

**Land To The Rear Of Bealingsbrook, Bealings
Road, Martlesham, Suffolk**

Planning application: DC/14/0688/FUL

HER Ref: MRM 160

Archaeological Evaluation Report

(© John Newman BA MIFA, 2 Pearsons Place, Henley, Ipswich, IP6 0RA)

(February 2015)

(Tel: 01473 832896 Email: johnnewman2@btinternet.com)

Site details for HER

Name: Land to the rear of Bealingsbrook, Bealings Road, Martlesham, Suffolk
IP12 4RW

Clients: Booth Design & Build

Local planning authority: Suffolk Coastal DC

Planning application ref: DC/14/0688/FUL

Development: Erection of new dwelling

Date of fieldwork: 3 February, 2015

HER Ref: MRM 160

Event Ref: ESF 22804

OASIS ref: johnnewm1-200971

Grid ref: TM 2511 4719

Contents

Summary

1. Introduction & background
2. Evaluation methodology
3. Results

Table 1: Trench details

4. Conclusion

Fig. 1 Site location

Fig. 2 Location of evaluation trench

List of appendices

Appendix I- Selected images

Appendix II- Written scheme for evaluation

Appendix III- OASIS data collection form

Summary: Martlesham, land to the rear of Bealingsbrook, Bealings Road (MRM 160, TM 2511 47199) evaluation trenching for a single dwelling development did not reveal any archaeological features and the only finds noted in the upcast spoil were occasional small fragments of brick or tile and glass of recent date from the topsoil. The subsoil below was very clean and, somewhat surprisingly for the area, the natural glaciofluvial deposit proved to be a moderately sandy clay with ground water ingress occurring at the interface with the subsoil suggesting this area was unattractive in the past for anything more than agricultural use (John Newman Archaeological Services for Booth Design & Build).

1. Introduction & background

1.1 Mullins Dowse Architects on behalf of their client Booth Design & Build commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological evaluation works for a single residential dwelling development on land to the rear of Bealingsbrook, Bealings Road, Martlesham. The evaluation requirements were set out in a Brief, following the granting of planning application DC/14/0688/FUL, set by Mrs R Abraham of the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service (SCCAS) with the aim of gaining a representative sample by trial trenching of the development area concerned. The Written Scheme of Investigation for the archaeological evaluation (see Appendix II) was subsequently prepared by JNAS in order to gain a conditional discharge and allow the trenching to go ahead before any other ground works are undertaken.

1.2 Martlesham is a large parish to the east of Ipswich and on the western side of the River Deben in its upper, tidal, reaches. The local drift geology is made up largely of well drained sands and gravels giving rise to what in historic times has been extensive areas of heath used as sheep walk. Hodskinson's map of Suffolk of 1783 shows the extent of Martlesham Heath and also indicates how the low population density at that time was dependant on local water resources with the main village being located close to the bridging point of the River Fynn with another small cluster of dwellings around the parish church above Martlesham Creek. This bridging point carrying Main Road, which is the former A12, that historically has been the main communication route from Ipswich to the south-west to the coastal areas of east Suffolk utilising the lowest crossing points of the various creeks and estuaries that indent the east coast.

1.3 The proposed development site to the rear of Bealingsbrook is just below the 10m OD and some 150m south-west of the River Fynn crossing point and c120m east of small tributary stream (see Fig. 1). At its closest point the site is also some 70m west of Main Road and its junction with Bealings Road where the grade II listed Red Lion Inn of late 16th century date is located. At the time of the evaluation the site was soft ground having been garden until recently and it slopes down gently from south to north. The site is also just to the north of the remains of an undated enclosure (HER no. MRM 115) of unknown date and recorded on aerial photographs (see Fig 1).

2. Evaluation methodology

2.1 The area of the driveway in front of the proposed single dwelling development was trenched to a previously agreed plan (see Fig. 2) using a medium sized 360 machine equipped with a 1200mm flat bucket which was under archaeological supervision at all times with any indistinct areas being hand cleaned for better clarity.

2.2 The sides and base of the L shaped trench and the upcast spoil were examined carefully and scanned with a metal detector for any finds as the work progressed and any indistinct areas or potential features were investigated by hand. Site visibility for

features and finds is considered to have been good throughout the evaluation which was undertaken under dry and sunny conditions. At the end of the evaluation the location of the trench was plotted from nearby mapped features and as the evaluation progressed a full photographic record in digital format (see Appendix I) was taken of the trenching works.

