

Archaeological remains in the Radial Distributor Route (RDR)

Beaulieu, Essex



Archaeological Evaluation Report



November 2016

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(Beaulieu Park) LLP**

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Archaeological remains in the Radial Distributor Route (RDR), Beaulieu, Essex

Archaeological Evaluation

By Helen Stocks-Morgan BSc ACIfA

*With contributions by James Fairbairn, Carole Fletcher BA ACIfA, Ted Levermore MA
and Zoe Ui Choileain MSc*

Editor: Aileen Connor BA ACIfA

Illustrators: Charlotte Walton BA MPhil MCIfA

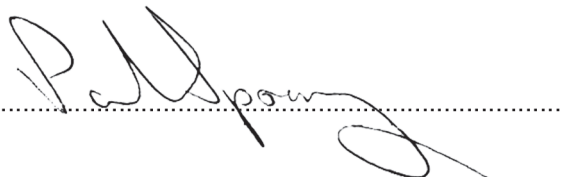
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Prepared by: Helen Stocks-Morgan
Position: Project Officer
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Oxford Archaeology East,
15 Trafalgar Way,
Bar Hill,
Cambridge,
CB23 8SQ

t: 01223 850500
f: 01223 850599
e: oaeast@thehumanjourney.net
w: <http://thehumanjourney.net/oaeast>

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Summary

An archaeological evaluation was carried out along the Radial Distributor Route (RDR) at Beaulieu, Chelmsford. The fieldwork took place between the 13/08/16 and the 23/09/16. A total of fifty-two trenches were excavated within the proposed development area.

In the centre of the RDR route and immediately south of known Tudor brick kilns a gravel surface, two pits and a gully was encountered. These features were interpreted to be part of a working area associated with the kilns.

Evidence for a medieval field system on a north-west to south-east co-axial alignment was seen in the southern part of the RDR route (Field 3). Within the same field two undated ditches were encountered on a north-east to south-west alignment. These were spaced 10 metres apart and thought to form a possible trackway.

In the southernmost field a series of ditches were recorded all of which are post-medieval or modern in date.

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 62,300m² 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), and is required by condition 21 Archaeological Evaluation attached to the Outline Planning consent for Beaulieu Park. 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 52 trench evaluation that targeted the Radial Distributor Road (RDR) route, Beaulieu, Chelmsford (TL 7401 1039) between the 13th August and 23rd September 2016 (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 The route of the RDR 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 west 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 west 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 Phase 1 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 E (Stocks-Morgan 2014b). No significant archaeological remains were recorded in Zone B.

1.3.29 Two small open area excavations were undertaken in the western part of Zone E, which encountered Late Bronze Age / Early Iron Age open settlement, comprising five four-poster structures and several pits. A further area 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 illustrator was Charlotte Walton. Thanks are also extended to Steve Graham 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 Fifty-two 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 with a tracked 15 ton machine fitted with a toothless ditching bucket, under constant archaeological supervision.

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 no deposits were considered appropriate for environmental sampling

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.

3.2 Field 3

3.2.1 Ten trenches were excavated within this field (see Figs 2 and 4 for trench locations). The natural geology was an orange clay. A mid greyish brown silty clay subsoil layer (7216) approximately 0.18m thick was recorded. This was overlain by a dark greyish brown silty clay topsoil, which was 0.35m thick (7215). No finds were found in Field 3 apart from an iron bar in Trench 621.

Trenches 613 and 614

3.2.2 No archaeology was revealed in these trenches.

Trench 615

3.2.3 In the northern part of the trench a north-west to south-east aligned ditch (**7070**) was encountered which measured 0.55m wide. The ditch sides were concave and it had a concave base and was 0.15m deep. It was filled by a mid greyish brown silty clay (7071).

3.2.4 Ten metres to the south lay a parallel ditch (**7072**) which was 0.48m wide. It had steepish sides and a flattish base and was 0.09m deep. It had a similar mid greyish brown silty clay fill (7073).

Trench 616

3.2.5 In the centre of the trench lay a north-east to south-west aligned ditch (**7079**) which was 1.2m wide. It had steep sides and a concave base and was 0.28m deep. The ditch fill comprised a mid greyish brown silty clay (7078).

3.2.6 North-west to south-east aligned gully (**7081**) was 0.36m wide and 0.06m deep. It had shallow sides and a concave base. It was filled by a light to mid brownish grey silty clay (7080).

3.2.7 At the eastern end of the trench north-west to south-east aligned ditch (**7083**) was 0.84m wide and 0.22m deep. It had concave sides and concave base filled with a mid brownish grey silty clay (7082).

Trench 617

3.2.8 No archaeology was recorded in this trench.

Trench 618

3.2.9 In the southern end of the trench lay a 1.1m wide ditch (**7085**) which was aligned north-east to south-west. This ditch had concave sides and a flattish base which measured 0.17m wide. It was filled by a mid greyish brown silty clay (7084).

Trenches 619 and 620

3.2.10 No archaeology was revealed in these trenches.

Trench 621

- 3.2.11 This trench was shortened to 19m due to its proximity to a modern pond at its eastern end.
- 3.2.12 In the eastern end of the trench was a north-west to south-east aligned ditch (**7086**) which was 1.1m wide and 0.54m deep. It had steep sides and a concave base filled by a light brown silty clay (7087) which contained an Iron bar (Small find No. 1248). This ditch was recut by a 0.8m wide by 0.48m deep ditch (**7088**) on its north-eastern side. This recut had steep sides and a concave base filled by a dark greyish brown silty clay (7089) which contained animal bone

Trench 622

- 3.2.13 This trench was not excavated due to its close proximity to an extant pond.

Trench 623

- 3.2.14 In the eastern half of the trench was a north-west to south-east aligned curvilinear gully (**7074, 7076**) which was 0.36m wide and 0.20m deep. It had gently sloping sides and an irregular base filled by a light brownish grey silty clay (7075, 7077).

3.3 Field 4

- 3.3.1 Two trenches were excavated within this field (see Fig. 3 for trench locations). The natural geology was an orange clay. A subsoil layer (6620), comprising a mid greyish brown silty clay, approximately 0.13m thick was recorded underlying a 0.26m thick topsoil (6619), which was a dark greyish brown silty clay. No finds were recovered from trenches in this field.

Trench 609

- 3.3.2 Three sub-circular pits were encountered within this trench, two of which were excavated as a sample as they all had a similar shape in plan and fill and thought to be modern quarry pits. In the centre of the trench lay the first pit (**7123**) which measured 3.95m in diameter. This pit had steep sides and a flat base which measured 0.29m deep. It was filled by a mid greyish brown silty clay (7124).
- 3.3.3 Two metres to the north-east lay the second pit (**7125**) which was 4.65m in diameter. It had steep sides and a flattish base and was 0.18m deep. The fill of this pit comprised a mid greyish brown silty clay (7126).

Trench 610

- 3.3.4 No archaeology was revealed in this trench.

3.4 Field 5

- 3.4.1 Fifteen trenches were excavated within this field (see Fig. 3 for trench locations). The natural geology was an orange clay. A mid greyish brown silty clay, subsoil layer (4314) approximately 0.15m thick was recorded underlying a 0.25m thick topsoil (4313) which consisted of a dark greyish brown silty clay.

Trenches 594 to 601

- 3.4.2 No archaeology was revealed in these trenches.

