

# Late Medieval Remains at Zone G, Beaulieu Chelmsford



## Archaeological Evaluation Report



June 2015

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

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## **Late Medieval Remains at Zone G, Beaulieu, Chelmsford**

*Archaeological Evaluation*

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## **Summary**

*An archaeological evaluation was carried out at Zone G, Beaulieu, Chelmsford. The fieldwork took place between the 30/3/15 and the 08/4/15. A total of nine trenches were excavated across two separate fields, within the proposed development area.*

*Within the eastern part of the proposed development area three ditches were encountered, two of which are remnant field boundaries and the third is likely to have been a furrow. All date to the late medieval / early post medieval period.*

*A north to south aligned ditch was identified in the north-west area of the evaluation and is believed to be the original field boundary, which was replaced by the pale park ditch, associated with the later contraction of the deer park.*

*There was no evidence to suggest that the late medieval settlement remains seen in the western side of the field (Site 10) extended into this evaluation area.*



## 1 INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Location and scope of work

- 1.1.1 Between the 30th March and 8th April 2015 Oxford Archaeology East (OA East) carried out an archaeological evaluation at Zone G, Beaulieu, Chelmsford (TL 7274 1039) as part of a programme of archaeological works undertaken in advance of the construction of a new neighbourhood planned for north-east Chelmsford. Chelmsford City Council has resolved to grant outline planning permission (ref: 09/01314/EIA) for the new neighbourhood, known as 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. 30/3/15 and the 08/4/1
- 1.1.2 The 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 G residential housing.
- 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, Essex County Council (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 CCC, 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 Beaulieu (the Site) is located approximately 4km to the north-east of Chelmsford, Essex (centred on TL 7274 1039 Fig. 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. 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). The land is current under arable cultivation.

### 1.3 Archaeological and historical background

#### Neolithic (c.4000 – 2500 BC)

- 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 (c.2500 – 800 BC)**

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

### **Iron Age (c.800 BC - AD 43)**

- 1.3.4 The settlement pattern during the Iron Age would have been of nucleated settlements within a larger farming landscape. Evidence of this, within the vicinity of the development area, was seen to the south of Belstead Hall (SMR 17438). This comprised a large enclosure with associated pits and smaller ditches (Drury 1978).
- 1.3.5 The later Iron Age witnessed an expansion of settlement onto the heavier clay soils and the continued occupation of the estuaries. These estuarine sites 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 (AD 43 – AD 410)**

- 1.3.7 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.
- 1.3.8 This agricultural landscape would have comprised large farms and villa complexes, such as those at Great Holts Farm and Bulls Farm Lodge (URS, 2013). Smaller domestic sites would also have formed part of this hinterland. Evidence for these has been recorded during evaluation work at Greater Beaulieu (URS, 2013), where evidence for pottery making, associated with domestic use, was also recorded.

### **Anglo-Saxon (c. AD 410 – AD 1066)**

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

manors Belestedam (Belstead Hall) is recorded in the Domesday survey of AD 1086 (Reaney 1935)

### **Medieval (c. AD 1066 – AD 1500)**

- 1.3.11 The medieval town of Chelmsford was founded at the end of the 12th century, by the Bishop of London, to the north of the earlier Roman settlement at Moulsham. Throughout the medieval period the site was located within the rural hinterland of Chelmsford in a landscape populated by scattered farmsteads and manors.
- 1.3.12 To the south-east lay the manor of New Hall on the site of the current New Hall School. It is first mentioned by name (as 'Nova Aula') in documents dating to AD1301 when the site formed part of the lands owned by the Canons of Waltham Abbey and was used as the summer residence of the Abbott. It was later transferred to the Regular Canons under Henry II (Burgess & Rance 1988).
- 1.3.13 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 crenellate (fortify) it in AD1481 (E41/420) and who, in all likelihood, rebuilt or remodelled the original medieval hall in the latest architectural style. The new structure came to the attention of Henry VIII who visited New Hall in 1510 and 1515, shortly before Ormond's death. Subsequently, the property passed to Thomas' daughter and thus into the Boleyn family through her husband Sir Thomas Boleyn, from whom Henry VIII acquired the hall in 1516, changing its name to the 'Palace of Beaulieu'. Shortly after 1518 he rebuilt the Ormond's medieval hall on a quadrangular plan with gatehouse in the south range, great hall in the east and chapel in the west ranges. Mary Tudor took residency at New Hall intermittently between 1532 and her ascendancy to the crown in 1553 (Tuckwell, 2006).
- 1.3.14 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. The name is thought to derive from 'the site of the bell house' (Reaney 1935).
- 1.3.15 Analysis of aerial photographs and geophysical survey identified a number of features which, when investigated by trial trench evaluation, were found to comprise a possible enclosure ditch or moat. A cobbled surface (possibly representing a house platform or yard surface), pit and several further ditches were recorded within the enclosure. Pottery recovered from the features suggests an occupation date of the 12th-13th century (Pocock, 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 (see below).

