

Archaeological Watching Brief Report

TALL TREES MALPAS

For Stewart Milne Homes

Blair Poole MSc MifA

L~P:ARCHÆOLOGY

Archaeological Watching Brief Report

TALL TREES MALPAS

Client: Stewart Milne Homes

Local Authority: Cheshire West and Chester Council

NGR: 348440,347492

Planning App: 12/05430/OUT

Author(s): B Poole

Doc Ref: LPI779C-AWB-v1.2

Site Code: MAL/TT15

Date: November 2015

L-P: ARCHAEOLOGY

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33 Lower Bridge Street | Chester | Cheshire, CH1 1RS | +44 [0]1244 313100 | chester@lparchaeology.com

www.lparchaeology.com

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Abstract

This report describes the results of the archaeological watching brief carried out at the site of Tall Trees, Malpas, Cheshire. The work was implemented as part of planning permission. The site work was carried out by L – P : Archaeology between June and August 2015. This report has been prepared by Blair Poole of L – P : Archaeology on behalf of Stewart Milne Homes.

Research shows that the site lies to north of the historic core of Malpas in an area characterised by Medieval townfields in the Cheshire Historic Landscape Characterisation Survey.

The watching brief revealed a homogeneous stratigraphy across the site, with topsoil covering a layer of hill wash, which in turn overlay the natural sand and clay deposits. A series of Post Medieval field boundaries and cuts for 20th century housing were seen cut into the natural.

Two earlier features were uncovered towards the southwest of the site. An 18th to 19th century cobbled surface was revealed below the drive for the Tall Trees bungalow, sealed by a 19th century make up layer. The second feature was a possible ha-ha suggesting Medieval landscaping on the site.

No other features were encountered during the watching brief.

1. Introduction

- 1.1. This document discusses the results of the archaeological watching brief carried out at the site of Tall Trees, Tilston Road, Malpas, SY14 7DA (FIGURE 1). The site is located at grid reference NGR (SJ) 348440,347492.
- 1.2. The site was granted planning permission 12/05430/OUT for the development of 60 new residential dwellings and the demolition of the extant standing structures on the site. The above works were required as part of planning consent and were carried out during groundworks.
- 1.3. The archaeological watching brief was carried out by Christopher Matthews and Aurea Izquierdo Zamora of L - P : Archaeology between June and August 2015. This report was written by Blair Poole of L - P : Archaeology on behalf of Stewart Milne Homes.
- 1.4. The site code allocated by L - P : Archaeology was MAL/TT15.
- 1.5. The work was carried out in accordance with an agreed written scheme of investigation (WSI) prepared by Blair Poole of L - P : Archaeology (POOLE 2014). The work was carried out in accordance with Cheshire County Council's revised General Conditions for Archaeological Contractors and Consultants (CHESHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL 2003) in conjunction with Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) Standards and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Briefs (CHARTERED INSTITUTE FOR ARCHAEOLOGISTS 2014).

2. Site Information

2.1. PLANNING

- 2.1.1. Planning consent has been granted for the construction of 60 new residential dwellings on the site of Tall Trees, Malpas. The planning application reference is 12/05430/OUT.
- 2.1.2. The site lies within the historic core of Malpas, to the immediate north of the Malpas Conservation Area and Malpas Area of Archaeological Importance. A Scheduled Monument, Castle Hill Motte (1012105), a Norman motte and bailey castle, lies 150m to the south of the site and several listed buildings dating from the 19th century lie to the south of the site. Watling Street, a main Roman road, runs in a north south alignment approximately 100m to the east of the site.
- 2.1.3. In March 2012 the Department for Communities and Local Government issued the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (DCLG 2012). This document sets out planning policies on the conservation of the historic environment and replaces all previous Planning Policy Guidance, specifically PPS5. Section 12 of this document sets out planning policies on the conservation of the historic environment.
- 2.1.4. The NPPF indicates planning decisions should be made based on the significance of Heritage Assets. These are defined as buildings, monuments, sites, places, areas or landscapes positively identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions.
- 2.1.5. In considering any planning application for development the Local Planning Authority is Cheshire West and Chester Council, who take advice from the Cheshire Archaeological Planning Advisory Service (CAPAS). Cheshire West and Chester abide by the policies laid out in the Chester District Local Plan, in this case policy ENV 32 and ENV 34.
- 2.1.6. Julie Edwards of CAPAS has made a detailed comment on the application, which states:

The proposed development impacts on both the archaeological and historic landscape significance as

follows:

1. The proposed area of development consists of fields which the historic mapping and aerial photographs indicate have been subject to only limited development in the later post-medieval period. There is therefore potential for undisturbed archaeological evidence, relating to the early settlement of Malpas, to survive on the site as below ground remains and deposits which will be disturbed and destroyed by the proposed development.

2. There will be a direct impact on the historic landscape character. However the outline proposals retain the historic boundaries and routeway but it is not clear whether their historic character and nature will be protected.