Trench 602

- 3.4.3 A single sub-circular pit **7100**, 0.9m in diameter and 0.22m deep had steep sides and a concave base filled by a dark greyish brown silty clay (7101).

Trenches 603 to 608

- 3.4.4 No archaeology was revealed in these trenches.

3.5 Field 6

- 3.5.1 Thirteen trenches were excavated within this field (see Fig. 5 for trench locations). The natural geology was an orange clay. A subsoil layer (7218), comprising a mid greyish brown silty clay approximately 0.22m thick was recorded underlying a 0.30m thick, dark greyish brown silty clay topsoil (7217).

Trench 624

- 3.5.2 Two features were located in the centre of this trench. Sub-circular pit **7141** was 0.80m in diameter and 0.54m deep with an irregular base. This pit was filled by a mid orangey brown silty clay (7142) over which was a mid greyish brown silty clay (7143) and finally mid greyish brown silty clay (7144).
- 3.5.3 The pit was cut to the west by a north-east to south-west aligned ditch (**7136**) which was 1.45m wide and 0.8m deep. It had steep sides with a flat base and was filled by a dark greyish brown silty clay (7137).

Trench 625

- 3.5.4 No archaeology was revealed in this trench.

Trench 626

- 3.5.5 In the northern end of the trench was a west to east aligned linear feature (**7132**), possibly a ditch or a geological feature. It which was 1.3m wide by 0.26m deep and was filled by light reddish brown clayey sand (7133). To the south of this feature were two ditches, on NE-SW and SE-NW alignments respectively. Both ditches carried ceramic field drains.

Trenches 627 and 628

- 3.5.6 No archaeology was revealed in these trenches.

Trench 629

- 3.5.7 This trench was not excavated due to restricted access caused by the presence of overhead power cables.

Trench 630

- 3.5.8 Two ditches were revealed by this trench. Ditch **7127** was aligned north-west to south-east and was 2.2m wide by 0.22m deep. It had gently sloping sides and a concave base. The ditch was filled by a mid greyish brown clayey silt deposit (7128).
- 3.5.9 East-north-east to west-south-west aligned ditch (**7099**) had steep sides and a concave base. It was 0.34m deep and filled with dark reddish brown sandy clay (7129) above which was mid greyish brown silty clay (7130) and finally dark reddish brown clayey sand (7131).

Trench 631

- 3.5.10 A north-east to south-west aligned ditch (**7138**) was revealed by this trench. It measured 1.8m in width and was 0.94m deep with steep sides and an irregular base. The ditch was filled by mid brown silty clay (7140) over which was a dark blackish brown silty clay (7139) that produced three shards of 19th century glass and two fragments of ceramic building material.

Trenches 632 and 633

- 3.5.11 No archaeology was revealed by these trenches.

Trench 634

- 3.5.12 In the centre of the trench lay two parallel north-east to south-west aligned ditches. Ditch **7095** was 0.5m wide and 0.11m deep. The ditch had concave sides, a flattish base and was filled by a dark brownish grey silty clay (7098). It terminated in the trench.
- 3.5.13 Five metres to the south ditch (**7094**) was 0.58m wide and 0.18m deep. It had steep sides, a concave base and a post-medieval field drain rested on its base. Overlying the field drain was a 0.08m thick dark greyish brown silty clay (7098) which was in turn overlain by a 0.11m thick layer of mid greyish brown silty clay (7097).

Trench 635

- 3.5.14 One ditch (**7090**) was present in this trench, it was aligned north-east to south-west and was 1.48m wide by 0.6m deep. This ditch had steep sides and a concave base, a post-medieval field drain rested on its base and was covered by three fills (7091,7092,7093).

Trench 636

- 3.5.15 In the northern end of this trench a north-east to south-west aligned ditch (**7119**) was encountered which was 1.2m wide and 0.48m deep. The ditch had steep sides and a concave base, it was filled by a dark brownish grey silty clay (7120) and a post-medieval field drain was present along the south-east side of the ditch with no distinctive cut visible.
- 3.5.16 Immediately to the south lay a 0.9m wide ditch (**7121**) aligned north-west to south-east. The ditch had gradual sides and was excavated to a depth of 0.1m deep when a field drain was encountered and no further excavation took place.

3.6 Field 7

- 3.6.1 Nine trenches were excavated within this field (see Fig. 1 for trench locations). The natural geology was an orange clay. A subsoil layer (7212), comprising a light to mid greyish brown silty clay, approximately 0.15m thick was recorded underlying a 0.15m thick, dark greyish brown silty clay topsoil (7211).

Trenches 585 to 593

- 3.6.2 No archaeology was revealed in these trenches.

3.7 Field 31

- 3.7.1 Two trenches were excavated within this field (see Fig. 4 for trench locations). The natural geology was an orange clay. A subsoil layer, consisting of a light to mid greyish

brown sandy clay (7214) approximately 0.12m thick was recorded underlying a 0.25m thick, dark greyish brown silty clay topsoil (7213).

Trench 611

- 3.7.2 Several features were encountered in this trench which may be early post-medieval and were possibly associated with brick kilns found immediately north in Site 3. Excavation of these features was considered unnecessary after consultation with the ECC archaeologist and agreeing that mitigation would be required in the form of a small area excavation in the vicinity of these features.
- 3.7.3 Towards the northern end of the trench a sub-circular pit (**7112**) was exposed which measured 2.6m long and 1.6m wide. The exposed fill comprised a mid greyish brown silty clay (7110) with a 0.2m wide lens of fired clay along the northern edge of the pit.
- 3.7.4 Immediately south of this pit lay a gravel surface (7113) which measured 2m long and 0.8m wide and comprised small sub-rounded gravel which were densely packed and compacted down.
- 3.7.5 Immediately adjacent to this was a sub-circular post hole (**7115**) which measured 0.7m wide. The exposed upper fill comprised a mid to dark brownish red clay (7114).
- 3.7.6 Two metres to the south lay a west to east aligned ditch (**7118**) which was 0.4m wide. This ditch was filled by a dark brownish grey silty clay (7117) which contained a concentration of brick rubble (7116) in the north-western part of the ditch.

Trench 612

- 3.7.7 In the northern end of the trench lay a north-west to south-east aligned ditch (**7103**) which was 0.63m wide. It had moderately steep sides and a flattish base and was 0.1m deep. The fill consisted of a mid greyish brown silty clay (7102).
- 3.7.8 In the centre of the trench a north to south aligned ditch (**7105**), 0.3m wide and 0.12m deep had steep sides and a concave base. It was filled by a mid greyish brown silty clay (7104) which contained occasional fired clay flecks.
- 3.7.9 Truncating this ditch was a 1.2m wide by 0.38m deep ditch (**7107**) aligned west to east with steep sides and a concave base. It was filled by a dark brownish grey silty clay (7106) which contained three fragments of post-medieval brick and occasional gravel patches.
- 3.7.10 Towards the southern end of the trench lay a sub-circular pit (**7109**) which was 0.9m in diameter and 0.14m deep. This pit had moderately steep sides and a flat base and was filled with a light to mid brownish grey silty clay (7108).

3.8 Finds Summary

- 3.8.1 The evaluation recovered one fragment of an iron bar from Trench 621. Three shards of glass and five fragments of ceramic building material were recovered from Trenches 612 and 631.

3.9 Environmental Summary

- 3.9.1 A total of 66g of animal bone was recovered from a ditch in Trench 621 and comprise the remains of sheep / goat, rabbit and cattle.

