

# An Archaeological Evaluation at Zone C Housing at Beaulieu Park, Chelmsford



## Archaeological Evaluation Report



October 2014

Client: Countryside Zest (Beaulieu Park) LLP

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# **An Archaeological Evaluation at Zone C Housing at Beaulieu Park, Chelmsford**

*Archaeological Evaluation*

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## **Summary**

*An archaeological evaluation was carried out on an area designated as Zone C Housing as part of the development of land at Beaulieu, Chelmsford. The fieldwork took place between 27/8/14 and 28/8/14. A total of 13 trenches were excavated within a single field.*

*The remains that were uncovered were limited to a modern ditch and pit and the trace of a ditch that had been ploughed out and may have been the extension of the field boundary ditch to the north.*



## 1 INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Location and scope of work

- 1.1.1 Between the 27th and 29th August 2014 Oxford Archaeology East carried out an archaeological evaluation at Zone C Housing, Beaulieu, Chelmsford (TL 7230 1014) in advance of a construction of a new neighbourhood planned for North-East Chelmsford, known as Beaulieu. Chelmsford City Council has resolved to grant outline planning permission (ref: 09/01314/EIA) for a new neighbourhood at Beaulieu 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.
- 1.1.2 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 C Housing and comprised 13 trenches.
- 1.1.3 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.
- 1.1.4 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 HEM, on behalf of the Local Planning Authority, with regard to the treatment of any archaeological remains found.
- 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 Located approximately 4km to the north-east of Chelmsford, Essex, Beaulieu (the Site) is centred on TL 7230 1014 (figure 1). 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, whilst from the southern part of the Site there are views south towards the Chelmer Valley and Danbury Hill.
- 1.2.2 The superficial geology of the area consists of boulder clay of the Lowestoft Till formation underlain by London Clays. To the south of the area is a mixture of head deposits, and sand and gravels (British Geological Survey sheet E241).

### 1.3 Archaeological and historical background

- 1.3.1 The following is based upon Stocks-Morgan (2014b).

#### Neolithic

- 1.3.2 The early settlement of Essex concentrated to the north-east, along the River Crouch at Lawford and Lemarsh (Hedges 1984). Possible domestic settlement in the area of

Beaulieu has been recorded c.1km to the north-west at Court Road with Neolithic pottery contained within the fills of several pits (SMR 6142).

### **Bronze Age**

- 1.3.3 Settlement continued to be concentrated along the river valleys of the Chelmer and Crouch into the Bronze Age, but with changes to the landscape: field systems, such as those at Great Wakering, began enclosing swathes of land (Kemble 2001). The continuation of the use of these field systems through the Early Iron Age has formed the basis for the modern landscape in the Chelmer Valley (Drury and Rodwell 1980).
- 1.3.4 Evidence of Bronze Age activity in the area has been recorded by aerial photography – cropmarks to the south of Belstead Hall have been interpreted as part of a Bronze Age settlement (SMR 16888) – whilst excavations at Springfield Lyons, 2.5km to the south-west, have revealed domestic dwellings. The recovery of artefacts from areas near the Site – such as New Hall School to the south-east, and Pratt's Farm to the north – suggest occupation in the vicinity of the development area.

### **Iron Age**

- 1.3.5 Iron Age settlement patterns became more nucleated within the farming landscape, and can be seen, near the Site, with a large enclosure with associated pits and smaller ditches that were uncovered to the south of Belstead Hall (Drury 1978; SMR 17438).
- 1.3.6 Into the later Iron Age, the occupation of estuarine sites – which became more complex in their nature through time – was supplemented by an expansion onto the heavier clay soils. Archaeologically, this can be seen in the higher population density and sustained occupation visible at sites such as Little Waltham (Drury 1980), which lies to the north-west of the Site.
- 1.3.7 By the end of the Iron Age, the structuring and high status nature of portions of the population, visible at sites such as Gosbecks *oppidum*, would have relied upon the surrounding farming communities to supply agricultural commodities (Crummy 1997).

### **Roman**

- 1.3.8 The focus of occupation of the area around Beaulieu during the Roman period was located 5km to the south-west, with a small market town that grew up around the *mansio* at Moulsham Street, to the south of the River Can (Essex CC 2003). The surrounding agricultural hinterland would have provided produce for this town, resulting in a landscape that would have comprised a mixture of large farms and villa complexes – such as those at Great Holts Farm and Bulls Farm Lodge – and smaller domestic sites. Evidence for these have been recorded during evaluation work at Greater Beaulieu alongside the recovery of evidence for domestic areas and pottery making.

