

An Archaeological Evaluation at Priory Farm, Bicknacre, Essex

Site Code: WOPB03

Central National Grid Reference: TL 7865 0270

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Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited, December 2004

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1 ABSTRACT

- 1.1 An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. at Priory Farm, Bicknacre, Essex. The evaluation was conducted between 29th November and 31st December 2004, in advance of the development of the site. The work was commissioned by Duncan Hawkins of CgMs Consulting on behalf of Monument Estates Ltd.
- 1.2 The evaluation consisted of six trenches which revealed two features of Medieval date, and five Post-medieval postholes. One of the Medieval features was a ditch, and is interpreted as having been used either a boundary or for drainage, and the other was a pit.
- 1.3 This evaluation constituted a second stage of archaeological evaluation, and builds on the work reported in Mayo (2003). The five trenches of that stage (Trenches 1 - 5) revealed a single cut feature, of probable Post-medieval date.

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 This report details the working methods and results of an archaeological evaluation undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. at Priory Farm, Bicknacre, Essex (Figure 1). The evaluation was commissioned by Duncan Hawkins of CgMs Consulting on behalf of Monument Estates Ltd in advance of the development of the site for housing (Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. 2004).
- 2.2 The site is immediately south of a Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM), comprising the site of a 12th century priory church (Hawkins 2002).
- 2.3 The evaluation covered an area of land centred around National Grid Reference TL 7865 0270. The area covered by the site has changed in two ways since January 2003, when the first stage of the evaluation was undertaken: at that time the north-west boundary was about 25m further out than it is currently, meaning that Trench 5 was within the site at that time; and on the north-east side the ends of two gardens have now been added to the site (Figure 2).
- 2.4 At the time of the fieldwork reported here (November / December 2004) the site was largely a disused farm that was in the process of clearance by a demolition contractor. Barns and animal sheds, in various states of disrepair and demolition, were present, along with piles of rubble and manure.
- 2.5 The site is bounded by Priory Road to the south, by the SAM to the north, by housing to the east and by open farmland to the west. This stage of evaluation involved the excavation and recording of six additional trenches, making eleven in total (Figure 2).
- 2.6 The evaluation was conducted between 29th November and 31st December 2004 and followed a specification set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation (Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. 2004). The investigation was managed by Gary Brown, and the fieldwork was supervised by Tim Carew.
- 2.7 The completed archive comprising written, drawn and photographic records and artefacts will be deposited with Chelmsford Museum.
- 2.8 The site was allocated the site code WOPB03.