2.1.1. Planning permission was granted for the site (12/05430/OUT) relating to the construction of 60 new dwellings. Condition 15 of the planning permission states:

No development shall take place within the area indicated on site location plan WEF 001 until the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme has been secured by the applicant, or their agents or successors in title and approved in writing by the local planning authority. The work shall be carried out strictly in accordance with the approved scheme.

2.1.2. CAPAS have agreed the methodology for these works in the WSI. The metal detecting survey and target trenching were carried out as a previous phase of works and a report has been submitted to CAPAS (POOLE 2015).

2.2. GEOLOGY

2.2.1. The site lies along the Mid Cheshire Ridge, a formation of Triassic sandstone bedrock with undifferentiated mudstones and siltstones.

2.2.2. The area is known for its glacial geology with glacial meltwaters responsible for the formation of much of the current landscape (LEAH ET AL. 1997). The underlying drift geology is a combination of glacial clay and glacial sand and gravel, which overlies the natural bedrock of Malpas Sandstone (BUREK 2005).

2.3. TOPOGRAPHY

2.3.1. The area is situated on a high ridge overlooking the Cheshire plain, Shropshire and North Wales, 24km to the south of Chester. The site lies to the north of the main village in an area of open agricultural fields, bounding the residential elements of the village to the south and west (FIGURE 2).

2.3.2. The site area gradually slopes from a low point at the south of 121mOD to 130mOD at the north, covering an area 9.68 acres.

2.4.SITE CONDITIONS

2.4.1. At the time of fieldwork the site had been cleared of all standing buildings and had been designated as a construction site.

2.5.METHODOLOGY

2.5.1. A written scheme of investigation was submitted by L – P : Archaeology containing a detailed methodology, and had been agreed in advance of works by the archaeological advisor to the Local Planning Authority (POOLE 2014).

2.5.2. All groundworks were undertaken by the contractor appointed by Stewart Milne Homes. Any archaeological excavation works were undertaken by an appropriately qualified and experienced archaeologist. Examination and cleaning of all the archaeological deposits were carried out by hand using appropriate tools. All archaeological deposits were examined and recorded in section.

2.5.3. The intended methodology was adhered to at all times during the groundworks as there were no obstacles or constraints which impeded the implementation of the WSI. Therefore the methodological approach to addressing the aims and objectives was satisfactory and the highest confidence can be placed in the data recovered and the report.

2.6.AIMS

2.6.1. The general aims of the watching brief were:

- ◇ To determine the presence or absence of archaeological deposits or remains.
- ◇ To record the character, date, location and preservation of any archaeological remains on the site.

3. Archaeology and History

- 3.1. This section is a summary historic background taken from a previous Desk Based Assessment carried out by L – P : Archaeology on the site (POOLE 2012). The study site falls at the northern extent of the historic core of Malpas, to the immediate north of the Malpas Conservation Area and Malpas Area of Archaeological Importance. The area is characterised as Medieval townfields in the Cheshire Historic Landscape Characterisation Survey and it is thought that the original layout has been retained in the current landscape, with an historic routeway running north south across part of the site.
- 3.2. A Scheduled Monument, Castle Hill Motte (1012105), a Norman motte and bailey castle, lies 150m to the south of the site and several listed buildings dating from the 19th century lie to the south of the site. Watling Street, a main Roman road, runs in a north south alignment approximately 100m to the east of the site.
- 3.3. A 13th century silver penny was found on the site, which forms part of a wider Medieval assemblage recovered from points across Malpas.
- 3.4. The 1836-41 Tithe Map for Malpas shows a small structure on the site, possibly a domestic dwelling in the east corner of the site. It was still on the site when the fieldwork was undertaken in 2015 and is currently used as a business premises.
- 3.5. An east west field boundary is shown on the 1836-41 Tithe Map, roughly half way down the site. This field boundary also appears on the 1875 Ordnance Survey (OS) map and subsequent editions, until the 1973 OS map. It is thought that this is an early Post Medieval field boundary that went out of use in the late 20th century. However, due to the Medieval townfield system, which characterises the site, it is possible it is of an earlier date. As such it was investigated as part of this evaluation.
- 3.6. The 1954 Ordnance Survey Map for Cheshire (OS) shows that two more larger structures have been built on the site, one next to the original building and another to the west in the field of Tall Trees. By the 1973 OS, we can see the land has been repurposed as an *Egg Packing Station* and now has several more buildings, most of which are currently still standing, however the main building was demolished at some point in the early 21st century.

4. Results

4.1. This section will outline the results of the archaeological watching brief carried out at the site of Tall Trees, Malpas. Deposit numbers are given in (parentheses) and cut numbers are given in [square brackets]. Not all context numbers referred to in the text are illustrated, however all are in the archive. All deposits exposed are addressed in this section.

4.2. The site could be seen to have a homogeneous stratigraphic sequence across areas A to E (FIGURE 3), with minor variations. Within Area A, at the bungalow site, context (01) was identified as the upper deposit. This formed a dark brown silt loam topsoil, which had been the garden soil of the bungalow, measuring 0.25m thick.



