

# An Archaeological evaluation at Zone L, Beaulieu Chelmsford, Essex



## Archaeological Evaluation Report



November 2016

**Client: Countryside Zest  
(Beaulieu Park) LLP**

OA East Report No: 1980

OASIS No: oxfordar3-267608

NGR: TL 7247 1047

**An Archaeological evaluation at Zone L, Beaulieu, Chelmsford, Essex**

*Archaeological Evaluation*

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*Report Date: November 2016*

**Report Number:** 1980  
**Site Name:** Zone L, Beaulieu, Chelmsford  
**HER Event No:** SPBP 16  
**Date of Works:** October 2016  
**Client Name:** Countryside Zest (Beaulieu Park) LLP  
**Client Ref:** 15344  
**Planning Ref:** 09/01314/EIA  
**Grid Ref:** TL 7247 1047  
**Site Code:** SP BP 16  
**Finance Code:** XEX BEP 14  
**Receiving Body:** Chelmsford Museum / Stores

**Accession No:**

Prepared by: Helen Stocks-Morgan  
Position: Project Officer  
Date: 20/11/16

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Position:  
Date:  
Signed: .....

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## **Summary**

*An archaeological evaluation was carried out within Zone L, Beaulieu, Chelmsford. The fieldwork took place between the 13/08/16 and the 23/09/16. A total of nine trenches were excavated within the proposed development area.*

*One undated ditch on a north-west to south-east alignment was encountered in the south-eastern part of the development area. This ditch is on the same alignment as other ditches revealed by archaeological works across the wider development area and is thought to be part of a co-axial fields system of medieval date. Two other ditches are likely to be remnant evidence for ridge and furrow.*



## 1 INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Location and scope of work

- 1.1.1 Outline planning permission for the construction of a new neighbourhood for North-East Chelmsford, known as Beaulieu, has been granted by Chelmsford City Council (ref: 09/01314/EIA). The new neighbourhood, will comprise up to 3,600 new homes and up to 62,300m<sup>2</sup> of mixed use development including new schools, leisure and community facilities, employment areas, new highways and associated ancillary development, including roundabout access from Essex Regiment Way and a priority junction from White Hart Lane. The development area is located on land to the east of Essex Regiment Way and north of White Hart Lane, Chelmsford.
- 1.1.2 Archaeological investigation is required to assist in defining the character and extent of any archaeological remains within the proposed redevelopment area, in accordance with the guidelines set out in *National Planning Policy Framework* (Department for Communities and Local Government March 2012). The results will enable decisions to be made by ECC, on behalf of the Local Planning Authority, with regard to the treatment of any archaeological remains found.
- 1.1.3 The evaluation detailed in this report is one of a number of archaeological investigations that have and will take place in the wider development area. This report details only the results of a nine trench evaluation centred at (TL 7247 1047) Zone L. The fieldwork took place between the 13th August and 23rd September 2016 and was undertaken by Oxford Archaeology East (Fig. 1).
- 1.1.4 This archaeological evaluation was undertaken in accordance with the Archaeological Investigation and Mitigation Strategy (URS 2013) prepared for the Beaulieu scheme in consultation with Richard Havis of the Historic Environment Branch, ECC (Planning Application 09/01314/EIA), and supplemented by a Method Statement prepared by OA East.
- 1.1.5 The site archive is currently held by OA East and will be deposited with the appropriate county stores in due course.

### 1.2 Geology and topography

- 1.2.1 Zone L is located within the proposed Beaulieu development which is approximately 4km to the north-east of Chelmsford (Fig. 1). The development Site encompasses an area of high ground surrounded on three sides by river valleys. To the west and south is the River Chelmer, and to the east is Boreham Brook. North of the Site the ground rises towards the village of Terling. From the southern part of the Site there are views south towards the Chelmer Valley and Danbury Hill.
- 1.2.2 The superficial geology consists of boulder clay of the Lowestoft Till formation underlain by London Clays. To the south of the area lay a mixture of head deposits and sand and gravels (British Geological Survey).

### 1.3 Archaeological and historical background

#### Neolithic

- 1.3.1 Essex has some of the earliest surviving evidence of settlement, mainly concentrated to the north-east along the River Crouch at Lawford and Lemarsh (Hedges, 1984). Evidence for possible domestic settlement within the vicinity of Beaulieu was recorded at Court Road, 1km to the north-west, in the form of several pits with Neolithic pottery within their fills (SMR 6142).