3. Results

3.1 In this case the results are most easily summarised as in the table below as very little of archaeological interest was revealed (see also Fig. 2):

Trench	Orientation	Length (m)	Topsoil depth (mm)	Subsoil depth (mm)	Drift geology	Archaeological/ natural features & finds
1	Northeast/ southwest	15m	350	350 of mid brown clay subsoil	Pale brown largely stone-free clay	No features, only finds from upcast spoil 20 th century debris in topsoil

Table 1: Trench details

3.2 The natural glaciofluvial deposit exposed in the base of the trench proved to be pale brown largely stone-free clay with ground water ingress at its junction with the subsoil above indicating poor drainage in the immediate area. As indicated in the table above no archaeological features were revealed during the evaluation with the 700mm deep trench revealing a deposit profile comprising 350mm of topsoil over 350mm of a clean mid brown clay subsoil which contained small and occasional medium sized flints (see Appendix I).

3.3 Throughout the evaluation the only stray finds seen in the upcast spoil were in the topsoil and were of recent date.

4. Conclusion

4.1 With such negative results regarding any significant evidence for past activity from a substantial sample of the overall proposed development area it can only be concluded that with heavy soil and poor drainage this site lies outside areas at Martlesham utilised in the past for activity of any intensity. In addition no evidence was revealed relating to the enclosure (HER MRM 115) recorded on aerial photographs and of uncertain date located to the south of this site.

4.2 Based on the evaluation results it is recommended that no further archaeological investigations need to be carried out on the proposed site of the new dwelling to the rear of Bealingsbrook, Bealings Road, Martlesham.

Archive- to be deposited with the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service under the HER ref. MRM 160.

Disclaimer- any opinions regarding the need for further archaeological work in relation to this proposed development are those of the author's alone. Formal comment regarding the need

for further work must be sought from the official Archaeological Advisors to the relevant Planning Authority.

(Acknowledgements: JNAS is grateful to Martin the machine operator for his close cooperation with regard to this evaluation)