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 (see Figs 2 to 5 for plans).

4.2 Medieval

4.2.1 Fields 3 and 6 were characterised by the presence of ditches thought to be the remnants of a coaxial field system of possibly medieval date. The most southerly of these ditches (**7086**) contained a small number of finds, including an iron bar and pottery. This perhaps suggests nearby settlement activity.

4.3 Early post-medieval

4.3.1 In Field 31 archaeological remains were found in both trenches and included features possibly associated with brick kilns that had previously been found to the north (Site 3; Pocock, 2008). These remains included a gravel surface, one pit and one ditch which contained a large assemblage of fired clay. It is unclear as to whether these remains form part of a small working surface or a structure.

4.4 Undated

4.4.1 Fields 4, 5 and 7 were devoid of archaeological remains, other than a single undated pit in Field 5 Trench 602 and a group of shallow undated pits in Field 4. In addition, a curvilinear feature in Field 3 Trench 623 is interesting but undated.

4.5 Recommendations

4.5.1 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 585						
General description					Orientation	W-E
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a natural of clay.					Avg. depth (m)	0.36
					Width (m)	2
					Length (m)	30
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
7211	layer	-	0.16	topsoil	-	-
7212	layer	-	0.20	subsoil	-	-
Trench 586						
General description					Orientation	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying a natural of clay.					Avg. depth (m)	0.34
					Width (m)	2
					Length (m)	30
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
7211	layer	-	0.25	topsoil	-	-
7212	layer	-	0.20	subsoil	-	-
Trench 587						
General description					Orientation	W-E
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a natural of clay.					Avg. depth (m)	0.35
					Width (m)	2
					Length (m)	30
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
7211	layer	-	0.15	topsoil	-	-
7212	layer	-	0.20	subsoil	-	-
Trench 588						
General description					Orientation	W-E
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a natural of clay.					Avg. depth (m)	0.30
					Width (m)	2
					Length (m)	30
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date

7211	layer	-	0.15	topsoil	-	-
7212	layer	-	0.15	subsoil	-	-

Trench 589

General description	Orientation	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a natural of clay.	Avg. depth (m)	0.28
	Width (m)	2
	Length (m)	30

Contexts

context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
	layer	-	0.13	topsoil	-	-
	layer	-	0.15	subsoil	-	-

Trench 590

General description	Orientation	W-E
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a natural of clay.	Avg. depth (m)	0.37
	Width (m)	2
	Length (m)	30

Contexts

context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
7211	layer	-	0.17	topsoil	-	-
7212	layer	-	0.20	subsoil	-	-

Trench 591

General description	Orientation	W-E
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a natural of clay.	Avg. depth (m)	0.35
	Width (m)	2
	Length (m)	30

Contexts

context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
7211	layer	-	0.18	topsoil	-	-
7212	layer	-	0.17	subsoil	-	-

Trench 592

General description	Orientation	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a natural of clay.	Avg. depth (m)	0.33
	Width (m)	2
	Length (m)	30

Contexts

context	type	Width	Depth	comment	finds	date
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no		(m)	(m)			
7211	layer	-	0.15	topsoil	-	-
7212	layer	-	0.18	subsoil	-	-
Trench 593						
General description					Orientation	W-E
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a natural of clay.					Avg. depth (m)	0.37
					Width (m)	2
					Length (m)	30
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
7211	layer	-	0.17	topsoil	-	-
7212	layer	-	0.20	subsoil	-	-
Trench 594						
General description					Orientation	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a natural of clay.					Avg. depth (m)	0.50
					Width (m)	2
					Length (m)	30
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
4313	layer	-	0.37	topsoil	-	-
4314	layer	-	0.13	topsoil	-	-
Trench 595						
General description					Orientation	W-E
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a natural of clay.					Avg. depth (m)	0.35
					Width (m)	2
					Length (m)	30
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
4313	layer	-	0.17	topsoil	-	-
4314	layer	-	0.18	topsoil	-	-
Trench 596						
General description					Orientation	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a natural of clay.					Avg. depth (m)	0.47
					Width (m)	2
					Length (m)	30
Contexts						
context	type	Width	Depth	comment	finds	date

no		(m)	(m)			
4313	layer	-	0.36	topsoil	-	-
4314	layer	-	0.11	subsoil	-	-
Trench 597						
General description					Orientation	W-E
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a natural of clay.					Avg. depth (m)	0.52
					Width (m)	2
					Length (m)	30
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
4313	layer	-	0.38	topsoil	-	-
4314	layer	-	0.14	subsoil	-	-
Trench 598						
General description					Orientation	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a natural of clay. Contains a modern land drain aligned West to East.					Avg. depth (m)	0.32
					Width (m)	2
					Length (m)	30
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
4313	layer	-	0.13	topsoil	-	-
4314	layer	-	0.19	subsoil	-	-
Trench 599						
General description					Orientation	W-E
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a natural of clay.					Avg. depth (m)	0.32
					Width (m)	2
					Length (m)	30
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
4313	layer	-	0.15	topsoil	-	-
4314	layer	-	0.17	subsoil	-	-
Trench 600						
General description					Orientation	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a natural of clay.					Avg. depth (m)	0.32
					Width (m)	2
					Length (m)	30
Contexts						
context	type	Width	Depth	comment	finds	date

no		(m)	(m)			
4313	layer	-	0.18	topsoil	-	-
4314	layer	-	0.14	topsoil	-	-
Trench 601						
General description					Orientation	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a natural of clay.					Avg. depth (m)	0.30
					Width (m)	2
					Length (m)	30
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
4313	layer	-	0.10	topsoil	-	-
4314	layer	-	0.20	subsoil	-	-
Trench 602						
General description					Orientation	W-E
Trench contains a single pit. It consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a natural of clay.					Avg. depth (m)	0.53
					Width (m)	2
					Length (m)	30
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
7100	cut	0.9	0.22	pit	-	-
7101	fill	0.9	0.22	pit	-	-
4313	layer		0.42	topsoil	-	-
4314	layer		0.11	topsoil	-	-
Trench 603						
General description					Orientation	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying a natural of clay.					Avg. depth (m)	0.4
					Width (m)	2
					Length (m)	30
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
4314	layer	-	0.4	topsoil	-	-
Trench 604						
General description					Orientation	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying a natural of clay.					Avg. depth (m)	0.38
					Width (m)	2
					Length (m)	30
Contexts						

context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
4314	layer		0.38	topsoil	-	-
Trench 605						
General description					Orientation	W-E
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying a natural of clay.					Avg. depth (m)	0.36
					Width (m)	2
					Length (m)	30
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
4314	layer		0.36	topsoil	-	-
Trench 606						
General description					Orientation	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying a natural of clay.					Avg. depth (m)	0.38
					Width (m)	2
					Length (m)	30
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
4314	layer		0.38	topsoil	-	-
Trench 607						
General description					Orientation	W-E
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying a natural of clay.					Avg. depth (m)	0.36
					Width (m)	2
					Length (m)	30
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
4314	layer		0.37	topsoil	-	-
Trench 608						
General description					Orientation	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying a natural of clay.					Avg. depth (m)	0.34
					Width (m)	2
					Length (m)	30
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
4314	layer		0.34	topsoil	-	-
Trench 609						