### **Bronze Age**

- 1.3.2 Settlement continued to be concentrated along the river valleys of the Chelmer and Crouch, however during the Bronze Age the landscape was enclosed by field systems for the first time, such as those found at Great Wakering (Kemble, 2001). These enclosed field systems would have continued in use through into the early Iron Age. It has been suggested that these Bronze Age field systems form the basis for the modern landscape in the Chelmer Valley (Drury & Rodwell, 1980).
- 1.3.3 Several crop-marks have been recorded by aerial photography to the south of Belstead Hall and interpreted as part of a Bronze Age settlement (SMR 16888), with further domestic dwellings excavated at Springfield Lyons, 2.5km to the south-west. Further occupation sites are attested to by the recovery of artefacts, such as at New Hall School, to the south-east and Pratt's Farm, to the north.

### **Iron Age**

- 1.3.4 The settlement pattern during the Iron Age would have been of nucleated settlements within a larger farming landscape. Evidence of this, within the vicinity of the development area, was seen to the south of Belstead Hall (SMR 17438). This comprised a large enclosure with associated pits and smaller ditches (Drury, 1978).
- 1.3.5 The Later Iron Age witnessed an expansion of settlement onto the heavier clay soils and the continued occupation of the estuaries. These estuarine sites become more complex over time, with higher population density and sustained occupation, such as has been found at Little Waltham (Drury 1980).
- 1.3.6 By the end of the Iron Age sites such as Gosbecks oppida show that portions of the population were highly structured and of high status. These sites would have relied on farming communities scattered around the environs to supply agricultural commodities. (Crummy 1997).

### **Roman**

- 1.3.7 During the Roman period a *mansio* (an imperial post station or inn) was established 5km west of Beaulieu at Moulsham Street. Around this a small market town developed with the surrounding area forming an agricultural hinterland to supply produce to the town.
- 1.3.8 This agricultural landscape would have comprised large farms and villa complexes, such as those at Great Holts Farm and Bulls Farm Lodge. Smaller domestic sites would also have formed part of the landscape. Evidence for these has been recorded during evaluation work at Greater Beaulieu (Pocock 2008). Evidence for pottery making, associated with domestic use was also recorded.

### **Anglo-Saxon**

- 1.3.9 In the immediate post-Roman period, the Roman town at Chelmsford was abandoned and much of the surrounding landscape reverted to rough pasture or woodland (Hunter, 2003). No known remains of Anglo-Saxon date are recorded within the application site although this is more likely to reflect the relatively poor archaeological visibility of Anglo-Saxon settlement sites rather than a lack of activity during the period.
- 1.3.10 Two records dating to the Anglo-Saxon period are held by the EHER; both of which are documentary records for Late Saxon manors, Belestedam (Belstead Hall) is recorded in the Domesday survey of AD 1086 (Reaney, 1035).

### **Medieval**

- 1.3.11 The medieval town of Chelmsford was founded at the end of the 12th century, by the Bishop of London, to the north of the earlier Roman settlement at Moulsham. Throughout the medieval period the site was located within the rural hinterland of Chelmsford in a landscape populated by scattered farmsteads and manors.
- 1.3.12 To the south-east lay the manor of New Hall on the site of the current New Hall School. It is first mentioned by name (as 'Nova Aula') in documents dating to AD1301 when the site formed part of the lands owned by the Canons of Waltham Abbey and was used as the summer residence of the Abbott. It was later transferred to the Regular Canons under Henry II (Burgess & Rance, 1988).
- 1.3.13 A deer park surrounding New Hall was created during the medieval period with the manor at its centre (Tuckwell, 2006). Under Henry VII, New Hall was granted to Thomas Boteler, Earl of Ormond, who received a licence to crenellate (fortify) it in AD1481 (E41/420) and who, in all likelihood, rebuilt or remodelled the original medieval hall in the latest architectural style. The new structure came to the attention of Henry VIII who visited New Hall in 1510 and 1515, shortly before Ormond's death. Subsequently, the property passed to Thomas' daughter and thus into the Boleyn family through her husband Sir Thomas Boleyn, from whom Henry VIII acquired the hall in 1516, changing its name to the 'Palace of Beaulieu'. Shortly after 1518 he rebuilt the Ormond's medieval hall on a quadrangular plan with gatehouse in the south range, great hall in the east and chapel in the west ranges. Mary Tudor took residency at New Hall intermittently between 1532 and her ascendancy to the crown in 1553.
- 1.3.14 Evidence for another moated manor is recorded at Belstead. This manor was occupied throughout the medieval period. By 1325 it was called Belestede, in 1354 it was recorded as Belestede Hall and by 1504 it was known as Belested Hall. The name is thought to derive from 'the site of the bell house' (P.H Reaney 1935).
- 1.3.15 Analysis of aerial photographs and geophysical survey identified a number of features which, when investigated by trial trench evaluation, were found to comprise a possible enclosure ditch or moat. A cobbled surface (possibly representing a house platform or yard surface), pit and several more ditches were recorded within the enclosure. Pottery recovered from the features suggests an occupation date of the 12-13th century (ECC FAU 2009). These remains have been interpreted as paddocks and an agricultural processing area associated with the manorial site at Belstead Hall c.160m to the north-east of Site 7 within Zone A of the Beaulieu development.

