

# An archaeological evaluation of Zone F & I, Beaulieu Chelmsford



## Archaeological Evaluation Report



November 2015

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

OA East Report No: 1840

OASIS No: oxfordar3-230087

NGR: TL 7230 1014

**Zone F and I, Beaulieu, Chelmsford**

*Archaeological Evaluation*

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## **Summary**

*An archaeological evaluation was carried out at Zone F and I, Beaulieu, Chelmsford. The fieldwork took place between the 1 September 2015 and the 18 October 2015. A total of thirty eight trenches were excavated across three separate fields, within the proposed development area.*

*The evaluation recorded evidence for a Late Iron Age field system on north-east to south-west and east to west alignment located across two of the fields. To the east of the evaluation a Middle Iron Age enclosure ditch was located, possibly associated with a settlement immediately to the west.*

*The settlement area and later archaeological remains were identified during the evaluation and further investigated during the immediate excavation phase. Their description will be included in the excavation report.*



## 1 INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Location and scope of work

- 1.1.1 Between the 1st September and 18th October 2015 Oxford Archaeology East carried out an archaeological evaluation at Zone F and I, Beaulieu, Chelmsford (TL 7230 1014) in advance of a construction of a new neighbourhood planned for North-East Chelmsford, known as Beaulieu.
- 1.1.2 Zone I is part of the of the outline scheme granted planning permission by Chelmsford City Council (ref: 09/01314/EIA). The parcel of land known as Zone F is additional and the subject of a separate planning application which will form part of the wider Beaulieu development.
- 1.1.3 The overall development at Beaulieu will take the form of up to 3,600 new homes and up to 62,300m<sup>2</sup> of mixed use development including new schools, leisure and community facilities, employment areas, new highways and associated ancillary development, including full details in respect of roundabout access from Essex Regiment Way and a priority junction from White Hart Lane.
- 1.1.4 An archaeological evaluation was conducted on land to the east of Essex Regiment Way and north of White Hart Lane, at Beaulieu, Chelmsford (see fig. 1 for location). The evaluation was undertaken in advance of Zone F and I residential housing.
- 1.1.5 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.
- 1.1.6 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 CCC, on behalf of the Local Planning Authority, with regard to the treatment of any archaeological remains found.
- 1.1.7 The site archive is currently held by OA East and will be deposited with the appropriate county stores in due course.

### 1.2 Geology and topography

- 1.2.1 Zone F and I are located on the western boundary of the Beaulieu development, approximately 4km to the north-east of Chelmsford (centred on TL 7202 1013; Fig. 1), and is bounded to the west by Essex Regiment Way. The 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 at New Hall School, to the south-east and Pratt's Farm, to the north.

### **Iron Age**

- 1.3.4 The settlement pattern during the Iron Age would have been of nucleated settlements within a wider 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 are seen to become more complex in nature 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 to the west of Beaulieu at Moulsham Street. Around this a small market town developed with the surrounding area forming an agricultural hinterland.
- 1.3.8 During the Roman period a small market town would have grown up around the Mansio, located 5km to the south-west at Moulsham Street. The area surrounding this would have formed an agricultural hinterland to supply produce to the town.
- 1.3.9 This agricultural landscape would have comprised of large farms and villa complexes, such as those at Great Holts Farm and Bulls Lodge Dairy. Smaller domestic sites would also have formed part of the landscape. Evidence for these as well as for associated pottery making has been recorded during evaluation work at Greater Beaulieu.

### ***Anglo-Saxon***

- 1.3.10 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.
- 1.3.11 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***

- 1.3.12 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.
- 1.3.13 To the south-east lay the manor of New Hall on the site of the current New Hall School. It is first mentioned by name (as 'Nova Aula') in documents dating to AD1301 when the site formed part of the lands owned by the Canons of Waltham Abbey and was used as the summer residence of the Abbott. It was later transferred to the Regular Canons under Henry II (Burgess & Rance, 1988).
- 1.3.14 The first 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 crenelate (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.
- 1.3.15 Evidence for a further 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 Farm. The name is thought to derive from 'the site of the bell house' (P.H Reaney 1935).
- 1.3.16 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 further 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 a medieval farmstead or manor, possibly the precursor to the later manorial site at Belstead Hall c.160m to the north-east of Site 7 in Zone A of Beaulieu.

### ***Post-medieval***

- 1.3.17 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.

- 1.3.18 Since the medieval period, New Hall had been set within the largest deer park in Essex; once totaling 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. The application site is located within this latter area.

### ***Previous Archaeological Investigations***

#### *Geophysical Surveys*

- 1.3.19 Geophysical magnetic susceptibility and detailed magnetometer surveys were carried out to evaluate the potential survival of important archaeological remains 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)*

- 1.3.20 A limited programme of targeted trial trench evaluation was undertaken between June and August 2008. 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).
- 1.3.21 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/early post-medieval Warrener's lodge associated with the former deer park (Site 10); an early post-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) (Pocock, 2009).

#### *Beaulieu Minerals trial trench evaluation*

- 1.3.22 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 (House, 2011).

*Beaulieu Mitigation evaluation and excavations 2013*

- 1.3.23 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).
- 1.3.24 Site 5, located to the north of Zone F, within the footprint of the Essex Regiments Way roundabout, identified part of a Middle Iron Age settlement surrounded by a large oval enclosure. This settlement comprised a single round-house, surviving only as the remains of an eaves-drip gully. Several small pits and postholes were found outside the roundhouse and were likely to be associated with domestic activity contemporary with the building.
- 1.3.25 In Area A1, to the east of Zone F, 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).
- 1.3.26 In Zone D Site 11 and Area D1 evidence of two High Medieval house platforms and their surrounding enclosures was identified. These are thought to be part of a medieval settlement associated with Belstead Manor estate (Stocks-Morgan, 2013b).