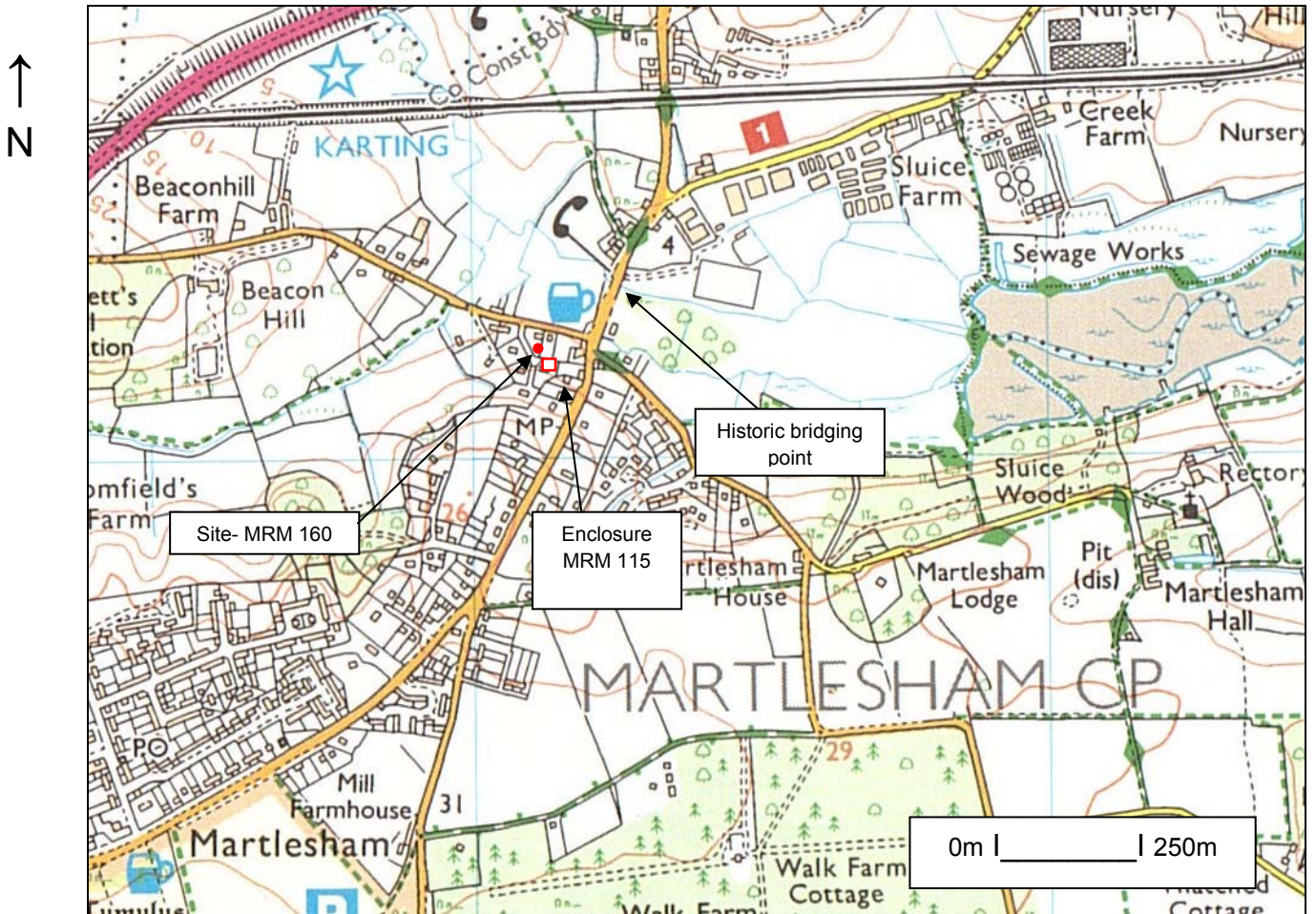


Fig. 1: Site location (Ordnance Survey © Crown copyright 2006
All rights reserved Licence No 100049722)