### **Post-medieval (c. AD 1500 - 1750)**

- 1.3.16 The development of New Hall and its deer park dominated the landscape of the application site and the surrounding area until the park contracted in size and the fields were enclosed for agriculture in the early 18th century. As the deer park was reduced in size the former medieval manors or lodges developed into farms, creating an essentially agricultural landscape.
- 1.3.17 Since the medieval period, New Hall had been set within the largest deer park in Essex; once totalling some 1,500 acres. The EHER records that the enclosed area actually comprised four separate parks surrounding New Hall and its gardens. 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*

- 1.3.18 Geophysical magnetic susceptibility and detailed magnetometer surveys were carried out to evaluate the potential for important archaeological remains that may be buried within the Site. The magnetic susceptibility survey provided a rapid assessment of likely areas for previous settlement and industrial activity. The survey identified six areas of high potential, ten areas of medium potential and seven areas of low potential (URS, 2013). 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 (URS, 2013).

### *Trial trench Evaluation, 2008*

- 1.3.19 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).
- 1.3.20 The trial trenching confirmed the presence of archaeological remains dating from the late prehistoric to post-medieval periods. This included a Late Iron Age and Early Romano-British settlement (Site 8); an Iron Age ditch (Site 5); medieval rural settlement possibly indicative of a precursor to Belstead Hall (Site 7); a possible medieval/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 of possible Tudor date (Site 3) and evidence for associated quarrying activity (Site 4).

### *Beaulieu Minerals trial trench evaluation*

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

### *Beaulieu 1st Mitigation evaluation and excavations 2013*

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

activity contemporary with the building. This settlement was surrounded by a large oval enclosure.

- 1.3.24 In Area A1 a single east to west aligned field boundary ditch of possibly Late Iron Age date attests to a wider agricultural landscape of field systems. A second, probably medieval, ditch was encountered on a north-west to south-east alignment (Stocks-Morgan, 2013a).
- 1.3.25 Site 11 and Zone D1 revealed evidence of two High medieval house platforms and their surrounding enclosures, interpreted as a medieval settlement remains associated with Belstead Manor estate (Stocks-Morgan 2013b).

*Beaulieu Zone A Housing Evaluation and Excavations, 2014*

- 1.3.26 Four areas of significant archaeological remains were identified on land to the south of Belstead Manor (Zone A Housing) (Stocks-Morgan 2014a).
- 1.3.27 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 ten pits containing a large assemblage of pottery and fired clay, and medieval animal husbandry remains 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.

*Beaulieu Zones B and E Trench Evaluation, 2014*

- 1.3.28 Four areas of significant archaeological remains were identified on the Zones B and E.
- 1.3.29 Two small open area excavations were undertaken in the west of the area, which encountered Late Bronze Age / Early Iron Age open settlement, comprising five four-post structures and several pits. A further area to the north of the site encountered a small undated gully.
- 1.3.30 A large open area excavation was undertaken towards the south-eastern corner of the site, which identified occupation spanning a period from the Late Iron Age into the Early Roman period. These settlement remains consisted of an enclosure surrounding a roundhouse and associated occupation features. In the Early Roman period this enclosure was reconfigured and a replacement roundhouse constructed. This phase of settlement also produced an associated midden deposit and an ancillary roundhouse.

## **1.4 Acknowledgements**

- 1.4.1 The author would like thank Iain Williamson of AECOM and Countryside Zest (Beaulieu Park) LLP who respectively commissioned and funded the archaeological work. The project was managed by Richard Mortimer and the illustrator was Severine Bezie. Thanks are also extended to Mary Andrews, Alexandra Cameron, Nick Gilmour, Ted Levermore, and Daria Tsybaeva, who helped with the fieldwork, and Pat Moan for carrying out the site survey. The project was monitored by Richard Havis and Alison Bennett of Essex County Council. The machining was undertaken by Oliver Scanlon of Danbury Plant Hire.