*Beaulieu Zone A Housing Evaluation and Excavations (2014)*

- 1.3.27 Four areas of significant archaeological remains were identified on land to the south of Belstead Manor (Zone A Housing) (Stocks-Morgan 2014a).
- 1.3.28 A Middle Bronze Age boundary ditch, aligned north-east to south-west, was identified in Site 7; whilst an Early Iron Age open settlement comprising of ten pits containing a large assemblage of pottery and fired clay, and a medieval, possible, retting pit and enclosures were present in the excavation area. Sparse domestic activity is suggested from the five 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/Early Roman enclosure ditch and later medieval ditch.

*Zone B and E Trench Evaluation (2014)*

- 1.3.29 Four areas of significant archaeological remains were identified in Zone B and E (Stocks-Morgan 2014b).
- 1.3.30 Two small open area excavations were undertaken to the west of the area, which encountered Late Bronze Age / Early Iron Age open settlement, comprising five four-poster structures and several pits.
- 1.3.31 A large open area excavation (Site 8) was undertaken immediately west of New Hall School 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 roundhouse replaced. This phase of settlement also produced associated midden deposits and an ancillary roundhouse (Stocks-Morgan, in prep)

*Beaulieu Mitigation evaluation and excavations 2015*

- 1.3.32 A small open area excavation (Site 9) was carried out ahead of the construction of ponds and swales infrastructure works. The archaeology encountered comprised a prehistoric trackway and a Late Iron Age nucleated settlement.

- 1.3.33 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.

## **1.4 Acknowledgements**

- 1.4.1 The author would like thank Iain Williamson of AECOM and Countryside Zest (Beaulieu Park) LLP who respectively commissioned and funded the archaeological work. The project was managed by Richard Mortimer and the illustrators were Charlotte Walton. Thanks are also extended to Steve Graham and Daria Tsybaeva who supervised the evaluation and to Matt Brooks, Kat Hamilton, Richard Higham, Paddy Lambert, Ted Levermore, Adele Lord, Lindsey Kemp and Adam Tuffey who helped with the fieldwork. The project was monitored by Richard Havis and Alison Bennett of Essex County Council. The machining was undertaken by Richard Pope 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 Thirty-eight trenches were excavated within the proposed development area and all archaeological remains were excavated where appropriate and possible.

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

2.2.3 The site survey was carried out 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 Two bulk samples were taken, from deposits considered most appropriate for environmental sampling, while also considering feature type and period.

2.2.7 The site conditions were dry and sunny.



### 3 RESULTS

#### 3.1 Introduction

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

#### 3.2 Field 21

3.2.1 Four trenches were excavated within this field. The natural geology was an orange clay. A subsoil layer (4296), approximately 0.1m thick was recorded underlying a topsoil deposit (4295) measuring approximately 0.3m thick.

##### ***Trench 449 – 452***

3.2.2 No archaeology was recorded in these trenches.

#### 3.3 Field 22

3.3.1 Eleven trenches were excavated within this field. The natural geology was an orange clay. A subsoil layer (4298) approximately 0.18m thick was recorded underlying a 0.30m thick topsoil (4297). The evaluation trenches (469, 470 & 548) within the Zone F excavation area will be described in the later excavation report.

##### ***Trench 458 - 462***

3.3.2 No archaeology was recorded in these trenches.

##### ***Trench 463***

3.3.3 At the western end of the trench lay a ditch aligned east-north-east to west-south-west, which measured 0.75m wide. The two slots excavated through this ditch (**4650, 4652**) showed it to have steep sides, a concave base and a maximum depth of 0.28m. It was filled by a mid grey brown silty clay (4651, 4653) containing bone fragments.

##### ***Trench 464***

3.3.4 No archaeology was recorded in this trench

##### ***Trench 465***

3.3.5 In the centre of the trench a north-east to south-west aligned ditch (**4857**) was encountered, which measured 0.7m wide. This ditch had steep sides and a concave base, and was 0.3m deep. The fill comprised a mid orange brown silty clay (4358).

##### ***Trench 466 – 467***

3.3.6 No archaeology was recorded in these trenches.

##### ***Trench 468***

3.3.7 Towards the southern end of the trench was a pit (**4967**) which was circular in plan with a diameter of 0.6m in diameter. The pit had steep sides and a slightly concave base and measured 0.18m deep. It was filled by a dark grey brown silty clay (4968).

3.3.8 Adjacent to this pit was an east-north-east to west-south-west ditch (**4964**) measuring 1.05m wide. The ditch had near vertical sides and a concave base and measured 0.61m deep. It contained an initial dark orange brown silty clay fill (4966) against the northern side that was 0.10m thick and derived from slumpage. This was overlain by a mid orange brown silty clay (4965) which contained a fragment of post-medieval tile.

### **3.4 Field 23**

3.4.1 Eighteen trenches were excavated within this field. The natural geology was an orange clay. A subsoil layer (4299) approximately 0.15m thick was recorded underlying a 0.30m thick topsoil deposit (4300). Several natural features were investigated, these included tree bowls and ice cracks and are listed in Appendix A.

#### ***Trench 453***

3.4.2 Towards the northern end of the trench a pit (**4977**) was encountered which was circular in plan and 0.33m in diameter. The pit had steep sides, a flat base and was 0.07m deep. The fill consisted of a mid orange brown silty clay (4978) which contained fragments of bone and fired clay.

3.4.3 At the southern end of the trench was an east to west aligned ditch (**4975**) which measured 1.45m wide. The ditch had steep sides and a concave base and was 0.9m deep. It was filled by a dark orange brown silty clay (4976) which contained fire cracked flint, Middle Iron Age pottery and bone fragments.

#### ***Trench 454 - 457***

3.4.4 No archaeology was recorded in these trenches.

#### ***Trench 471 – 479***

3.4.5 No archaeology was recorded in these trenches.

#### ***Trench 480***

3.4.6 At the southern end of the trench was a north-east to south-west aligned ditch (**4258**) which was 0.7m wide. It was steep sided, with a V-shaped base and 0.25m deep and filled by a mid brown yellow silty clay (4259) containing Middle Iron Age pottery.