Plate 1: General stratigraphy of the site

4.3. Context (02) formed the topsoil across rest of the site, measuring 0.2m thick, formed of mid brown clay loam with root inclusions (PLATE 1). This deposit produced the majority of finds from the watching brief. Finds included a spread of material from the 1st century though to the 20th century. Present in the assemblage was modern window glass, a 19th century copper button and modern steel agricultural items. The ceramic finds from this deposit included a small fragment of Roman ceramics, dating to the 1st to 3rd century, 15th to 16th century Cistercian ware fragments, 17th to 18th century Staffordshire ware sherds and 19th century black glaze ware and printed blue and white ware. Metal detecting previously uncovered 19th to 20th century material from this deposit.

- 4.4. Context (03) was the hill wash present across the site. This was an orange sand varying from 0.1 to 0.2m thick, although it was mainly present in the western side of the site, thinning out to the east. Below this was context (16), the natural sand deposit varying from 0.2 to 0.3m thick. This, in turn, overlies the natural boulder clay (15). In a limited number of areas the natural bedrock (19) could be seen below (15).
- 4.5. In the bungalow area to the south of Area A remnants of the boundary hedge for the bungalow plot, [04], were revealed. This was a north-south ditch 0.25m wide by 0.15m deep, although the upper was truncated by development activity. The fill of [04] was a loose dark brown silt (05) with remnants of roots from the boundary hedge.
- 4.6. Context [06] was identified to the north of the bungalow area and is thought to be a continuation of [04] running at perpendicular to it.
- 4.7. To the southeast of the bungalow was a tarmac surface (07) forming the drive to the bungalow. This measured 0.1m thick and overlies a 0.1m thick layer of gravel, forming a sub-base for the drive. Below this was a 0.3m thick layer of sandy clay (08). This sealed a compacted cobble surface (09) (FIGURES 4 & 5). A Victorian farthing, dating to 1883, was recovered from the base of (08), suggesting that this made ground was 19th century in date and that as it sealed the cobbled surface, the surface is likely 18th to 19th century in date. This overlies the natural clay (15).
- 4.8. The north-south field boundary dividing Areas B and D was previously investigated as part of an archaeological evaluation. During the watching brief the cut for the boundary was identified as context [10], with the dark brown silt loam fill of the boundary identified as context (11). The boundary measured 1m wide by 0.6m deep. This was cut into the natural sand (16).
- 4.9. A curvilinear cut feature, [12] was uncovered at the southwestern area of the site (PLATE 2). This was sealed by topsoil (02) and cut the natural clay (15). It measured 1.8m wide by 0.7m deep and had an undulating, gently sloping, southern side and steep, almost vertical, northern side (FIGURES 6 & 7).



Plate 2: Exposed area of [12], looking south.

- 4.10. This is similar in nature to a ha-ha and may represent Medieval landscaping on the site. The primary fill of [12] was a redeposited orange sand (14) 0.3m thick. Above this was a secondary fill, (13), a loose orange sand up to 0.4m thick. Fill (13) produced a single find, a small cortical flint flake. There was no retouch on the flake and it may be debitage from prehistoric activity. However, the lack of working and rounded nature of the item may indicate that this is a glacial lithic present in the sands that were brought in with the fill.
- 4.11. No other features were identified on the site during the watching brief. It appears that apart from the potential ha-ha the bulk of activity on the site relates to the Post Medieval period. The presence of earlier ceramic material within the topsoil is likely a result of discard onto the fields from residents of the village, which have been mixed into the topsoil through ploughing activity.
- 4.12. It is clear that Malpas has activity from the Roman period onwards and the location of the site, close to the village core and main thoroughfare, would make it a prime candidate for village discard from multiple periods.

5. Finds

5.1. The watching brief produced a total of 75 finds of various materials. These included a single flint artefact, one glass find, 13 bone fragments, 22 clay tobacco pipe stems, 4 metal finds and 34 ceramic finds. These are shown in the table below (TABLE 1).

5.2. Finds are catalogued by context.

CONTEXT	MATERIAL	DESCRIPTION	DATE
(02)	Glass	Modern window pane fragment	20 th C
(02)	Metal	Copper button	19 th C
(02)	Metal	Steel fence loop	20 th C
(02)	Metal	Steel bushing	20 th C
(02)	Bone	Cattle humerus	No date
(02)	Bone	7 fragments of cattle rib	No date
(02)	Bone	5 fragments of cattle tibia	No date
(02)	Clay tobacco pipe	22 fragments of undecorated pipe stems	18 th - 19 th C
(02)	Ceramic	1 body sherd of abraded Roman ceramic. Holt fabric	1 st - 3 rd C
(02)	Ceramic	Base sherd of Cistercian ware vessel	15 th - 16 th C
(02)	Ceramic	Handle fragment of Cistercian ware vessel	15 th - 16 th C
(02)	Ceramic	2 body sherds of Cistercian ware	15 th - 16 th C
(02)	Ceramic	3 base sherds of Cistercian ware	15 th - 16 th C
(02)	Ceramic	6 sherds of Staffordshire ware dish	17 th - 18 th C
(02)	Ceramic	16 sherds of black glaze vessels	18 th - 19 th C
(02)	Ceramic	Fragment of slat glaze drain	19 th C
(02)	Ceramic	3 fragments of printed blue and white ware	19 th C
(08)	Metal	Victorian coin. Farthing dated 1883	9 th C
(13)	Lithic	Cortical flak of flint. Possible debitage	Natural? Prehistoric?