## 2 AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

### 2.1 Aims

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

### 2.2 Methodology

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

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

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

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

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

2.2.6 The site conditions were dry and sunny.

### 3 RESULTS

#### 3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 The trenches are described below in numerical order (see Fig. 2 for trench locations). Further details of the trenches and the artefacts recovered can be found in Appendices A – C.

3.1.2 All trenches contained a layer of subsoil which was a light yellowish brown sandy clay, around 0.1m to 0.2m thick, overlain by a layer of topsoil, a dark greyish brown sandy clay, 0.3m thick on average.

##### Trench 220

3.1.3 A 1.9m-wide ditch (**2353**) aligned east-south-east to west-north-west was encountered in the north end of the trench. The ditch had steep sides and a flat base and was 0.85m deep. An initial fill comprising a 0.25m-thick mid greyish brown sandy clay (2756), was overlain by a light yellowish brown clayey sand (2755), which contained a horse molar. The upper fill was a light brownish grey clayey sand (2754), 0.2m thick, which contained medieval and Victorian pottery alongside ceramic building material (CBM).

3.1.4 Seven metres to the south lay a 1.3m-wide ditch (**2350**) which was aligned east to west. The ditch had steep sides and a flat base, and was 0.75m deep (see Plate 1). A 0.5m thick primary fill of light yellowish brown clayey sand (2352) was present,, which was overlain by a light yellowish brown/grey clayey sand (2751), 0.25m thick, which contained ceramic building material.

##### Trench 221

3.1.5 A ditch (**2367**) measuring 2.56m wide was aligned north to south in the south-west end of the trench. The ditch had gradually sloping sides and a flat base, and was 0.38m deep. Its fill was a mid orangey grey clay (2368) which contained several fragments of ceramic building material and a sheep / goat molar. The ditch was partly truncated on its north-eastern side by a modern field drain aligned north to south.

##### Trenches 222 - 224

3.1.6 No archaeology was present in these trenches.

##### Trench 225

3.1.7 A ditch (**2369**) aligned north-north-east to south-south-west was encountered at the east end of the trench and was 3.5m wide. The ditch had gently sloping sides and a concave base, and was 0.44m deep (see Fig. 3 S. 907 for profile). An initial 0.21m-thick fill comprising a mid reddish brown silty clay (2370) containing fragments of animal bone, was present, which was overlain by a light yellowish brown sandy clay (2373), 0.23m thick, which contained no datable finds (see Plate 2).

##### Trench 226

3.1.8 There was no archaeology present in this trench.

##### Trench 227

3.1.9 At the western end of the trench a north to south aligned ditch (**2359**) was revealed, which was 3.7m wide. The ditch, which had steep sides and a flattish base, measured 0.6m deep (see Fig. 3 S. 907 for profile). This was filled by a series of secondary deposits (2360, 2361, 2362, 2371 and 2372), the lowest of which contained a sherd of



possible Sible Hedingham pottery broadly datable to the 12th to 16th centuries and a sherd of pottery that is not closely datable.

- 3.1.10 In the eastern end of the trench was a large spread, measuring 12m in length and extending outside of the evaluation trench. The western edge of the spread was excavated (**2363**), in a section measuring 2m wide. The feature had gradual sides and a fairly flat base, and was 0.32m deep. It contained a single mid reddish brown silty clay fill (2364), which contained ceramic building material and unidentifiable animal bone. This feature was truncated by a small sub-circular pit (**2365**), which was 0.6m in diameter. This pit had gradual sides with a concave base and measured 0.25m deep. It was filled by a mid reddish brown silty clay (2366).

### **Trench 228**

- 3.1.11 A 1.14m wide ditch (**2357**) aligned north-east to south-west was investigated at the north end of the trench (see Fig. 3 S. 902 for profile). The ditch had moderately steep sides with a concave base and was 0.28m deep. It was filled by a mid orangey brown silty clay (2758), which contained a sherd of Essex Glazed redware, dating to the late medieval / early post medieval period (15th-17th century).

## **3.2 Finds Summary**

- 3.2.1 The evaluation recovered five sherds of pottery, with a total weight of 37g. All of the sherds are medieval to early post-medieval in date, apart from one Victorian example. The ceramic building material, comprises a mixture of brick fragments and roof tiles of late medieval to post-medieval date, and weighs a total of 0.724kg. The animal bone assemblage (total weight 184g) is mainly represented by animal teeth of domesticated mammals.

## **3.3 Environmental Summary**

- 3.3.1 No environmental samples were taken during the evaluation, as no suitable deposits were encountered.

## 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 as an overall chronological format to help set the findings into the context of their wider landscape setting.