#### ***Trench 481***

3.4.7 No archaeology was recorded in this trench.

#### ***Trench 482***

3.4.8 In the centre of the trench lay an east to west aligned ditch (**4868**) which was 1.1m wide. The ditch had concave sides and a concave base and was 0.28m deep. The fill comprised a mid grey brown silt clay (4869) which contained Late Iron Age pottery.

#### ***Trench 483***

3.4.9 No archaeology was recorded in this trench. The trench contained evidence of modern waste deposits which were machine-excavated.

### **3.5 Finds Summary**

3.5.1 A small assemblage of Middle/Late Iron pottery, comprising of 54 sherds weighing 0.296kg, was retrieved. Two sherds (0.004kg) of modern pottery were also collected from topsoil and a ditch. Three fragments (0.056kg) of fire cracked flint were retrieved from the evaluation.

### **3.6 Environmental Summary**

3.6.1 A total of 39 fragments of animal bone was retrieved from 3 different contexts weighing 0.193kg. Four of them were identified as sheep/pig molars, four – as fragments of pig bone and one was a dog tooth.



## 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 fig. 2 for plan).

### 4.2 Prehistoric pit

4.2.1 A small shallow pit (**4977**) located in the north-eastern part of the site could be a prehistoric posthole. It contained two fragments of flint tempered fired clay and a tooth from a sheep or goat, it might therefore be associated with the Middle Iron Age enclosure nearby.

### 4.3 Middle Iron Age enclosure

4.3.1 A ditch (**4975**) towards the north-east of the evaluation has been interpreted as part of a Middle Iron Age enclosure, possibly associated with a small settlement excavated during Area F excavation phase, immediately to the west. The ditch contained evidence of domestic animals (pig and dog fragments) and fire activity (fire cracked flint) further confirming its association with a nearby settlement.

### 4.4 Late Iron Age field system

4.4.1 The four ditches (**4258,4657,4857,4868**) spread throughout Fields 22 and 23, in the central and western part of the evaluation, all share a similar profile. Based on their shape and a few fragments of pottery found in one of the ditches, they can be grouped together as part of a Late Iron Age field system associated with the Late Iron Age enclosure and roundhouse excavated at Site 6 in Zone F immediately to the west.

### 4.5 Modern field drain

4.5.1 A ditch (**4964**) excavated in the eastern site of Area F runs along the edge of the field and could be a modern field drain associated with this field boundary.

### 4.6 Significance

4.6.1 The main concentration of archaeological activity is around Trenches 469, 470 and 548 and this area was further investigated during the excavation phase of Area F.

4.6.2 The remainder of the site has uncovered evidence of Late Iron Age activity in the form of a large rectilinear field system on north-east to south-west and east to west alignments. This evidence helps to place the area within the wider context of the Chelmsford area which, during the Iron Age, comprised a largely farming landscape with few nucleated settlements.

4.6.3 Similar field systems dating to the Late Iron Age have been identified in the immediate vicinity during previous works. The evaluation at Phase 1A access road (2013) found evidence for Late Iron Age field systems on north-east to south-west alignment immediately to the north, and another field system aligned east to west to the east of the current evaluation. Another east to west field boundary was identified during Area A1 excavations (2013) slightly further to the east. The use of this area as arable/pastoral land is in concordance with the evidence from the wider Chelmsford area.

4.6.4 The Middle Iron Age enclosure ditch could be part of a small nucleated settlement associated with the field systems around it. Another Middle Iron Age 'open' enclosure

was excavated to the north of the current evaluation during the Site 5 excavation phase (2013).

- 4.6.5 A further concentration of prehistoric and Roman remains were encountered in the middle of Zone F, within Trenches 469, 470 and 548. An excavation was conducted on these remains immediately after the initial evaluation stage and the results from both the evaluation trenches and the subsequent excavation area will be presented in a further report.

#### **4.7 Recommendations**

- 4.7.1 Following the subsequent excavation at Site 6 in Zone F, ECC HEM have agreed that no further archaeological works are required.

## APPENDIX A. TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS AND CONTEXT INVENTORY

Trench 447						
<b>General description</b>				<b>Orientation</b>		
Not excavated				<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>		
				<b>Width (m)</b>		2
				<b>Length (m)</b>		30
Trench 448						
<b>General description</b>				<b>Orientation</b>		
Not excavated				<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>		
				<b>Width (m)</b>		2
				<b>Length (m)</b>		30
Trench 449						
<b>General description</b>				<b>Orientation</b>		N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying a natural of orange clay.				<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>		0.6
				<b>Width (m)</b>		2
				<b>Length (m)</b>		30
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
4295	Layer	-	0.6	Topsoil	-	-
Trench 450						
<b>General description</b>				<b>Orientation</b>		E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying a natural of orange clay.				<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>		0.37
				<b>Width (m)</b>		2
				<b>Length (m)</b>		30
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
4295	Layer	-	0.37	Topsoil	-	-
Trench 451						
<b>General description</b>				<b>Orientation</b>		E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a natural of orange clay.				<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>		0.3
				<b>Width (m)</b>		2
				<b>Length (m)</b>		30
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
4295	Layer	-	0.21	Topsoil	-	-
4296	Layer	-	0.07	Subsoil	-	-

Trench 452						
<b>General description</b>				<b>Orientation</b>		N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a natural of orange clay.				<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>		0.4
				<b>Width (m)</b>		2
				<b>Length (m)</b>		30
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
4295	Layer	-	0.27	Topsoil	-	-
4296	Layer	-	0.1	Subsoil	-	-
Trench 453						
<b>General description</b>				<b>Orientation</b>		N-S
Trench contained one ditch and one pit. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a natural of orange clay.				<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>		0.4
				<b>Width (m)</b>		2
				<b>Length (m)</b>		30
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
4975	Cut	1.45	0.9	Ditch	-	-
4976	Fill	1.45	0.9	Ditch	pottery, bone, FCF	Middle Iron Age
4977	Cut	0.33	0.07	Pit	-	-
4978	Fill	0.33	0.07	Pit	bone, fired clay	-
4299	Layer	-	0.25	Topsoil	-	-
4300	Layer	-	0.15	Subsoil	-	-
Trench 454						
<b>General description</b>				<b>Orientation</b>		NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a natural of orange clay.				<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>		0.4
				<b>Width (m)</b>		2
				<b>Length (m)</b>		30
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
4299	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	-	-
4300	Layer	-	0.14	Subsoil	-	-
Trench 455						
<b>General description</b>				<b>Orientation</b>		NNW-SSE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a natural of clay.				<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>		0.4
				<b>Width (m)</b>		2