Table 1 - Finds

5.3. The assemblage from (02) shows a mix of material typical of finds assemblages found on agricultural fields across Cheshire, close to historic settlements. The bulk of material comes from ceramic finds, including clay tobacco pipe stems and domestic wares. It is clear that this is a plough soil and over time artefacts have been moved around the field by this ploughing activity. The HLC refers to the site as townfields and this type of material would support that interpretation. The fields would have been used by occupants of the village, who would discard unwanted items like ceramics onto the fields, which would then be ploughed in.

5.4. The presence of materials from the 15th century onwards suggests that the fields had been worked over an extended period. The single Roman find may have been

imported from neighbouring fields as a main Roman road runs reasonably close to the eastern edge of the site.

5.5. The Victorian farthing found in deposit (08) shows that this represents Post Medieval make up of the site. The location of the coin, close to the base of the fill, suggests that the cobbles would have been exposed close to the time of deposition and as such are likely 18th or 19th century in date. Historic mapping does not show any structures on the site around that time, however the trackway running northwest out of the village passes this location, along the historic hedgerow. It is possible that the cobbles were an attempt at forming a better surface for foot traffic at that time.

6. Summary and Conclusions

- 6.1. This report outlines the results of the archaeological watching brief carried out at Tall Trees, Tilston Road, Malpas, SY14 7DA. The site is located at grid reference NGR (SJ) 348440,347492, Planning permission has been granted for the development of 60 new residential dwellings and the demolition of the extant standing structure on site.
- 6.2. The site lies in the northern extent of the historic core of Malpas, to the immediate north of the Malpas Conservation Area and Malpas Area of Archaeological Importance.
- 6.3. In the surrounding area is a Scheduled Monument, Castle Hill Motte (1012105), a Norman motte and bailey castle, 150m to the south of the site and Watling Street, a main Roman road, runs in a north south alignment approximately 100m to the east of the site. The site appears to have been agricultural fields for much of its history, thought to be townfields serving the village from the Medieval period onwards.
- 6.4. Previous work on the site included fieldwalking and a topographic survey, which revealed no upstanding earthworks of interest and limited surface finds. A metal detecting survey followed, which showed a clear model for the site, with the eastern field producing very few finds and evidence suggesting that the field had been stripped prior to the construction of the chicken sheds, and the northern field only produced finds from its southern section. The central and northern sections of the northern field had previously been excavated for the installation and maintenance of a buried aqueduct. Target trenching over the locations of field boundaries showed these to be Post Medieval in date (POOLE 2015).
- 6.5. The watching brief revealed a homogeneous stratigraphy across the site, with a 0.1 to 0.3m thick topsoil covering a layer of hill wash, which in turn overlay the natural sand and clay deposits.
- 6.6. Cut into the natural deposits, and sealed by the topsoil or modern deposits, were a series of features. These comprised cuts for Post Medieval field boundaries and modern housing. Of note were two features towards the southwest of the site. A Post Medieval, possibly 18th to 19th century cobbled surface was revealed below the drive for the, now demolished, Tall Trees bungalow. This was sealed by a 19th century make up layer.

6.7. The second feature was a possible ha-ha suggesting Medieval landscaping on the site. This would have been an open ditch with a steep face on one side, and more gentle slope on the opposite side. The steep side lay on the higher ground, which hides the ditch somewhat from the high ground. This would form an unobtrusive boundary, which would keep livestock within a defined area without impeding views of the landscape. No dating evidenced was recovered from the ditch.

6.8. No other features were encountered during the watching brief.

7. Archive

7.1. The paper archive consists of:

- ◇ 1 x Drawing Register
- ◇ 5 x Drawing Film
- ◇ 1 x Photographic Register
- ◇ 33 x Black and white photographs and negatives
- ◇ 1 x Context Register
- ◇ 27 x Context sheets

7.2. The finds archive consists of:

- ◇ 1 x box artefacts as described in Section 5 (all materials).

