

Archaeological Evaluation at the Boreham Feeder Station, Chelmsford, Essex



Archaeological Evaluation Report



July 2016

Client: Network Rail

OA East Report No: 1950
OASIS No: oxfordar3-256256
NGR: TL 7475 1003

Archaeological Evaluation at the Boreham Feeder Station, Chelmsford, Essex

Archaeological Evaluation

By Helen Stocks-Morgan BSc ACIfA

Editor: Richard Mortimer MCIfA

Illustrator: Charlotte Walton BA MPhil MIfA

Report Date: July 2016

Report Number: 1950
Site Name: Boreham Feeder Station, Chelmsford, Essex
HER Event No: SPRS16
Date of Works: June 2016
Client Name: Network Rail
Client Ref: Text
Planning Ref: 15/01789/FUL
Grid Ref: TL 7475 1003
Site Code: SPRS 16
Finance Code: XEXBRS 16
Receiving Body: Chelmsford Museum

Accession No:

Prepared by: Helen Stocks-Morgan
Position: Project Officer
Date: 1/7/16

Checked by: Richard Mortimer
Position: Senior Project Manager
Date: 5/7/16
Signed:



Disclaimer

This document has been prepared for the titled project or named part thereof and should not be relied upon or used for any other project without an independent check being carried out as to its suitability and prior written authority of Oxford Archaeology being obtained. Oxford Archaeology accepts no responsibility or liability for the consequences of this document being used for a purpose other than the purposes for which it was commissioned. Any person/party using or relying on the document for such other purposes agrees and will by such use or reliance be taken to confirm their agreement to indemnify Oxford Archaeology for all loss or damage resulting therefrom. Oxford Archaeology accepts no responsibility or liability for this document to any party other than the person/party by whom it was commissioned.

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/oeast>

Table of Contents

Summary.....	5
1 Introduction.....	7
1.1 Location and scope of work.....	7
1.2 Geology and topography.....	7
1.3 Archaeological and historical background.....	7
1.4 Acknowledgements.....	8
2 Aims and Methodology.....	9
2.1 Aims.....	9
2.2 Methodology.....	9
3 Results.....	10
3.1 Introduction.....	10
3.2 Trench One.....	10
3.3 Trench Two.....	10
3.4 Trench Three.....	10
3.5 Trench Four.....	10
3.6 Trench Five.....	11
3.7 Finds Summary.....	11
3.8 Environmental Summary.....	11
4 Discussion and Conclusions.....	12
4.1 Discussion.....	12
4.2 Recommendations.....	12
Appendix A. Trench Descriptions and Context Inventory.....	13
Appendix B. Bibliography.....	15
Appendix C. OASIS Report Form.....	16

List of Figures

- Fig. 1 Site location map
Fig. 2 Trench plan
Fig. 3 Selected sections

List of Plates

- Plate 1 Trench 3 looking form the north-east
Plate 2 Trench 4 looking from the north-east

Summary

An archaeological evaluation was carried out on the site of the proposed Boreham Autotransformer Ready Feeder Station as part of the Great Eastern Main Line Power Supply Upgrade. The field work took place between the 14th and 17th June 2016. A total of five trenches were excavated within the proposed development area.

The evaluation sought to confirm the presence or absence of archaeological remains within the site including former Victorian railway workers cottages in order to assess the preservation of this structure. During the evaluation demolition layers associated with these buildings were encountered, though little evidence was present for a surviving structure. Possible garden features were present to the north of the building.

A small palaeochannel of the Boreham Brook was recorded in Trench 1 at the west of the site.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Location and scope of work

- 1.1.1 An archaeological evaluation was conducted on land off Brick House Farm Lane, Boreham, Essex (TL 7475 1003).
- 1.1.2 The evaluation was undertaken in accordance with a Brief issued by Alison Bennett of Essex County Council (ECC) in response to a condition attached to planning consent (planning application 15/01789/FUL), supplemented by a Specification prepared by OA East.
- 1.1.3 The work was designed 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.
- 1.1.4 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 site is located approximately 4.5km to the north-east of Chelmsford, Essex (centred on TL 7475 1003; Figure 1). The land slopes gently down from east to west from c. 32m to 27m OD and lies to the east and south of the Boreham brook, a tributary of the River Chelmer.
- 1.2.2 The superficial geology consists of a mixture of head deposits and sand and gravels overlying London Clays (British Geological Survey).