### **Anglo-Saxon**

- 1.3.9 Changes in the landscape took place in the immediate post-Roman period, with the abandonment of the Roman town at Chelmsford, and swathes of the surrounding landscape being left to revert to rough pasture and woodland (Hunter 2003). This desertion of the area is suggested by the absence of Anglo-Saxon remains in the development area, but is more likely to reflect the poor archaeological visibility of Anglo-Saxon settlement sites. This latter case is supported through the records held in the EHER listing Belstead Hall (Belestedam) as recorded in the Domesday survey of AD1086 (Reaney 1935).

## Medieval

- 1.3.10 The medieval town of Chelmsford was founded at the end of the 12th century, by the Bishop of London, to the north of the abandoned Roman settlement at Moulsham (Essex CC 2003), and was within a rural hinterland landscape that consisted of scattered farmsteads and manors.
- 1.3.11 On the north-east edge of Chelmsford lay the manor of *Nova Aula* (New Hall), on the site of the current New Hall School. It was first mentioned by name in documents of AD1301 when the land was under the ownership of the canons of Waltham Abbey and it was used as the summer residence of the Abbott.
- 1.3.12 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, in all likelihood, rebuilt or remodelled the original medieval hall in the latest architectural style. The hall was visited by Henry VIII in 1510 and 1515, shortly before Thomas Boteler's death. Subsequently, the property passed into the Boleyn family through Boteler's daughter's marriage to Sir Thomas Boleyn – from whom Henry VIII acquired the hall in 1516, and changed its name to the 'Palace of Beaulieu'. Shortly after 1518 he rebuilt Boteler's hall on a quadrangular plan with a gatehouse in the south range, great hall in the east range, and chapel in the west range. Mary Tudor took residency at New Hall intermittently between 1532 and her ascendancy to the crown in 1553.
- 1.3.13 Evidence for a further moated manor is recorded at Belstead, and 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' (Reaney 1935).
- 1.3.14 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.

## Post-Medieval

- 1.3.15 New Hall and its park dominated the landscape of the development area until the deer 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 and lodges developed into farms to create an essentially agricultural landscape.
- 1.3.16 New Hall had been set within the largest deer park in Essex since the medieval period, once totalling 1,500 acres. The enclosed area comprised of four separate parks surrounding the hall and its gardens – the Great or Old Park to the north of the hall; Red Deer Park to the east; Dukes Park (further east beyond the study area; EHER 47226); and the New or Little Park to the south and west. The application site is located within this latter area.

## 1.4 Previous Studies and Investigations

- 1.4.1 This section has been based upon Stocks-Morgan 2014b.

- 1.4.2 Non-intrusive and invasive archaeological surveys have previously been undertaken in the area surrounding the Site for environmental statements and to evaluate the land prior to the extraction of minerals. The results of these surveys are summarised below.

### **Geophysical Surveys**

- 1.4.3 The potential for archaeological remains to remain buried on the Site was assessed through geophysical magnetic susceptibility and magnetometer surveys by Scott Wilson. Magnetic susceptibility identified six areas of high potential, ten areas of medium potential and seven areas of low potential. Fifty percent of the Beaulieu scheme was surveyed through a magnetometer survey, and identified further detail to the magnetic susceptibility with individual features of: pits and ditches, field boundaries, buildings and structures, kilns or hearths and buried iron objects; giving six areas of medium potential and 19 of low potential.

### **Trial Trench Evaluation, 2008**

- 1.4.4 A targeted trial trench evaluation was carried out in June and August 2008 in order to confirm the presence and significance of the archaeological remains that had been identified at eight sites through an assessment of the desk-based studies and non-intrusive surveys.
- 1.4.5 The trial trenching confirmed the presence of archaeological remains dating from the late prehistoric to post-medieval periods. Chronologically, this included an Iron Age ditch (Site 5); Late Iron Age and Early Romano-British settlement (Site 8); 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); 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 – that is lined kilns – of possible Tudor date (Site 3) and evidence for associated quarrying activity (Site 4).