7.3. The archive is to be deposited with the Cheshire West and Chester Museum Service.

SOURCES CONSULTED

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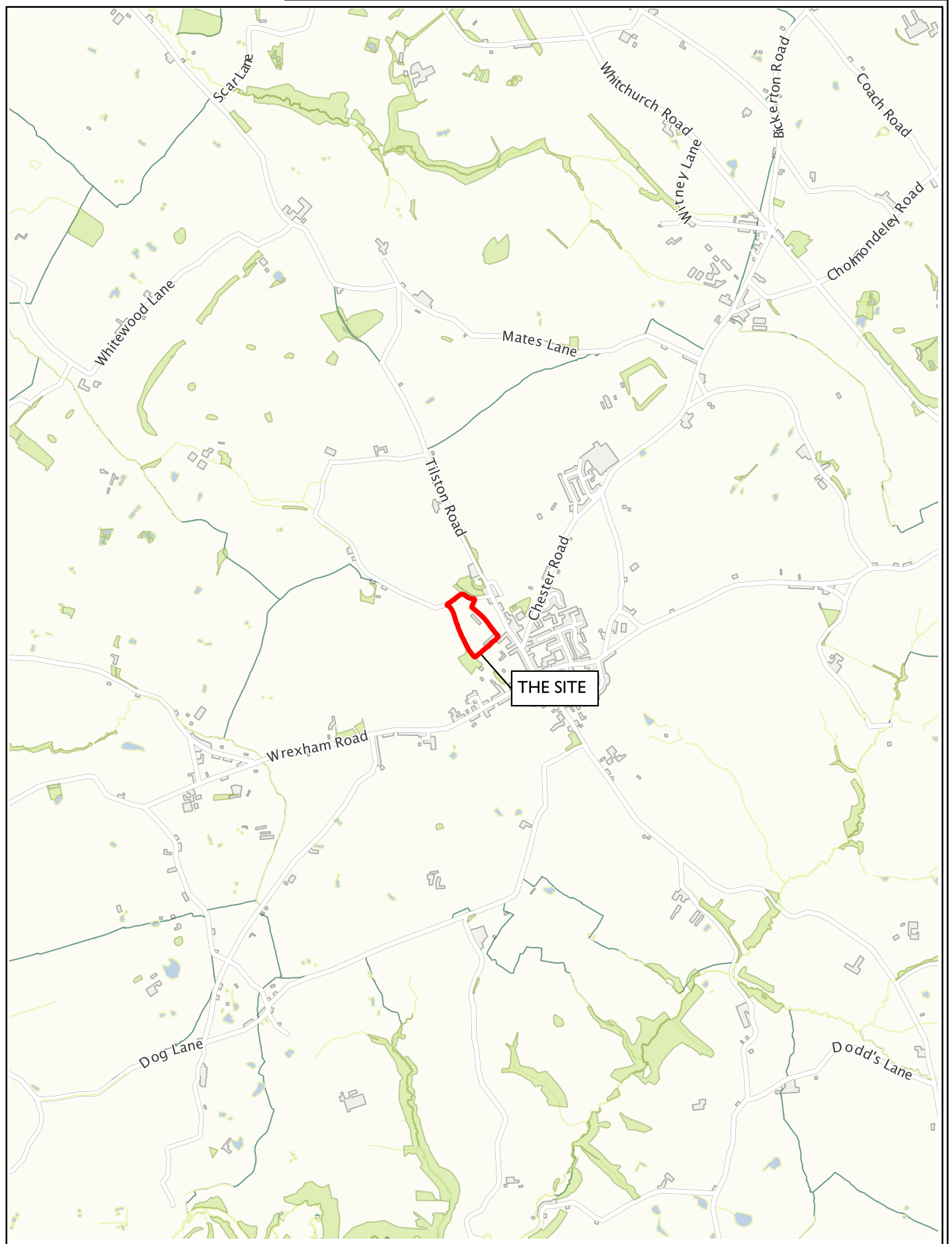
POOLE, B., 2012. 'Desk Based Assessment for Land at Tall Trees, Malpas'.

POOLE, B., 2014. 'Written Scheme of Investigation for Tall Trees, Malpas'.

POOLE, B., 2015. 'Archaeological Evaluation Report for Tall Trees, Malpas'.

