WALL 6	
	3	↓	↓	
	4	NW	WALL 7 SOUTH ELEVATION	
	5	↓	↓	
	6	↓		
	7	SW	WALL 7 NORTH ELEVATION	
	8	↓	↓	
	9	↓	↓	
	10	↓	↓	
	11	↓	↓	
	12	↓	↓	
	13	↓	↓	
	14	NW	WALL 8 EAST ELEVATION	
	15	↓	↓	
	16	↓		
	17	SE	WALL 8 [illegible] W. ELEVATION	
	18	↓	↓	
	19	↓		
	20	S	GROTTO	
	21	↓	↓	
	22	↓		
	23	SW	WALL 9 EAST ELEVATION	
	24	SW	↓	
	25	SE	WALL 9 WEST ELEVATION	
	26	↓	↓	
	27	↓	WALL 9 W. ELEVATION - REPAIR WORK	
	28	↓	↓	
	29	↓	WALL 9 W. ELEVATION	
	30	↓	↓	
	31	↓	↓	
	32	↓	WALL 10 / 9 INTERNAL CORNER	
	33	↓	↓	
	34	SW	WALL 10 NORTH ELEVATION	
	35	↓	↓	
	36	↓		
	37			

22-10-07

Site Code is BRC

FILM N° 4 GILL J

Please label as described in the instructions on OA intranet;

Acc. No is:

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PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD SHEET

SITE CODE BTOXCP 07 | SITE NAME THEOBALDS PALACE | FILM NO. 5

Camera number | Lens number | ~~Black & white~~ / colour

Date	Negative number	View	Context(s)	Initials
30 8 07	0			NC
	1		— ID SHOT —	
	2		WALL 10 BEE HIVE HOLE	
	3		↓	
	4			
	5	SE	WALL 10	
	6	↓	↓	
	7			
	8	↓	↓	
	9	W	INTERNAL CORNER OF WALL 10/11	
	10	↓	↓	
	11	NW	WALL 11	
	12	↓	↓	
	13	W	WALL 11 EAST ELEVATION BLOCKED OPENING	
	14	↓	↓ ↓	
	15	↓	↓ ↓	
	16	SW	WALL 11	
	17	↓	↓	
	18	W		
	19	↓	↓	
	20	SW	WALL 12	
	21	SW	WALL 12	
	22	↓	↓	
	23	SE	WALL 12 NORTH END	
	24	↓	↓	
	25	↓	WALL 12	
	26	NE	↓	
	27		WALL 10 SOUTH ELEVATION	
	28	↓	↓	
	29	N	WALL 20	
	30			
	31	↓	↓	
	32	E	WALL ? DETAIL	
	33	~~NE~~	↓ ↓	
	34	N	WALL 8 SOUTH END	
	35	↓	↓ ↓	
	36	↓		
	37			

22-10-07

Site Code is: BROXCP07

Film No. 5

Please label as described in the instructions on OA intranet;

Acc. No is: ____________

Site Code:	Site Name:	FILM 1		
BROXCP07	CEDARS PARK			
Shot No.	**View from**	**Description**	**Initial**	**Date**
0				
1	W	Wall 3	NC	Oct-07
2	W	Wall 3	NC	Oct-07
3	W	Wall 3	NC	Oct-07
4	W	Wall 3	NC	Oct-07
5	W	Wall 3	NC	Oct-07
6	S	Wall 4	NC	Oct-07
7	S	Wall 4	NC	Oct-07
8	S	Wall 4	NC	Oct-07
9	S	Wall 4	NC	Oct-07
10	SW	Wall 5	NC	Oct-07
11	SW	Wall 5	NC	Oct-07
12	NE	Wall 8	NC	Oct-07
13	NE	Wall 8	NC	Oct-07
14	NW	Wall 8	NC	Oct-07
15	S	Wall 8	NC	Oct-07
16	S	Wall 8	NC	Oct-07
17	N	Wall 8	NC	Oct-07
18	S	Wall 8	NC	Oct-07
19	E	Wall 12	NC	Oct-07
20	E	Wall 12	NC	Oct-07
21	E	Wall 12	NC	Oct-07
22	E	Wall 12	NC	Oct-07
23	E	Wall 12	NC	Oct-07
24	E	Wall 12	NC	Oct-07
25	S	Wall 17	NC	Oct-07
26	SE	Wall 17	NC	Oct-07
27	SE	Wall 17	NC	Oct-07
28	S	Wall 17	NC	Oct-07
29	SE	Wall 21	NC	Oct-07
30	SE	Wall 21	NC	Oct-07
31	NE	Wall 21	NC	Oct-07
32	S	Wall 22	NC	Oct-07
33	S	Wall 22	NC	Oct-07
34	S	Wall 22	NC	Oct-07
35	S	Wall 23	NC	Oct-07
36	E	Wall 23	NC	Oct-07
37	SW	Wall 24	NC	Oct-07
38	W	Wall 24	NC	Oct-07
39	SW	Wall 24	NC	Oct-07
40	SW	Wall 24	NC	Oct-07