### **Post-medieval**

- 1.3.16 The development of New Hall and its deer park dominated the landscape of the application site and the surrounding area until the park contracted in size and the fields were enclosed for agriculture in the early 18th century. As the deer park was reduced in size the former medieval manors or lodges developed into farms, creating an essentially agricultural landscape.
- 1.3.17 Since the medieval period, New Hall had been set within the largest deer park in Essex; once totalling some 1,500 acres. The EHER records that the enclosed area actually comprised four separate parks surrounding New Hall and its gardens. Within the Great or Old Park located to the north of New Hall. The remaining parks were known as the Red Deer Park located to east of New Hall, the Dukes Park (located further east beyond the study area; EHER 47226) and the New or Little Park situated to the south and west of New Hall within which the application site is located.

## Previous Archaeological Investigations

### *Geophysical Surveys*

- 1.3.18 Geophysical magnetic susceptibility and detailed magnetometer surveys were carried out to evaluate the potential for important archaeological remains that may be buried within the Site. The magnetic susceptibility survey provided a rapid assessment of likely areas for previous settlement and industrial activity. The survey identified six areas of high potential, ten areas of medium potential and seven areas of low potential (Scott Wilson 2008). The magnetic susceptibility survey was followed by a detailed magnetometer survey of c.50% of the Beaulieu scheme. This survey provided a greater level of detail and identified individual features such as pits and ditches, field boundaries, buildings and structures, kilns or hearths and buried iron objects. The detailed magnetometer survey identified ten areas of high archaeological potential; six of medium potential and 19 of low potential (Scott Wilson 2008).

### *Trial trench Evaluation (2008)*

- 1.3.19 A limited programme of targeted trial trench evaluation was undertaken between June and August 2008 to support the Environmental Impact Assessment for the Beaulieu development. The purpose of the trial trenching was to confirm the presence/absence and significance of archaeological remains at eight sites identified by an assessment of the combined results of the desk-based studies and non-intrusive surveys (Scott Wilson 2007).
- 1.3.20 The trial trenching confirmed the presence of archaeological remains dating from the late prehistoric to post-medieval periods. This included a Late Iron Age and Early Romano-British settlement (Site 8); an Iron Age ditch (Site 5); medieval rural settlement possibly indicative of a precursor to Belstead Hall (Site 7); a possible medieval/transitional medieval warrener's lodge associated with the former deer park (Site 10); transitional medieval moated enclosure (Site 11); Tudor fishpond and associated earthwork dam (Site 2); a brick making site comprising two scove or clamp kilns of possible Tudor date (Site 3) and evidence for associated quarrying activity (Site 4).

### *Beaulieu Minerals trial trench evaluation*

- 1.3.21 A trial trench evaluation was undertaken in September/October 2011 to inform and support the planning application for the Beaulieu Minerals Extraction scheme. The evaluation identified a concentration of archaeological remains to the north-west of New Hall School. These remains appear to represent a rural settlement and possible metalworking activity dating from the Late Bronze Age through to the end of the Roman period. Metal detecting of the plough soil revealed several Early Roman coins and fragments of Early Roman brooches within the main area of activity.

### *Beaulieu 1st Section 278 highways evaluation and excavations 2013*

- 1.3.22 Archaeological trial trench evaluation of the proposed Essex Regiment Way roundabout, White Hart Lane junction and connecting access road identified four locations of significant archaeological remains (Stocks-Morgan, 2013).
- 1.3.23 Site 5, located within the footprint of the proposed Essex Regiments Way roundabout, identified part of a Middle Iron Age settlement comprising a single roundhouse, surviving only as the remains of an eaves-drip gully. Several small pits and postholes were identified outside the roundhouse and were likely to be associated with domestic activity contemporary with the building. This settlement was surrounded by a large oval enclosure.