### 4.2 Late medieval

4.2.1 In the eastern part of the proposed development area three ditches of late medieval / early post-medieval date were encountered. Two of these (**2359**, **2369**) are likely to have been former field boundaries. Ditch **2357**, aligned north-west to south-west, in Trench 228 is likely to have been a furrow. All of these archaeological remains are associated with the land been part of an agricultural landscape.

4.2.2 A further field boundary of late medieval date was encountered in the northern part of the development area. This ditch (**2367**) aligns with the modern field boundary which was established as the park pale ditch in the 18th century. The ditch encountered in during the evaluation is probably the original field boundary which has shifted to the east slightly as the deer park contracted in size.

### 4.3 Significance

4.3.1 The archaeological remains revealed by this evaluation would have been associated with the agricultural use of this land. A background scatter of ceramic building material was encountered within these ditches, which probably originated from the nearby settlement (Beaulieu Site 10) known to be located to the west of the field, however, there is no evidence to suggest that this settlement extended into the current evaluation area.

### 4.4 Recommendations

4.4.1 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 220						
<b>General description</b>					<b>Orientation</b>	N-S
Trench contained two ditches. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a natural of boulder clay.					<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>	0.45
					<b>Width (m)</b>	2
					<b>Length (m)</b>	30
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
2592	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	-	-
2593	Layer	-	0.15	Subsoil	-	-
2350	Cut	1.3	0.75	Ditch	-	-
2351	Fill	1.3	0.25	Fill of ditch 2350	CBM	late med / early post med
2352	Fill	1.1	0.5	Fill of ditch 2350	-	-
2353	Cut	1.9	0.85	Ditch	-	late med / early post med
2354	Fill	1.9	0.2	Fill of ditch 2353	Pottery, CBM	Victorian
2355	Fill	1.6	0.4	Fill of ditch 2353	Animal bone	-
2356	Fill	0.8	0.25	Fill of ditch 2353	-	Victorian
Trench 221						
<b>General description</b>					<b>Orientation</b>	NE-SW
Trench contained a ditch and a modern field drain. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a natural of boulder clay.					<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>	0.55
					<b>Width (m)</b>	2
					<b>Length (m)</b>	23
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
2592	Layer	-	0.28	Topsoil	-	-
2593	Layer	-	0.13	Subsoil	-	-
2367	Cut	2.56	0.38	Ditch	-	late med / early post med
2368	Fill	2.56	0.38	Fill of ditch 2367	CBM, animal bone	late med / early post med
Trench 222						
<b>General description</b>					<b>Orientation</b>	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a natural of boulder clay.					<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>	0.4
					<b>Width (m)</b>	2

<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>
2592	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	-	-
2593	Layer	-	0.1	Subsoil	-	-
<b>Trench 223</b>						
<b>General description</b>					<b>Orientation</b>	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a natural of boulder clay.					<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>	0.46
					<b>Width (m)</b>	2
					<b>Length (m)</b>	32
<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>
2592	Layer	-	0.25	Topsoil	-	-
2593	Layer	-	0.21	Subsoil	-	-
<b>Trench 224</b>						
<b>General description</b>					<b>Orientation</b>	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a natural of boulder clay.					<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>	0.45
					<b>Width (m)</b>	2
					<b>Length (m)</b>	31
<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>
2592	Layer	-	0.29	Topsoil	-	-
2593	Layer	-	0.16	Subsoil	-	-
<b>Trench 225</b>						
<b>General description</b>					<b>Orientation</b>	E-W
Trench contained a ditch and a modern field drain. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a natural of boulder clay.					<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>	0.42
					<b>Width (m)</b>	2
					<b>Length (m)</b>	31
<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>
2592	Layer	-	0.29	Topsoil	-	-
2593	Layer	-	0.13	Subsoil	-	-
2369	Cut	0.7	0.44	Ditch	-	-
2370	Fill	0.7	0.21	Lower fill of ditch <b>2369</b>	Animal bone	-
2373	Fill	0.5	0.08	Upper fill of ditch <b>2369</b>	-	-
<b>Trench 226</b>						