FIGURES

FIGURE 1 // Site Location General



0 500 m



PROJECT // 1779C - Tall Trees

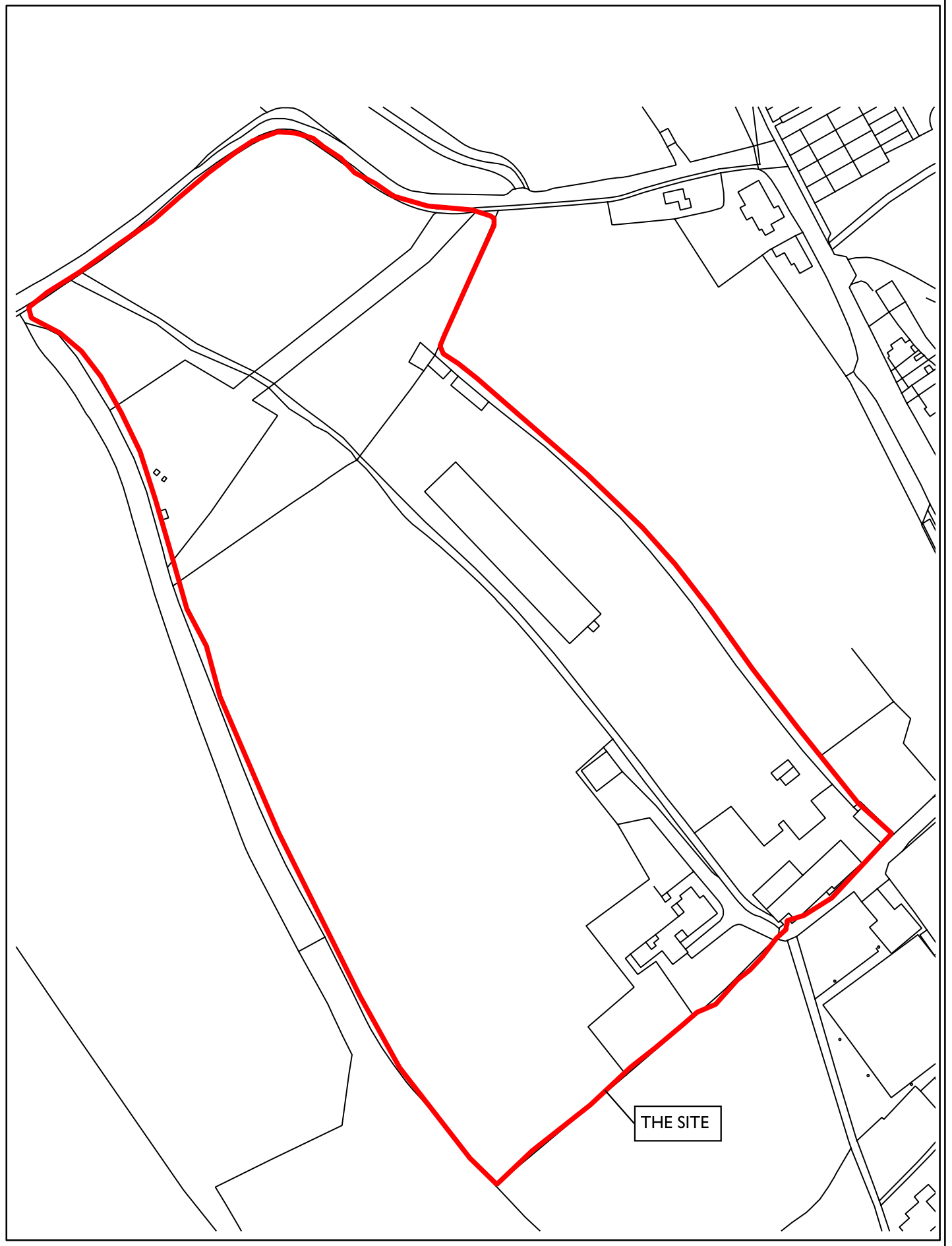
DESCRIPTION // Site Location General

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DOC REF: LPI779C-AWB-v1

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FIGURE 2 // Site Location Detail