- 1.3.24 In Area A1 a single east to west aligned field boundary ditch of possibly Late Iron Age date attests to a wider agricultural landscape of field systems. A second, probably medieval, ditch was encountered on a north-west to south-east alignment (Stocks-Morgan, 2013a).
- 1.3.25 In Zone D of the development Site 11 and Area D1 identified evidence of two High medieval house platforms and their surrounding enclosures. Thought to be a medieval settlement associated with Belstead Manor estate (Stocks-Morgan, 2013b).
- Beaulieu Zone A Housing Evaluation and Excavations, 2014*
- 1.3.26 Trial trench evaluation and subsequent open area excavation within the Zone A housing area to the south of Belstead Hall Farm revealed remains dating from the Middle Bronze Age to the post-medieval period (Stocks-Morgan 2014a),
- 1.3.27 A Middle Bronze Age boundary ditch, aligned north-east to south-west, evidence for Early Iron Age open settlement comprising ten pits containing a large assemblage of pottery and fired clay, and a medieval, possible retting pit and enclosures were also recorded at Site 7. Sparse domestic activity is suggested by Late Iron Age pits that were revealed in Areas A3 and A4 along the side of a brook to the south of Zone A. In contrast Area A2 revealed the presence of a Late Iron Age/Roman enclosure ditch and later medieval ditch.
- Zone B and E Trench Evaluation, 2014*
- 1.3.28 Four areas of significant archaeological remains were identified in Zone B and E (Stocks-Morgan 2014b).
- 1.3.29 Two small open area excavations were undertaken to the west of the area, which encountered Late Bronze Age / Early Iron Age open settlement, comprising five four-poster structures and several pits. A further one to the north of the site encountered a small undated gully.
- 1.3.30 A large open area excavation (Site 8) was undertaken towards the south-eastern corner of the site, which identified occupation spanning a period from the Late Iron Age into the Early Roman period. These settlement remains consisted of an enclosure surrounding a roundhouse and associated occupation features. In the Early Roman period this enclosure was reconfigured and the roundhouse was replaced. This phase of settlement also produced an associated midden deposits and an ancillary roundhouse (Stocks-Morgan, in prep).
- Beaulieu Phase 2a Infrastructure mitigation evaluation and excavations 2015*
- 1.3.31 A small open area excavation was carried out ahead of the construction of drainage ponds and swales that form part of the Phase 2a infrastructure works. The archaeology encountered comprised a prehistoric trackway and a Late Iron Age nucleated settlement (Stocks-Morgan, 2016a).
- CZ1 / Site 10*
- 1.3.32 A 14th / 15th century pit was encountered with two associated ditches during excavation of Zone G / Site 10. This pit is thought to be a retting pit, based upon its shape and the recovery of pollen/seeds from the waterlogged deposits. A later medieval ditched enclosure was also recorded. Inside the enclosure were the remains of a 16th century house, represented by the remains of two brick built fireplaces, and a possible brick built staircase. Two further brick built ancillary structures were evident, one being a cellar and the second a probable toilet block (Stocks-Morgan, 2016b).

*Beaulieu Gas Diversion*

- 1.3.33 A total of six trenches were excavated across two separate fields, within the proposed development area.
- 1.3.34 No significant archaeological finds, features or deposits were present in the evaluation trenches (Stocks-Morgan, 2016c).

*Beaulieu Primary and Secondary Schools Site*

- 1.3.35 A total of sixty-one trenches were excavated within the proposed development area, across three separate fields.
- 1.3.36 Two phases of medieval field boundaries were present within the southern field, one of which was on a north-west to south-east alignment and the second phase aligned on a north to south axis. One further undated ditch was encountered in the northern part of the development area (Stocks-Morgan, 2016d).

*Beaulieu Land parcels CZ 1 and CZ 2 and Zones M and N*

- 1.3.37 This evaluation comprised thirty-three trenches across three separate fields, within the proposed development area.
- 1.3.38 A possible prehistoric posthole was recorded to the north of the site and a transitional medieval ditch and two quarry pits were encountered towards the eastern side of the development area. A further undated ditch was present (Stocks-Morgan, 2016e).

*Beaulieu LS1, CZ5 and the Primary School site (Zone P)*

- 1.3.39 A total of forty-five trenches were excavated across two separate fields, within the proposed development area.
- 1.3.40 Evidence of Early Iron Age open settlement was encountered, comprising a fire pit and two small pits. A Middle Iron Age ditch, thought to be part of either a field system or trackway was seen in the eastern field.
- 1.3.41 Transitional medieval remains comprising several brick filled linear features associated with the deer park were recorded in the eastern field. These may be evidence for a deer course. A post-medieval ring ditch was evident in the north-western part of the site along with a field boundary (Stocks-Morgan, 2016f).

*Beaulieu CZ 6 and CZ 7*

- 1.3.42 Forty-one trenches were excavated across two separate fields, within the proposed development area.
- 1.3.43 This evaluation recorded the remains of early prehistoric dispersed settlement in the form of a fire pit and a rectangular pit which contained frequent charcoal. In the northern part of the development area a putative late medieval settlement comprised four potential wall foundations, possibly belonging to a building, and two ditches thought to be part of an enclosure.
- 1.3.44 Several brick filled linear features in both fields may be evidence for a deer course associated with the deer park (Stocks-Morgan, 2016g).

*Beaulieu land parcel CZ 7*

A total of eighteen trenches were excavated in this area. The remains of two linear, brick filled features may be evidence for a deer course. A further three post-medieval field boundaries were found, along with two undated ditches and an undated posthole (Stocks-Morgan, 2016h).