<b>General description</b>					<b>Orientation</b>	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a natural of boulder clay.					<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>	0.4
					<b>Width (m)</b>	2
					<b>Length (m)</b>	31.5
<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>
2592	Layer	-	0.25	Topsoil	-	-
2593	Layer	-	0.15	Subsoil	-	-
<b>Trench 227</b>						
<b>General description</b>					<b>Orientation</b>	N-S
Trench contained a two ditches and a pit. Consists of topsoil overlying a natural of boulder clay.					<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>	0.44
					<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>
2592	Layer	-	0.4	Topsoil	-	-
2359	Cut	3.7	0.6	Ditch	-	medieval
2360	Fill	>1	0.16	Fill of ditch 2359	-	-
2361	Fill	>1	0.1	Fill of ditch 2359	-	-
2362	Fill	>1	0.25	Fill of ditch 2359	pottery	medieval
2363	Cut	2	0.32	Ditch	-	-
2364	Fill	2	0.32	Fill of ditch 2363	CBM, animal bone	late med / early post med
2365	Cut	0.6	0.25	Pit	-	medieval
2366	Fill	0.6	0.25	Fill of pit 2365	-	-
2371	Fill	>1	0.08	Fill of ditch 2359	pottery	medieval
2372	Fill	>1	0.08	Fill of ditch 2359	-	-
<b>Trench 228</b>						
<b>General description</b>					<b>Orientation</b>	N-S
Trench contained a ditch and a modern field drain. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a natural of boulder clay.					<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>	0.44
					<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>
2592	Layer	-	0.34	Topsoil	-	-
2593	Layer	-	0.10	Subsoil	-	-

---

2357	Cut	1.14	0.28	Ditch	-	Late med / early post med
2358	Fill	1.14	0.28	Fill of ditch <b>2357</b>	pottery	Late med / early post med

## APPENDIX B. FINDS REPORTS

### B.1 Pottery

*Identification by Carole Fletcher*

#### **The Assemblage**

B.1.1 A total of five sherds weighing 37g were collected from four excavated contexts (Table 1). The assemblage mainly comprises body sherds of local coarsewares, with a single sherd of Victorian glazed pottery, and can be broadly dated to the 12th to 17th centuries. The pottery is fragmentary and no complete vessels were recovered. The sherds are mostly small and poorly preserved and the average sherd weight is 5g.

#### **Results**

Trench	Feature	Context	Feature Type	Spotdate	Description	Quantity	Weight (g)
220	2353	2354	Ditch	19th	Victorian teapot	1	8
				12 - 15th	Sandy coarseware	1	10
228	2357	2358	Ditch	15 - 17th	Essex glazed Redware	1	10
227	2359	2362	Ditch	N/A	Sandy coarseware	1	7
227	2359	2371	Ditch	12 - 16th	Poss. Sible Hedingham	1	2
Total						5	37

Table 1: Quantity and weight of Medieval pottery by trench and feature

### B.2 Ceramic Building Material

*Identification by Rob Atkins*

#### **Assemblage**

B.2.1 A very small collection of 19 abraded CBM fragments (0.724kg) was recovered from the evaluation. All diagnostic fragments are late medieval to post-medieval in date. This is a background scatter of CBM material with occupation probably being some distance away.

#### **Results**

B.2.2 The assemblage has been analysed by category type

#### *Brick (late medieval - post-medieval)*

B.2.3 Nine abraded brick fragments were found in four contexts. These were found in:

Context 2351, fill of ditch **2350**. Three probable brick fragments (34g) Not closely datable

Context 2354, fill of ditch **2353**. one probable brick fragment (24g) Not closely datable

Context 2364, fill of ditch **2363**. Four orange sandy brick fragments (186g).Late medieval / Early post-medieval.

Context 2368, fill of ditch **2367**. One probable brick fragment (4.9g). Not datable

*Roof Tile (late medieval - post-medieval)*

B.2.4 Fourteen abraded tile fragments, probably peg tile, were found in seven contexts (0.279kg). All tile has been fully oxidised and is likely to be post-medieval in date.

B.2.5 These were found in:

Context 2351, fill of ditch **2350**. Three orange sandy (g) Late medieval / early post medieval

Context 2351, fill of ditch **2350**. One orange sandy (g) Late medieval

Context 2354, fill of ditch **2353**. Three orange sandy (g) Late medieval / early post medieval

Context 2364, fill of ditch **2363**. Four orange sandy (g). Late medieval / early post medieval

## APPENDIX C. ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTS

### C.1 Faunal Remains

*By Chris Faine*

#### **Assemblage**

- C.1.1 One hundred and eighty four grammes of animal bone were recovered from the evaluation. Bones were recorded using a version of the criteria described in Davis (1992) and Albarella & Davis (1994). Initially all elements were assessed in terms of siding (where appropriate), completeness, tooth wear stages (also where applicable) and epiphyseal fusion. Completeness was assessed in terms of percentage and zones present (after Dobney & Reilly 1988).
- C.1.2 The assemblage consists of 16 fragments of which six were identifiable to species. Faunal material was recovered from five contexts, with contexts 2364 & 2370 containing no identifiable fragments. Context 2355 (fill of ditch **2353**) contained an adult horse 4th premolar. Portions of cattle tibia and metatarsal were recovered from context 2368 (fill of ditch **2367**), along with an adult sheep/goat 4th premolar.