					Length (m)	30
<b>Contexts</b>						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
4299	Layer	-	0.4	Topsoil	-	-
<b>Trench 456</b>						
<b>General description</b>					<b>Orientation</b>	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a natural of clay.					<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>	0.4
					<b>Width (m)</b>	2
					<b>Length (m)</b>	30
<b>Contexts</b>						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
4299	Layer	-	0.4	Topsoil	-	-
<b>Trench 457</b>						
<b>General description</b>					<b>Orientation</b>	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a natural of clay.					<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>	0.4
					<b>Width (m)</b>	2
					<b>Length (m)</b>	30
<b>Contexts</b>						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
4299	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	-	-
4300	Layer	-	0.1	Subsoil	-	-
<b>Trench 458</b>						
<b>General description</b>					<b>Orientation</b>	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a natural of clay.					<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>	0.4
					<b>Width (m)</b>	2
					<b>Length (m)</b>	30
<b>Contexts</b>						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
4297	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	-	-
4298	Layer	-	0.1	Subsoil	-	-
<b>Trench 459</b>						
<b>General description</b>					<b>Orientation</b>	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a natural of clay.					<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>	0.4
					<b>Width (m)</b>	2
					<b>Length (m)</b>	30
<b>Contexts</b>						

context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
4297	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	-	-
4298	Layer	-	0.1	Subsoil	-	-
<b>Trench 460</b>						
<b>General description</b>					<b>Orientation</b>	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a natural of clay.					<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>	0.3
					<b>Width (m)</b>	2
					<b>Length (m)</b>	30
<b>Contexts</b>						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
4297	Layer	-	0.2	Topsoil	-	-
4298	Layer	-	0.1	Subsoil	-	-
<b>Trench 461</b>						
<b>General description</b>					<b>Orientation</b>	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a natural of orange clay.					<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>	0.4
					<b>Width (m)</b>	2
					<b>Length (m)</b>	30
<b>Contexts</b>						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
4297	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	-	-
4298	Layer	-	0.1	Subsoil	-	-
<b>Trench 462</b>						
<b>General description</b>					<b>Orientation</b>	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a natural of clay.					<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>	0.37
					<b>Width (m)</b>	2
					<b>Length (m)</b>	30
<b>Contexts</b>						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
4297	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	-	-
4298	Layer	-	0.07	Subsoil	-	-
<b>Trench 463</b>						
<b>General description</b>					<b>Orientation</b>	E-W
Trench contained one ditch. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a natural of orange clay.					<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>	0.5
					<b>Width (m)</b>	2
					<b>Length (m)</b>	30
<b>Contexts</b>						

context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
4650	Cut	0.8	0.2	Ditch	-	-
4651	Fill	0.8	0.2	Ditch	-	-
4652	Cut	0.8	0.3	Ditch	-	-
4653	Fill	0.8	0.3	Ditch	bone	-
4297	Layer	-	0.4	Topsoil	pottery	modern
4298	Layer	-	0.1	Subsoil	-	-
<b>Trench 464</b>						
<b>General description</b>					<b>Orientation</b>	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a natural of orange clay.					<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>	0.3
					<b>Width (m)</b>	2
					<b>Length (m)</b>	30
<b>Contexts</b>						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
4297	Layer	-	0.2	Topsoil	-	-
4298	Layer	-	0.1	Subsoil	-	-
<b>Trench 465</b>						
<b>General description</b>					<b>Orientation</b>	E-W
Trench contained one modern pit and one ditch. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a natural of orange clay.					<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>	0.5
					<b>Width (m)</b>	2
					<b>Length (m)</b>	30
<b>Contexts</b>						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
4857	Cut	0.7	0.3	Ditch	-	-
4858	Fill	0.7	0.3	Ditch	-	-
4297	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	-	-
4298	Layer	-	0.2	Subsoil	-	-
<b>Trench 466</b>						
<b>General description</b>					<b>Orientation</b>	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a natural of orange clay.					<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>	0.48
					<b>Width (m)</b>	2
					<b>Length (m)</b>	30
<b>Contexts</b>						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
4297	Layer	-	0.27	Topsoil	-	-
4298	Layer	-	0.19	Subsoil	-	-

Trench 467						
<b>General description</b>					<b>Orientation</b>	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a natural of orange clay.					<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>	0.5
					<b>Width (m)</b>	2
					<b>Length (m)</b>	30
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
4297	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	-	-
4298	Layer	-	0.2	Subsoil	-	-
Trench 468						
<b>General description</b>					<b>Orientation</b>	N-S
Trench contained one pit and one ditch. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a natural of orange clay.					<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>	0.5
					<b>Width (m)</b>	2
					<b>Length (m)</b>	26
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
4964	Cut	1.05	0.61	Ditch	-	-
4965	Fill	-	0.61	Ditch	-	-
4966	Fill	-	0.10	Ditch	Pottery	modern
4967	Cut	0.6	0.18	Pit	-	-
4968	Fill	0.6	0.18	Pit	-	-
4297	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	-	-
4298	Layer	-	0.2	Subsoil	-	-
Trench 471						
<b>General description</b>					<b>Orientation</b>	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a natural of orange clay.					<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>	0.5
					<b>Width (m)</b>	2
					<b>Length (m)</b>	30
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
4299	Layer	-	0.4	Topsoil	-	-
4300	Layer	-	0.1	Subsoil	-	-
Trench 472						
<b>General description</b>					<b>Orientation</b>	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a natural of orange clay.					<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>	0.5
					<b>Width (m)</b>	2
					<b>Length (m)</b>	30