## **1.4 Acknowledgements**

- 1.4.1 The author would like thank Iain Williamson of AECOM and Countryside Zest (Beaulieu Park) LLP who respectively commissioned and funded the archaeological work. The project was managed by Richard Mortimer and the illustrators were Charlotte Walton. Thanks are also extended to Simon Birnie who supervised the evaluation and to Ed Cole, Jessica Dyson and Paddy Lambert who helped with the fieldwork. The project was monitored by Richard Havis and Alison Bennett of Essex County Council. The machining was undertaken by David Calder of Danbury Plant Hire.

## 2 AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

### 2.1 Aims

2.1.1 The objective of this evaluation was to determine as far as reasonably possible the presence/absence, location, nature, extent, date, quality, condition and significance of any surviving archaeological deposits within the development area.

### 2.2 Methodology

2.2.1 Nine trenches were excavated within the proposed development area and all archaeological remains were excavated where appropriate and possible.

2.2.2 Machine excavation was carried out under constant archaeological supervision with a tracked 15 ton machine using a toothless ditching bucket.

2.2.3 The site survey was carried out using a Leica GPS fitted with *Smartnet* technology.

2.2.4 Spoil, exposed surfaces and features were scanned with a metal detector. All metal-detected and hand-collected finds were retained for inspection, other than those which were obviously modern.

2.2.5 All archaeological features and deposits were recorded using OA East's *pro-forma* sheets. Trench locations, plans and sections were recorded at appropriate scales and colour and monochrome photographs were taken of all relevant features and deposits.

2.2.6 No bulk samples were taken, as there were no deposits considered appropriate for environmental sampling encountered.

2.2.7 The site conditions were dry and sunny.

### 3 RESULTS

#### 3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 The trenches are presented below by field and then in numerical order (see Fig. 2 for trench locations).

#### 3.2 Trenches in Field 18

3.2.1 All nine trenches were excavated within this field. The natural geology was an orange clay. A subsoil layer (4292) approximately 0.14m thick was recorded underlying a 0.24m thick topsoil (4291).

##### *Trenches 562 to 564*

3.2.2 No archeology was revealed by these trenches.

##### *Trench 565*

3.2.3 Trench 565 revealed two parallel east to west ditches approximately 15m apart.

3.2.4 Ditch (**7055**) was 0.45m wide and 0.15m deep with steep sides and a concave base. It was filled with a light greyish brown silty clay (7054).

3.2.5 Ditch **7053** was 0.45m wide and 0.1m deep, it had gradual sides and a flat base. It was filled by a mid greyish brown silty clay (7052).

##### *Trenched 566 to 569*

3.2.6 No archeology was revealed by these trenches.

##### *Trench 570*

3.2.7 Trench 570 revealed a single north-west to south-east aligned ditch (**7050**) which measured 0.8m wide and 0.18m deep. It had a concave sides and base filled by light greyish brown silty clay (7051).

#### 3.3 Finds Summary

3.3.1 No finds were present.

#### 3.4 Environmental Summary

3.4.1 No archaeological deposits deemed suitable for environmental sampling were found during the evaluation.



## 4 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

### 4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 The discussion concentrates on features that are dated and can be grouped. It is presented chronologically to help set the findings into context within their wider landscape setting.

#### *Undated*

4.1.2 Only three features were found by this evaluation, all ditches.

4.1.3 Ditch **7050** was on a north-west to south-east alignment and although undated, has similarities to a possibly medieval co-axial field system found in the field to the west (Zone K, Stocks-Morgan, 2016).

4.1.4 Two other ditches (**7053,7055**) were undated and on a different (east to west) alignment. The shallow profile of these ditches is consistent with being the base of furrows.

### 4.2 Recommendations

4.2.1 Recommendations for any future work based upon this report will be agreed in consultation with the ECC HEM.

## APPENDIX A. TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS AND CONTEXT INVENTORY

Trench 562						
<b>General description</b>				<b>Orientation</b>		E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of subsoil and topsoil overlying a natural of clay.				<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>		0.40
				<b>Width (m)</b>		2
				<b>Length (m)</b>		30
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
4292	layer		0.18	subsoil	-	-
4291	layer		0.24	topsoil	-	-
Trench 563						
<b>General description</b>				<b>Orientation</b>		N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of subsoil and topsoil overlying a natural of clay.				<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>		0.41
				<b>Width (m)</b>		2
				<b>Length (m)</b>		30
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
4292	layer		0.18	subsoil	-	-
4291	layer		0.26	topsoil	-	-
Trench 564						
<b>General description</b>				<b>Orientation</b>		E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of subsoil and topsoil overlying a natural of clay.				<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>		0.42
				<b>Width (m)</b>		2
				<b>Length (m)</b>		30
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
4292	layer		0.24	subsoil	-	-
4291	layer		0.16	topsoil	-	-
Trench 565						
<b>General description</b>				<b>Orientation</b>		N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of subsoil and topsoil overlying a natural of clay.				<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>		0.4
				<b>Width (m)</b>		2
				<b>Length (m)</b>		30
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date