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Maps consulted

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Websites consulted

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## APPENDIX E. OASIS REPORT FORM

### Project Details

OASIS Number	oxfordar3-211737		
Project Name	Beaulieu, Chelmsford, Essex, Zone G		
Project Dates (fieldwork) Start	30-03-2015	Finish	08-04-2015
Previous Work (by OA East)	Yes	Future Work	Unknown

### Project Reference Codes

Site Code	SPBP 15	Planning App. No.	09/01314/EIA
HER No.	sp bp 15	Related HER/OASIS No.	oxfordar3-152484,

### Type of Project/Techniques Used

Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG15
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
ditch	Post Medieval 1540 to 1901	pottery	Medieval 1066 to 1540
ditch	Medieval 1066 to 1540	pottery	Post Medieval 1540 to 1901
ditch	Uncertain	CBM	Post Medieval 1540 to 1901

### Project Location

County	essex	Site Address (including postcode if possible)	
District	Chelmsford	land of White Hart Lane, Chelmsford CM2 6TD	
Parish	Springfield		
HER	SP BP 15		
Study Area	0.5ha	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	Helen Stocks-Morgan (OA East)

### Project Archives

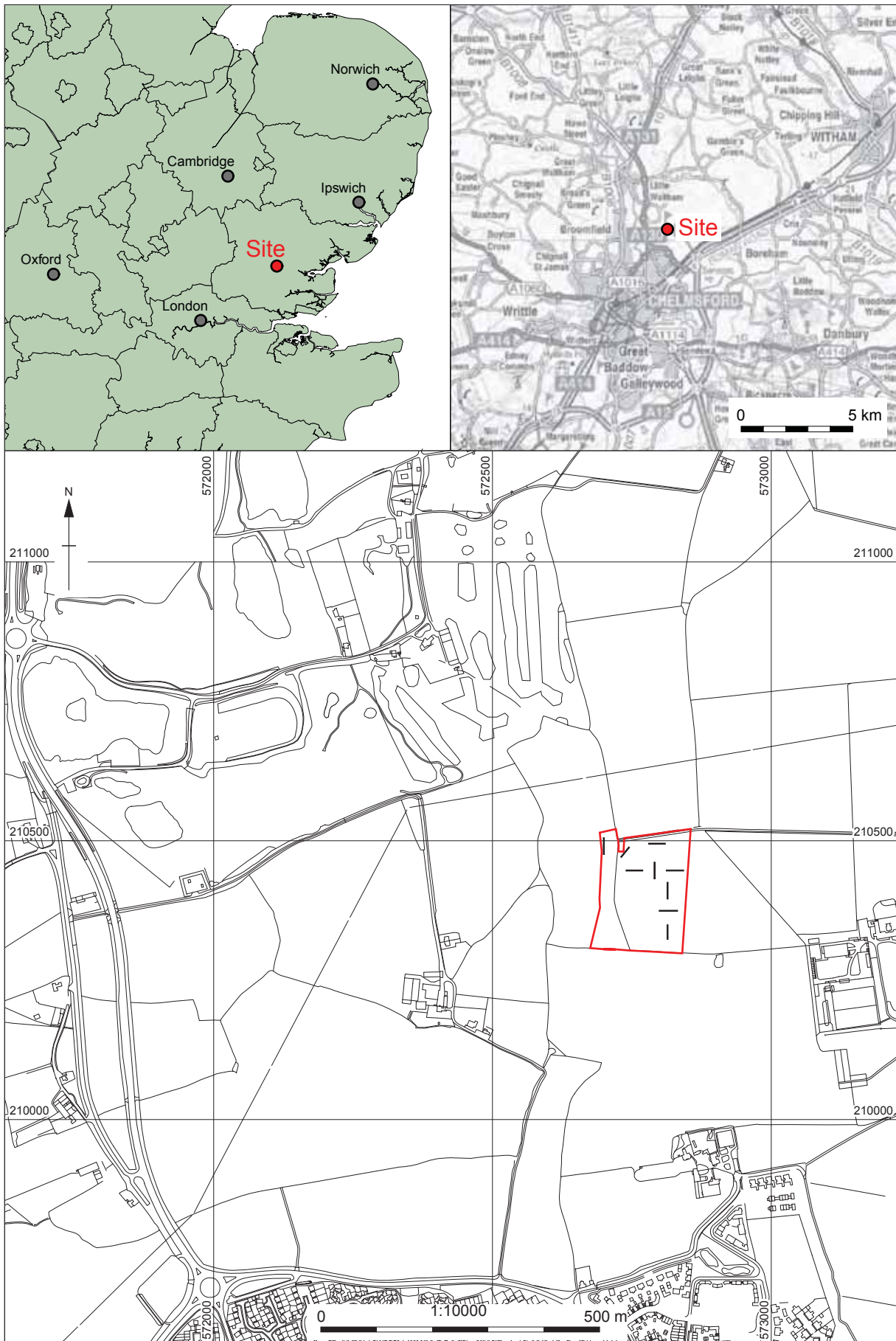
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OA East	OA East	OA East
SP BP 15	SPBP 15	SPBP 15