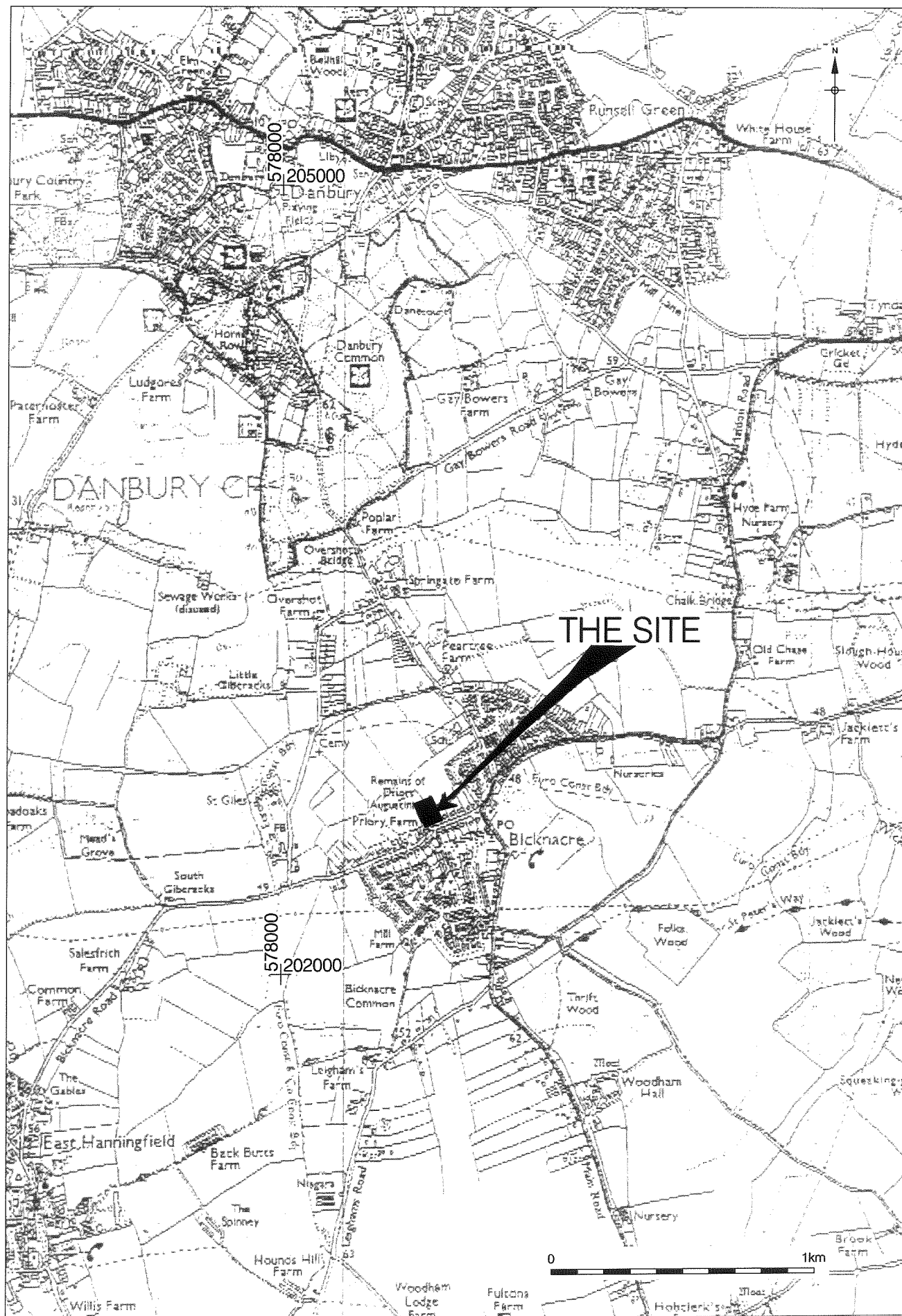
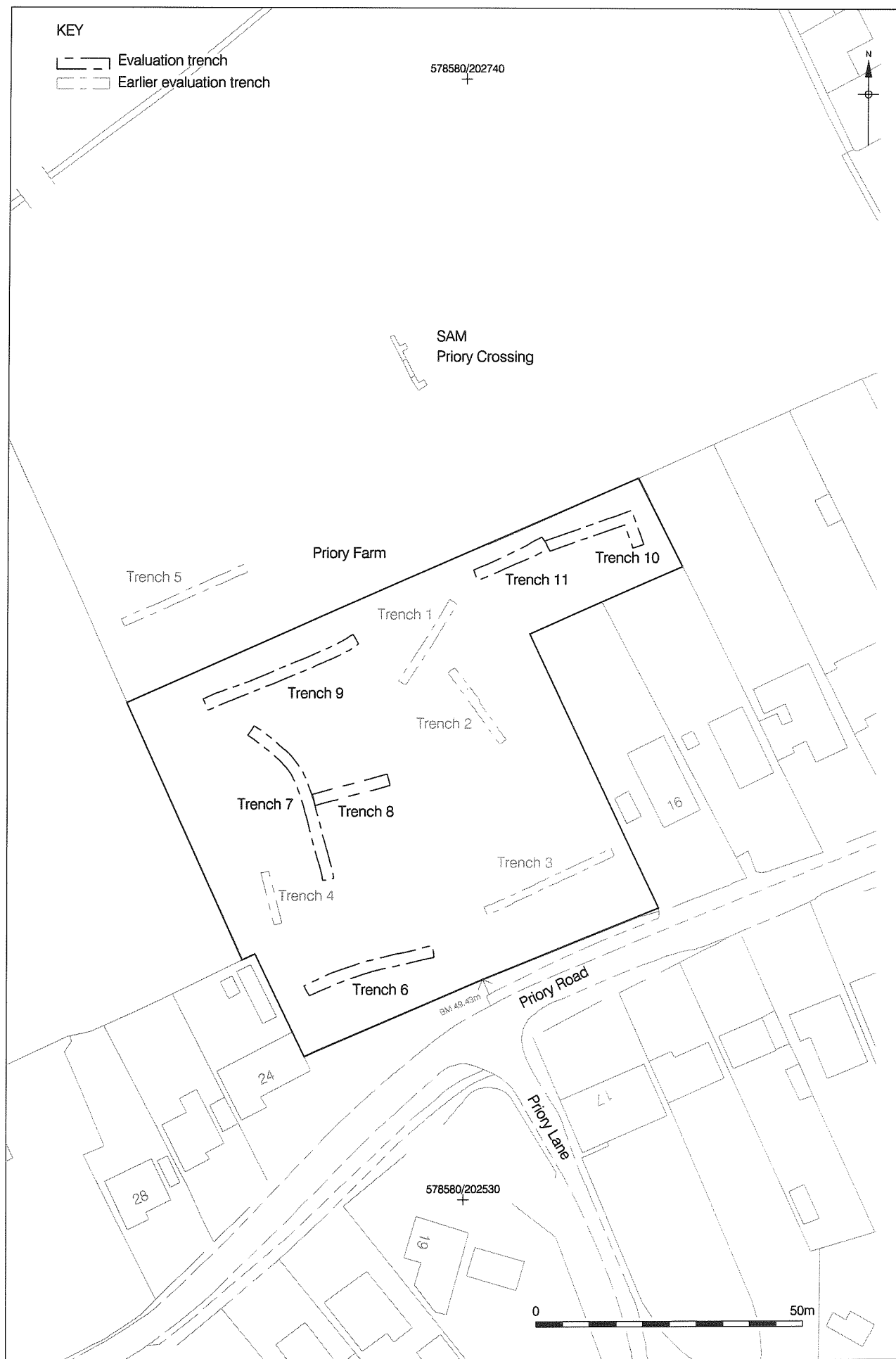


Figure 1
Site Location
1:20,000



3 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 3.1 In November 1990 the Department of the Environment issued Planning Policy Guidance Note 16 (PPG16) "Archaeology and Planning", providing guidance for planning authorities, property owners, developers and others on the preservation and investigation of archaeological remains.
- 3.2 In considering any planning application for development, the local planning authority will be guided by the policy framework set by government guidance, in this instance PPG16, by current Development Plan policy and by other material considerations.
- 3.3 The relevant Development Plan framework is provided by the Essex and Southend on Sea Replacement Structure Plan on 9 April 2001. The Plan contains the following policy which provides a framework for the consideration of development proposals affecting archaeological and heritage features.