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

Prehistoric

- 1.3.1 Along the Boreham brook scatters of worked flint were recorded dating to the Early Neolithic and Late Neolithic/Bronze Age during monitoring works near Church Road, which lay 1km to the south-east (SMR 47632). Further prehistoric settlement in the vicinity was seen at Bulls Lodge Quarry, located 0.5km to the north and comprised ditches, a ring gully and a possible trackway (Germany, 2008).
- 1.3.2 To the west of the site a large swathe of dispersed settlement has been encountered during the archaeological investigations in advance of the Beaulieu development spanning the Middle Bronze Age to Middle Iron Age.

Roman

- 1.3.3 The site lies to the north of the main London to Colchester road and there are several high status settlement sites within the immediate vicinity such as the aisled villa complex at Great Holts farm 0.75km to the north. A further estate building was encountered to the north-west at Bulls Lodge Dairy.

Medieval

- 1.3.4 To the north at Bulls Lodge quarry a large, ditched enclosure was recorded, containing a 12th/13th-century farmhouse, windmill and granary, medieval pits, trackway and enclosures, along with a post-medieval to modern sequence of timber buildings

Post-medieval

- 1.3.5 The site lay within the grounds of New Hall, 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 - Great or Old Park located to the north of New Hall, Red Deer Park located to east, Dukes Park (located further east beyond the study area; EHER 47226) and New or Little Park situated to the south and west of New Hall.
- 1.3.6 Two railway cottages enclosed by a sub-rectangular garden plot are situated within the development area which first appear on the 1880 edition of the Ordnance Survey (OS) map and were demolished in the 1950's. At this point a level crossing over the railway is apparent.

1.4 Acknowledgements

- 1.4.1 The author would like to thank Iain Williamson of AECOM and Network Rail 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 helped with the fieldwork. The project was monitored by Alison Bennett of Essex County Council. The machining was undertaken by Aubrey Hunt 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.
- 2.1.2 A specific objective was to assess the level of preservation of the Victorian railway cottages shown on early editions of the OS maps.

2.2 Methodology

- 2.2.1 The written scheme of investigation required that five trenches, with a total length of of 130m be excavated within the proposed development area.
- 2.2.2 Machine excavation was carried out under constant archaeological supervision by a tracked 360 excavator using a toothless ditching bucket.
- 2.2.3 The site survey was carried out by David Brown 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 Site conditions were generally good. Occasional heavy showers were experienced but this did not hamper work.

3 RESULTS

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 The results are presented below in Trench order (see Fig.2). Across the development area the natural geology was an orange clay. A subsoil layer, comprising a mid to dark orangey grey silty clay (2) was recorded underlying a topsoil deposit consisting of dark greyish brown silty clay (1).

3.2 Trench One

3.2.1 This trench lay at the base of the slope, close to the Boreham brook. The trench was machined to an initial depth of 0.6m, whereby further machining to a depth of 0.8m was carried out leaving a 2m step at either end of the trench. A further hand excavated test pit was dug in the centre of the trench, measuring 1m by 0.5m. As the natural clay was not reached in this test pit augering was required, which showed the total depth of alluvial deposits was 1.8m below the modern ground level. The sequence of alluvial deposits was devoid of any artefactual or environmental material.

3.2.2 The 0.91m thick primary layer comprised a mid yellowish orange sandy silt (4) which contained a moderate density of manganese flecks. Overlying this was a mid orangey grey sandy silt (3) which contained some manganese flecks and measured 0.38m thick. Above this was an alluvial/subsoil layer (2) which was 0.24m thick and consisted of a mid to dark orangey grey clayey silt which contained moderate small gravel and infrequent manganese flecks. The topsoil (1) was 0.32m thick.

3.3 Trench Two

3.3.1 This trench contained no archaeological features. Topsoil (1) and subsoil (2) were 0.28 and 0.47m deep respectively.