7052	fill	0.45	0.1	Fill of ditch 7053	-	-
7053	cut	0.45	0.1	ditch	-	-
7054	fill	0.45	0.15	Fill of ditch 7055	-	-
7055	cut	0.45	0.15	ditch	-	-
4292	layer		0.16	subsoil	-	-
4291	layer		0.24	topsoil	-	-
<b>Trench 566</b>						
<b>General description</b>					<b>Orientation</b>	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of subsoil and topsoil overlying a natural of clay.					<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>	0.40
					<b>Width (m)</b>	2
					<b>Length (m)</b>	30
<b>Contexts</b>						
<b>context no</b>	<b>type</b>	<b>Width (m)</b>	<b>Depth (m)</b>	<b>comment</b>	<b>finds</b>	<b>date</b>
4292	layer		0.18	subsoil	-	-
4291	layer		0.22	topsoil	-	-
<b>Trench 567</b>						
<b>General description</b>					<b>Orientation</b>	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of subsoil and topsoil overlying a natural of clay.					<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>	0.39
					<b>Width (m)</b>	2
					<b>Length (m)</b>	30
<b>Contexts</b>						
<b>context no</b>	<b>type</b>	<b>Width (m)</b>	<b>Depth (m)</b>	<b>comment</b>	<b>finds</b>	<b>date</b>
4292	layer		0.15	Subsoil	-	-
4291	layer		0.24	topsoil	-	-
<b>Trench 568</b>						
<b>General description</b>					<b>Orientation</b>	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying a natural of clay.					<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>	0.4
					<b>Width (m)</b>	2
					<b>Length (m)</b>	30
<b>Contexts</b>						
<b>context no</b>	<b>type</b>	<b>Width (m)</b>	<b>Depth (m)</b>	<b>comment</b>	<b>finds</b>	<b>date</b>
4292	layer		0.16	subsoil	-	-
4291	layer		0.24	topsoil	-	-
<b>Trench 569</b>						
<b>General description</b>					<b>Orientation</b>	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of subsoil and topsoil overlying a natural of clay.					<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>	0.42
					<b>Width (m)</b>	2

					<b>Length (m)</b>	30
<b>Contexts</b>						
<b>context no</b>	<b>type</b>	<b>Width (m)</b>	<b>Depth (m)</b>	<b>comment</b>	<b>finds</b>	<b>date</b>
4292	layer		0.2	subsoil	-	-
4291	layer		0.22	topsoil	-	-
<b>Trench 570</b>						
<b>General description</b>					<b>Orientation</b>	E-W
Trench contained one ditch. Consists of subsoil and topsoil overlying a natural of clay.					<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>	0.39
					<b>Width (m)</b>	2
					<b>Length (m)</b>	30
<b>Contexts</b>						
<b>context no</b>	<b>type</b>	<b>Width (m)</b>	<b>Depth (m)</b>	<b>comment</b>	<b>finds</b>	<b>date</b>
7050	cut	0.8	0.18	ditch	-	-
7051	fill	0.8	0.18	Fill of ditch	-	-
4292	layer		0.15	Subsoil	-	-
4291	layer		0.24	topsoil	-	-

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### **Websites consulted**

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## APPENDIX C. OASIS REPORT FORM

### Project Details

OASIS Number	<input type="text"/>		
Project Name	<input type="text"/>		
Project Dates (fieldwork) Start	<input type="text"/>	Finish	<input type="text"/>
Previous Work (by OA East)	<input type="text"/>	Future Work	<input type="text"/>

### Project Reference Codes

Site Code	<input type="text"/>	Planning App. No.	<input type="text"/>
HER No.	<input type="text"/>	Related HER/OASIS No.	<input type="text"/>

### Type of Project/Techniques Used

Prompt	<input type="text"/>
Development Type	<input type="text"/>

### Please select all techniques used:

<input type="checkbox"/> Aerial Photography - interpretation	<input type="checkbox"/> Grab-Sampling	<input type="checkbox"/> Remote Operated Vehicle Survey
<input type="checkbox"/> Aerial Photography - new	<input type="checkbox"/> Gravity-Core	<input type="checkbox"/> Sample Trenches
<input type="checkbox"/> Annotated Sketch	<input type="checkbox"/> Laser Scanning	<input type="checkbox"/> Survey/Recording Of Fabric/Structure
<input type="checkbox"/> Augering	<input type="checkbox"/> Measured Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Targeted Trenches
<input type="checkbox"/> Dendrochronological Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Metal Detectors	<input type="checkbox"/> Test Pits
<input type="checkbox"/> Documentary Search	<input type="checkbox"/> Phosphate Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Topographic Survey
<input type="checkbox"/> Environmental Sampling	<input type="checkbox"/> Photogrammetric Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Vibro-core
<input type="checkbox"/> Fieldwalking	<input type="checkbox"/> Photographic Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Visual Inspection (Initial Site Visit)
<input type="checkbox"/> Geophysical Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Rectified Photography	