POLICY NR5 HISTORIC LANDSCAPE FEATURES

DEVELOPMENT WILL NOT BE PERMITTED WHICH WOULD HAVE A MATERIALLY ADVERSE IMPACT UPON THE HISTORIC AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPORTANCE, EXISTING LANDSCAPE CHARACTER, AND PHYSICAL APPEARANCE OF ANCIENT LANDSCAPES, ANCIENT WOODLANDS, REGISTERED PARKS AND GARDENS, REGISTERED BATTLEFIELDS AND PROTECTED LANES. CONSERVATION, ENHANCEMENT AND MANAGEMENT MEASURES WILL BE ENCOURAGED AND IMPLEMENTED WITHIN THESE DEFINED AREAS SO AS TO RETAIN AND PROMOTE THEIR HISTORIC AND LANDSCAPE INTEREST. ANY PROPOSALS WHICH WOULD GIVE RISE TO A MATERIAL INCREASE IN THE AMOUNT OF TRAFFIC USING PROTECTED LANES WILL NOT BE PERMITTED.

- 3.4 Chelmsford Borough Council Local Plan 2001-2011, Revised Deposit Draft. The policies relevant to archaeology on the site are Policies ENV22 and ENV23 these state:

POLICY ENV22 – ARCHAEOLOGY

PLANNING PERMISSION WILL BE REFUSED FOR DEVELOPMENT WHICH WOULD HARM ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS OF NATIONAL IMPORTANCE. DECISIONS ON DEVELOPMENT PROPOSALS AFFECTING OTHER REMAINS WILL TAKE ACCOUNT OF THE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPORTANCE OF THOSE REMAINS, THE NEED FOR THE DEVELOPMENT, THE LIKELY EXTENT OF ANY HARM, AND THE LIKELIHOOD OF THE PROPOSAL SUCCESSFULLY PRESERVING THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTEREST OF THE SITE BY RECORD.

POLICY ENV23 . SCHEDULED ANCIENT MONUMENTS

PLANNING PERMISSION WILL NOT BE GRANTED FOR DEVELOPMENT WHICH WOULD ADVERSELY AFFECT A SCHEDULED ANCIENT MONUMENT OR ITS SETTING.

4 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 4.1 The site is located at a height of 49m AOD, and slopes down gently from south to north. North of the ruins of Bicknacre Priory the ground level falls into a stream valley. Several springs and small ponds are present north of the study site and west of the Priory ruins. The study site itself contains no significant topographical anomalies.
- 4.2 The drift geology of the site consists of fluvial sands and gravels, overlying solid geology of London Clay which forms part of the London Basin. No geotechnical investigations have been undertaken on the site.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The chronological framework used in this report follows that set out in MoLAS (2000):

Palaeolithic, divided into (<i>ibid</i> 30, 46)	
Lower Palaeolithic	500,000 - 38,000 BP
Upper Palaeolithic	38,000 - 10,000 BP
Mesolithic (<i>ibid</i> 46)	10,000 - 6,000 BP
or	8,000 - 4,000 BC
Neolithic, divided into (<i>ibid</i> 64)	
Early Neolithic	4,000 - 3,200 BC
Later Neolithic	3,200 - 2,000 BC
although some authors use a tripartite division of	
Early Neolithic	4,000 - 3,400 BC
Middle Neolithic	3,400 - 2,800 BC
Later Neolithic	2,800 - 2,000 BC
Bronze Age, divided into (<i>ibid</i> 82)	
Early Bronze Age	2,000 - 1,500 BC
Middle Bronze Age	1,500 - 1,000 BC
Late Bronze Age	1,000 - 650 BC
Iron Age, divided into (<i>ibid</i> 102)	
Early Iron Age	650 - 400 BC
Middle Iron Age	400 - 100 BC
Late Iron Age	100 BC - AD 43
Roman (<i>ibid</i> , 120)	AD 43 - 410
Saxon, divided into (<i>ibid</i> 172)	
Early Saxon	AD 410 - 650
Middle Saxon	AD 650 - 850
Late Saxon	AD 850 - 1066
Medieval	AD 1066 - 1485
Post-Medieval	AD 1485 onwards

- 5.1 The following background has been taken from the Desk Based Assessment for the site.

5.2 Prehistoric

- 5.2.1 An assemblage of 23 Mesolithic flint blades in very fresh condition (and therefore probably in situ) is recorded from Bakers Brickfield, Peartree Farm approximately 250m north of the study site (SMR Ref: 5656; TL 786 032, also duplicated as SMR entry 5677). A barbed and tanged arrowhead of Bronze Age date is also recorded from Bakers Brickfield together with a small assemblage of struck flints (SMR Ref: 5655; TL 7889 0513).

5.3 Roman

- 5.3.1 A single Roman pottery sherd is recorded some 300m north east of the study site in a 'spinney' part of the lands of Peartree Farm (SMR Ref: 5654; TL 7889 0513).

5.4 Saxon / Early Medieval

- 5.4.1 No finds of Anglo Saxon or early Medieval material are recorded within a 500m radius of the study site.