<b>Contexts</b>						
<b>context no</b>	<b>type</b>	<b>Width (m)</b>	<b>Depth (m)</b>	<b>comment</b>	<b>finds</b>	<b>date</b>
4299	Layer	-	0.4	Topsoil	-	-
4300	Layer	-	0.1	Subsoil	-	-
<b>Trench 473</b>						
<b>General description</b>					<b>Orientation</b>	NNW-SSE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a natural of orange clay.					<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>	0.97
					<b>Width (m)</b>	2
					<b>Length (m)</b>	30
<b>Contexts</b>						
<b>context no</b>	<b>type</b>	<b>Width (m)</b>	<b>Depth (m)</b>	<b>comment</b>	<b>finds</b>	<b>date</b>
4299	Layer	-	0.46	Topsoil	-	-
4300	Layer	-	0.51	Subsoil	-	-
<b>Trench 474</b>						
<b>General description</b>					<b>Orientation</b>	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a natural of orange clay.					<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>	0.56
					<b>Width (m)</b>	2
					<b>Length (m)</b>	30
<b>Contexts</b>						
<b>context no</b>	<b>type</b>	<b>Width (m)</b>	<b>Depth (m)</b>	<b>comment</b>	<b>finds</b>	<b>date</b>
4299	Layer	-	0.24	Topsoil	-	-
4300	Layer	-	0.32	Subsoil	-	-
<b>Trench 475</b>						
<b>General description</b>					<b>Orientation</b>	NW-SE
Trench contained a ditch or a pit. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a natural of orange clay.					<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>	0.58
					<b>Width (m)</b>	2
					<b>Length (m)</b>	30
<b>Contexts</b>						
<b>context no</b>	<b>type</b>	<b>Width (m)</b>	<b>Depth (m)</b>	<b>comment</b>	<b>finds</b>	<b>date</b>
4654	Cut	2.03	0.31	Ditch / Pit		
4655	Fill		0.2	Ditch / Pit		
4656	Fill		0.11	Ditch / Pit		
4299	Layer	-	0.39	Topsoil	-	-
4300	Layer	-	0.19	Subsoil	-	-
<b>Trench 476</b>						
<b>General description</b>					<b>Orientation</b>	E-W

Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a natural of orange clay.		<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>	0.52			
		<b>Width (m)</b>	2			
		<b>Length (m)</b>	30			
<b>Contexts</b>						
<b>context no</b>	<b>type</b>	<b>Width (m)</b>	<b>Depth (m)</b>	<b>comment</b>	<b>finds</b>	<b>date</b>
4299	Layer	-	0.32	Topsoil	-	-
4300	Layer	-	0.20	Subsoil	-	-

<b>Trench 477</b>						
<b>General description</b>		<b>Orientation</b>	E-W			
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a natural of orange clay.		<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>	0.56			
		<b>Width (m)</b>	2			
		<b>Length (m)</b>	30			
<b>Contexts</b>						
<b>context no</b>	<b>type</b>	<b>Width (m)</b>	<b>Depth (m)</b>	<b>comment</b>	<b>finds</b>	<b>date</b>
4299	Layer	-	0.25	Topsoil	-	-
4300	Layer	-	0.31	Subsoil	-	-

<b>Trench 478</b>						
<b>General description</b>		<b>Orientation</b>	N-S			
Trench contained an ice crack. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a natural of orange clay.		<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>	0.5			
		<b>Width (m)</b>	2			
		<b>Length (m)</b>	30			
<b>Contexts</b>						
<b>context no</b>	<b>type</b>	<b>Width (m)</b>	<b>Depth (m)</b>	<b>comment</b>	<b>finds</b>	<b>date</b>
4256	Cut	0.64	0.16	Natural feature	-	-
4257	Fill	0.64	0.16	Natural feature	-	-
4299	Layer	-	0.2	Topsoil	-	-
4300	Layer	-	0.3	Subsoil	-	-

<b>Trench 479</b>						
<b>General description</b>		<b>Orientation</b>	E-W			
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a natural of orange clay.		<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>	0.57			
		<b>Width (m)</b>	2			
		<b>Length (m)</b>	30			
<b>Contexts</b>						
<b>context no</b>	<b>type</b>	<b>Width (m)</b>	<b>Depth (m)</b>	<b>comment</b>	<b>finds</b>	<b>date</b>

4299	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	-	-
4300	Layer	-	0.27	Subsoil	-	-

Trench 480						
<b>General description</b>				<b>Orientation</b>	N-S	
Trench contained one ditch and two ice cracks. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a natural of orange clay.				<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>	0.5	
				<b>Width (m)</b>	2	
				<b>Length (m)</b>	30	
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
4258	Cut	0.7	0.25	Ditch	-	-
4259	Fill	0.7	0.25	Ditch	pot	Middle Iron Age
4260	Cut	1.1	0.4	Natural feature	-	-
4261	Fill	0.5	0.4	Natural feature	-	-
4262	Fill	0.6	0.4	Natural feature	-	-
4263	Cut	0.6	0.1	Natural feature	-	-
4264	Fill	0.6	0.1	Natural feature	-	-
4299	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	-	-
4300	Layer	-	0.2	Subsoil	-	-

Trench 481						
<b>General description</b>				<b>Orientation</b>	E-W	
Trench contained two ditches. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a natural of orange clay.				<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>	0.47	
				<b>Width (m)</b>	2	
				<b>Length (m)</b>	30	
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
4658	Cut	0.78	0.5	Natural feature	-	-
4659	Fill	0.78	0.5	Natural feature	-	-
4960	Cut	0.9	0.29	Natural feature	-	-
4691	Fill	0.9	0.29	Natural feature	-	-
4299	Layer	-	0.35	Topsoil	-	-
4300	Layer	-	0.12	Subsoil	-	-