### Archive Contents/Media

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Digital Media	Paper Media
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	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Report
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sections
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Survey

**Notes:**



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Figure 1: Site location plan showing Zone G (outlined red) and trenches (black)

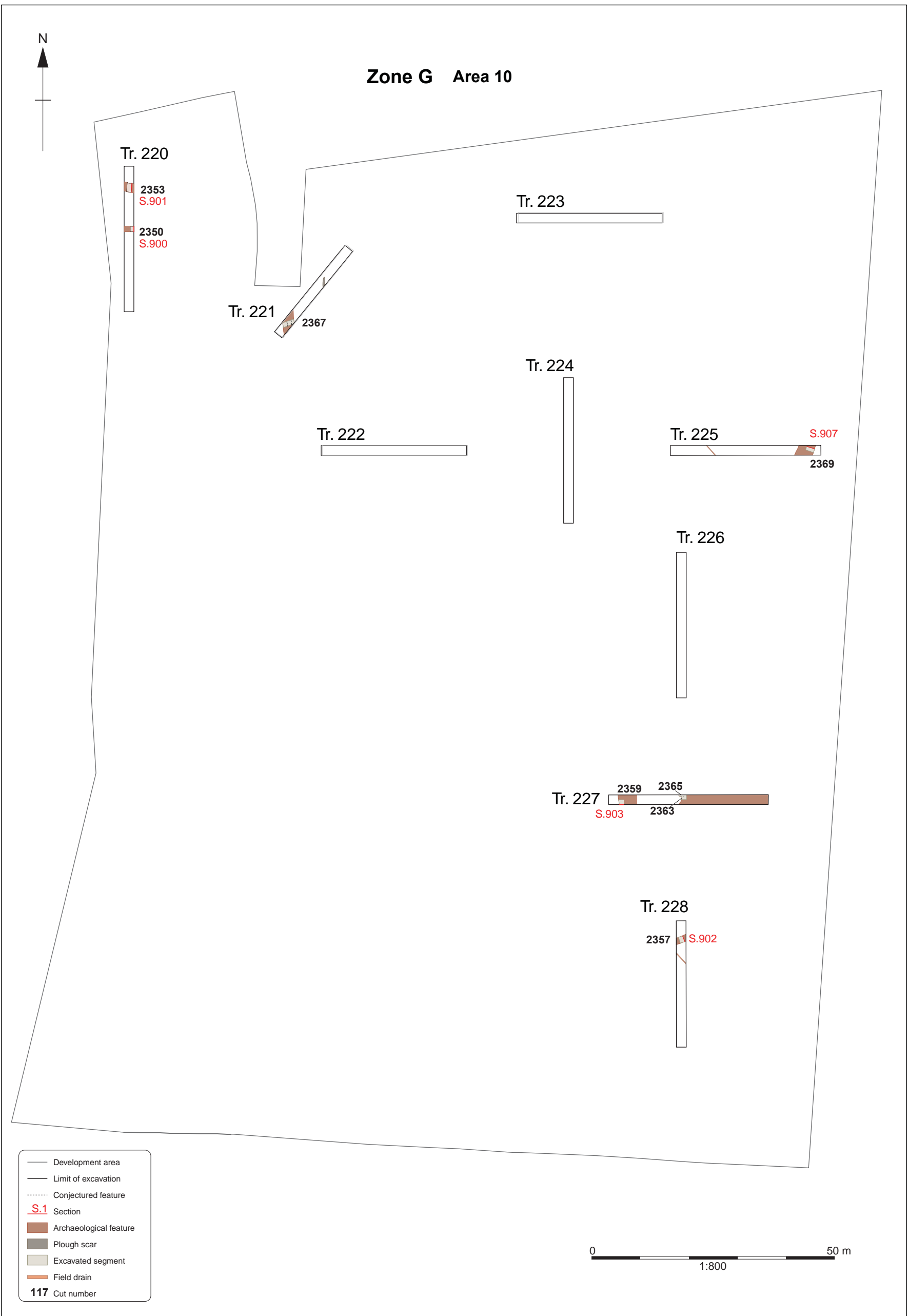


Figure 2: Trench locations

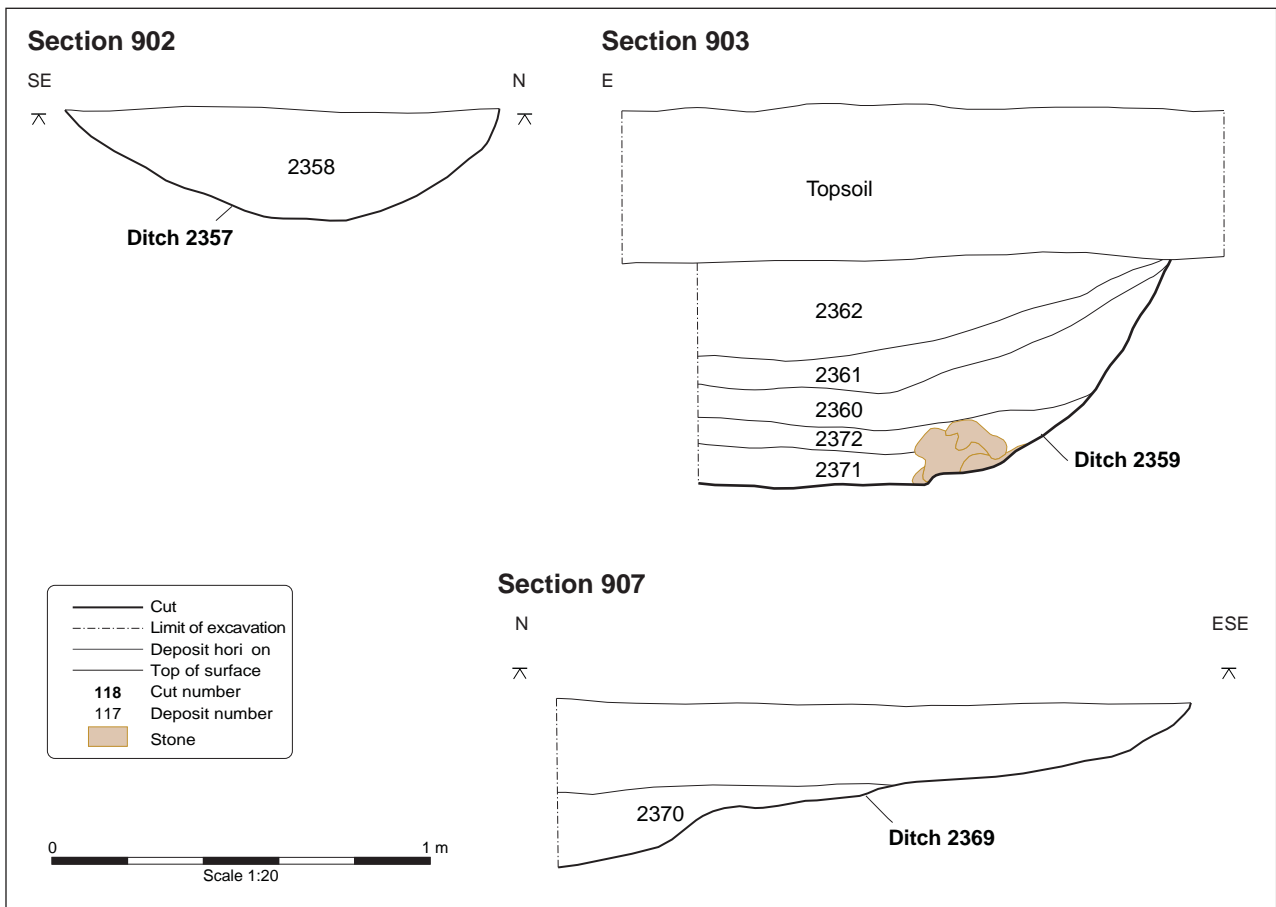


Figure 3: Selected sections



Plate 1: Ditch **2350**, looking west



Plate 2: Ditch **2369**, looking north





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