5.5 Medieval and Post-medieval

- 5.5.1 The Priory Church of Bicknacre, or Woodham Ferrers was located some fifty metres north east of the study site and is represented now by the remains of a ruined Tower (SMR Ref: 5545, TL 7856 0269).
- 5.5.2 The Priory was established in 1175 for Augustinian Canons by Maurice Fitz Geoffrey of Tiltley, a former Sheriff of Essex on behalf of the King (Henry II) in settlement of a debt. There may however originally have been a hermitage here prior to 1157. The Priory dedicated to St Mary and St John the Baptist was regarded as a Royal foundation.
- 5.5.3 Henry II confirmed the possessions of the Canons and further charters were issued by Richard I and Henry III. The income of the Priory was never extensive however and it was frequently in financial difficulties.
- 5.5.4 The precise form of the Priory in the Medieval period is uncertain. However, the available evidence suggests that the Priory Church itself would not have extended significantly southwards toward to study site, though there was almost certainly a south transept and a south aisle (SMR entry 5545 TL 7856 0269). The English Heritage scheduled monument summary description for the Priory states:

"The existing remains consist only of the West Arch of the crossing of the Church with the adjoining responds of the north and south arches. There are doubtful indications in the turf, of a chancel extending 65ft (c. 20m) east of the existing arch. The nave is represented only by the stumps and (sic) the walls on the north and south. On the north side is part of the splay of a doorway or window. As there is evidence of an aisle on the south and more on the north of the nave, it is probable that the cloister and domestic buildings lay to the north of the church".

The available evidence therefore indicates that the Priory Church would not have extended southwards as far as the study site, and that the domestic buildings of the Priory lay north of the Priory Church, away from the study site.

5.5.5 During the fifteenth century, the Priory appears to have gradually fallen into decay. In 1507 the Priory was suppressed, reverting to the King who granted it with all its possessions for the sum of £400 to the prior and convent of the hospital of St Mary without Bishopsgate, London. It was united to the Hospital on the 9th November 1509, and from this point a single chaplain was present at Bicknacre. After the suppression of the Hospital, the Priory and all its possessions were granted in fee on 23rd February 1540, to Henry Polsted of London and Alice his wife for £540 at a rent of £3 yearly.

5.5.6 From 1540 until at least 1786 the site of Bicknacre Priory appears to have become a farmstead, the former monastic buildings, including the church, becoming domestic accommodation and agricultural buildings. This is how the Priory is shown in Chapman and Andres Map of 1777 and a drawing of 1786. In Chapman and Andres map there is some indication of buildings and closes in the area of the study site itself, but the site of the Priory to the north is clearly the centre of the farm complex. The engraving of 1786 is apparently based on a sketch made by a Mr Pridden who recorded the following description (items of Essex Interest No 3):

“The Priory having been sold by auction on the 5th of October 1786 I was tempted to pay a visit to it... the whole of the building appeared so dilapidated that for the reception of a new occupier a very complete repair if not entire re-erection seemed necessary. I therefore took the above sketch to preserve in some degree the memory of a building hastening with rapid strides to decay. What now remains of this Priory is evidently part of the chapel belonging to it converted into a farm-house. Of this chapel which was built in the form of a cross the base of the tower, the Nave, and the north cross yet remain. The Nave is at present converted into a kitchen and Wash house; in the Wash house which was the west end of the chapel a gallery formerly used yet remains. In the Kitchen are the original north and south doorways of the Nave. The base of the Tower is formed into a square room with a chamber over it and above all a large Doveloft. The pillars of the tower which appear at the angles of the rooms are very substantial and the arches on each side which were open to the north and south cross the Nave and the Chancel though now walled up, excepting the south opening which is filled with a bow-window, are yet entire from the strength of what remains of the tower it probably was much higher.

In the square room is some fine old wainscot and some paintings of the Apostles in panels like as at the back of the stalls in the Chapel of New College

Oxford each of these figures have labels over them with inscriptions but as they have been sadly daubed over with wash they are scarcely legible. The North Cross is used as a Parlour with a large chamber over it. On the chimney pieces of these rooms is a shield bearing a cross patonce. At the east end of the tower is a passage at the south end of which is a doorway probably belonging to the original Church”.

5.5.7 Pridden recorded the 1786 sales particulars which were as follows:

“A Good Old (principally stone built) Priory House, excellent Barns, Stabling, Convenient Pot-Ash House, Outhouses of every description together with about Three Hundred and Fifty Acres of Arable, Meadow and Pasture Land, and also about Fifty-six Acres of Wood Land.

Sold by auction by Mr. CHRISTIE, at his Great Room in Pall Mall on Thursday, October 5th, 1786, at One O’clock”.

5.5.8 In 1793 a paper was presented to the Society of Antiquaries by John Henniker Major, which included the following description (items of Essex Interest No 3).

“Within the building of this Priory is still remaining a considerable portion of the chapel in which are painted figures of Saints with sentences issuing from their mouths. Twenty years ago, as I am told the words were legible. I endeavoured to trace their meaning in their present state but without effect. The ancient kitchen is provided with a chimney and hearth of ample magnitude”.

This indicates that the converted Priory buildings were surviving in part until at least 1793.

5.5.9 Between 1793 and 1808 the old Priory buildings appear to have been abandoned and a new farm complex laid out on the study site. An engraving of 1808 shows all the old Priory buildings in ruins, while an engraving of 1832 shows only the surviving tower arch with the study site in the background. The study site is clearly occupied by farm buildings at this time, including a farm house but these appear to be low status post Medieval structures rather than Medieval buildings.

5.5.10 The earliest detailed map of the site is the Tithe Map of 1843. This indicates the ruins of the Priory in field 596, with the buildings of Priory Farm strung out to the west and south west. Only two buildings appear to be located within the proposed development

site at this time, a farmhouse in the east and part of a long range of ancillary buildings in the west.