BROXCP07_F1 (1).JPG


BROXCP07_F1 (2).JPG


BROXCP07_F1 (3).JPG


BROXCP07_F1 (4).JPG


BROXCP07_F1 (5).JPG


BROXCP07_F1 (6).JPG


BROXCP07_F1 (7).JPG


BROXCP07_F1 (8).JPG


BROXCP07_F1 (9).JPG


BROXCP07_F1 (10).JPG


BROXCP07_F1 (11).JPG


BROXCP07_F1 (12).JPG


BROXCP07_F1 (13).JPG


BROXCP07_F1 (14).JPG


BROXCP07_F1 (15).JPG


BROXCP07_F1 (16).JPG


BROXCP07_F1 (17).JPG


BROXCP07_F1 (18).JPG


BROXCP07_F1 (19).JPG


BROXCP07_F1 (20).JPG


BROXCP07_F1 (21).JPG


BROXCP07_F1 (22).JPG


BROXCP07_F1 (23).JPG


BROXCP07_F1 (24).JPG


BROXCP07_F1 (25).JPG


BROXCP07_F1 (26).JPG


BROXCP07_F1 (27).JPG


BROXCP07_F1 (28).JPG


BROXCP07_F1 (29).JPG


BROXCP07_F1 (30).JPG


BROXCP07_F1 (31).JPG


BROXCP07_F1 (32).JPG


BROXCP07_F1 (33).JPG


BROXCP07_F1 (34).JPG


BROXCP07_F1 (35).JPG

BROXCP07_F1 (36).JPG

BROXCP07_F1 (37).JPG

BROXCP07_F1 (38).JPG

BROXCP07_F1 (39).JPG

BROXCP07_F1 (40).JPG

Site Code: BROXCP07 **Site Name:** CEDARS PARK **FILM 2**

Shot No.	View from	Description	Initials	Date
0			NC	03/09/2007
1	N	Wall 14	NC	03/09/2007
2	N	Wall 14	NC	03/09/2007
3	N	Wall 14	NC	03/09/2007
4	N	Wall 14	NC	03/09/2007
5	N	Wall 14	NC	03/09/2007
6	N	Wall 14	NC	03/09/2007
7	N	Wall 14	NC	03/09/2007
8	N	Wall 14	NC	03/09/2007
9	N	Wall 14	NC	03/09/2007
10	N	Wall 14	NC	03/09/2007
11	N	Wall 14	NC	03/09/2007
12	S	Wall 15	NC	03/09/2007
13	SE	Wall 15	NC	03/09/2007
14	W	Wall 15	NC	03/09/2007
15	N	Wall 15	NC	03/09/2007
16	E	Wall 15	NC	03/09/2007
17	NE	Wall 15	NC	03/09/2007
18	NW	Wall 15	NC	03/09/2007
19	N	Wall 15	NC	03/09/2007
20	NE	Wall 15	NC	03/09/2007
21	NE	Wall 15	NC	03/09/2007
22	NWW	Wall 15	NC	03/09/2007
23	W	Wall 15	NC	03/09/2007
24	NE	Wall 15	NC	03/09/2007
25	NE	Wall 15	NC	03/09/2007
26	SW	Wall 19	NC	03/09/2007
27	E	Wall 19	NC	03/09/2007
28	NE	Wall 19	NC	03/09/2007
29	S	Wall 19	NC	03/09/2007
30	SE	Wall 19	NC	03/09/2007
31	NE	Wall 19	NC	03/09/2007
32	E	Wall 19	NC	03/09/2007
33	E	Wall 19	NC	03/09/2007
34	E	Wall 19	NC	03/09/2007
35	E	Wall 19	NC	03/09/2007
36	NE	Wall 19	NC	03/09/2007
37	NE	Wall 19	NC	03/09/2007
38	E	Wall 19	NC	03/09/2007
39	E	Wall 20	NC	03/09/2007
40	E	Wall 20	NC	03/09/2007
41	E	Wall 20	NC	03/09/2007
42	E	Wall 20	NC	03/09/2007
43	E	Wall 20	NC	03/09/2007
44	E	Wall 20	NC	03/09/2007