### **Beaulieu Minerals Trial Trench Evaluation**

- 1.4.6 A trial trench evaluation was carried out during September and October 2011 to inform and support the planning application for the Beaulieu Minerals Extraction Scheme. This evaluation identified that the area to the north-west of New Hall School contained a concentration of archaeological remains representing a rural settlement and possible metalworking activity dating from the Late Bronze Age 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 Mitigation Evaluation and Excavations, 2013**

- 1.4.7 An archaeological trench evaluation in 2013 of the proposed Essex Regiment Way roundabout, White Hart Lane junction and connecting access road identified four locations of significant archaeological remains (Stocks-Morgan 2013a).
- 1.4.8 Part of a Middle Iron Age settlement was identified within the footprint of the proposed roundabout (Site 5), comprising a large oval enclosure that surrounded the remains of a roundhouse eaves-drip gully, and pits and postholes that were probably associated with domestic activity.
- 1.4.9 The wider agricultural landscape of the Late Iron Age is attested through the east to west aligned field boundary ditch of Area A1, whilst later, medieval, use of the area is demonstrated through a north-west to south-east aligned ditch (Stocks-Morgan 2013b).

- 1.4.10 Two High Medieval house platforms and their surrounding enclosures were identified in Site 11 and Zone D1. These are thought to be a medieval settlement associated with Belstead Manor estate (Stocks-Morgan 2013c).

#### **Beaulieu Zone A Housing Evaluation and Excavations, 2014**

- 1.4.11 Four phases of significant archaeological remains were identified on land to the south of Belstead Manor (Zone A Housing) (Stocks-Morgan 2014a). This was a Middle Bronze Age boundary ditch, aligned north-east to south-west; an Early Iron Age open settlement comprising of ten pits containing a large assemblage of pottery and fired clay; and medieval animal husbandry remains in Site 7. Areas A3 and A4, along the side of the brook to the south of Zone A revealed sparse Late Iron Age domestic activity with five pits. Area A2 revealed a Late Iron Age/Early Roman enclosure ditch and later medieval ditch.

#### **Beaulieu CPPLC PH3 and PD Land Sale Trench Evaluation, 2014**

- 1.4.12 An archaeological evaluation in 2014 revealed six discrete charcoal-rich Early Iron Age pits to the north and north-west of the development area. To the south-east of the development area Late Iron Age settlement was evident through the remains of an enclosure, two parallel ditches, small gullies, and a possible roundhouse. The residual Early Iron Age pottery, along with a large assemblage of Late Iron Age pottery, that was recovered from the enclosure ditch indicates that there was continuing occupation. Late medieval activity – consisting of a brick platform/surface and two pits containing compacted brick rubble – concentrated in the south-east of the site.

#### **Haulage Road 2b Trench Evaluation, 2014**

- 1.4.13 A further trench evaluation of the route for a haulage road revealed the use of land on the fringes of the Late Iron Age settlement with a ditch and hollow towards the north-west of the development area; and post-medieval agricultural land use to the north of Belstead Hall Farm (Webb 2014).

## **1.5 Acknowledgements**

- 1.5.1 The author would like thank Iain Williamson of URS and Countryside Zest (Beaulieu Park) LLP who respectively commissioned and funded the archaeological work. The project was managed by Richard Mortimer. Thanks are also extended to Nick Cox and Patrick Moan who helped with the fieldwork. The project was monitored by Richard Havis of Essex County Council. The machining was undertaken by Harry 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 in order to ascertain whether any further works are necessary.

### 2.2 Methodology

- 2.2.1 The brief required that 13 trenches were excavated in Zone C Housing, an area of c.1900m<sup>2</sup>, and the archaeological remains examined.
- 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 with a Leica GPS fitted with *Smartnet*.
- 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, although sunny, damp underfoot, with pools of water in half of the trenches. Machine movements were limited to prevent compression of the ploughed soil, and this did not affect trench excavation.

### 3 RESULTS

#### 3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 The trenches are presented below in numerical order (see figure 2 for trench locations), with an outline of the archaeological features within each trench. General descriptions and full details of the trenches have been given in Appendix A. All of the excavated trenches were 30m in length and 2m wide. The natural geology of the area consisted of a natural glacial till. This was overlain by a soft mid yellowish brown sandy clay subsoil layer (2089) of between 0.01m and 0.17m thickness, which in turn was overlain by a friable dark greyish brown silty clay topsoil layer (2088) of between 0.2m and 0.35m thickness.