General description					Orientation	NE-SW
Trench consists of three large pits. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a natural of clay.					Avg. depth (m)	0.42
					Width (m)	2
					Length (m)	30
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
7123	Cut	3.95	0.29	Pit	-	
7124	Fill	3.95	0.29	Fill of pit 7123		
7125	Cut	4.65	0.18	Pit	-	
7126	Fill	4.65	0.18	Fill of pit 7125		
6619	Layer	-	0.28	topsoil	-	-
6620	Layer	-	0.14	subsoil	-	-
Trench 610						
General description					Orientation	W-E
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a natural of clay.					Avg. depth (m)	0.37
					Width (m)	2
					Length (m)	30
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
6619	layer	-	0.24	topsoil	-	-
6620	layer	-	0.13	subsoil	-	-
Trench 611						
General description					Orientation	N-S
Trench contained two ditches, one pit and a gravel surface. Consists of topsoil overlying a natural of clay.					Avg. depth (m)	0.4
					Width (m)	2
					Length (m)	30
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
7110	fill	1.6	-	Fill of pit 7112	-	-
7111	fill	0.2	-	Fill of pit 7112	-	-
7112	cut	1.6	-	Cut of pit	-	-
7113	layer	2	-	Gravel surface	-	-
7114	fill	0.7	-	Fill of ditch 7115	-	-
7115	cut	0.7	-	Cut of ditch	-	-
7116	fill	0.4	-	Fill of ditch 7118	-	-
7117	fill	0.4	-	Fill of ditch 7118	-	-
7118	cut	0.4	-	Cut of ditch	-	-

7214	layer		0.12	subsoil	-	-
7213	layer		0.25	topsoil	-	-
Trench 612						
General description				Orientation		NW-SE
Trench contained three ditches and one pit. Consists of topsoil overlying a natural of clay.				Avg. depth (m)		0.4
				Width (m)		2
				Length (m)		30
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
7102	fill	0.63	0.1	Fill of ditch 7103		
7103	cut	0.63	0.1	Cut of ditch		
7104	fill	0.3	0.12	Fill of ditch 7105		
7105	cut	0.3	0.12	Cut of ditch		
7106	fill	1.2	0.38	Fill of ditch 7107	brick	Post-medieval
7107	cut	1.2	0.38	Cut of ditch		
7108	fill	0.9	0.14	Fill of pit 7109		
7109	cut	0.9	0.14	Cut of pit		
7214	layer	-	0.12	subsoil		
7213	layer	-	0.25	topsoil	-	-
Trench 613						
General description				Orientation		N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a natural of clay.				Avg. depth (m)		0.53
				Width (m)		2
				Length (m)		30
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
7215	layer	-	0.30	topsoil	-	-
7216	layer	-	0.23	subsoil	-	-
Trench 614						
General description				Orientation		W-E
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a natural of clay.				Avg. depth (m)		0.64
				Width (m)		2
				Length (m)		30
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
7215	layer	-	0.41	topsoil	-	-
7216	layer	-	0.23	subsoil	-	-

Trench 615						
General description				Orientation	N-S	
Trench contains two gullies. It consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a natural of clay.				Avg. depth (m)	0.52	
				Width (m)	2	
				Length (m)	30	
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
7070	cut	0.55	0.15	gully	-	
7071	Fill	0.55	0.15	Fill of gully 7070		
7072	cut	0.48	0.09	gully	-	
7073	Fill	0.48	0.09	Fill of gully 7073		
7215	layer	-	0.35	topsoil	-	-
7216	layer	-	0.17	subsoil	-	-

Trench 616						
General description				Orientation	W-E	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying a natural of clay.				Avg. depth (m)		
				Width (m)	2	
				Length (m)	30	
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
7216	layer			topsoil	-	-

Trench 617						
General description				Orientation	N-S	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a natural of clay.				Avg. depth (m)	0.51	
				Width (m)	2	
				Length (m)	30	
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
7215	layer	-	0.33	topsoil	-	-
7216	layer	-	0.18	subsoil	-	-

Trench 618						
General description				Orientation	N-S	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying a natural of clay.				Avg. depth (m)	0.4	
				Width (m)	2	
				Length (m)	30	
Contexts						

context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
7216	layer		0.42	topsoil	-	-
Trench 619						
General description					Orientation	W-E
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a natural of clay.					Avg. depth (m)	0.57
					Width (m)	2
					Length (m)	30
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
7215	layer	-	0.33	topsoil	-	-
7216	layer	-	0.24	topsoil	-	-
Trench 620						
General description					Orientation	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a natural of clay.					Avg. depth (m)	0.48
					Width (m)	2
					Length (m)	30
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
7215	layer	-	0.33	topsoil	-	-
7216	layer	-	0.15	subsoil	-	-
Trench 621						
General description					Orientation	W-E
Trench contains a single ditch. It consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a natural of clay.					Avg. depth (m)	0.51
					Width (m)	2
					Length (m)	30
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
7086	cut	0.74	0.54	ditch	-	
7087	fill	0.74	0.54	Fill of ditch 7086	Fe bar	
7088	cut	0.8	0.48	ditch	-	
7089	fill	0.8	0.48	Fill of ditch 7088		
7215	layer	-	0.41	topsoil	-	-
7216	layer	-	0.10	subsoil	-	-
Trench 622						
General description					Orientation	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying a natural					Avg. depth (m)	0.4

of clay.		Width (m)	2			
		Length (m)	30			
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
7216	layer		0.41	topsoil	-	-
Trench 623						
General description				Orientation	W-E	
Trench contains a single ring gully. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a natural of clay.				Avg. depth (m)	0.50	
				Width (m)	2	
				Length (m)	30	
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
7074	cut	0.35	0.2	gully	-	-
7075	fill	0.35	0.2	gully	-	-
7076	cut	0.35	0.18	gully	-	-
7077	fill	0.35	0.18	gully	-	-
7215	layer	-	0.36	topsoil	-	-
7216	layer	-	0.14	subsoil	-	-
Trench 624						
General description				Orientation	W-E	
Trench contains a single ditch and a possible pit. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a natural of clay.				Avg. depth (m)	0.41	
				Width (m)	2	
				Length (m)	30	
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
7136	cut	1.45	0.8	ditch	-	-
7137	fill	1.45	0.8	ditch	-	-
7141	cut	0.8	0.54	pit	-	-
7142	fill	0.8	0.25	pit	-	-
7143	fill	0.8	0.14	pit	-	-
7144	fill	0.8	0.2	pit	-	-
7217	layer	-	0.25	topsoil	-	-
7218	layer	-	0.16	subsoil	-	-
Trench 625						
General description				Orientation	W-E	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a natural of clay.				Avg. depth (m)	0.50	
				Width (m)	2	

					Length (m)	30
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
7217	layer	-	0.27	topsoil	-	-
7218	layer	-	0.23	subsoil	-	-
Trench 626						
General description					Orientation	N-S
Trench contains a single ditch, and two modern land drains. It consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a natural of clay.					Avg. depth (m)	0.53
					Width (m)	2
					Length (m)	30
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
7132	cut	1.3	0.26	ditch	-	-
7133	fill	1.3	0.26	ditch	-	-
7217	layer	-	0.30	topsoil	-	-
7218	layer	-	0.23	subsoil	-	-
Trench 627						
General description					Orientation	W-E
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a natural of clay.					Avg. depth (m)	0.43
					Width (m)	2
					Length (m)	30
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
7217	layer	-	0.23	topsoil	-	-
7218	layer	-	0.20	subsoil	-	-
Trench 628						
General description					Orientation	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a natural of clay.					Avg. depth (m)	0.40
					Width (m)	2
					Length (m)	30
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
7217	layer	-	0.20	topsoil	-	-
7218	layer	-	0.20	subsoil	-	-
Trench 629						
General description					Orientation	

Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying a natural of clay.		Avg. depth (m)		0.35		
		Width (m)		2		
		Length (m)		30		
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
7218	layer		0.35	topsoil	-	-
Trench 630						
General description		Orientation		W-E		
Trench contains two ditches. It consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a natural of clay.		Avg. depth (m)		0.52		
		Width (m)		2		
		Length (m)		30		
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
7099	cut	1.1	0.34	ditch	-	
7127	cut	2.2	0.22	ditch	-	
7128	fill	1.1	0.34	Fill of ditch 7127	-	
7129	fill	1.1	0.34	Fill of ditch 7099	flint	
7130	fill	1.1	0.2	Fill of ditch 7099	-	
7131	fill	1.1	0.1	Fill of ditch 7099	-	
7217	layer	-	0.24	topsoil	-	
7218	layer	-	0.28	subsoil	-	-
Trench 631						
General description		Orientation		N-S		
Trench contains a single ditch. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a natural of clay.		Avg. depth (m)		0.55		
		Width (m)		2		
		Length (m)		30		
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
7138	cut	1.8	0.94	ditch	-	
7139	fill	1.8	0.94	ditch	glass, CBM	
7217	layer	-	0.44	topsoil	-	-
7218	layer	-	0.11	subsoil	-	-
Trench 632						
General description		Orientation		NW-SE		
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a natural of clay.		Avg. depth (m)		0.43		
		Width (m)		2		

					Length (m)	30
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
7217	layer	-	0.23	topsoil	-	-
7218	layer	-	0.20	subsoil	-	-
Trench 633						
General description					Orientation	W-E
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a natural of clay.					Avg. depth (m)	0.47
					Width (m)	2
					Length (m)	30
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
7217	layer	-	0.27	topsoil	-	-
7218	layer	-	0.20	subsoil	-	-
Trench 634						
General description					Orientation	N-S
Trench contains two ditches. It consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a natural of clay.					Avg. depth (m)	0.49
					Width (m)	2
					Length (m)	30
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
7094	cut	0.5	0.11	ditch	-	
7095	cut	0.58	0.18	ditch	-	
7096	fill	0.58	0.08	Fill of ditch 7095	-	
7097	fill	0.58	0.11	Fill of ditch 7095	-	
7098	fill	0.5	0.11	Fill of ditch 7094	-	
7217	layer	-	0.26	topsoil	-	-
7218	layer	-	0.23	subsoil	-	-
Trench 635						
General description					Orientation	W-E
Trench contains a single ditch. It consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a natural of clay.					Avg. depth (m)	0.54
					Width (m)	2
					Length (m)	30
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
7090	cut	1.48	0.6	ditch	-	

7091	fill	1.48	0.1	ditch	-	
7092	fill	1.48	0.2	ditch	-	
7093	fill	1.48	0.2	ditch	brick, clay pipe	
7217	layer	-	0.31	topsoil	-	-
7218	layer	-	0.23	subsoil	-	-
Trench 636						
General description					Orientation	N-S
Trench contains two ditches. It consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a natural of clay.					Avg. depth (m)	0.5
					Width (m)	2
					Length (m)	17
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
7119	cut	1.2	0.48	ditch	-	
7120	fill	1.2	0.48	ditch		
7121	cut	0.9	0.1	ditch	-	
7122	fill	0.9	0.1	ditch		
7217	layer		0.35	topsoil	-	-
7218	layer		0.15	subsoil	-	-

APPENDIX B. FINDS REPORTS

B.1 Iron Work

By James Fairbairn

Small Find 1248 Context 7087

B.1.1 Object type: Iron bar

Broad period: undated

B.1.2 Broken iron bar. A thin sectioned strip of iron broken into four pieces. This object is unlikely to be the blade from a knife. The section is thin, rectangular and shows no evidence of a sharpened edge that would be associated with a knife blade. Length: 165mm, Width: 20mm, Thickness:2mm, Weight: 23gms.

B.2 Glass

by Carole Fletcher

B.2.1 The evaluation produced three shards of vessel glass (0.074kg), recovered from ditch **7138**. The shards are all from bottles and the glass is in good condition with only light clouding on one shard. One shard has a mould line indicating a 19th century or later date and the condition of the glass suggests all of the shards are of a similar date. If no further work is undertaken, the following acts as a full catalogue and the glass may be deselected prior to archive deposition.

Context	Cut	Count	Weight (kg)	Minimum number of vessels	Description	Date
7139	7138	1	0.037	1	Body shard from a dark brown-green cylindrical glass bottle with a lightly scratched surface but no obvious faults or bubbles within the glass	Not closely datable but likely to be 19th century or later
		1	0.006	1	Body shard from a dark olive-green cylindrical glass bottle with no obvious faults or bubbles within the glass	Not closely datable but likely to be 19th century or later
		1	0.031	1	Shard of clear glass with a slight greenish cast and slightly clouded surface, from a sub-rounded cylindrical bottle. It has a single flattened, slightly recessed, face most likely for the placement of a paper label; the area is edged by a mould line.	19th century or later
Total		3	0.074	3		

Table 1: Glass

B.3 Ceramic *Building Material*

By Ted Levermore

- B.3.1 Archaeological works produced a small assemblage of brick and tile (7 pieces, 1472g). They are all likely to be early post-medieval in date.

Context	Cut	Trench	Area	Feature	Brick	Tile	Undiag.	Weight (g)	Notes
7106	7107	612	RDR	Ditch	3	1	1	1135	Includes 16th C
7139	7138	631	RDR	Ditch	2			337	Includes 16th/17th C
				Total	5	1	1	1472	

Table 2: Ceramic Building Material Catalogue

Methodology

- B.3.1 The assemblage was quantified by context, fabric and form and counted and weighed to the nearest whole gram. Fabrics were examined using a x20 hand lens and were described by main inclusions present. Width, length and thickness were recorded where possible.
- B.3.2 The quantified data and fabric descriptions are presented on an Excel spreadsheet held with the site archive. A summary of the catalogue can be found in Table 2.

Discussion

- B.3.3 Three fragments (941g) could be closely dated to the Late 16th or early 17th centuries. The rest of the assemblage are probably early post-medieval in date, although they are too fragmentary for any certainty.
- B.3.4 The Ceramic Building Material would have originated from buildings in the vicinity of the site. Their presence on the site is likely to be as a result of post demolition dispersal through (for example) manuring of Beaulieu palace to the west and the brick kilns to the north of trench 612.

APPENDIX C. ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTS

C.1 Faunal remains

By Zoe Ui Choileain

Introduction

C.1.1 A total weight of 66g of animal bone was recovered from this evaluation.

Methodology

C.1.2 All identifiable elements were recorded using a version of the criteria described in Davis (1992). Identification of the assemblage was undertaken with the aid of Schmid (1972) and France (2009) plus use of the OAE reference collection. Preservation condition was evaluated using the 0-5 scale devised by Brickley and McKinley (2004). Erosion grades (simplified version of Brickley & McKinley 2004, 14-15): 0 (surface morphology clearly visible, fresh appearance), 1 (light and patchy surface erosion), 2 (more extensive surface erosion than grade 1), 3 (most of bone surface affected by some degree of erosion), 4 (all of bone surface affected by erosive action), 5 (heavy erosion across whole surface, completely masking normal surface morphology).