THE SITE

0 50 m



PROJECT // 1779C - Tall Trees

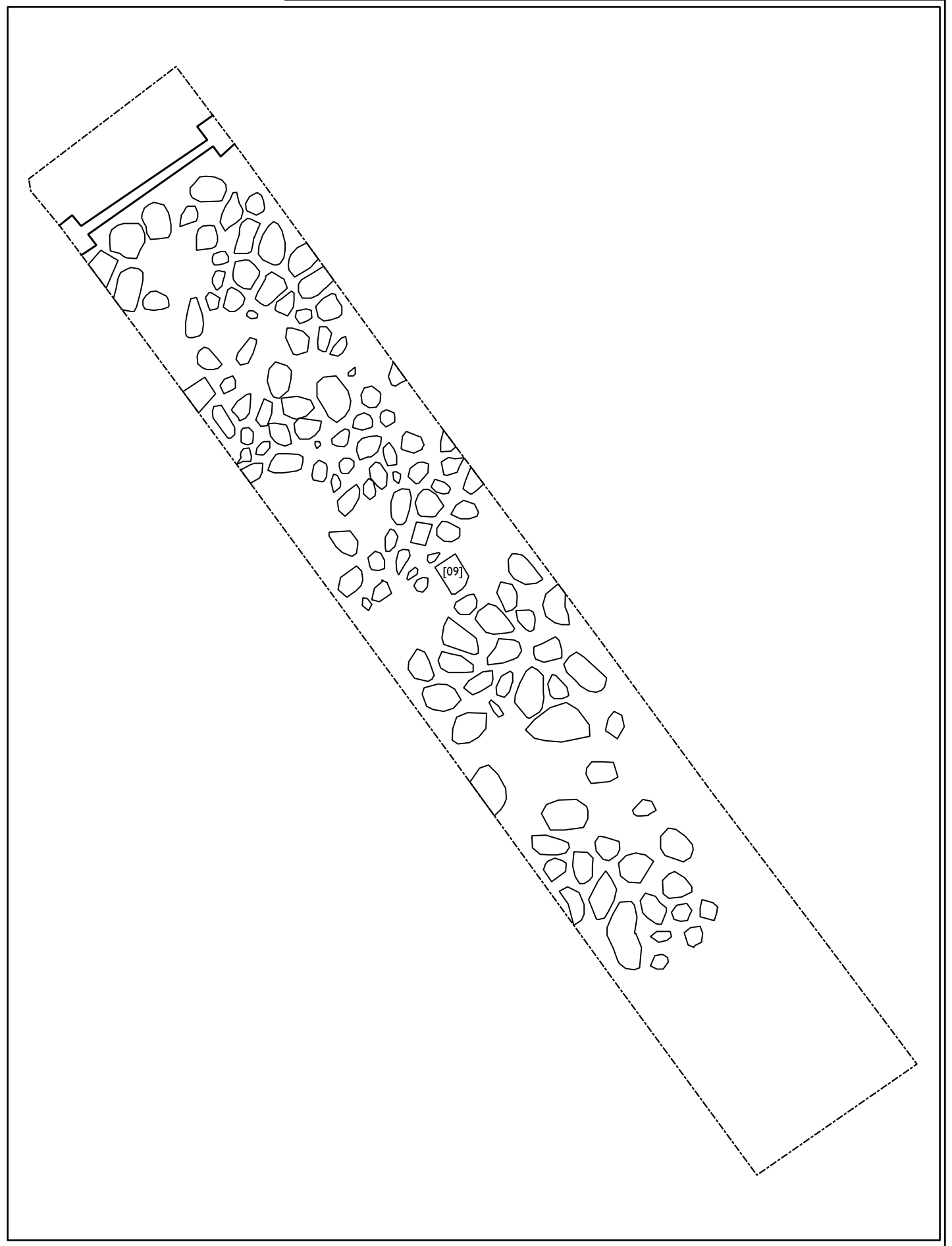
DESCRIPTION // Site Location Detail

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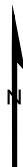
DOC REF: LPI1779C-AWB-v1

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FIGURE 4 // Plan of [09]



0 1 m



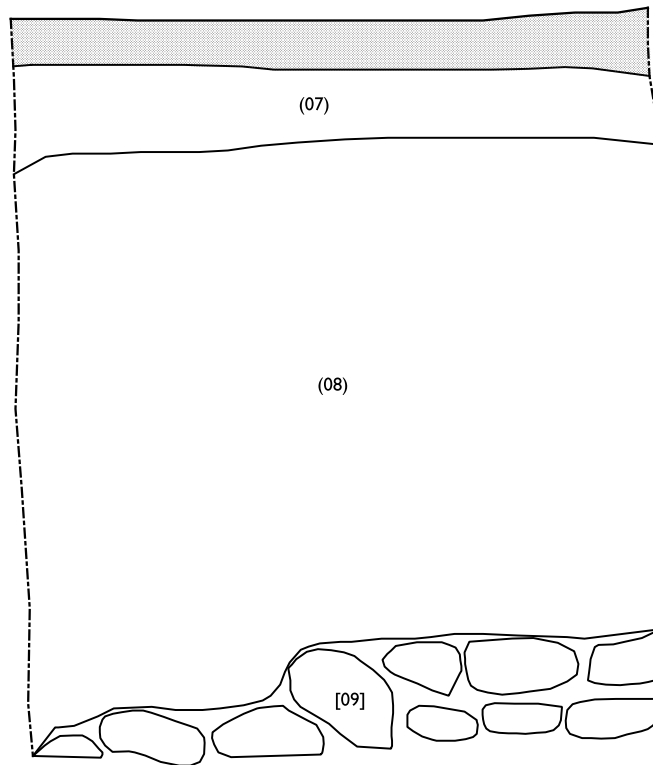
PROJECT // 1779C - Tall Trees

DESCRIPTION // Plan of [09]

DOC REF: LPI779C-AWB-v1

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FIGURE 5 // Southwest Facing Section of [09]



0 0.5 m

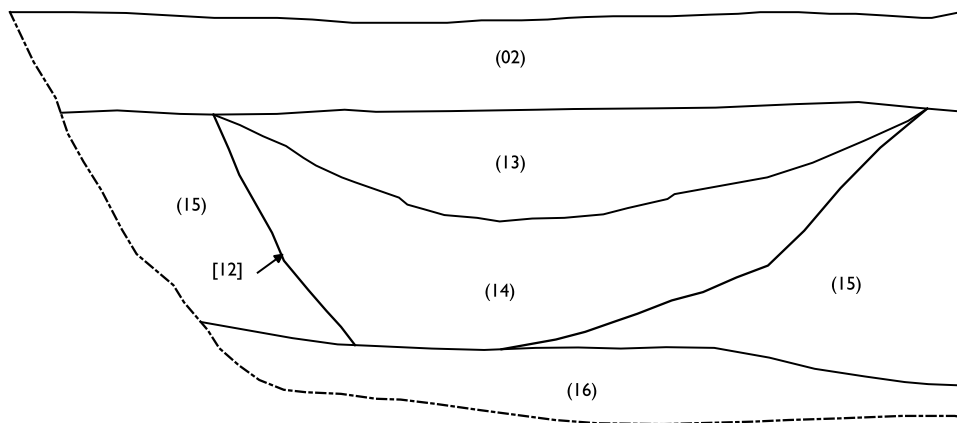
PROJECT // 1779C - Tall Trees

DESCRIPTION // Southwest Facing Section of [09]

DOC REF: LPI779C-AWB-v1

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FIGURE 6 // Southwest Facing Section of [12]