#### 3.2 Zone C Housing

##### Trench 171

3.2.1 No archaeological features were recorded in this trench.

##### Trench 172

3.2.2 This trench contained a modern ditch (**2086**), running north to south, with gentle sides and a concave base, was filled by a firm mid greyish brown clay (2087), and contained asbestos. It roughly aligns with the boundaries surrounding the cottage to the north. At the eastern 12m of the trench was taken up by a modern pit, again containing asbestos and modern plastic.

##### Trench 173

3.2.3 No archaeological features were recorded in this trench.

##### Trench 174

3.2.4 Running the entire length of the western side of this trench was a ditch that aligned with the ditch in trench 175 and the cottage and agricultural fields to the north.

##### Trench 175

3.2.5 Across the middle of this trench was a ditch (**2084**), running north to south, with gentle sides and a concave base. It was filled by a plastic mid orangey grey silty clay (2085). This aligned with the field boundary of the cottage and agricultural fields to the north.

##### Trenches 176 – 183

3.2.6 No archaeological features were recorded in these trenches.

#### 3.3 Finds Summary

3.3.1 No artefacts or ecofacts were recovered during the evaluation. Modern finds were not brought back for analysis due to the presence of asbestos in the features they were seen in.

#### 3.4 Environmental Summary

3.4.1 No environmental samples were taken during the evaluation due to the nature of the features excavated.

## 4 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

### 4.1 Archaeology

- 4.1.1 This phase of evaluation did not reveal any datable archaeology other than a modern ditch (2086) and pit (2084) at the western edge. The ditch is likely to represent the deposition of rubbish into a boundary ditch that was already open, and the pit the disposal of large amounts of debris, perhaps from the construction of the cottage to the north. The undated features – consisting of one ditch running through two trenches – is likely to represent the prior continuation of the field boundary that runs to the north.

### 4.2 Significance

- 4.2.1 This evaluation has identified one area as containing archaeological features, but the likelihood is that they are the modern infilling of parts of existing boundaries (at the western edge), and the trace, with the rest ploughed away, of the boundary continuing (at the eastern edge).

### 4.3 Recommendations

- 4.3.1 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 171						
<b>General description</b>					<b>Orientation</b>	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology, but did contain a tree throw, with no finds, of 0.4m diameter towards the southern end. Consists of soil and subsoil overlying a natural of clay.					<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>	0.43
					<b>Width (m)</b>	2
					<b>Length (m)</b>	30
<b>Contexts</b>						
Context no	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Comment	Finds	Date
2088	Layer	-	0.31	Topsoil	-	-
2089	Layer	-	0.12	Subsoil	-	-
Trench 172						
<b>General description</b>					<b>Orientation</b>	E-W
This trench contained a modern ditch running north to south (towards the southern end), and a modern pit at the northern end. Both of these contained asbestos. Consists of soil and subsoil overlying a natural of clay.					<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>	0.44
					<b>Width (m)</b>	2
					<b>Length (m)</b>	30
<b>Contexts</b>						
Context no	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Comment	Finds	Date
2086	Cut	2.5	-	Cut of ditch	-	Modern
2087	Fill	2.5	-	Fill of ditch 2086	Asbestos	Modern
2088	Layer	-	0.24	Topsoil	-	-
2089	Layer	-	0.20	Subsoil	-	-
Trench 173						
<b>General description</b>					<b>Orientation</b>	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of soil and subsoil overlying a natural of clay. The subsoil was absent at the north end.					<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>	0.36
					<b>Width (m)</b>	2
					<b>Length (m)</b>	30
<b>Contexts</b>						
Context no	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Comment	Finds	Date
2088	Layer	-	0.34	Topsoil	-	-
2089	Layer	-	0.01	Subsoil	-	-
Trench 174						
<b>General description</b>					<b>Orientation</b>	N-S
Archaeologically, this trench contained one ditch that ran, down the western edge, north to south down the entire length of the trench. It was not excavated as it was only partially visible and continued into trench 175. Consists of soil and subsoil overlying a natural of clay.					<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>	0.41
					<b>Width (m)</b>	2
					<b>Length (m)</b>	30
<b>Contexts</b>						