3.4 Trench Three

3.4.1 In the centre of the trench a large quarry pit was encountered. This pit (6) extended beyond the limits of the trench but was seen to measure at least 18m west to east. Two slots were excavated and the pit was seen to have a flat base c. 0.4m deep. It had an initial 0.35m thick fill comprising a light brownish grey silty clay (5) which contained two fragments of post-medieval CBM. A secondary fill consisted of a pale whitish grey clayey silt (19) measuring 0.2m thick. This was overlain by a dark orangey brown silty clay (7), which was 0.25m thick.

3.4.2 At the north-eastern end of the trench and overlying the backfilled pit were two layers of demolition material. The first layer (20) was a pale whitish grey clayey silt which was 2m wide. Overlying this was a 0.12m thick dark black silty clay (21) which contained fragments of CBM.

3.4.3 The archaeological deposits was sealed by a 0.08m thick layer of subsoil (2) which was overlain by topsoil (1), which was 0.28m thick.

3.5 Trench Four

3.5.1 In the centre of the trench lay a sub-circular pit (15) which was 1.25m in diameter. It had shallow sides and a flattish base and was 0.1m deep. It was filled by a dark greyish brown silty clay (16).

3.5.2 Immediately to the east lay a sub-circular pit (13) measuring 0.9m in diameter. This pit had shallow sides and a flattish base which was 0.1m deep. The fill comprised a dark greyish black silty clay (14).

- 3.5.3 Truncating or sealing this pit was an extensive spread (10,17) measuring 11m along the length of the trench. It contained a dark greyish brown silty clay (18) which contained pottery, ceramic building material and two iron objects. Three slots were excavated within this spread and a further pit was revealed beneath it.
- 3.5.4 Pit (28) was circular in plan and had a diameter of c. 1.1m. It had steep sides and a slightly concave base and was 0.6m deep (see Section 11). The primary fill comprised a light reddish brown silty clay (30) 0.4m thick, overlain by a mid reddish brown silty clay (29).
- 3.5.5 At the eastern end of the trench was a north to south aligned ditch (8) which was 1.3m wide. The ditch had steep sides and a concave base and measured 0.39m deep. It was filled by a dark reddish brown silty clay (9) which contained frequent flecks of CBM and mortar.
- 3.5.6 Single sherds of pottery (late 19th/early 20th Century) were recovered from fills 18 (17) and 11 (10).
- 3.5.7 The archaeology was overlain by subsoil (2), which was 0.15m thick, over which was a 0.2m thick layer of topsoil (1).

3.6 Trench Five

- 3.6.1 The eastern edge of a large quarry pit (23) was recorded in the western end of this trench. This pit had shallow sides and was seen to be at least 2.7m wide and 0.28m deep. It was filled with a dark greyish brown silty clay (22) which contained frequent flecks of charcoal and CBM.
- 3.6.2 To the east of the pit lay four bedding trenches on a north-west to south-east alignment, two of which were excavated. The western bedding trench (25) had concave sides and a flat base, which measured 0.4m wide and 0.07m deep. It was filled by a dark greyish brown silty clay (24).
- 3.6.3 A metre to the east lay the second bedding trench (27). This trench had a similar profile and was 0.41m wide and 0.09m deep. The fill comprised a similar dark greyish brown silty clay (26). Two further trenches were spaced one metre apart and had a comparable width and fill.
- 3.6.4 The subsoil (2) measured 0.2m thick and was overlain by a 0.2m thick layer of topsoil (1).

3.7 Finds Summary

- 3.7.1 The finds assemblage from the site was perhaps surprisingly small, comprising two sherds of late 19th/early 20th century white ceramic plate, 8 fragments of ceramic building material and two Iron nails. The assemblage has been noted but not retained.