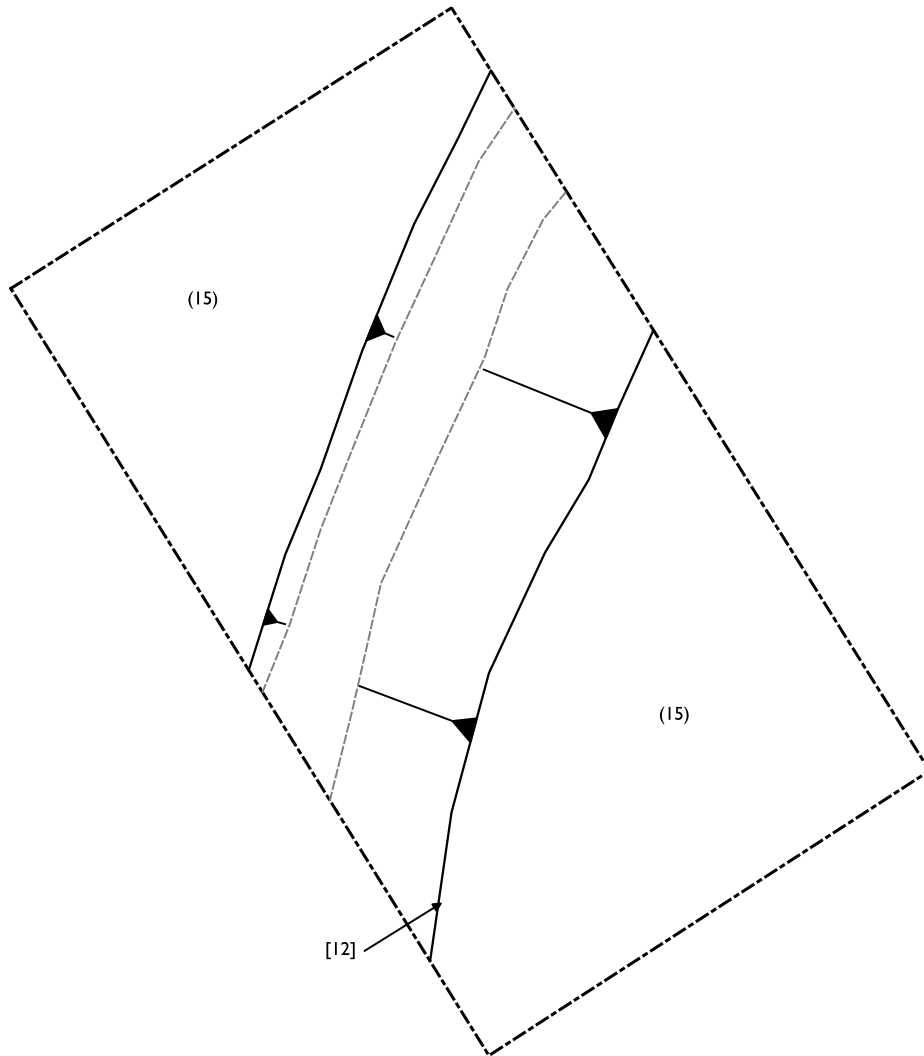
0 0.5 m

PROJECT // 1779C - Tall Trees

DESCRIPTION // Southwest Facing Section of [12]

DOC REF: LPI779C-AWB-v1

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0 1 m



PROJECT // 1779C - Tall Trees

DESCRIPTION // Plan of [12]

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OASIS ID: Iparchae1-245228

Project details

Project name	Tall Trees Watching Brief
Short description of the project	Archaeological watching brief carried out at Tall Trees, Malpas, Cheshire.
Project dates	Start: 01-06-2015 End: 27-11-2015
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Any associated project reference codes	MAL/TT15 - Sitecode
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	Area of Archaeological Importance (AAI)
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 1 - Minimal cultivation
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	NONE None
Investigation type	"Watching Brief"
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF

Project location

Country	England
Site location	CESHIRE CHESTER MALPAS Tall Trees
Postcode	SY14 7DA
Study area	4 Hectares
Site coordinates	SJ 348440 347492 52.905901346528 -2.968879236388 52 54 21 N 002 58 07 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 121m Max: 130m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	L - P : Archaeology
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	L - P : Archaeology
Project director/manager	Blair Poole
Project supervisor	Aurea Izquierdo Zamora
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Stewart Milne Homes

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	MAL/TT15
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Glass","Metal"
Digital Archive recipient	MAL/TT15
Digital Contents	"none"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	MAL/TT15
Paper Contents	"none"
Paper Media available	"Plan","Report","Section"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Archaeological Watching Brief Report, Tall Trees, Malpas
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Poole, B.
Other bibliographic details	LP1779C-AWB-v1.2
Date	2015
Issuer or publisher	L - P : Archaeology
Place of issue or publication	Chester
Description	Report on the results of the archaeological monitoring carried out at Tall Trees, Malpas in 2015.
Entered by	B Poole (chester@lparchaeology.com)
Entered on	9 March 2016

OASIS:

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