Context no	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Comment	Finds	Date
2088	Layer	-	0.35	Topsoil	-	-
2089	Layer	-	0.07	Subsoil	-	-
<b>Trench 175</b>						
<b>General description</b>					<b>Orientation</b>	E-W
This trench contained one possible ditch across the middle of the trench, and two tree throws at that eastern end. Consists of soil 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
2084	Cut	1.6	0.18	Cut of possible ditch	-	-
2085	Fill	1.6	0.18	Fill of possible ditch 2084	-	-
2088	Layer	-	0.28	Topsoil	-	-
2089	Layer	-	0.09	Subsoil	-	-
<b>Trench 176</b>						
<b>General description</b>					<b>Orientation</b>	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of soil 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
2088	Layer	-	0.30	Topsoil	-	-
2089	Layer	-	0.10	Subsoil	-	-
<b>Trench 177</b>						
<b>General description</b>					<b>Orientation</b>	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of soil and subsoil overlying a natural of clay.					<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>	0.43
					<b>Width (m)</b>	2
					<b>Length (m)</b>	30
<b>Contexts</b>						
Context no	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Comment	Finds	Date
2088	Layer	-	0.31	Topsoil	-	-
2089	Layer	-	0.12	Subsoil	-	-
<b>Trench 178</b>						
<b>General description</b>					<b>Orientation</b>	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of soil and subsoil overlying a natural of clay.					<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>	0.39
					<b>Width (m)</b>	2

					Length (m)	30
<b>Contexts</b>						
Context no	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Comment	Finds	Date
2088	Layer	-	0.29	Topsoil	-	-
2089	Layer	-	0.10	Subsoil	-	-
<b>Trench 179</b>						
<b>General description</b>					<b>Orientation</b>	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of soil and subsoil overlying a natural of clay.					<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>	0.34
					<b>Width (m)</b>	2
					<b>Length (m)</b>	30
<b>Contexts</b>						
Context no	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Comment	Finds	Date
2088	Layer	-	0.27	Topsoil	-	-
2089	Layer	-	0.08	Subsoil	-	-
<b>Trench 180</b>						
<b>General description</b>					<b>Orientation</b>	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of soil and subsoil overlying a natural of clay.					<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>	0.25
					<b>Width (m)</b>	2
					<b>Length (m)</b>	30
<b>Contexts</b>						
Context no	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Comment	Finds	Date
2088	Layer	-	0.20	Topsoil	-	-
2089	Layer	-	0.05	Subsoil	-	-
<b>Trench 181</b>						
<b>General description</b>					<b>Orientation</b>	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of soil and subsoil overlying a natural of clay.					<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>	0.40
					<b>Width (m)</b>	2
					<b>Length (m)</b>	30
<b>Contexts</b>						
Context no	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Comment	Finds	Date
2088	Layer	-	0.29	Topsoil	-	-
2089	Layer	-	0.11	Subsoil	-	-
<b>Trench 182</b>						
<b>General description</b>					<b>Orientation</b>	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of soil and subsoil overlying a natural of clay.					<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>	0.26
					<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>
2088	Layer	-	0.20	Topsoil	-	-
2089	Layer	-	0.06	Subsoil	-	-
<b>Trench 183</b>						
<b>General description</b>					<b>Orientation</b>	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of soil and subsoil overlying a natural of clay.					<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>	0.40
					<b>Width (m)</b>	2
					<b>Length (m)</b>	30
<b>Contexts</b>						
<b>Context no</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Width (m)</b>	<b>Depth (m)</b>	<b>Comment</b>	<b>Finds</b>	<b>Date</b>
2088	Layer	-	0.24	Topsoil	-	-
2089	Layer	-	0.17	Subsoil	-	-

## APPENDIX B. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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Map consulted

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Electronic source

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[http://unlockingessex.essexcc.gov.uk/uep/content\\_page.asp?content\\_page\\_id=111&content\\_parents=48,94](http://unlockingessex.essexcc.gov.uk/uep/content_page.asp?content_page_id=111&content_parents=48,94). Accessed 2 September 2014

## APPENDIX C. OASIS REPORT FORM

All fields are required unless they are not applicable.