### Monument Types/Significant Finds & Their Periods

List feature types using the [NMR Monument Type Thesaurus](#) and significant finds using the [MDA Object type Thesaurus](#) together with their respective periods. If no features/finds were found, please state "none".

Monument	Period	Object	Period
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<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
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### Project Location

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District	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
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HER	<input type="text"/>	
Study Area	<input type="text"/>	National Grid Reference <input type="text"/>

### Project Originators



Organisation	<input type="text"/>
Project Brief Originator	<input type="text"/>
Project Design Originator	<input type="text"/>
Project Manager	<input type="text"/>
Supervisor	<input type="text"/>

### Project Archives

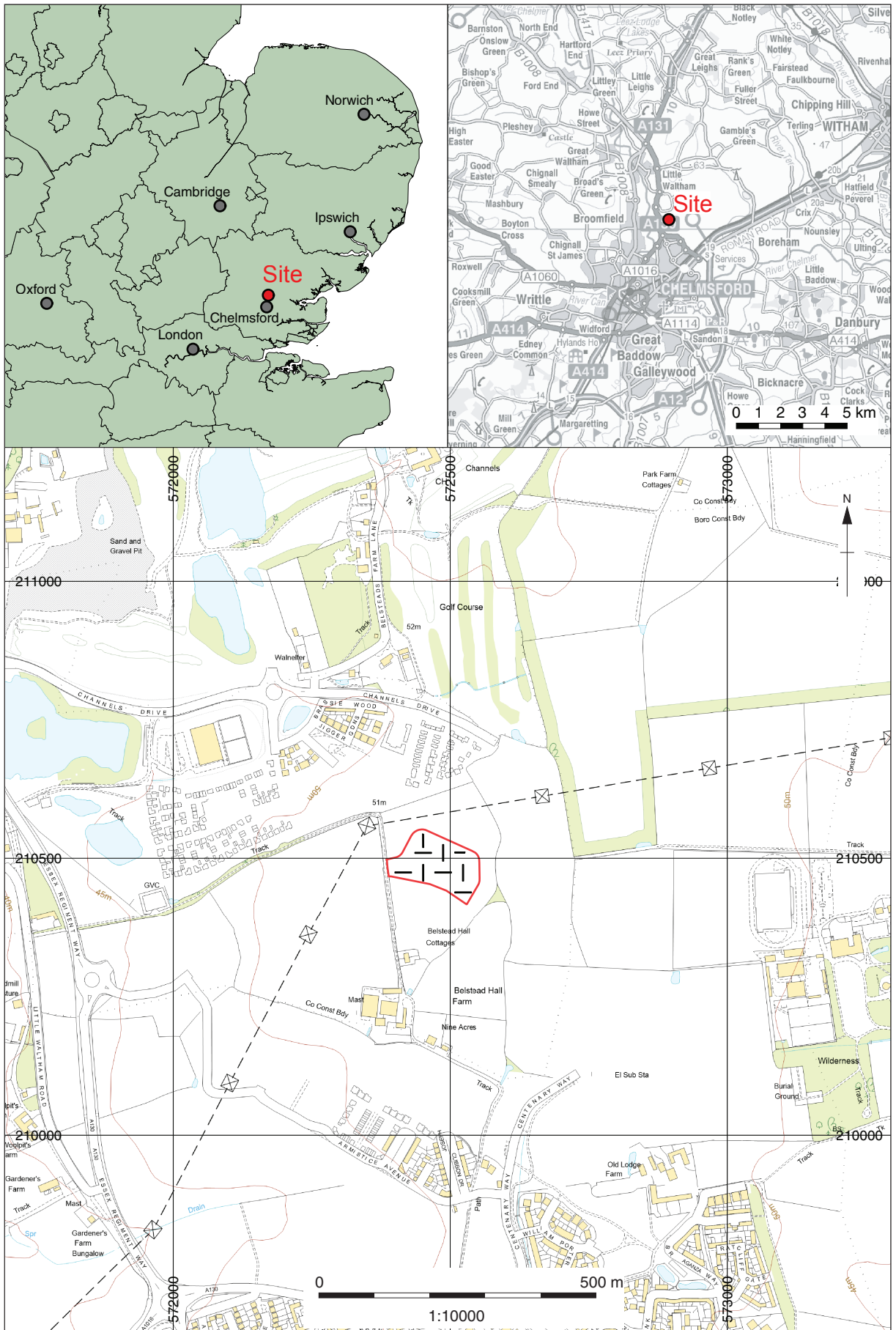
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### Archive Contents/Media