Trench 482						
<b>General description</b>				<b>Orientation</b>	N-S	
Trench contained one ditch. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a natural of orange clay.				<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>	0.45	

		<b>Width (m)</b>	2			
		<b>Length (m)</b>	30			
<b>Contexts</b>						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
4868	Cut	1.1	0.2	Ditch		
4869	Fill	1.1	0.2	Ditch		
4299	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	-	-
4300	Layer	-	0.16	Subsoil	-	-

<b>Trench 483</b>						
<b>General description</b>					<b>Orientation</b>	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a natural of orange clay and modern waste deposits.					<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>	1.1
					<b>Width (m)</b>	2
					<b>Length (m)</b>	30
<b>Contexts</b>						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
4254	Layer		0.3	Deposit	-	modern
4255	Layer		0.4	Deposit	-	modern
4299	Layer	-	0.2	Topsoil	-	-
4300	Layer	-	0.2	Subsoil	-	-

## APPENDIX B. FINDS REPORTS

### B.1 Prehistoric Pottery

*Identified by Sarah Percival*

Context	Trench	Weight (kg)	No of sherds	Date and comments
4259	480	0.013	3	Middle Iron Age: quartz tempered
4869	482	0.007	1	Late Iron Age: quartz tempered, reduced ware, combed decoration
4869	482	0.039	15	Late Iron Age: grog tempered
4976	453	0.009	4	Middle Iron Age: oxidised redware
4976	453	0.228	31	Middle Iron Age: quartz tempered, black reduced ware

**Table 1: Prehistoric pottery assemblage**

### B.2 Medieval Pottery

*Identified by Carole Fletcher*

Context	Trench	Weight (kg)	No of sherds	Date and fabric
4966	468	0.001	1	19th century chinaware
4297	463	0.003	1	17/18 <sup>th</sup> C: redware

**Table 2: Medieval pottery assemblage**

### B.3 *Flint*

#### **Assemblage**

- B.3.1 The assemblage of flints consisted of a total of three artefacts, weighing a total of 0.155kg. Two of the artefacts were heat affected with a red scorched cortex and evidence of shattering. The third artefact is a poorly struck flint blade, weighing 0.056kg. The flint was retrieved from fill (4976) in Trench 453.

## APPENDIX C. ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTS

### C.1 Faunal remains

Context	trench	Weight (kg)	No of fragments	Species
4653	463	0.02	3	Sheep / goat molars
4653	463	0.003	6	unidentifiable
4976	453	0.001	1	dog tooth
4976	453	0.079	24	unidentifiable
4976	453	0.081	4	Pig scapula, pig tibia
4978	453	0.009	1	Sheep/goat molar

**Table 3: animal bone catalogue**

### C.2 Environmental Samples

*By Rachel Fosberry*

#### Introduction

C.2.1 Two bulk samples were taken from features within the evaluated area in order to assess the quality of preservation of plant remains and their potential to provide useful data as part of further archaeological investigations.

#### Methodology

C.2.2 Ten litres of each bulk sample was processed by water flotation (using a modified Siraff three-tank system) for the recovery of charred plant remains, dating evidence and any other artefactual evidence that might be present. The floating component (flot) of the samples was collected in a 0.25mm nylon mesh and the residue was washed through 10mm, 5mm, 2mm and a 0.5mm sieve. Both flot and residues were allowed to air dry. A magnet was dragged through each residue fraction prior to sorting for artefacts. Any artefacts present were noted and reintegrated with the hand-excavated finds. The dried flots were subsequently sorted using a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x 60.

#### Results

All of the samples were devoid of plant remains other than modern rootlets and sparse charcoal fragments.

Sample No	Context No	Cut No	Feature type	Zone	Trench
941	4976	4975	Ditch	I	453
942	4978	4977	Post hole	I	453

**Table 4: environmental results**

## APPENDIX D. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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### **Maps consulted**

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

### **Websites consulted**

<http://www.old-maps.co.uk/maps.html>. 1897 1:2500 Essex Viewed 22/06/11

## APPENDIX E. OASIS REPORT FORM

### Project Details

OASIS Number	oxfordar3-230087		
Project Name	Beaulieu, Chelmsford, Essex, Zone F and I Housing		
Project Dates (fieldwork) Start	04-09-2015	Finish	12-10-2015
Previous Work (by OA East)	Yes	Future Work	No

### Project Reference Codes

Site Code	SPBP15	Planning App. No.	09/01314/EIA
HER No.	SPBP15	Related HER/OASIS No.	oxfordar3-152484,

### Type of Project/Techniques Used

Prompt	Food and Environmental Protection Act 1985 (FEPA) Part II
Development Type	Housing Estate

### 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
pit	Uncertain	pottery	Iron Age -800 to 43
ditch	Iron Age -800 to 43	pottery	Post Medieval 1540 to 1901
ditch	Post Medieval 1540 to 1901	flint	Uncertain

### Project Location

County	Essex	Site Address (including postcode if possible)
District	Chelmsford	land of White Hart Lane, Chelmsford CM2 6TD
Parish	Springfield	
HER	Essex	
Study Area		National Grid Reference
		TL 7200 1017

### Project Originators



Organisation	OA EAST
Project Brief Originator	Richard Havis (ECC HER)
Project Design Originator	Iain Williamson (URS)
Project Manager	Richard Mortimer (OA East)
Supervisor	Helen Stocks-Morgan (OA East)