3.8 Environmental Summary

- 3.8.1 No archaeological deposits were encountered which were suitable for environmental sampling

4 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

4.1 Discussion

- 4.1.1 The evaluation encountered no dated archaeological deposits earlier than the late Victorian period. Undated, but of possible/probable prehistoric date are the alluvial layers (2,3,4) recorded in Trench 1. Given that these alluvial layers (3,4) are restricted to Trench 1 suggests that this material is not hillwash at the base of the slope, as similar layers should have been present in Trench 2. These layers probably represent the alluvial fills of a palaeochannel or a former course of the Boreham Brook.
- 4.1.2 In the centre of the development area a large hollow was visible in the current ground surface and correlates with pit (5) encountered in Trench 3. This may have been a backfilled quarry pit, perhaps from the time of the construction of the railway immediately to the south. The quarry is larger than would be expected to relate to construction of the adjacent cottages and is stratigraphically earlier than the building demolition, with demolition layers 20 and 21 overlying the backfilled pit in the north-eastern end of the trench.
- 4.1.3 Trench 5 was excavated across the location of the Victorian railway cottages shown on late editions of the OS map, however very little of the cottage structure appears to have survived below the ground surface, having been demolished above ground in the 1950's. The extensive spread (17) seen in Trench 4 could represent demolition material backfilling the scoured hollow where the building once stood. Interventions placed into this spread encountered pits (15,28) underneath which may relate to the domestic occupation in this area.
- 4.1.4 Immediately to the north of the building lay four parallel bedding trenches (25,27,32,34), which are thought to be part of the garden plot and represent the remains of the vegetable plot.

4.2 Recommendations

- 4.2.1 Recommendations for any future work based upon this report will be made by the County Archaeology Office.

APPENDIX A. TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS AND CONTEXT INVENTORY

Trench 1						
General description				Orientation		N-S
Trench contained alluvim deposits. Consists of soil and subsoil overlying a natural of silty clay.				Avg. depth (m)		0.6
				Width (m)		2.0
				Length (m)		10.25
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1	Layer	-	0.32	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.24	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	0.38	alluvium	-	-
4	Layer	-	0.91	alluvium	-	-
Trench 2						
General description				Orientation		NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of soil and subsoil overlying a natural of silty clay.				Avg. depth (m)		0.52
				Width (m)		2
				Length (m)		10
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1	Layer	-	0.28	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.47	Subsoil	-	-
Trench 3						
General description				Orientation		NE-SW
Trench contained one pit and two demolition layers. Consists of soil and subsoil overlying a natural of silty clay.				Avg. depth (m)		0.35
				Width (m)		2
				Length (m)		39
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
5	Fill	0.6	0.38	Fill of pit	CBM	Post-medieval
6	Cut	2	0.38	pit	-	Post-medieval
7	Fill	2	0.28	Fill of pit	-	-
19	Fill	2	0.15	Fill of pit	-	-
20	Layer	2	-	Demolition layer	-	-
21	Layer	2	-	Demolition layer	-	-
1	Layer	-	0.29	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.08	Subsoil	-	-

Trench 4						
General description					Orientation	NE-SW
Trench contained three pits and one ditch. Consists of soil and subsoil overlying a natural of silty clay.					Avg. depth (m)	0.26
					Width (m)	2
					Length (m)	30
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
8	Cut	1.3	0.4	Ditch	-	-
9	Fill	1.3	0.4	Ditch	-	-
10	Cut	9	0.4	Pit, same as 17	-	Victorian
11	Fill	9	0.25	Pit, same as 18	CBM< pottery, iron	Victorian
12	Fill	9	0.14	Pit	-	Victorian
13	Cut	0.5	0.1	Pit	-	-
14	Fill	0.5	0.1	Pit	-	-
15	Cut	1.25	0.11	Pit	-	-
16	Fill	1.25	0.11	Pit	-	-
17	Cut	9	0.2	Pit	-	Victorian
18	Fill	9	0.2	Pit	pottery	Victorian
28	Cut	1.9	0.6	Pit	-	-
29	Fill	1.9	0.2	Pit	-	-
30	Fill	1.9	0.4	Pit	-	-
1	Layer	-	0.20	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.15	Subsoil	-	-
Trench 5						
General description					Orientation	NE-SW
Trench contained one pit and four ditches. Consists of soil and subsoil overlying a natural of silty clay.					Avg. depth (m)	0.4
					Width (m)	2
					Length (m)	8
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
22	Fill	2.5	0.28	Pit	-	-
23	Cut	2.5	0.28	Pit	-	-
24	Fill	0.42	0.07	Ditch	-	-
25	Cut	0.42	0.07	Ditch	-	-
26	Fill	0.41	0.09	Ditch	-	-
27	Cut	0.41	0.09	Ditch	-	-