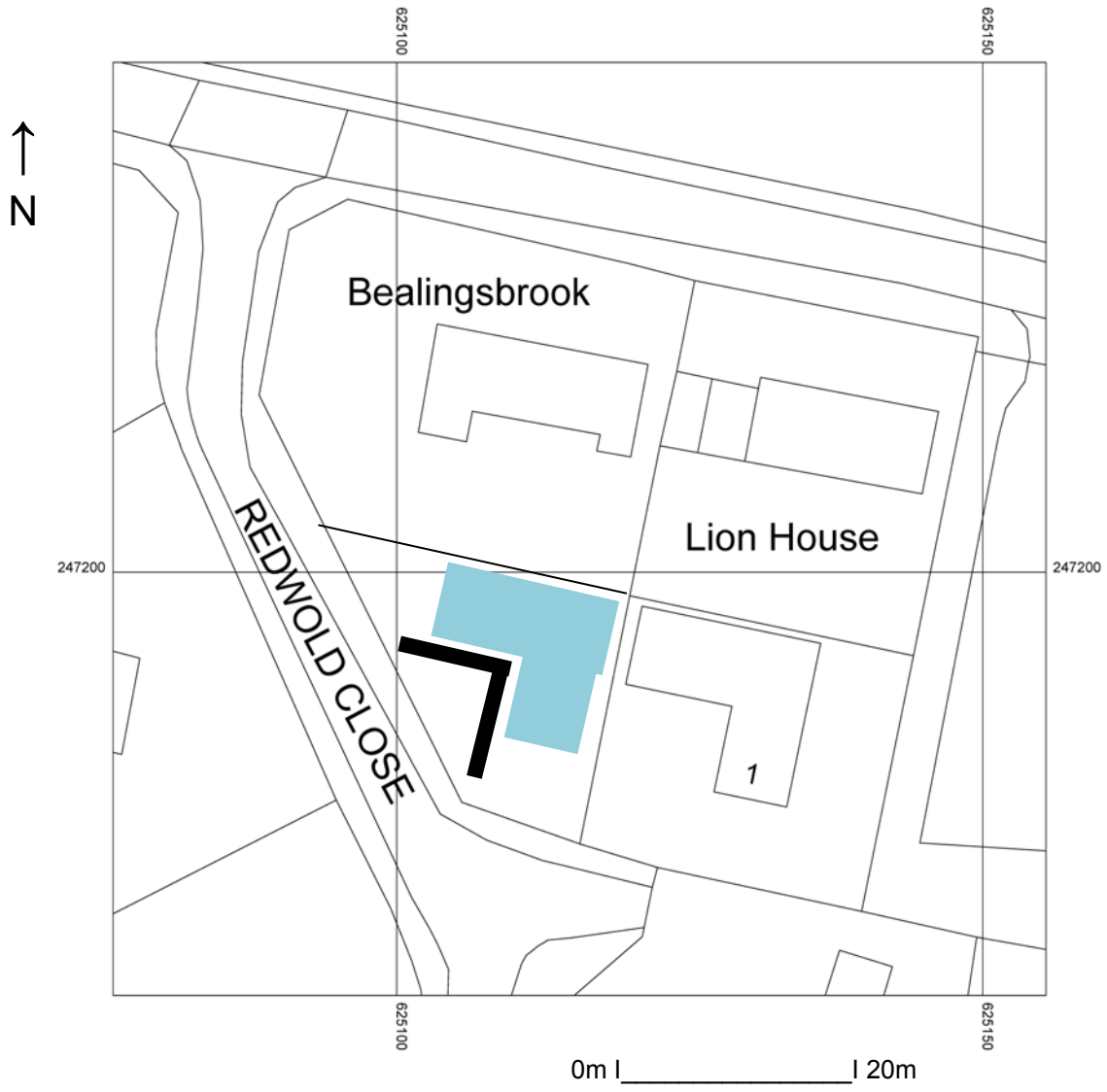


Fig. 2: Location of evaluation trench (light blue- planned dwelling footprint)
(Ordnance Survey © Crown copyright 2015 All rights reserved Licence No 100049722)

Appendix I- Images



General view from south



North-south arm of trench from north



East-west arm of trench from west



Deposit profile in the north-eastern corner of the trench

**Land To The Rear Of Bealings Brook, Bealings
Road, Martlesham, Suffolk**

**Written Scheme of Investigation for
Archaeological Evaluation**

Site details

Name: Land to the rear of Bealings Brook, Bealings Road, Martlesham, Suffolk, IP12 4RW

Client: Booth Design & Build

Local planning authority: Suffolk Coastal DC

Planning application ref: DC/14/0688/FUL

Proposed development: Erection of single storey dwelling

Proposed date for evaluation: tbc

Brief ref: SCCAS(RA)_Trenched Archaeological Evaluation Brief_Bealings Brook Martlesham_0

Grid ref: TM 2512 4720

Contents

1. Introduction
2. Location, Topography & Geology
3. Archaeological & Historical Background
4. Aims of the Site Evaluation
5. Methodology
6. Risk Assessment
7. Specialists

Proposed location of trial trenches

1. Introduction

1.1 Mullins Dowse on behalf of their client, Booth Design & Build, have commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological site evaluation for a proposed small residential development that has recently received consent to go ahead. This written scheme of investigation (WSI) details the background to the archaeological requirements for planning application DC/14/0688/FUL, and how JNAS will implement the requirements of the Brief for Archaeological Evaluation set by Mrs R Abraham of the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service (SCCAS). The WSI will also set out how potential risks will be mitigated. This proposed development concerns the construction of a new dwelling to the rear of Bealings Brook, Bealings Road, Martlesham.

1.2 The evaluation will be carried out to the standards set regionally in the *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England (EAA Occ. Papers 14, 2003)*, locally in *Requirements for Trenched Archaeological Evaluation 2011 Ver. 1.1 (Suffolk CC)* and nationally in *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation (Institute for Archaeologists 1994, revised 2001)*.

2. Location, Topography & Geology

2.1 Martlesham is a large parish to the east of Ipswich and on the western side of the River Deben in its upper, tidal, reaches. The local drift geology is made up largely of well drained sands and gravels giving rise to what in historic times has been extensive areas of heath used as sheep walk. Hodkinson's map of Suffolk of 1783 shows the extent of Martlesham Heath and also indicates how the low population density at that time was dependant on local water resources with the main village being located close to the bridging point of the River Fynn with another small cluster of dwellings around the parish church above Martlesham Creek. This bridging point carrying Main Road, which is the former A12, that historically has been the main communication route from Ipswich to the south-west to the coastal areas of east Suffolk utilising the lowest crossing points of the various creeks and estuaries that indent the east coast.

1.3 The proposed development site (PDS) to the rear of Bealings Brook is just below the 10m OD and some 150m south-west of the River Fynn crossing point and c120m east of small tributary stream. At its closest point the PDS is also some 70m west of Main Road and its junction with Bealings Road where the grade II listed Red Lion Inn of late 16th century date is located.