### Project Archives

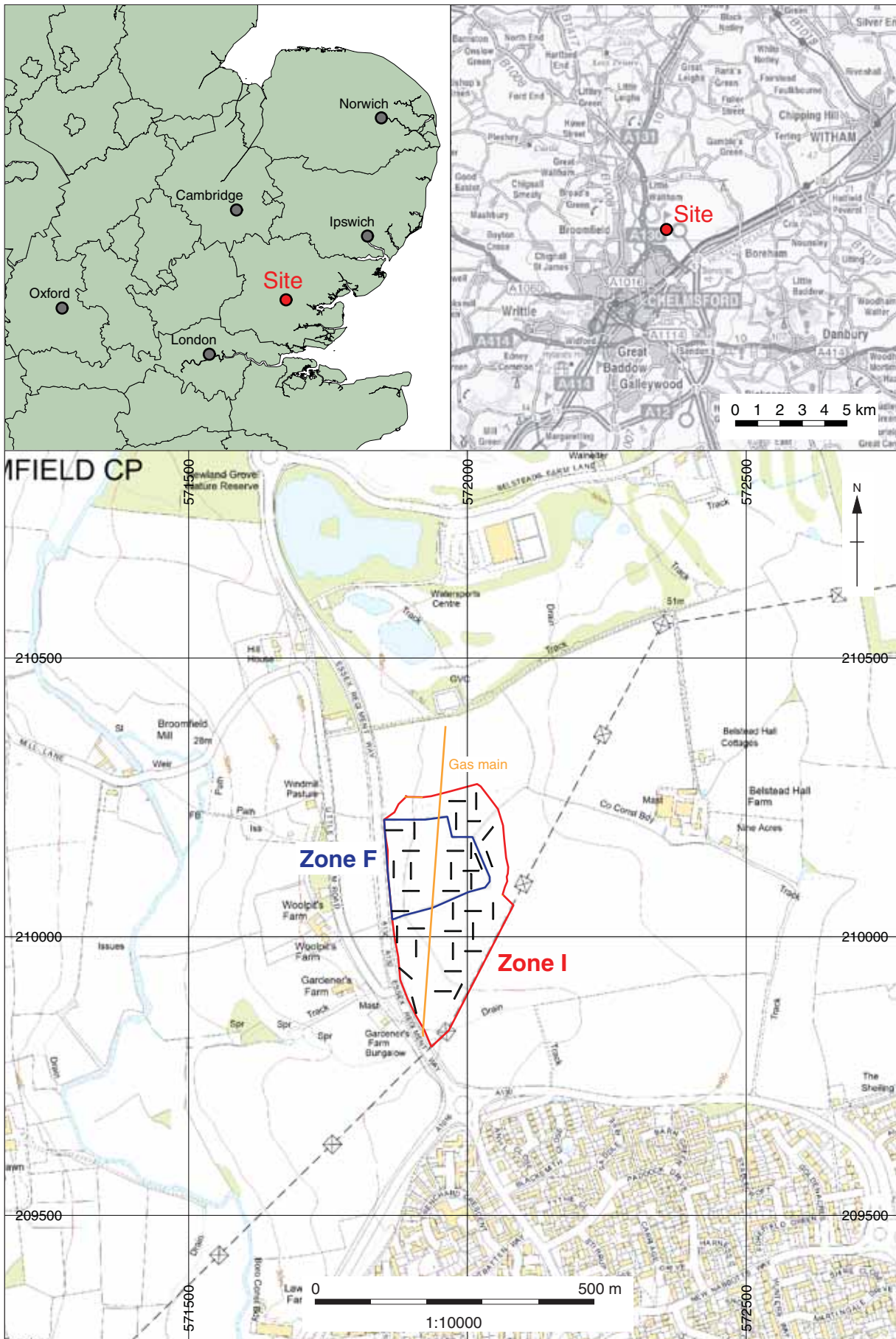
Physical Archive	Digital Archive	Paper Archive
Chelmsford Museum	OA East	Chelmsford Museum
SPBP 15	SPBP 15	SPBP 15

### Archive Contents/Media

	Physical Contents	Digital Contents	Paper Contents
Animal Bones	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ceramics	<input checked="" 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 type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Digital Media	Paper Media
<input type="checkbox"/> Database	<input type="checkbox"/> Aerial Photos
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GIS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Context Sheet
<input type="checkbox"/> Geophysics	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Correspondence
<input checked="" 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 checked="" 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> Survey

**Notes:**



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Figure 1: Site location showing archaeological trenches (black) in development areas (red & blue)