31	Fill	0.4	-	Ditch	-	-
32	Cut	0.4	-	Ditch	-	-
33	Fill	0.4	-	Ditch	-	-
34	Cut	0.4	-	Ditch	-	-
1	Layer	-	0.2	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.15	Subsoil	-	-

APPENDIX B. BIBLIOGRAPHY

Bennett, A. 2016. Brief for Archaeological Trial Trenching and excavation at Land adjacent Railway and East of Generals Lane, Boreham. Place Services Essex County Council.

Germany, M. 2008. Bulls Lodge Quarry, Former Boreham Airfield, Essex: Archaeological Monitoring and Excavation, 2007. ECC FAU report 1822

Mortimer, R. & Nicholls, K, 2016. *Method Statement for Trial Trenching*. Oxford Arch. East

URS, 2013a. Beaulieu Chelmsford, Essex; Archaeological Investigation and Mitigation Strategy (Unpublished Project Design)

URS, 2013b. Archaeological Technical Note; Phase 1A Trial Trench Evaluation Access Requirements and Site Information (Unpublished Technical Note dated 30 April 2013)

Maps consulted

OS county series: Essex 1:2500 (18740)

British Geological Survey, 1993 Sheet 241, England and Wales 1:50,000

APPENDIX C. OASIS REPORT FORM

Project Details

OASIS Number	oxfordar3-256256		
Project Name	Boreham Feeder Station, Chelmsford, Essex		
Project Dates (fieldwork) Start	14-06-2016	Finish	17-06-2016
Previous Work (by OA East)	No	Future Work	No

Project Reference Codes

Site Code	SPRS 16	Planning App. No.	15/01789/FUL
HER No.	SPRS 16	Related HER/OASIS No.	

Type of Project/Techniques Used

Prompt	Select Prompt (this should be in your brief/spec)...
Development Type	Railway Related Infrastructure

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 checked="" 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 checked="" 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
DITCH	Post Medieval 1540 to 1901	none	None
PIT	Post Medieval 1540 to 1901		Select period...
	Select period...		Select period...

Project Location

County	essex	Site Address (including postcode if possible)
District	chelmsford	brickhouse farm lane off generals lane chelmsford
Parish	springfield	
HER	Essex	
Study Area	0.26 ha	National Grid Reference
		tl 7475 1003

Project Originators

Organisation	OA EAST
Project Brief Originator	alison bennett (Essex County Council)
Project Design Originator	Iain Williamson (AECOM)
Project Manager	Richard Mortimer (OA East)
Supervisor	Helen Stocks-Morgan (OA East)