3. Archaeological & Historical Background

3.1 To quote from the relevant Brief " This application lies in an area of archaeological importance recorded in the County Historic Environment Record, on an early historic routeway and close to the medieval, and probably earlier, crossing point of the River Fynn. The site has good potential for the discovery of important hitherto unknown archaeological sites and features in view of its topographic location overlooking the river and close to the remains of an undated enclosure (HER no. MRM 115). A site evaluation by trial trenching is therefore required to:

- Identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation.
- Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits.
- Establish the potential for the survival of environmental evidence.
- Provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost.

4. Aims of the Site Evaluation

4.1 As outlined in section 3 above the main archaeological potential relates to the sites location close to an important river bridging point of medieval and probably earlier origin. In addition the PDS is close to a recorded enclosure of uncertain date though the Sandlings in general is an area with extensive evidence for prehistoric activity as early farms utilised the light sandy soils. The aim of the evaluation is therefore to examine the specified sample of the proposed development area with evaluation trenching under controlled conditions so, if archaeological deposits are revealed they can be sampled and characterised. With this information a strategy can then be formulated for their possible preservation in situ or, failing that, the systematic recording of these deposits and the associated working practices, timetables and orders of cost.

5. Methodology

5.1 The proposed development is for a single dwelling on soft ground in the garden to the rear of Bealings Brook, Bealings Road, Martlesham.

5.2 The Brief requires 15m of 1.8m wide trench and it is proposed that this is undertaken just outside the footprint area to avoid creating soft areas under the foundations. In addition the area for the trenching will be disturbed for service trenches and the driveway. This will be undertaken using a wide toothless ditching bucket on a suitably sized machine operated by an experienced driver with a trench plan as set out below. The machine will be closely supervised by an experienced archaeologist as the overburden is removed in shallow spits to the top of any archaeological deposits that are present, where hand investigation will start, or to expose the underlying drift geology which will be further hand cleaned and examined. The spoil will be stored adjacent to the excavated trench with top and sub soil kept separate to allow for subsequent sequential backfilling. No trenches will be backfilled until the relevant officer at SCCAS has been consulted and should any modification to the trench layout be required due to any unforeseen circumstances, such as local services, then SCCAS will be contacted immediately. A metal detector search will be carried out by an experienced operator at all stages of the evaluation. The up cast spoil will also be closely examined for unstratified artefacts as evidence for past activity in rural areas in particular is often as evident via artefact scatters as by undisturbed archaeological deposits.

5.3 Site records will be made under a continuous and unique numbering system of contexts under an overall site HER number obtained from the Suffolk CC HER beforehand. All contexts will be numbered and finds recorded by context. Conventions compatible with the county HER will be used throughout the monitoring. Site plans will be drawn at 1:20 or 1:50 as appropriate and sections at 1:10 or 1:20 (all on plastic drawing film) and related to OS map cover. Sections will be levelled to a datum OD. A photographic record in monochrome film and high resolution digital images will be made of the site and exposed features.

5.4 As necessary and to define archaeological deposits exposed surfaces will be trowelled clean before appropriate hand investigation and recording. Exposed archaeological features will be sampled at standard levels with care being taken to cause minimum disturbance to the site consistent with evaluation to a level adequate to properly form a subsequent mitigation strategy. Significant features such as solid or bonded structural remains, building slots or post holes (where fills are sampled) will have their integrity maintained (and during backfilling). Otherwise for discrete, contained, features, sampling will be at 50%-possibly rising to 100% if requested, and 1m wide sampling slots across linear features. If human burial evidence is revealed the SCCAS Officer will be informed and the clear presumption must be to preserve such

remains in situ with minimum disturbance during this evaluation stage. If this is not possible then a Ministry of Justice licence will be obtained prior to full on site recording (total 100% sampling if a cremation deposit) and removal of the remains followed by examination by the relevant specialist and possibly scientific dating. If human remains do have to be recorded, removed from site and reported on then these works will add an additional cost to the evaluation works which may involve radiocarbon dating (in this case the likelihood of revealing human burial evidence is assessed as being low).

5.5 All finds will be collected and processed unless any variation is agreed with the relevant SCCAS Officer. Finds will be assessed by recognised period specialists and their interpretation will form an integral part of the overall report. Finds will be stored according to ICON guidelines with specialist advice/treatment sought for fragile ones. Every effort will be made to gain the deposit of the site finds to the SCCAS Store under their relevant HER code and site numbering for future reference. If this is not possible then the SCCAS Officer will be consulted over any requirements for additional recording (which may have an additional cost implication). Any discard policy will be discussed and agreed with the relevant SCCAS Officer.