- 5.5.11 The Ordnance Survey of 1873-4 shows that the buildings of Priory Farm had been extended southwards from 1843, and now occupied part of the frontage of the proposed development site.
- 5.5.12 The Ordnance Survey of 1897 shows little change from that of 1873-4. The buildings of Priory Farm are clearly distinct from the remains of Bicknacre Priory.
- 5.5.13 Between 1897 and 1924 a range of farm buildings toward the road frontage of the study site were demolished. Subsequently, most of the ancillary farm buildings on the site were demolished and replaced with modern concrete farm 'shed' type structures. Priory Farm farmhouse appears to have been demolished within the last two years and the farm buildings are now wholly derelict and abandoned. None of these buildings is thought to have any archaeological or heritage value.
- 5.5.14 Overall the archaeological potential of the study site for the late Medieval period must be defined as uncertain. There is no evidence to show that late Medieval buildings were located on the study site, and clear evidence that the Priory Church and domestic buildings were not.
- 5.5.15 Following its final suppression in 1540 the site of the Priory appears to have been utilised as a farm complex until at least c.1793. A map of 1777 indicates that ancillary farm buildings may have been present on the study site at that time. By 1808 the old Priory complex had clearly been abandoned and by 1832 a farm was present on the study site. It is entirely possible therefore that the farm shown on the study site in 1832 is a replacement of the nearby farm centred around the old Priory remains, and was built only after 1793 but before 1808.

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

6.1 Six trenches were excavated for the second stage of the evaluation, with a 360° tracked machine fitted with a flat-bladed grading bucket. All machine excavation was conducted under archaeological supervision. Archaeologically sensitive deposits were hand-cleaned and recorded in plan and section, and were photographed as appropriate. A single context recording system was used, starting at context [50] to avoid confusion with the earlier phase of evaluation work.

6.2 The dimensions of the trenches are shown in Table 1:

Trench No.	Dimensions (m)	Max depth (m)
6	25 x 2.1	0.50
7	32 x 2.1	0.70
8	15 x 2.1	1.00
9	32 x 2.1	0.60
10	25 x 2.1	c. 0.70
11	15 x 2.1	0.70

Table 1: Trench Dimensions

6.3 A Temporary Bench Mark (TBM) was established on site from an Ordnance Survey Bench Mark (OSBM) with a value of 49.91m AOD on a garage building at the east end of Priory Road, opposite Horseshoe Farm

7 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

A. PHASE SUMMARY

7.1 Phase 1: Natural Deposits

- 7.1.1 The natural ground in all the trenches was a brickearth of sandy silty clay with moderate inclusions of gravel [51]. This was patchy in colour, varying between light grey and mid orange. It was recorded as [2] in the earlier stage of the evaluation. It varied in height between 48.33m OD (Trench 6) and 47.01m OD (Trench 9).

7.2 Phase 2: Medieval

- 7.2.1 Two medieval cut features were found. One of these was a north-south oriented ditch, [62], within Trench 9, which was U-shaped, 1.00m wide and 0.30m deep, and at a level of 47.12m OD. Its fill, a grey gravely silt contained a sherd of Medieval pottery and its homogeneous and poorly sorted nature suggests deliberate backfilling. The deepest part of the ditch had organic pockets in the fill, indicating water in the ditch. This medium-sized ditch would most likely have been dug as a boundary or for drainage, or both.
- 7.2.2 The other feature was a pit, [60], of diameter 0.55m, or possibly a ditch end, in the north side of Trench 10, at a level of 47.73m OD. Its fill, [59], a grey silty sand, contained sherds of Medieval pottery. The depth and shape of this feature is unknown as it was not excavated (because Trench 10 had to be backfilled almost immediately after its excavation on the request of an officer of Chelmsford Borough Council).
- 7.2.3 Both of these features were found towards the north of the areas covered by trenches, closest to the SAM. This suggests that there may be some activity, even if at a low level, closer to the known Priory building, which diminishes or disappears further up the slope towards the south.

7.3 Phase 3: Post-Medieval

- 7.3.1 In Trench 6, towards the southern side of the site, there was a posthole, [56], probably Post-medieval but it could possibly be Late Medieval. This was rectangular in plan, 0.65m by 0.55m, and 0.45m deep. A post-pipe, [54], 0.20m in diameter and 0.45m deep, was surrounded by backfill [55]. This was generally very similar to the natural, except for the presence of ceramic building material, occasional pieces of green sandstone, and some flint cobbles within it, which may represent post packing. There

were also some lenses of light grey sand in this fill. One of the pieces of green sandstone, small find <51>, is worked, and may have been cornice or a coping stone.

- 7.3.2 The ceramic building material suggests a Post-medieval date for this feature, while the green sandstone is most likely to have originated as rubble from one of the Medieval buildings. A date from after the disuse of the Priory buildings, when the farmhouse had been moved onto the present site, is most likely.
- 7.3.3 Four postholes in Trench 9, [70], [64], [66], and [68] were found to the east of ditch [62]. These may be related and form part of a larger structure, but the form of this cannot be established. Postholes [64] and [66] could represent a fence or more substantial structure running north-south, parallel with ditch [62], about 7m from it, although there is a difference in the dates of the postholes and the ditch. Posthole [70] was 0.20m diameter and 0.20m deep; [66] was oval, over 0.30m long, 0.25m wide, and 0.25m deep; [64] was sub-rectangular, 0.25m long, 0.15m wide, and 0.35m deep; and [68] was 0.15m in diameter, and 0.25m deep. Ceramic building material was found in all of them except [70], which just had no cultural material other than charcoal fragments.