### Project Details

OASIS Number	oxfordarc3-190886			
Project Name	Evaluation at Beaulieu, Chelmsford for Zone C			
Project Dates (fieldwork)	Start	27-08-2014	Finish	28-08-2014
Previous Work (by OA East)	Yes	Future Work	Yes	

### Project Reference Codes

Site Code	SPBP14	Planning App. No.	09/01314/EIA
HER No.	SPBP14	Related HER/OASIS No.	SPBP14

### Type of Project/Techniques Used

Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG15
Development Type	Extensive Green Field Commercial Development

### 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 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	Modern 1901 to Present	Asbestos	Modern 1901 to Present
Pit	Modern 1901 to Present	Asbestos	Modern 1901 to Present
Ditch	Uncertain	None	Uncertain

### Project Location

County	Essex	Site Address (including postcode if possible)
District	Chelmsford	Land off White Hart Lane, Chelmsford CM2 6TD
Parish	Springfield	
HER	Essex HE	
Study Area	780m <sup>2</sup>	National Grid Reference TL 7230 1014

### 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	Robin Webb (OA EAST)

### Project Archives

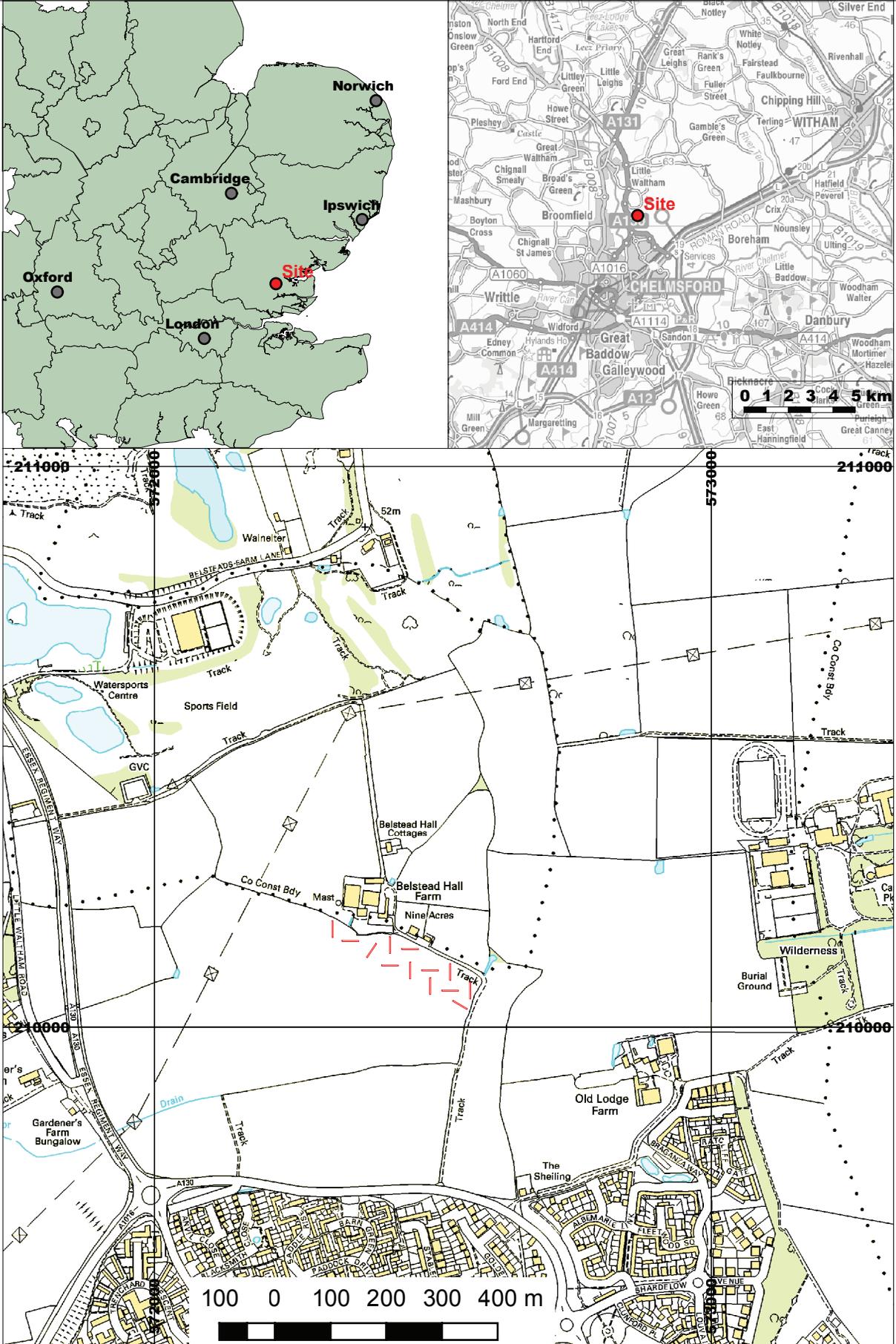
Physical Archive	Digital Archive	Paper Archive
Essex HE	Oxford Archaeology East	Essex HE
SPBP14	SPBP14	SPBP14