Project Archives

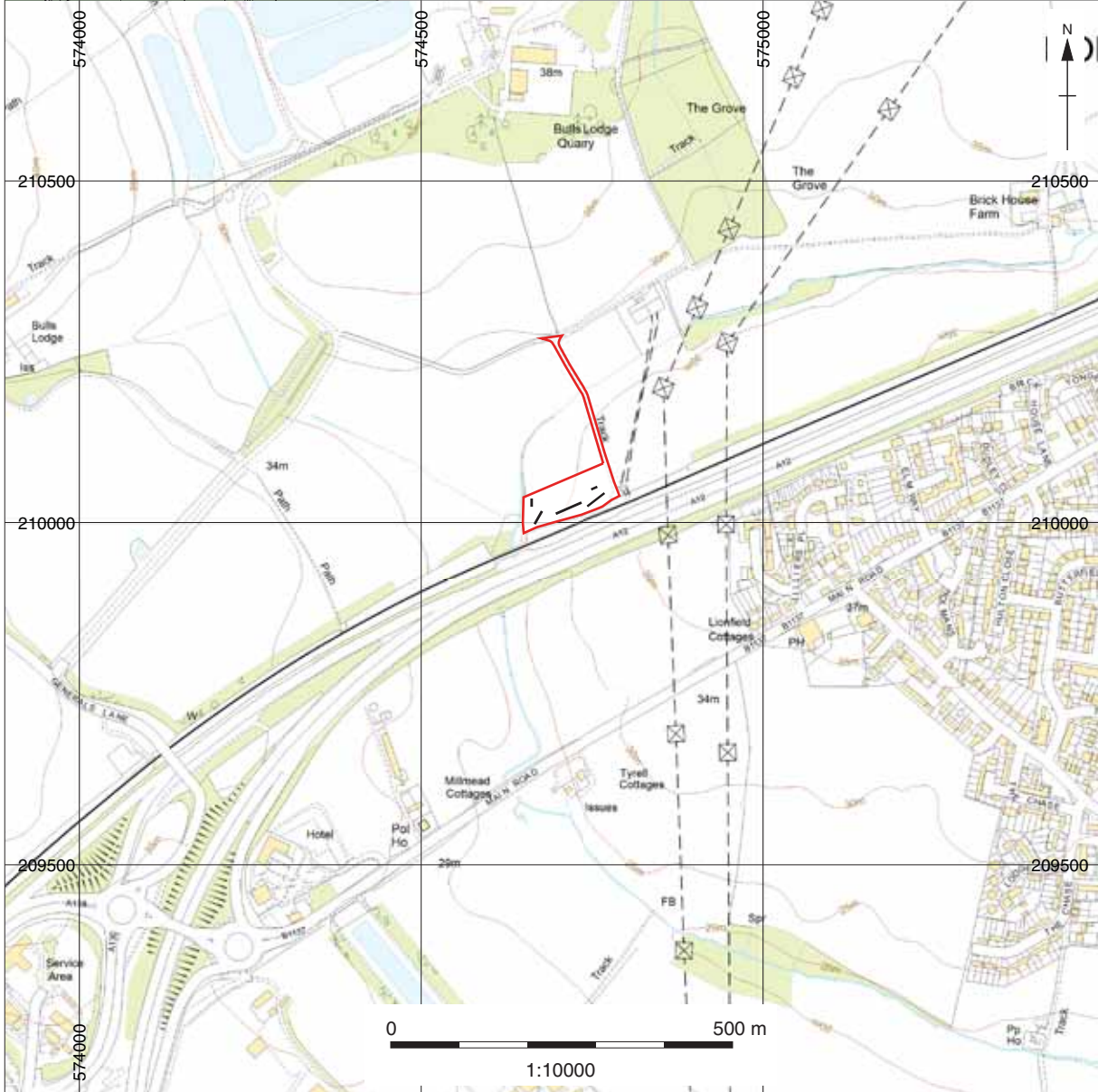
Physical Archive	Digital Archive	Paper Archive
Chelmsford Museum	OA East	OA East
SPRS 16	SPRS 16	SPRS 16

Archive Contents/Media

	Physical Contents	Digital Contents	Paper Contents
Animal Bones	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ceramics	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Environmental	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Glass	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Human Bones	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Industrial	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Leather	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Metal	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Stratigraphic		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Survey		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Textiles	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Wood	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Worked Bone	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Worked Stone/Lithic	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
None	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Other	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Digital Media	Paper Media
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Database	<input type="checkbox"/> Aerial Photos
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GIS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Context Sheet
<input type="checkbox"/> Geophysics	<input type="checkbox"/> Correspondence
<input type="checkbox"/> Images	<input type="checkbox"/> Diary
<input type="checkbox"/> Illustrations	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Drawing
<input type="checkbox"/> Moving Image	<input type="checkbox"/> Manuscript
<input type="checkbox"/> Spreadsheets	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Map
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Matrices
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Text	<input type="checkbox"/> Microfilm
<input type="checkbox"/> Virtual Reality	<input type="checkbox"/> Misc.
	<input type="checkbox"/> Research/Notes
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Photos
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Plans
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Report
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sections
	<input type="checkbox"/> Survey

Notes:



Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2015. All rights reserved. Centremaps reference 10001998

Figure 1: Site location showing archaeological trenches (black) and development area outlined (red)