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BROXCP07_F2 (44).JPG

Site Code: **Site Name: CEDARS PARK**
BROXCP07 **FILM 3**

Shot No.	View from	Description	Initials	Date
0				
1	N	The Cedars	NC	
2	NE	Tea Room	NC	
3	S	Tea Room	NC	
4	E	Interior of Tea Room	NC	
5	SE	Tea Room	NC	
6	SW	Greenhouse/Orangery	NC	
7	S	Tea Room	NC	
8	SW	Greenhouse/Orangery	NC	
9	S	Greenhouse/Orangery	NC	
10	S	Greenhouse/Orangery	NC	
11	SW	Greenhouse/Orangery	NC	
12	S	Tea Room	NC	
13	S	Greenhouse/Orangery	NC	
14	NE	The Cedars	NC	
15	E	Interior of lean-to to rear of Orangery	NC	
16	E	Interior of lean-to to rear of Orangery	NC	
17	SE	Interior of lean-to to rear of Orangery	NC	
18	E	Interior of lean-to to rear of Orangery	NC	
19	W	Interior of lean-to to rear of Orangery	NC	
20	NW	Interior of lean-to to rear of Orangery	NC	
21	NW	Interior of lean-to to rear of Orangery	NC	
22	NW	Interior of lean-to to rear of Orangery	NC	
23	NW	Interior of lean-to to rear of Orangery	NC	
24	NW	Interior of lean-to to rear of Orangery	NC	
25	NE	The Cedars	NC	
26	N	Lean-tos to rear of Orangery	NC	
27	NE	Tea Room	NC	
28	N	The Cedars	NC	
29	NW	Lean-tos to rear of Orangery	NC	
30	NE	Tea Room	NC	
31	NE	Tea Room	NC	
32	E	The Cedars	NC	
33	N	Lawn to S of Cedars	NC	
34	N	Lawn to S of Cedars	NC	
35	S	Orangery etc	NC	
36	S	Orangery etc	NC	
37	S	Orangery etc	NC	
38	NW	Cedars	NC	
39	NW	Cedars	NC	
40	NE	Cedars	NC	
41	NE	Cedars	NC	
			NC	
			NC	
			NC	
			NC	