7.4 Phase 4: Modern

- 7.4.1 A small number of modern features such as pits and postholes was found, but not enough to cause a material degree of truncation across the site.
- 7.4.2 Above the natural the modern made ground and topsoil was represented by [50], a relatively homogeneous layer between 0.50 and 1.00m thick.

B. TRENCH SUMMARY

Trench 6: Post-medieval posthole [56] was present slightly west of the centre of this trench. Two small modern features were also found.

Trench 7: This trench was curved to avoid obstructions. A rectangular modern pit and two small rounded modern features were present.

Trench 8: A rectangular modern pit was the only feature present.

Trench 9: Medieval ditch [62] was found towards the west end of the trench, and four Post-medieval postholes to the east of it.

Trench 10: Medieval pit [60] was found near the centre of this trench.

Trench 11: A rectangular modern pit was the only feature present.

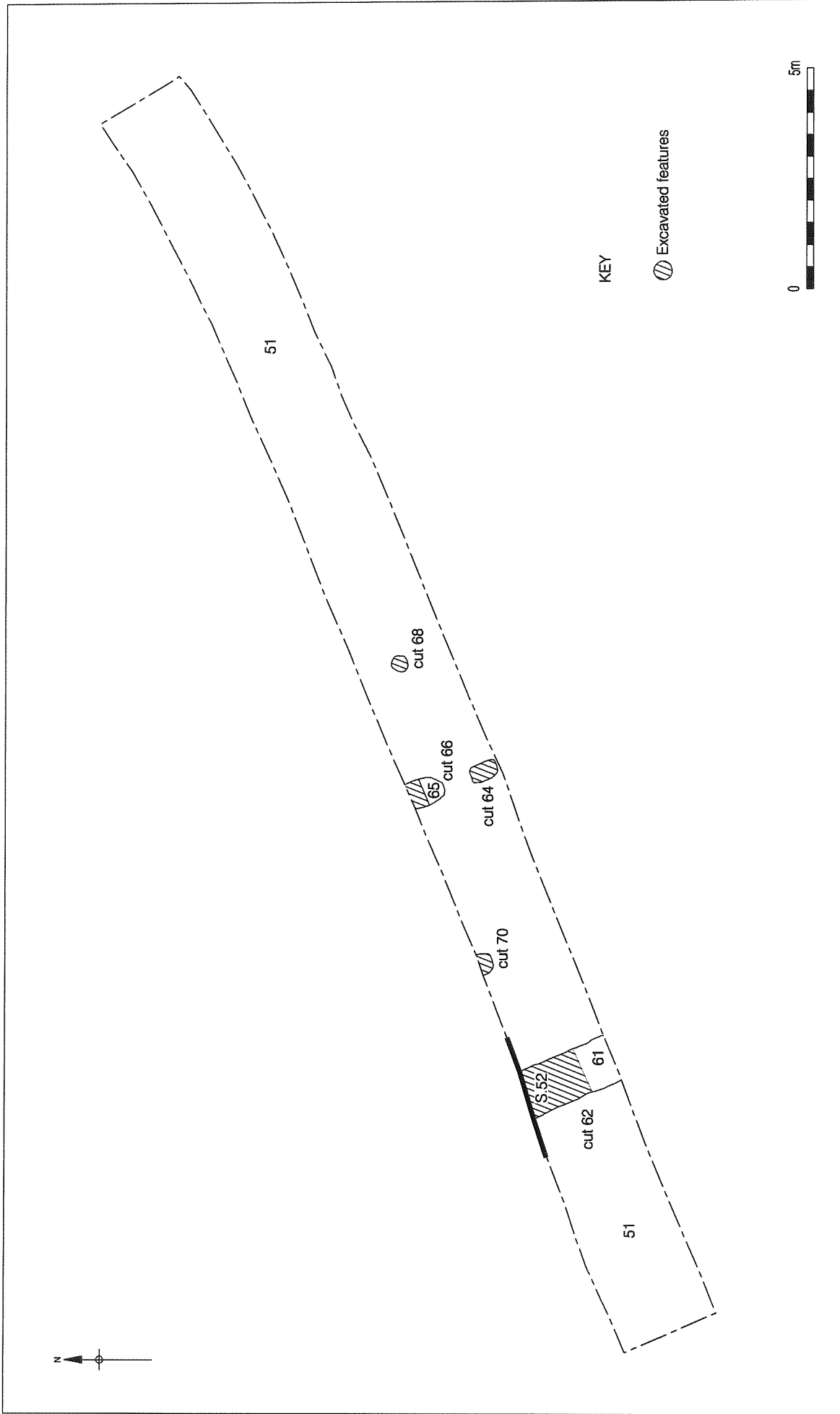


Figure 3
Trench 9
1:125

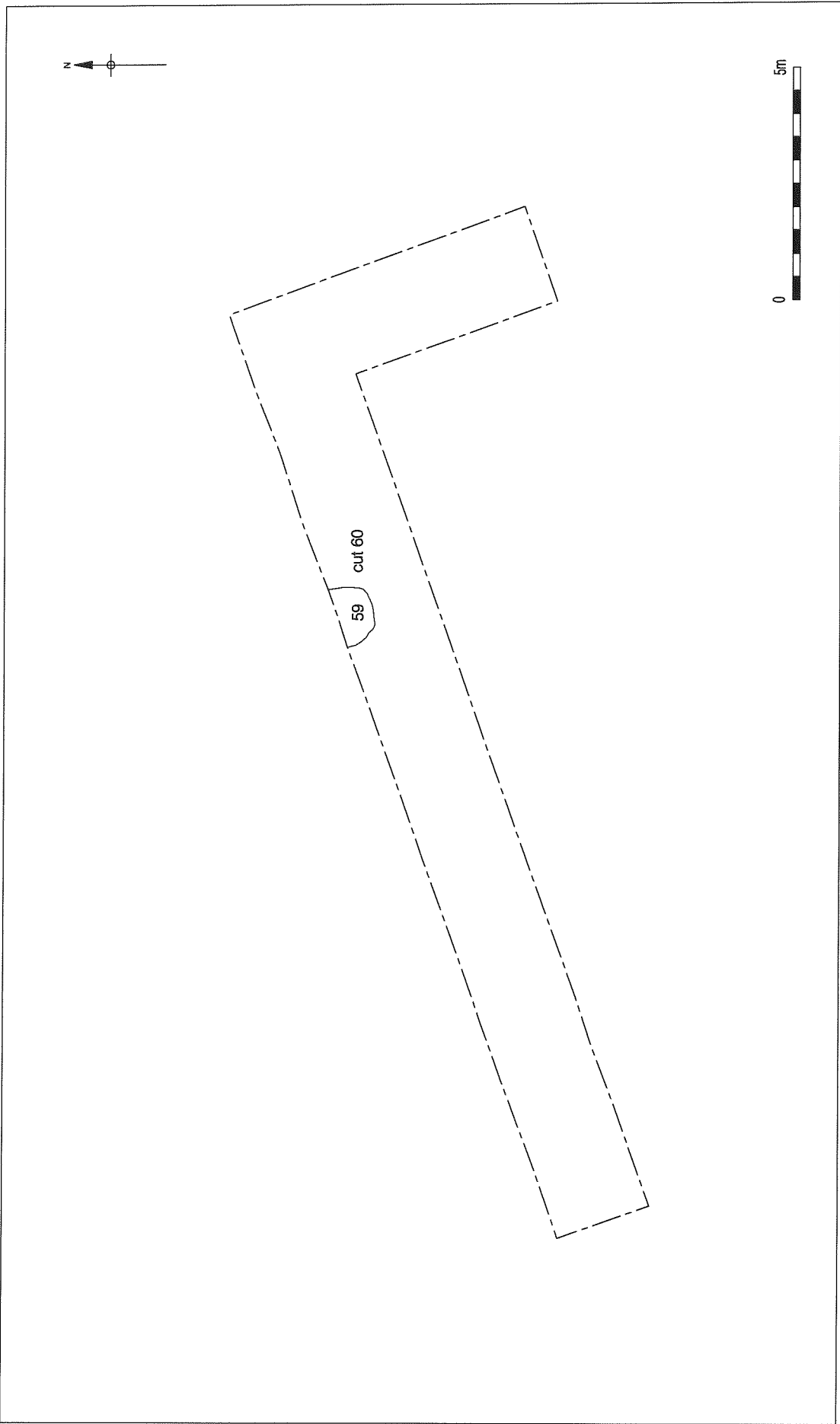


Figure 4
Trench 10
1:125

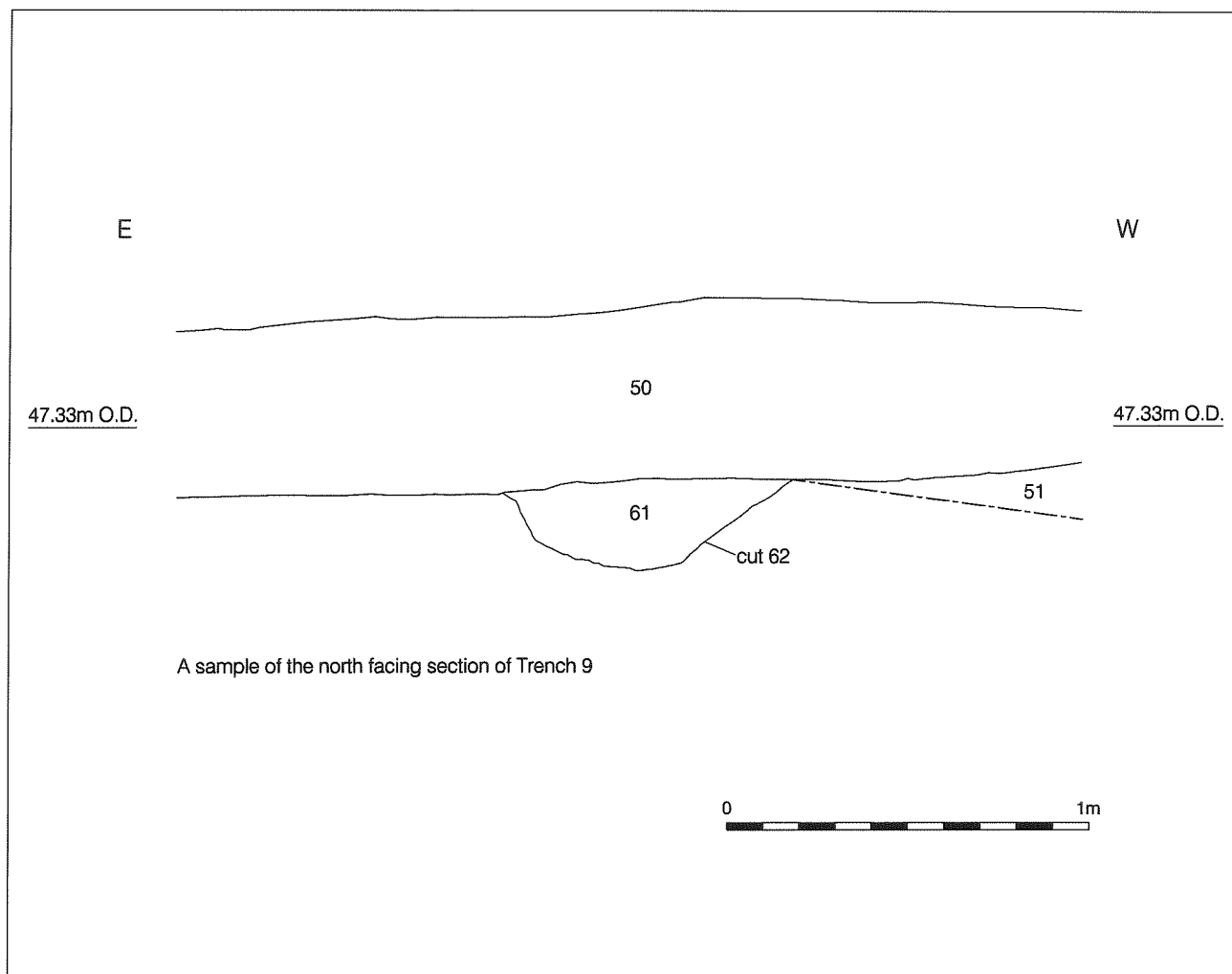


Figure 5
Section 52
1:20

8 SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

This second stage of evaluation at Priory farm, Bicknacre revealed a Medieval ditch and pit, and four Post-medieval postholes. This is in addition to the one posthole found in the first stage of the evaluation (Mayo 2003), which may date to the late Medieval or early Post-Medieval periods.

The Medieval ditch and pit are likely to be related to the Priory to the immediate north of the site. The ditch may have been dug for drainage or as a boundary, or both. The function of the pit is unclear.