Results

Context	Element	No. of frags	Taxon	Collection method	Erosion	Weight (g)	Age	Biometry
7087	Radius	1	Cattle	Hand	3	23	Yes	Yes
7087	Femur	1	Sheep /goat	Hand	3	5	No	No
7089	Skeleton		Rabbit	Hand	2	38	Yes	Yes

Table 3: Results according to collection method (*i.e.* hand-collection or flotation).

C.1.3 Context 7089 contained a partially complete rabbit skeleton. The skeleton is complete but fragmented with only some bones being complete enough for metric analysis. Rabbits were introduced by the Romans in AD43 but were not established in the wild until the 12th Century.

C.1.4 Context 7087 contained both a juvenile cattle radius and a sheep/goat femur. Both are suggestive of domestic waste.

Discussion

C.1.5 This assemblage is too small and fragmented to yield any further information. No further work is required.

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APPENDIX E. OASIS REPORT FORM

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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

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Development Type	<input type="text"/>

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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".

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Project Archives

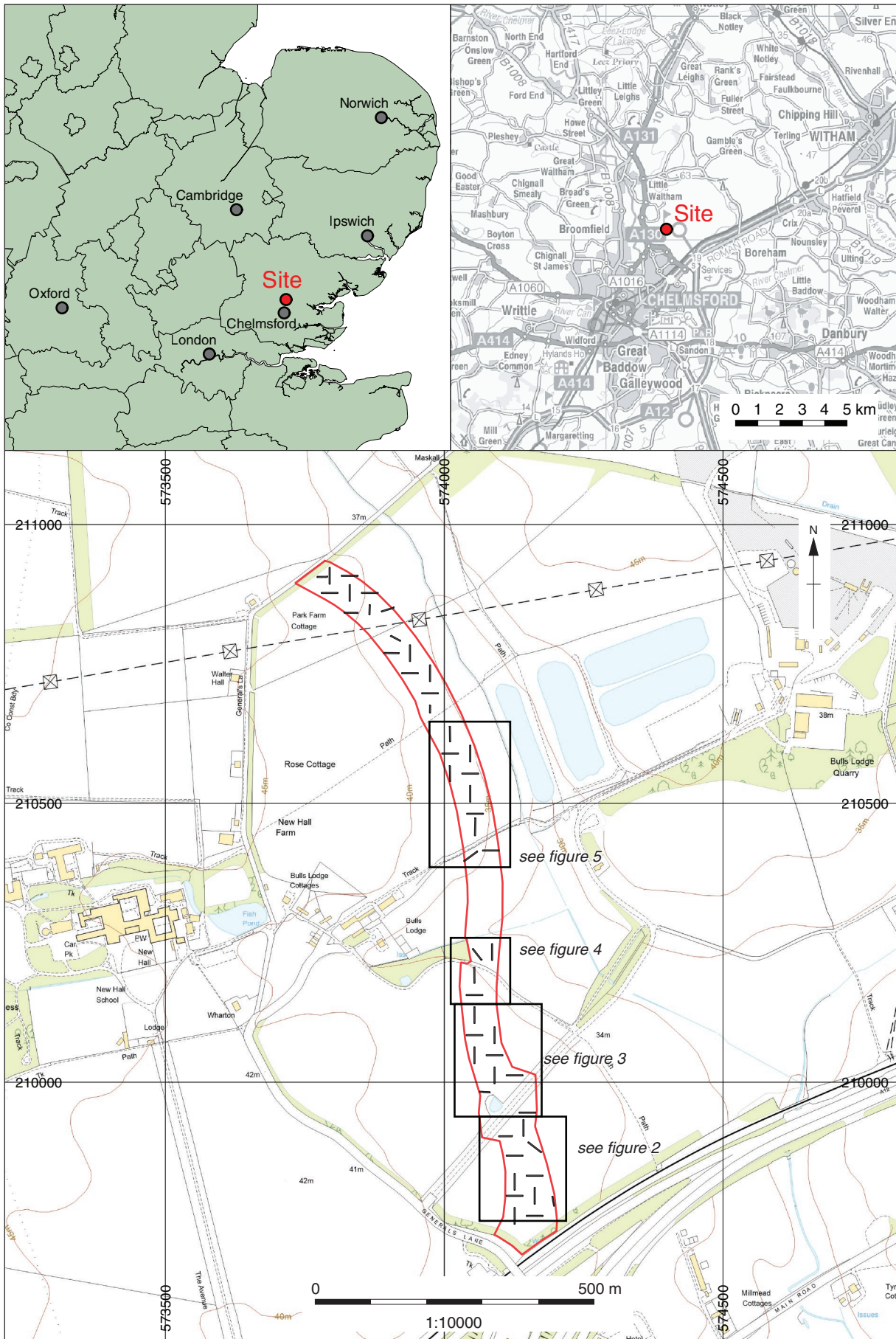
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Archive Contents/Media

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<input type="checkbox"/> Virtual Reality	<input type="checkbox"/> Misc.
	<input type="checkbox"/> Research/Notes
	<input type="checkbox"/> Photos
	<input type="checkbox"/> Plans
	<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 development area (red)