5.6 Where appropriate palaeoenvironmental samples will be taken for processing and assessment by a specialist conversant with regional archaeological standards and research agendas. The sampling, processing and assessment will follow the guidelines as detailed in *A guide to sampling archaeological deposits for environmental analysis* (Murphy P L & Wiltshire P E J, 1994). In accordance with standard practice bulk samples of 40 litres (or 100% of the deposit where less) will be taken from a representative cross section of archaeological deposits of all periods (respecting defined fills within features), in consultation with the relevant SCCAS Officer (and RSA if the deposits merit more targeted advice) including deposits that cannot be immediately dated by their artefact content, so the state of preservation and full archaeological and palaeoenvironmental potential of the deposits can be assessed and any further sampling, should further field work take place, be systematically planned and fully costed. Archaeological deposits of all types may reveal valuable data through the processing and assessment of samples with high priority features including the primary fills of pits, wells and cesspits, layers of middens, occupation surfaces and structural features as well as other discrete activity areas, contents of hearths, ovens, and other craft related or industrial structures. In addition more generalised settlement and land use features such as ditches may also yield valuable and informative data when sampling is undertaken

systematically as the sum of all the assessment results can add considerably to the interpretation of a site and its landscape. Through an integrated study of all the data recovered from the evaluation the results from the assessment of the samples will be reviewed in terms of:

- What is the quality and state of preservation of charred plant remains, mineralised plant and animal related remains, small vertebrates and industrial residues such as evidence for iron working (contributing to the fullest interpretation of the evaluation results and to aid the planning of any further field work- if any RC dates are required for features containing suitable material but no easily dateable finds then this will incur an additional cost).
- What is the concentration of macro-remains (to inform sampling strategy in any further field work), in particular how might bulk sampling inform the interpretation of burial deposits.
- Can any patterning or similarities/differences be ascertained between deposits from different periods represented on site, similarly can any useful comparisons be made with undated and unphased deposits (to aid interpretation of the evaluation results and help in the study of undated deposits which may otherwise be overlooked and which may via sampling yield material for RC dating)
- Do waterlogged deposits exist on site, if so is there potential for palaeoenvironmental data from preserved insects or pollen and do such deposits contain organic material suitable for RC dating from samples taken as advised by the relevant soil specialist (who would also coordinate the assessment for pollen and insect remains), the RSA will also be consulted in such cases in conjunction with the relevant SCCAS Officer. Incremental column samples will be taken should waterlogged deposits be revealed in close consultation with the evaluation soils specialist with 10-20 litre sample sizes which will be sub-sampled for preserved pollen, insects, diatoms, preserved parasite eggs etc. If waterlogged wood is encountered it will ideal to leave in situ, if it has to be lifted it will be packed while wet in black polythene and stored at 5C until it can be transferred to a specialist for species identification, assessment and potential for RC dating is undertaken (should RC dating be required in the evaluation on such deposits this will incur an additional cost and will take time to obtain, examination of the topographic location of the site indicates that the presence of waterlogged deposits is unlikely).

- Deep blanket type deposits resulting from both natural and human derived actions and events can yield valuable land use and palaeoenvironmental information. In particular such deposits can form at the base of a slope, if located in the evaluation the relevant SCCAS Officer and RSA will be consulted over monolith sampling and assessment by the relevant evaluation specialist (the composition of such deposits may give information on past land use in the area through a study of the soil matrix notwithstanding additional data if it is waterlogged)

5.7 An archive of all records and finds will be prepared consistent with the principles in *Management of Archaeological projects* (MAP2, and particularly Appendix 3). This archive will be deposited with the Suffolk CC HER within 3 months of working finishing on site under the relevant HER number and following the guidelines outlined in '*Deposition of Archaeological Archives in Suffolk*' (SCCAS Conservation Team 2008). As necessary the site digital archive will be deposited with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) within the agreed allowance for the monitoring and reporting works.

5.8 The evaluation report will be consistent with the principles of MAP2 (particularly Appendix 3.1 & Appendix 4.1) and this report will summarise the methodology employed and relate the archaeological record directly to the aims of this WSI and section 4 above in particular. The report will give an objective account of the deposits and stratigraphy recorded and finds recovered with an inventory of the latter. The report will include an assessment of palaeoenvironmental remains recovered from palaeosols and cut features in relation to both dated and undated features and in terms of patterning across the site.