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BROXCP07_F3 (42).JPG

Site Code: BROXCP07 **Site Name:** CEDARS PARK **FILM 4**

Shot No.	View from	Description	Initials	Date
0				
1	W	Wall 6	NC	Aug-07
2	SW	Wall 6	NC	Aug-07
3	W	Wall 6	NC	Aug-07
4	W	Wall 6	NC	Aug-07
5	W	Wall 6	NC	Aug-07
6	W	Wall 6	NC	Aug-07
7	W	Wall 6	NC	Aug-07
8	W	Wall 6	NC	Aug-07
9	W	Wall 6	NC	Aug-07
10	W	Wall 6	NC	Aug-07
11	W	Wall 6	NC	Aug-07
12	W	Wall 6	NC	Aug-07
13	W	Wall 6	NC	Aug-07
14	W	Wall 6	NC	Aug-07
15	W	Wall 6	NC	Aug-07
16	W	Wall 6	NC	Aug-07
17	W	Wall 6	NC	Aug-07
18	SW	Wall 6	NC	Aug-07
19	SW	Wall 6	NC	Aug-07
20	SW	Wall 6	NC	Aug-07
21	S	Wall 7	NC	Aug-07
22	S	Wall 7	NC	Aug-07
23	SW	Wall 7	NC	Aug-07
24	SW	Wall 7	NC	Aug-07
25	SE	Wall 7	NC	Aug-07
26	N	Wall 7	NC	Aug-07
27	S	Wall 7	NC	Aug-07
28	S	Wall 7	NC	Aug-07
29	S	Wall 7	NC	Aug-07
30	S	Wall 7	NC	Aug-07
31	S	Wall 7	NC	Aug-07
32	S	Wall 7	NC	Aug-07
33	S	Wall 7	NC	Aug-07
34	S	Wall 7	NC	Aug-07
35	S	Wall 7	NC	Aug-07
36	S	Wall 7	NC	Aug-07
37	S	Wall 7	NC	Aug-07
38	S	Wall 7	NC	Aug-07
39	E	Wall 16	NC	Aug-07
40	SE	Wall 16	NC	Aug-07
41	SE	Wall 16	NC	Aug-07
42	SE	Wall 16	NC	Aug-07
43	SE	Wall 16	NC	Aug-07
44	N	Wall 16	NC	Aug-07
45	N	Wall 16	NC	Aug-07
46	N	Wall 16	NC	Aug-07
47	NW	Wall 16	NC	Aug-07
48	E	Wall 16	NC	Aug-07
49	SW	Wall 16	NC	Aug-07
50	SE	Wall 16	NC	Aug-07

51	NE	Wall 16	NC	Aug-07
52	NE	Wall 16	NC	Aug-07
53	SW	Wall 16	NC	Aug-07


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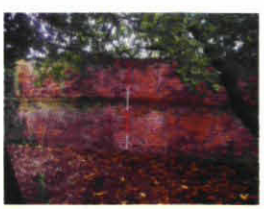
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Site Code: **Site Name: CEDARS PARK**
BROXCP07 **FILM 5**

Shot No.	View from	Description	Initials	Date
0			NC	Sep-07
1	S	Boating lake	NC	Sep-07
2	S	Boating lake	NC	Sep-07
3	S	Boating lake	NC	Sep-07
4	S	Pets corner	NC	Sep-07
5	N	Pets corner	NC	Sep-07
6	N	Thorpe House area	NC	Sep-07
7	N	Thorpe House area	NC	Sep-07
8	SW	Thorpe House area	NC	Sep-07
9	W	Thorpe House area	NC	Sep-07
10	W	Thorpe House area	NC	Sep-07
11	S	Thorpe House area	NC	Sep-07
12	NW	Pets corner	NC	Sep-07
13	SE	Pets corner	NC	Sep-07
14	NW	Pets corner	NC	Sep-07
15		Pets corner	NC	Sep-07
16	E	Lean tos in Pets Corner	NC	Sep-07
17	E	Lean tos in Pets Corner	NC	Sep-07
18	NW	Lean tos in Pets Corner	NC	Sep-07
19	N	Pets corner	NC	Sep-07
20	S	to S of Pets corner	NC	Sep-07
21	SW	Outside of Pets Corner	NC	Sep-07
22	SW	Outside of Pets Corner	NC	Sep-07
23	SW	Outside of Pets Corner	NC	Sep-07
24	S	Wall 2	NC	Sep-07
25	S	Wall 2	NC	Sep-07
26	S	Wall 2	NC	Sep-07
27	S	Wall 2	NC	Sep-07
28	S	Wall 2	NC	Sep-07
29	S	Wall 2	NC	Sep-07
30	S	Wall 2	NC	Sep-07
31	S	Wall 2	NC	Sep-07
32	S	Pets Corner	NC	Sep-07