### 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 type="checkbox"/>	<input 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 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 type="checkbox"/> Spreadsheets	<input type="checkbox"/> Map
<input 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 (red) . Scale 1:10000  
© Oxford Archaeology East

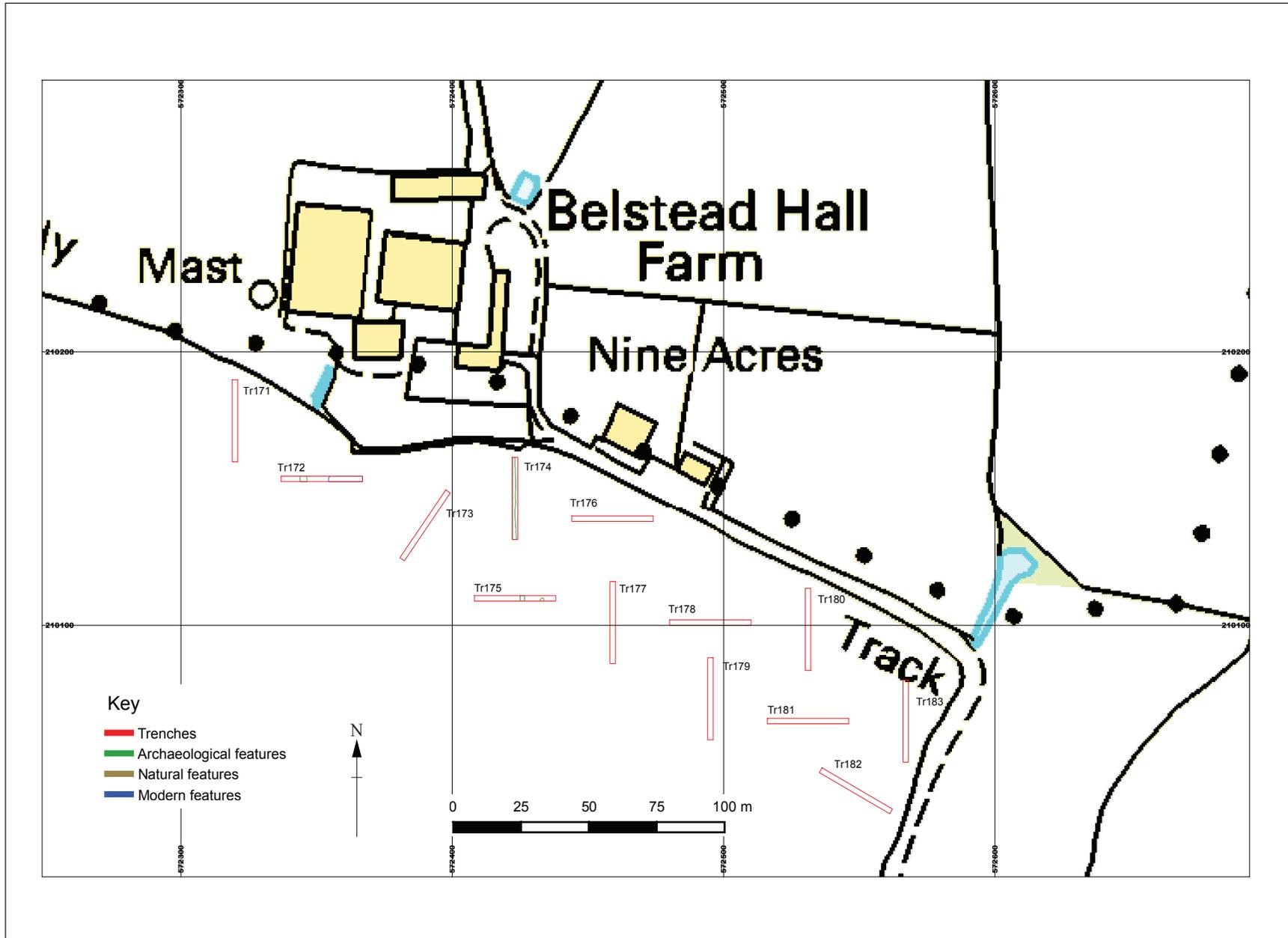


Figure 2: Trench layout with archaeological features