5.9 Any interpretation of the evaluation will be clearly separated from the objective account of the evaluation and its results and the results will be discussed with the relevant SCCAS Officer at an early stage in the reporting process following reporting on the day of the immediately apparent conclusions. The report will give a clear statement regarding the results of the site evaluation in relation to both the more detailed aims in section 4 above and their significance in the context of local HER records and of the Regional Research Framework (EAA Occ. Papers 3, 8 & 24, 1997, 2000 & 2011). There will be no further work on site until the evaluation results have been assessed and the SCCAS Officer has considered whether further archaeological works are required if this application receives consent. The report may give an opinion regarding the necessity for further evaluation work as appropriate. A draft copy of the report will be presented to SCCAS following completion of the site

works. Once accepted a bound hard copy will be provided for the County HER with a digital version on disc. As required the site evaluation will be registered on the OASIS online archaeological record followed by submission of the final draft in .pdf format. An HER summary sheet will be completed and a summary prepared of any positive results for inclusion in the annual PSIAH round-up. As appropriate a vector plan of the trench locations will be provided in .dxf format for inclusion in the County HER.

6. Risk Assessment

6.1 Protective clothing will be worn on site (hard hat, high visibility vest/coat, steel-toe cap boots, and ear muffs if required). A safe working method will be agreed with the machine operator for excavation of the trenches and examination of the up cast spoil while at the same time allowing efficient use of plant. Suitable clothing will be available to mitigate against extremes of weather.

6.2 Vehicles will be safely parked away from work areas and lines of access.

6.3 Prior to evaluation work starting on site the client will be consulted with regard to any potential contamination at the site. No overhead services impinge on the trench locations. Gloves and hand wash/wipes be available and any information on possible ground contamination revealed during the evaluation will be passed to finds and environmental specialists.

6.4 A fully charged mobile phone will be carried and a first aid kit will be taken to site.

6.5 It is unlikely that any trench plus excavated feature depth will go below c1/1.3m from the present ground level. If any excavations need to go deeper measures such as stepping in the sides will be employed.

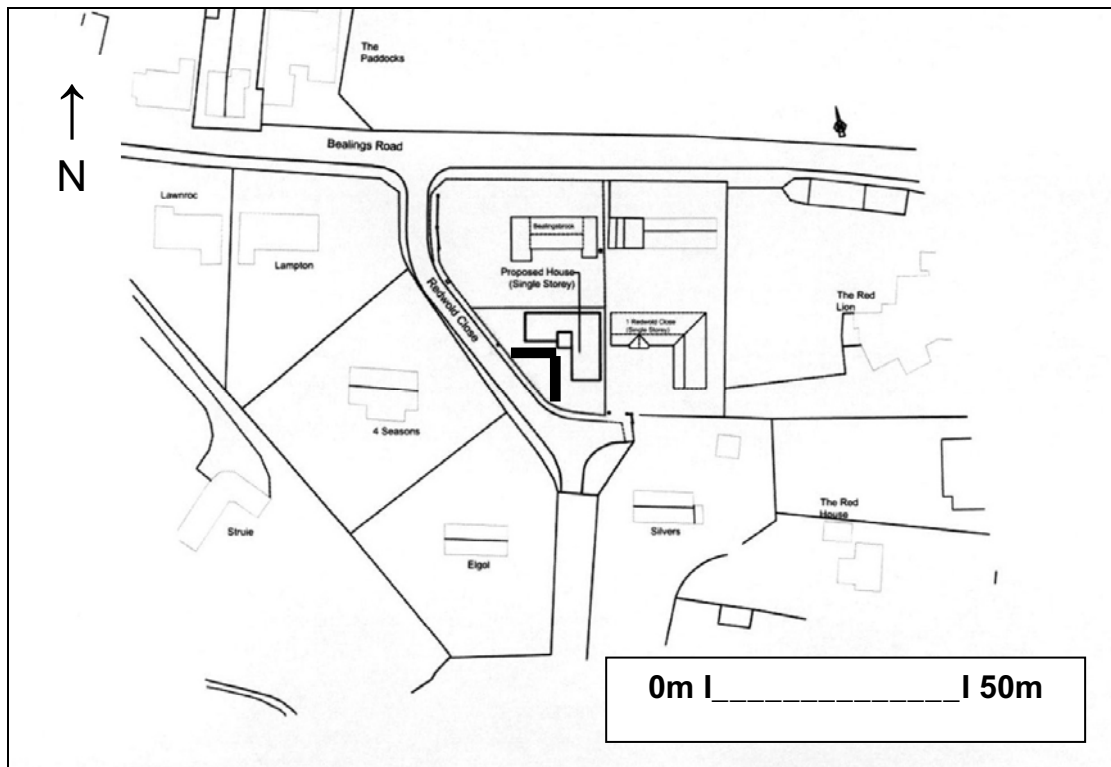
6.6 JNAS holds full insurance cover for archaeological site works from the specialist provider Tovergate Risk Solutions covering Public & Products Liability, details can be supplied on request.