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BROXCP07_F5 (31).JPG


BROXCP07_F5 (32).JPG

Site Code: **Site Name: Cedars Park**
BROXCP07 **FILM 6**

Shot No.	View from	Description	Initials	Date
1	SW	Wall 9	NC	Oct-07
2	W	Wall 9	NC	Oct-07
3	W	Wall 9	NC	Oct-07
4	S	Wall 9	NC	Oct-07
5	S	Wall 9	NC	Oct-07
6	S	Wall 9	NC	Oct-07
7	S	Wall 9	NC	Oct-07
8	W	Wall 9	NC	Oct-07
9	W	Wall 9	NC	Oct-07
10	W	Wall 9	NC	Oct-07
11	W	Wall 9	NC	Oct-07
12	SW	Wall 9	NC	Oct-07
13	W	Wall 9	NC	Oct-07
14	W	Wall 9	NC	Oct-07
15	W	Wall 9	NC	Oct-07
16	W	Wall 9	NC	Oct-07
17	W	Wall 9	NC	Oct-07
18	N	Wall 10	NC	Oct-07
19	N	Wall 10	NC	Oct-07
20	NE	Wall 10	NC	Oct-07
21	N	Wall 10	NC	Oct-07
22	N	Wall 10	NC	Oct-07
23	N	Wall 10	NC	Oct-07
24	NE	Wall 10	NC	Oct-07
25	E	Wall 10	NC	Oct-07
26	N	Wall 10	NC	Oct-07
27	N	Wall 10	NC	Oct-07
28	N	Wall 10	NC	Oct-07
29	N	Wall 10	NC	Oct-07
30	N	Wall 10	NC	Oct-07
31	N	Wall 10	NC	Oct-07
32	E	Wall 11	NC	Oct-07
33	NE	Wall 11	NC	Oct-07
34	NE	Wall 11	NC	Oct-07
35	NE	Wall 11	NC	Oct-07
36	NE	Wall 11	NC	Oct-07
37	E	Wall 11	NC	Oct-07
38	E	Wall 11	NC	Oct-07
39	E	Wall 11	NC	Oct-07
40	SE	Wall 11	NC	Oct-07
41	NE	Wall 11	NC	Oct-07
42	E	Wall 11	NC	Oct-07
43	E	Wall 11	NC	Oct-07
44	E	Wall 11	NC	Oct-07
45	SE	Wall 11	NC	Oct-07
46	E	Wall 11	NC	Oct-07


BROXCP07_F6 (1).JPG


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BROXCP07_F6 (46).JPG

Site Code: **Site Name: Cedars Park**

BROXCP07 **FILM 7**

Shot No.	View from	Description	Initials	Date
0		Wall 13	NC	3.9.07
1	SE	Wall 13 door etc at W end	NC	3.9.07
2	SE	Wall 13 door etc at W end	NC	3.9.07
3	SW	Wall 13 door etc at W end	NC	3.9.07
4	NE	Wall 13 door etc at W end	NC	3.9.07
5	N	Wall 13 footings	NC	3.9.07
6	S	Wall 13 footings	NC	3.9.07
7	E	Wall 13 footings	NC	3.9.07
8	E	Wall 13 footings	NC	3.9.07
9	W	Wall 13 footings	NC	3.9.07
10	NE	Wall 13	NC	3.9.07
11	NE	Wall 13	NC	3.9.07
12	NE	Wall 13	NC	3.9.07
13	NW	Wall 13	NC	3.9.07
14	NE	Wall 13	NC	3.9.07
15	NE	Wall 13 door etc at W end	NC	3.9.07
16	NE	Wall 13 door etc at W end	NC	3.9.07
17	N	Wall 13 door etc at W end	NC	3.9.07
18	N	Wall 13 door etc at W end	NC	3.9.07
19	S	Wall 13	NC	3.9.07
20	S	Wall 13	NC	3.9.07
21	S	Wall 13	NC	3.9.07
22	SE	Wall 13	NC	3.9.07
23	SW	Wall 13	NC	3.9.07
24	SE	Wall 25 - Old Palace House	NC	3.9.07
25	SW	Wall 25 - Old Palace House	NC	3.9.07
26	SW	Wall 25 - Old Palace House	NC	3.9.07
27	SW	Wall 25 - Old Palace House	NC	3.9.07
28	SW	Wall 25 - Old Palace House and well	NC	3.9.07
29	E	Wall 25 - Old Palace House and well	NC	3.9.07
30	E	Wall 25 - Old Palace House and adjacent well	NC	3.9.07
31	E	Wall 25 - Old Palace House	NC	3.9.07
32	N	Area to western side of park	NC	3.9.07
33	W	Towards exit	NC	3.9.07
34	W	Towards exit	NC	3.9.07
35	NW	Wall 25 - Old Palace House	NC	3.9.07