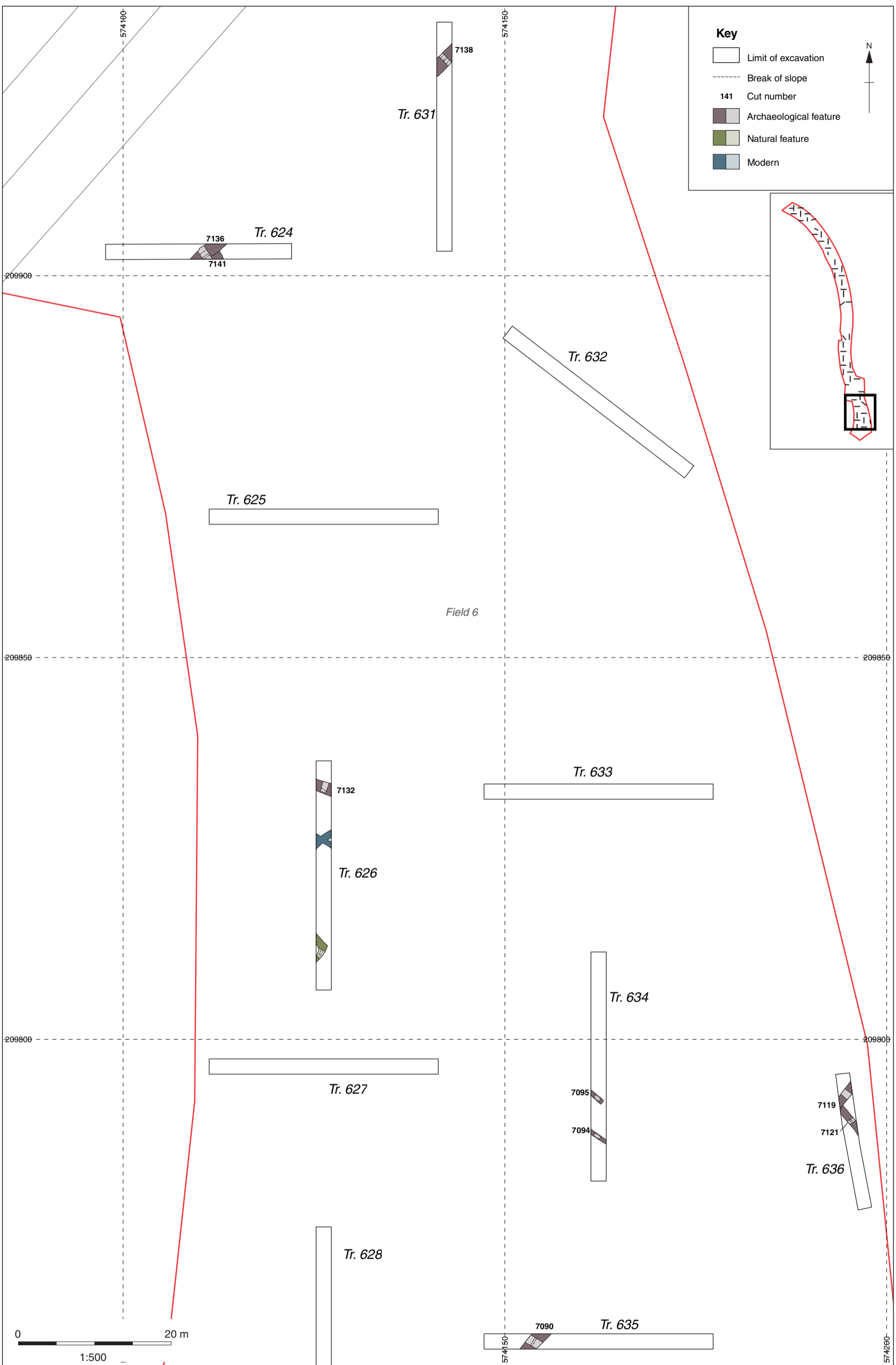


Figure 2: Detail plan of evaluation trenches in Field 6

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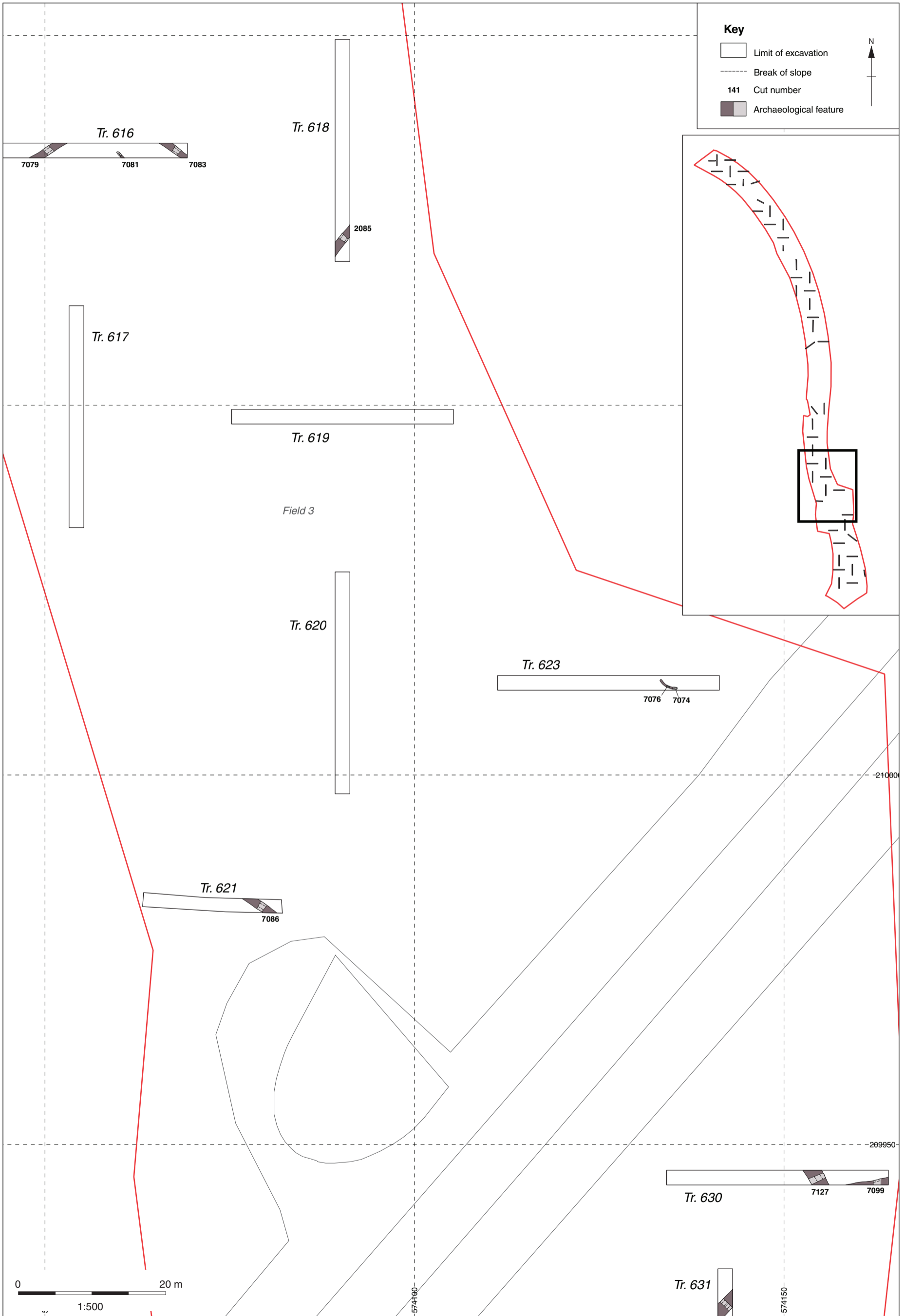