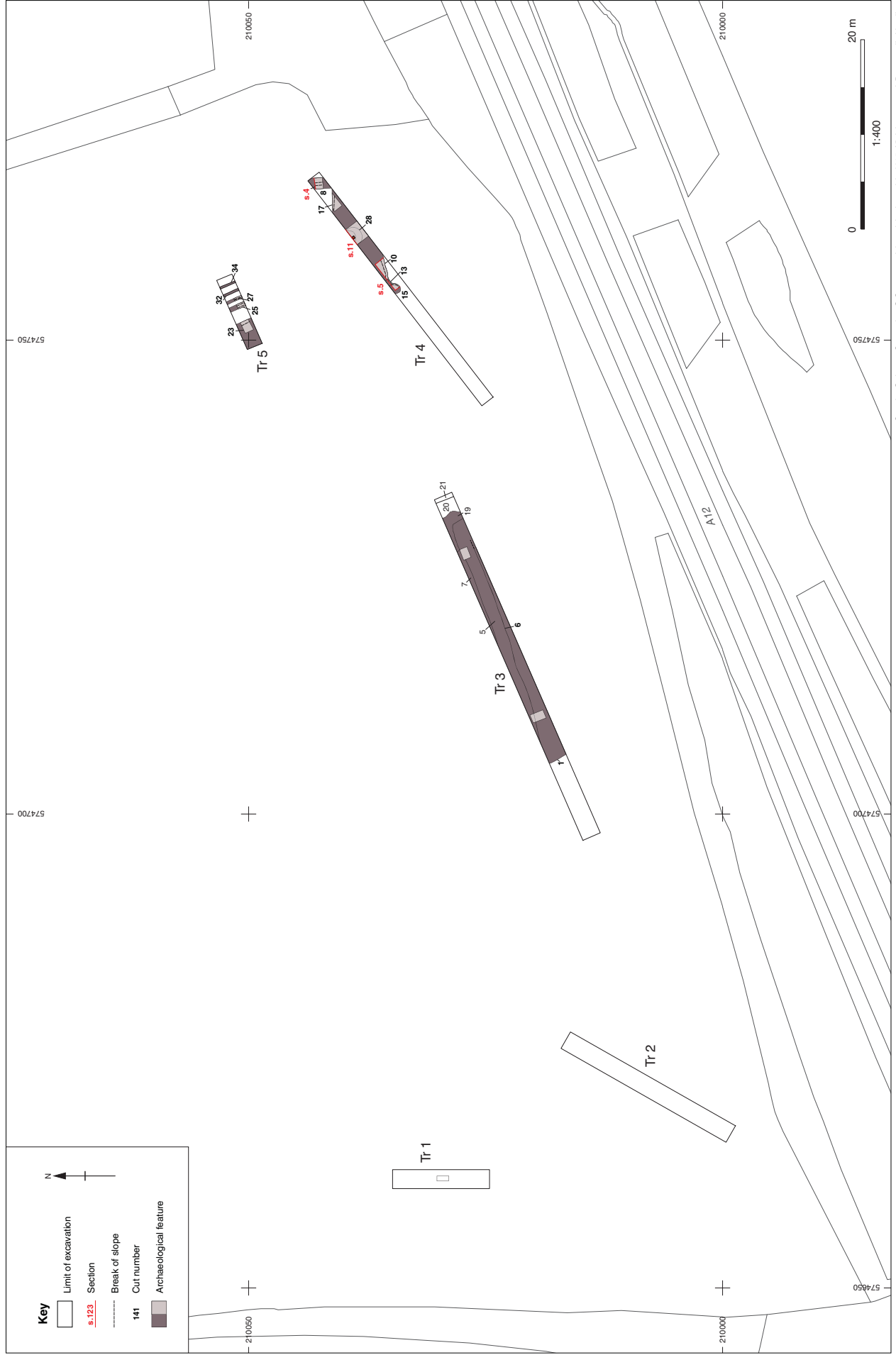


Figure 2: Plan of evaluation trenches

Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2015. All rights reserved. Data supplied by client