No structure can be interpreted from the Post-medieval posthole positions, but these features are likely to relate to the use of the site for a farmhouse, once the position of this had been moved from the Priory.

9 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. wishes to thank: Monument Estates Ltd for funding the work; their consultant, Duncan Hawkins, CgMs Consulting, for commissioning it, and for his help and advice; and Pat Connell, Essex County Council, who monitored the project.

The author would like to thank: Josephine Brown for the illustrations; Fiona Keith-Lucas for the surveying; Gary Brown for the project management; Chris Jarret and Berni Sudds for dating the artefacts; and Ashley Pooley for his work on site.

10 BIBLIOGRAPHY

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APPENDIX 1

Context Index

Context	Trench	Type	Comments	Phase
50	All	Layer	Modern topsoil and made ground	4
51	All	Layer	Natural fluvial	1
52	6	Timber	Modern timber in [53]	4
53	6	Cut	Driven posthole	4
54	6	Fill	Post-pipe in [56]	3
55	6	Fill	Post-packing in [56]	3
56	6	Cut	Post pit	3
57	6	Fill	Fill of [58]	4
58	6	Cut	Posthole	4
59	10	Fill	Fill of [60]	2
60	10	Cut	Pit (or ditch end)	2
61	9	Fill	Fill of [62]	2
62	9	Cut	Ditch	2
63	9	Fill	Fill of [64]	3
64	9	Cut	Posthole	3
65	9	Fill	Fill of [66]	3
66	9	Cut	Posthole	3
67	9	Fill	Fill of [68]	3
68	9	Cut	Posthole	3
69	9	Fill	Fill of [70]	3
70	9	Cut	Posthole	3

APPENDIX 2

OASIS Report Form

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM

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

[Printable version](#)

OASIS ID: preconst1-5436

Project details

Project name	Priory Farm, Bicknacre, Essex