7. Specialists

Conservation:	Conservation Services
Faunal remains:	J Curl (Sylvanus Archaeology)
Human remains:	S Anderson (CFA Archaeology)

John Newman Archaeological Services

Metal detecting:	J Armes (experienced freelance)
Palaeoenvironmental samples:	V Fryer (Freelance)
Soils specialist	R Macphail (UCL)
Pre-historic flint:	S Bates (Freelance)
Pre-historic pottery:	S Percival (Freelance)
Post Roman ceramics & CBM:	S Anderson (CFA Archaeology)
Roman period small finds:	N Crummy (Freelance)
Roman period ceramics:	S Benfield (CAT)
Medieval coins:	M Allen (Fitzwilliam Museum)
Post Roman small finds:	JNAS



Proposed location of trial trench

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

[List of Projects](#) | [Manage Projects](#) | [Search Projects](#) | [New project](#) | [Change your details](#) | [HER coverage](#) | [Change country](#) | [Log out](#)

[Printable version](#)

OASIS ID: johnnewm1-200971

Project details

Project name	Land To The Rear Of Bealingsbrook, Bealings Road, Martlesham, Suffolk-Archaeological Evaluation Report
Short description of the project	Martlesham, land to the rear of Bealingsbrook, Bealings Road (MRM 160, TM 2511 47199) evaluation trenching for a single dwelling development did not reveal any archaeological features and the only finds noted in the upcast spoil were occasional small fragments of brick or tile and glass of recent date from the topsoil. The subsoil below was very clean and, somewhat surprisingly for the area, the natural glaciofluvial deposit proved to be a moderately sandy clay with ground water ingress occurring at the interface with the subsoil suggesting this area was unattractive in the past for anything more than agricultural use.
Project dates	Start: 03-02-2015 End: 03-02-2015
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	ESF 22804 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	MRM 160 - Related HER No.
Any associated project reference codes	DC/14/0688/FUL - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 5 - Garden
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	NONE None
Methods & techniques	""Sample Trenches""
Development type	Small-scale (e.g. single house, etc.)
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country England
 Site location SUFFOLK SUFFOLK COASTAL MARTLESHAM LAND TO THE REAR OF BEALINGSBROOK, BEALINGS ROAD
 Postcode IP12 4RW
 Study area 200.00 Square metres
 Site coordinates TM 2511 4719 52.0766712037 1.28545375371 52 04 36 N 001 17 07 E Point
 Height OD / Depth Min: 5.00m Max: 6.00m

Project creators

Name of Organisation John Newman Archaeological Services
 Project brief originator Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
 Project design originator John Newman
 Project director/manager John Newman
 Project supervisor John Newman
 Type of sponsor/funding body Developer

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists? No
 Digital Archive recipient Suffolk CC Archaeological Service
 Digital Contents "none"
 Digital Media available "Images raster / digital photography","Text"
 Paper Archive recipient Suffolk CC Archaeological Service
 Paper Contents "none"
 Paper Media available "Report"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
 Title Land To The Rear Of Bealingsbrook, Bealings Road, Martlesham, Suffolk-Archaeological Evaluation Report
 Author(s)/Editor(s) Newman, J
 Date 2015
 Issuer or publisher John Newman Archaeological Services
 Place of issue or publication Henley, Suffolk
 Description Loose bound client report and pdf

Entered by John Newman (johnnewman2@btinternet.com)

Entered on 10 February 2015

OASIS:

Please e-mail [English Heritage](#) for OASIS help and advice

© ADS 1996-2012 Created by [Jo Gilham and Jen Mitcham, email](#) Last modified Wednesday 9 May 2012

Cite only: <http://www.oasis.ac.uk/form/print.cfm> for this page