Figure 3: Detail plan of evaluation trenches in Field 3

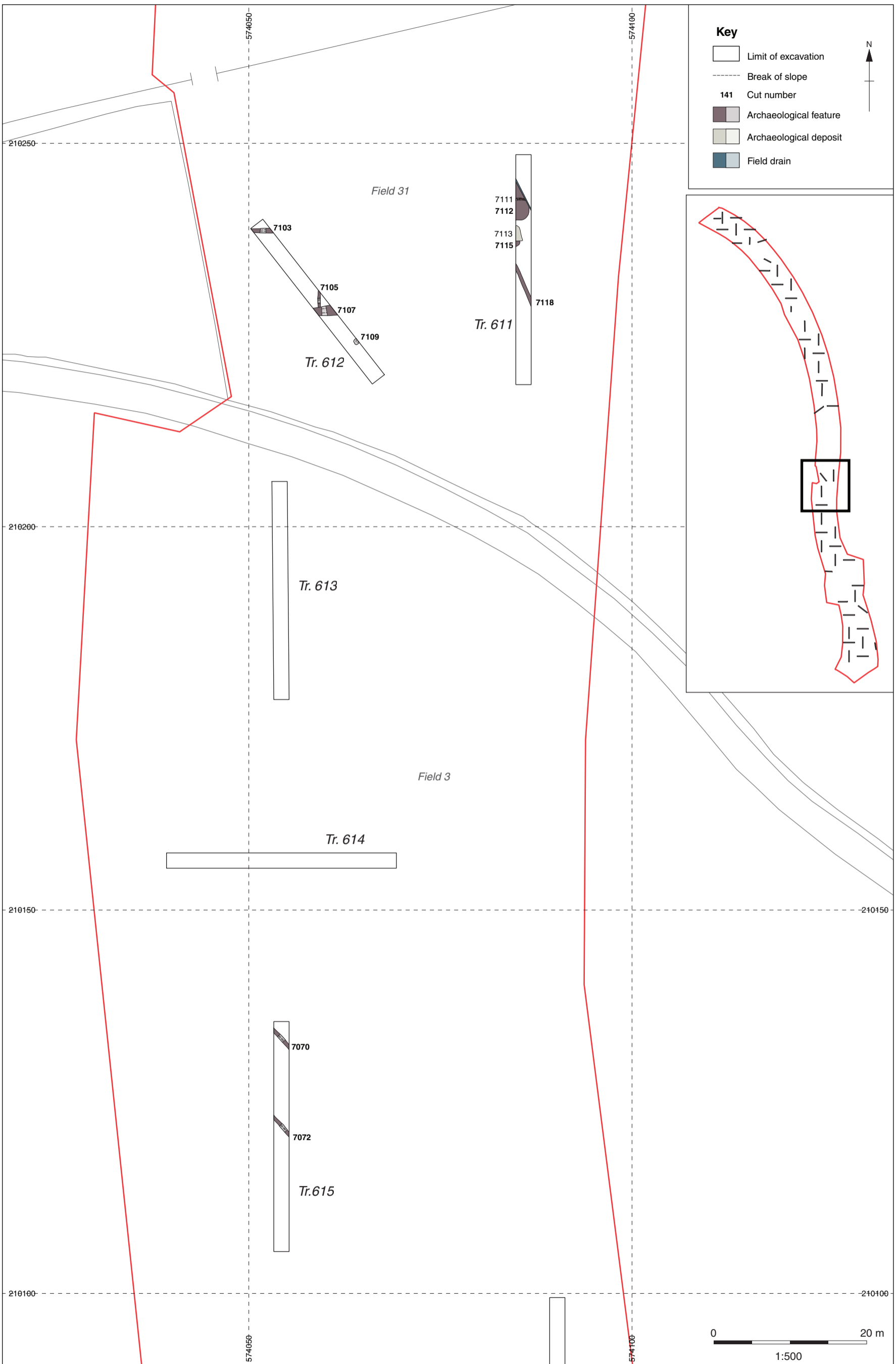


Figure 4: Detail plan of evaluation trenches in Fields 3 and

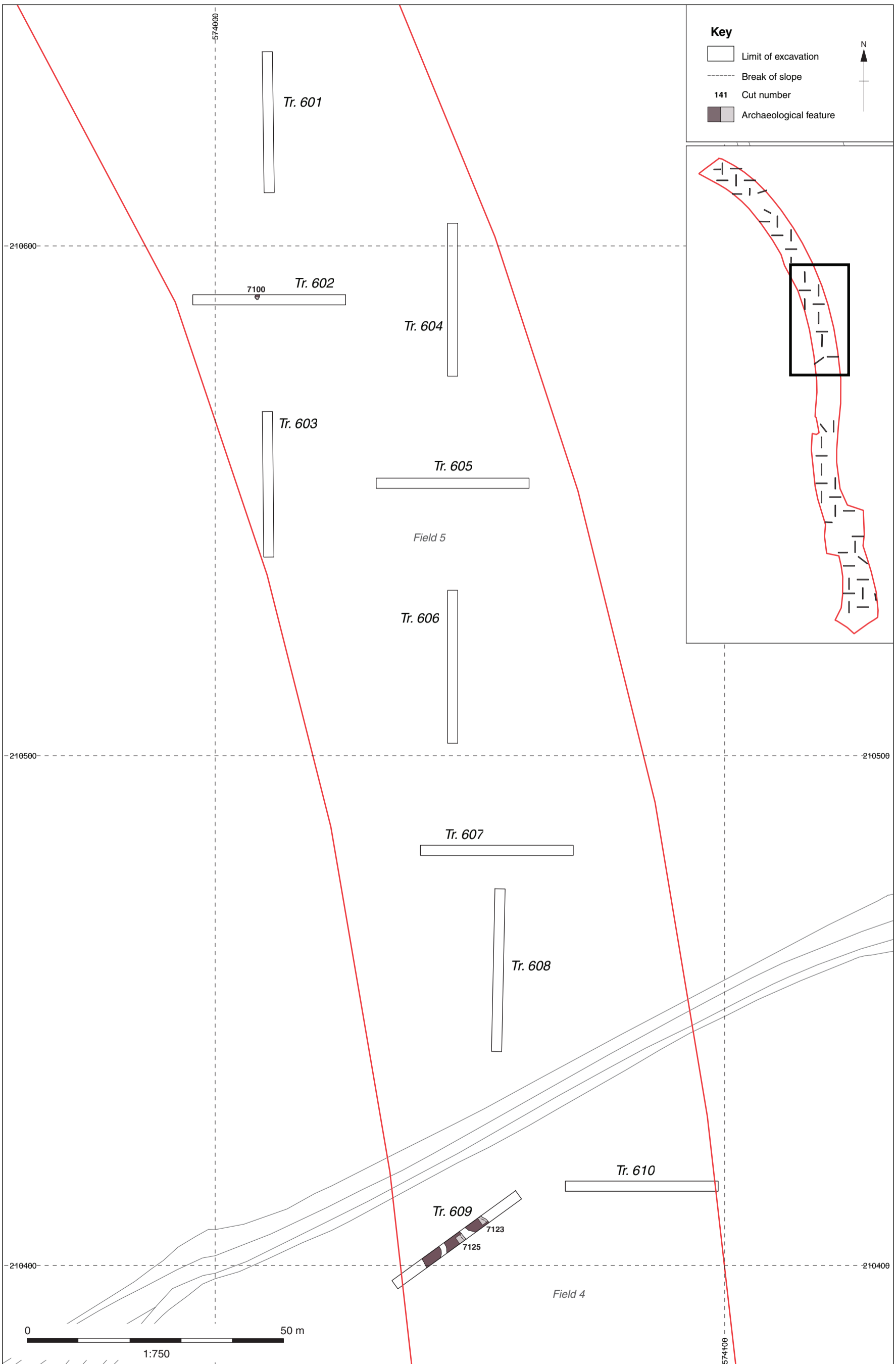


Figure 5: Detail plan of evaluation trenches in Fields 4 and 5

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Plate 1: Ditch **7086**, looking from south-east



Head Office/Registered Office/ OA South

Janus House
Osney Mead
Oxford OX2 0ES

t: +44 (0) 1865 263 800
f: +44 (0) 1865 793 496
e: info@oxfordarchaeology.com
w: <http://oxfordarchaeology.com>

OA North

Mill 3
Moor Lane
Lancaster LA1 1QD

t: +44 (0) 1524 541 000
f: +44 (0) 1524 848 606
e: [oanorth@oxfordarchaeology.com](mailto: oanorth@oxfordarchaeology.com)
w: <http://oxfordarchaeology.com>

OA East

15 Trafalgar Way
Bar Hill
Cambridgeshire
CB23 8SQ

t: +44 (0) 1223 850500
e: [oaeast@oxfordarchaeology.com](mailto: oaeast@oxfordarchaeology.com)
w: <http://oxfordarchaeology.com>



Director: Gill Hey, BA PhD FSA MCIFA
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