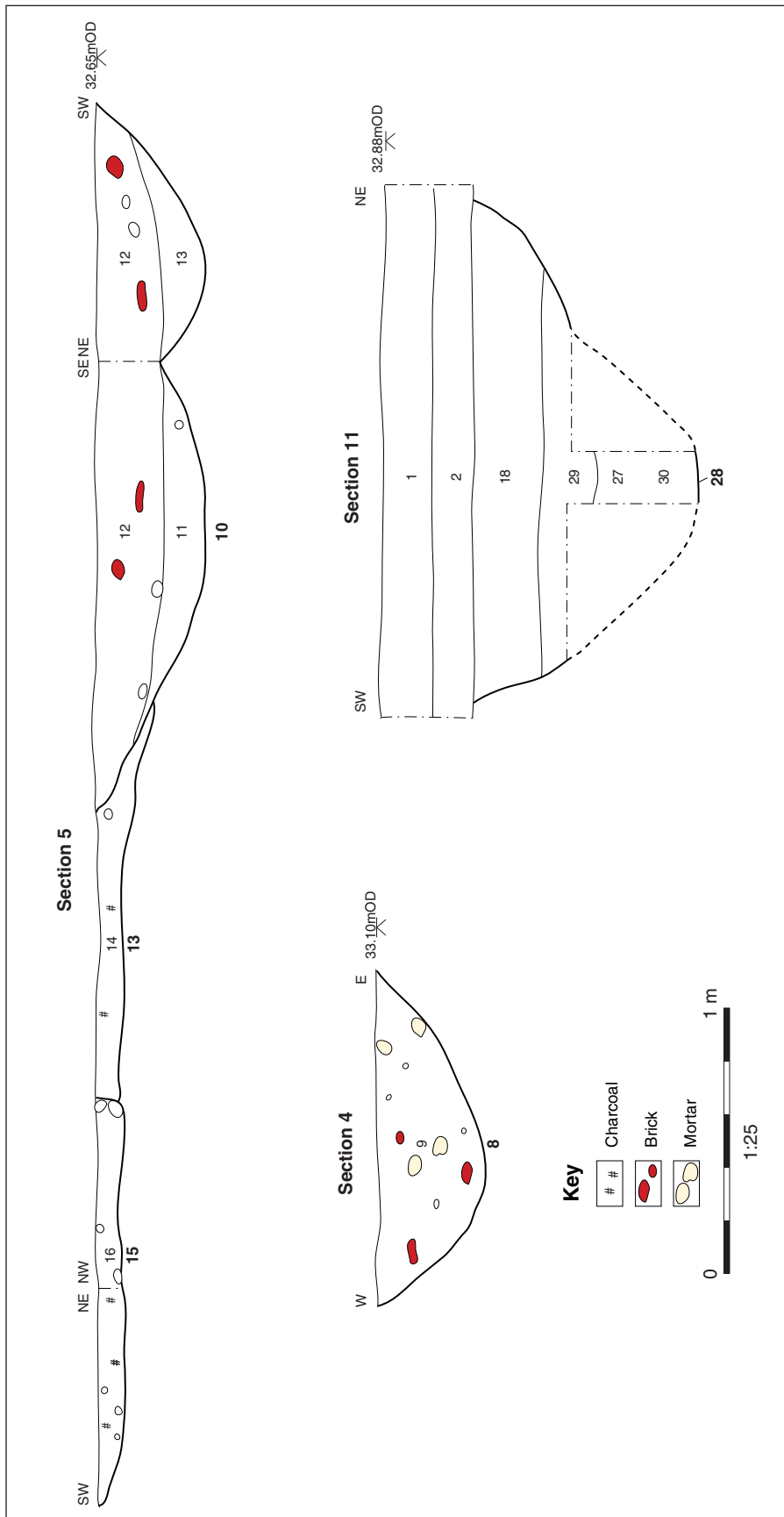


Figure 3: Selected sections



Plate 2: Trench 4, looking from the north-east



Plate 1: Trench 3, looking from the north-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
*Oxford Archaeology Ltd is a
Private Limited Company, N^o: 1618597
and a Registered Charity, N^o: 285627*