Short description of the project	Archaeological evaluation of a site which had recently been used as a farmhouse and farm buildings. Six trenches in the second stage of evaluation (reported here), adding to 5 in the first stage. Medieval: Two features. Medium-sized ditch, interpreted as for drainage, or a boundary or both. Pit of unknown function. This activity probably associated with the Priory (SAM) c. 50m to the north of the site. Post-medieval: Four postholes, plus one from the first stage of evaluation. No structure apparent. Probably associated with the use of the site for a farm and its buildings.
Project dates	Start: 29-11-2004 End: 01-12-2004
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	WOPB 03 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 4 - Character Undetermined
Methods & techniques	'Sample Trenches'
Development type	Housing estate
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG16
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country	England
Site location	ESSEX CHELMSFORD DANBURY Priory Farm, Bicknacre, Essex
Study area	1 Hectares
National grid reference	TL 7865 0270 Point
Height OD	Min: 47m Max: 48.3m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd
Project brief originator	CgMs Consultants Ltd
Project design originator	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd
Project director/manager	Gary Brown
Project supervisor	Tim Carew

Sponsor or funding
body Developer

Project archives

Physical Archive
recipient Chelmsford Museum

Physical Contents 'Ceramics', 'Worked stone/lithics'

Physical Archive
Exists? No

Digital Archive
recipient Chelmsford Museum

Digital Contents 'Stratigraphic'

Digital Media
available 'Text'

Digital Archive
Exists? No

Paper Archive
Exists? No

**Project
bibliography 1**

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title An Archaeological Evaluation at Priory Farm, Bicknacre, Essex

Author(s)/Editor(s) Carew, T.

Date 2004

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