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BROXCP07_F7 (35).JPG

Site Code: **Site Name: Cedars Park**
BROXCP07 **FILM 8**

Shot No.	View from	Description	Initials	Date
0			NC	
1	SW	Building at S end of Pets Corner	NC	26.6.07
2	N	View towards Pets Corner building	NC	26.6.07
3	W	Area to South of main park	NC	26.6.07
4	W	Wall 18 to W of Pets Corner	NC	26.6.07
5	W	Wall 18 to W of Pets Corner	NC	26.6.07
6	W	Wall 18 to W of Pets Corner	NC	26.6.07
7	W	Wall 18 to W of Pets Corner	NC	26.6.07
8	N	Eastern part of park	NC	26.6.07
9	W	Wall 18 to W of Pets Corner	NC	26.6.07
10	SW	Chimney stack to W of Pets Corner	NC	26.6.07
11	W	Chimney stack to W of Pets Corner	NC	26.6.07
12	SW	Building at S end of Pets Corner	NC	26.6.07
13	SW	Building at S end of Pets Corner	NC	26.6.07
14	NE	Inside building at S end of Pets Corner	NC	26.6.07
15	N	Inside building at S end of Pets Corner	NC	26.6.07
16	SW	NE section of park	NC	26.6.07
17	S	Window in building by Pets Corner	NC	26.6.07
18	N	E room in building at S end of Pets Corner	NC	26.6.07
19	NE	E room in building at S end of Pets Corner	NC	26.6.07
20	NE	E room in building at S end of Pets Corner	NC	26.6.07
21	NE	Building at S end of Pets Corner	NC	26.6.07
22	N	Lean-to at S end of Pets Corner	NC	26.6.07
23	N	E room in building at S end of Pets Corner	NC	26.6.07
24	N	Lean-to at S end of Pets Corner	NC	26.6.07
25	NW	Lean-to at S end of Pets Corner	NC	26.6.07
26	E	W room in building at S end of Pets Corner	NC	26.6.07
27	S	Range along W side of Pets Corner	NC	26.6.07
28	S	Range along W side of Pets Corner	NC	26.6.07
29	S	Range along W side of Pets Corner	NC	26.6.07
30	S	Range at S end of Pets Corner	NC	26.6.07
31	S	Lean-to by Pets Corner	NC	26.6.07
32	S	Range along W side of Pets Corner	NC	26.6.07
33	S	Range along W side of Pets Corner	NC	26.6.07
34	S	Range along W side of Pets Corner	NC	26.6.07
35	S	Range along W side of Pets Corner	NC	26.6.07
36	S	Range along W side of Pets Corner	NC	26.6.07
37	S	Range along W side of Pets Corner	NC	26.6.07
38	W	Brick detail in wall by Pets Corner	NC	26.6.07
39	SW	Building at S end of Pets Corner	NC	26.6.07
40	SW	Building at S end of Pets Corner	NC	26.6.07
41	S	Brick wall in undergrowth	NC	26.6.07
42	S	Brick wall in undergrowth	NC	26.6.07
43	S	Brick wall in undergrowth	NC	26.6.07
44	SE	Wall 17 to W of Tea Room	NC	26.6.07
45	SE	Wall 17 to W of Tea Room	NC	26.6.07
46	S	Wall 17 to W of Tea Room	NC	26.6.07
47	E	Wall 17 to W of Tea Room	NC	26.6.07
48	W	Wall 17 to W of Tea Room	NC	26.6.07
49	W	Wall footings in wooded area to N	NC	26.6.07
50	SW	Building at S end of Pets Corner	NC	26.6.07

51	SE	Building at S end of Pets Corner	NC	26.6.07


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