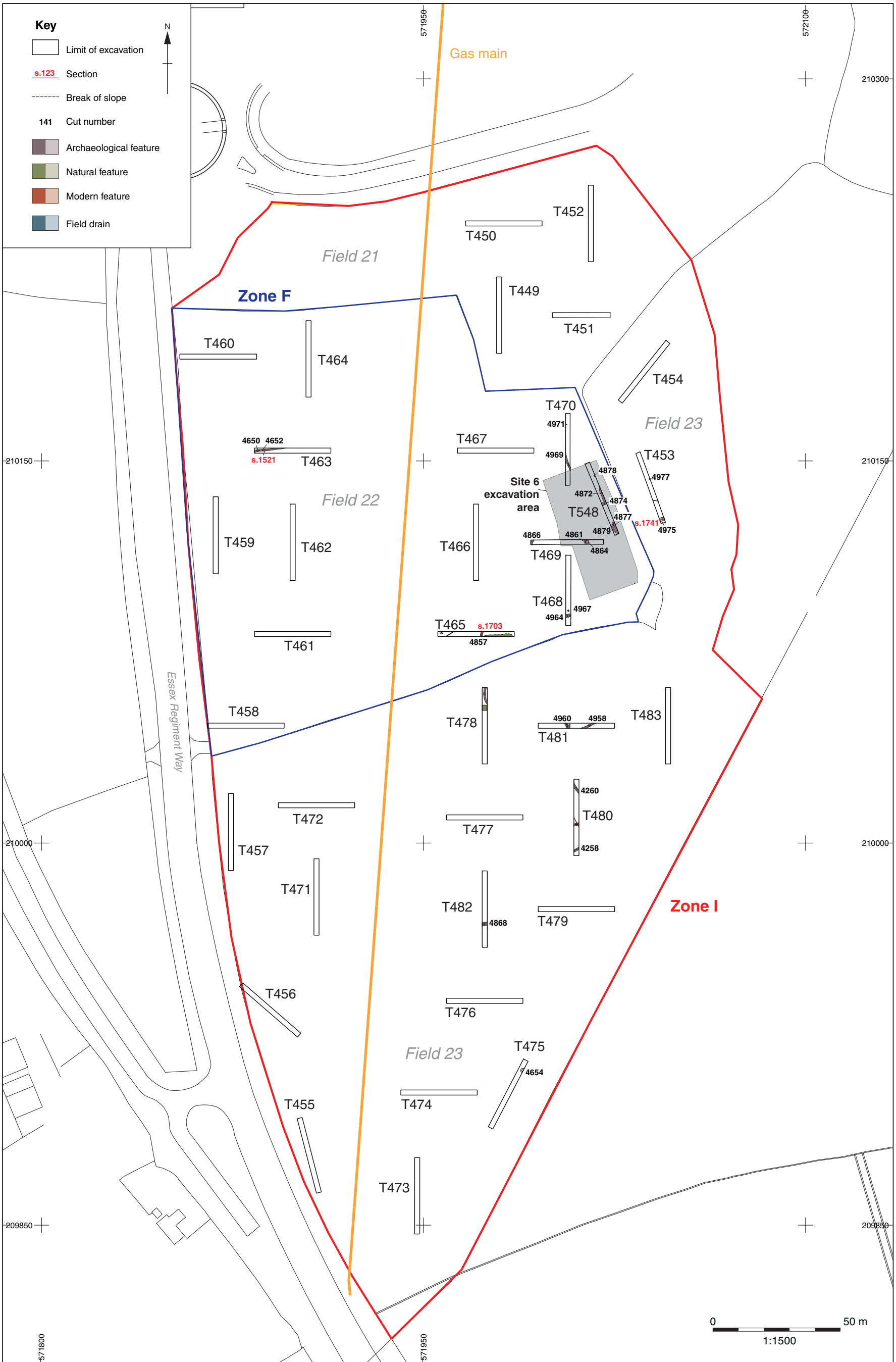


Figure 2: Plan of evaluation trenches.

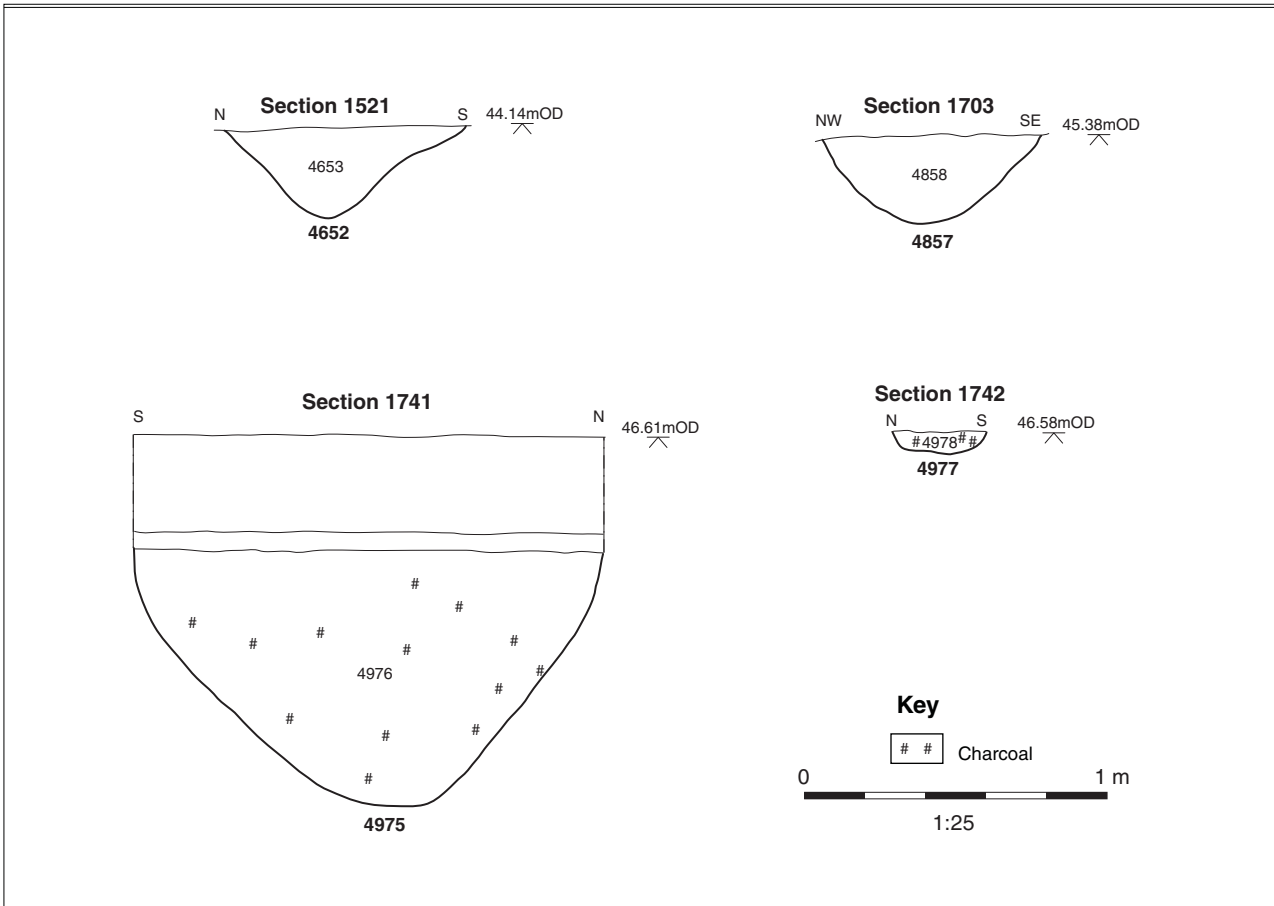


Figure 3: Selected sections





Plate 1: Ditch **4975**, from east



Plate 2: Ditch **4857**, from south



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