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Ceramics	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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Other	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Digital Media	Paper Media
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	<input type="checkbox"/> Research/Notes
	<input type="checkbox"/> Photos
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	<input type="checkbox"/> Report
	<input type="checkbox"/> Sections
	<input type="checkbox"/> Survey

**Notes:**



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Figure 1: Site location showing archaeological trenches (black) in evaluation area (red)

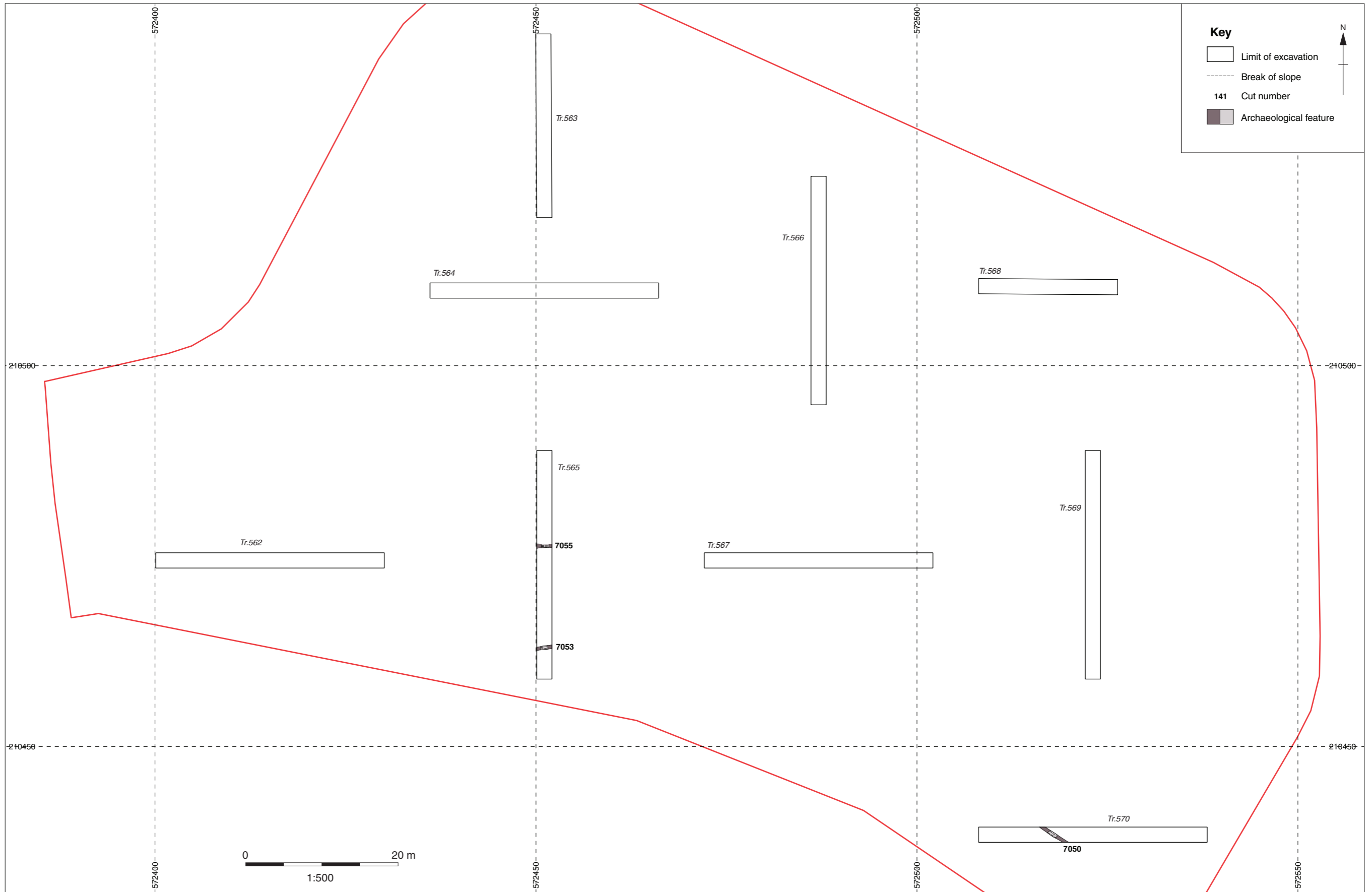


Figure 2: Plan of evaluation trenches.



Plate 1: Trench 570, looking from west



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