Iron Age and Medieval Remains on Land at Phase 1 Beaulieu, Chelmsford

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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Archaeological Evaluation Report

Iron Age and Medieval Remains on land at Phase 1, Beaulieu, Chelmsford

Beaulieu Development Phase 1A

Archaeological Evaluation

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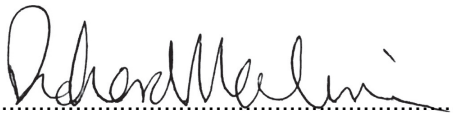

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Summary

An archaeological evaluation was carried out at Beaulieu, Chelmsford. The fieldwork took place between the 7/5/13 and the 29/5/13.

A total of thirty-nine trenches were excavated across six separate fields, within the proposed development area. The evaluation showed a Late Iron Age field system, aligned north-east to south-west, spaced across the western three fields. Within these fields two concentrations of archaeology were recorded, including a possible cremation pit and ring gully to the west of the site and a possible prehistoric pit to the south of the area.

To the east of the evaluation, medieval occupation was recorded, consisting of a north-west to south-east aligned agricultural field system. Later in the Medieval period this was the site of an enclosed farmstead, with the remains of the moat still surviving as earthworks within the field and recorded within one trench.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Location and scope of work

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 Phase 1 of the Beaulieu scheme, and comprises the Essex Regiment Way roundabout, White Hart Lane left in left out junction, connecting access road, two areas of residential housing and a neighbourhood centre (see Fig.2).

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.

The work was designed to assist in defining the character and extent of any archaeological remains within the proposed development 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 HEB ECC, on behalf of the Local Planning Authority, with regard to the treatment of any archaeological remains found.

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

Beaulieu (the Site) is located approximately 4km to the north-east of Chelmsford, Essex (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. From the southern part of the Site there are views south towards the Chelmer Valley and Danbury Hill.

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

Mesolithic

Essex would have been heavily wooded, of Oak and Lime, with transient settlements and occupation sites concentrated along the river edge. The study area falls outside of any areas likely to contain significant remains of this date. Several find spots of flint

tools have been located along the River Chelmer attesting to a presence within the wider landscape. Though the nearest recorded feature was a pit excavated at Orchard Street, Chelmsford, approximately 5km to the south-west. (SMR 5859)

Neolithic

During the Neolithic period deforestation was widespread and human activity was largely pastoral in nature, largely concentrated on the coast and on the lighter soils of the river estuaries. 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 an several pits with Neolithic pottery within their fills (SMR 6142).

There is archaeological evidence for a complex and structured society, evidenced by the remains of monumental building; examples of which include a cursus and long barrows at Springfield Lyons. These are thought to have been located at the boundaries of a group's territory and act as markers (Kemble, J., 2001). A Neolithic causewayed enclosure was located at Springfield overlooking the monuments, and may of acted as a focus for societal gathering (Hedges, 1984).

Bronze Age

Settlement continues 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 has been found at Great Wakering (Kemble, 2001). These enclosed field systems would have continued through the Iron Age and Romano-British periods. Indeed it has been suggested that these would have formed the basis for the modern landscape in the Chelmer Valley (Drury & Rodwell, 1980).

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

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 proposed area was seen to the south of Belstead Hall (SMR 17438). This comprised of a large enclosure with associated pits and smaller ditches (Drury, 1978).

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, with higher population density and sustained occupation, such as has been found at Little Waltham (Drury 1980).

Several hillforts are present within Essex, these mainly enclose promontories, giving good visibility within the landscape. No evidence for occupation has been found, suggesting a defensive purpose (Drury, 1980).

By the end of the Iron Age sites such as Gosbecks oppida shows 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

During the Roman period a small market town would of grown up around the Mansio, located 5km to the south-west at Moulsham Street. The area surrounding this would of formed an agricultural hinterland to supply produce to the town.

This agricultural landscape would of comprised of large farms, Villa complexes, such as at Great Holts Farm and Bulls Farm Lodge. Smaller domestic sites would of also have formed part of the landscape, Evidence for these have been recorded during evaluation work at Greater Beaulieu. Evidence for pottery making, associated with domestic use was also recorded.

Anglo-Saxon

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.

Two records dating to the Anglo-Saxon period are held by the EHER; both of which are documentary records for Late Saxon manors. The earliest record (*c.*AD1062) is for a manor in the vicinity of New Hall. A second manor, Belestedam (Belstead Hall) is recorded in the Domesday survey of AD1086 (P.H Reaney 1935).

To the south-east evidence for several phases of Saxon rural settlement spanning the 10th to 12th centuries have been recorded at Springfield Lyons. The settlement has been interpreted as a farmstead with outbuildings and an associated cemetery. One building may have had a religious function and as such has been interpreted as a church (Tyler & Major 2005).

Medieval

The medieval town of Chelmsford was founded to the north of the earlier Roman settlement at Moulsham at the end of the 12th century, by the Bishop of London. Throughout the medieval period the site was located within the rural hinterland of Chelmsford in a landscape populated by scattered farmsteads and manors.

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).

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.

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' (P.H Reaney 1935).

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

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 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.

Since the medieval period, New Hall had been set within the largest deer park in Essex; once totalling approximately 1,500 acres. The EHER records that the empaled 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.

Further evidence for the layout of the post-medieval deer park has been recorded immediately to the north of the current development area at Site 10. Here the remains of the possible medieval park lodge were superseded by a Tudor building constructed within the same ditched enclosure. Evidence for this structure comprised a series of compacted clay floor surfaces associated with a hearth of burnt clay. The floors and hearth partially overlay a large pit also of 16th century date. The enclosure ditch began to be infilled with domestic refuse during the Tudor period, numerous artefacts were recovered including significant quantities of Tudor potter, oyster shell, brick, tile, animal bone, baked clay, window glass and lead window cames. An iron rowel spur, iron knife blade, and horseshoe fragment were also recovered from the site (ECC FAU, 2009).

The trial trench evaluation also excavated several large linear features, possibly extraction pits that post-dated the occupation features. This appears to suggest that the lodge went out of use when the deer park was remodelled in the late 17th century to

create a smaller park. The existing hedge line is suggested as being the boundary of that smaller deer park.
Post-medieval remains possibly associated with the deer park were also identified by geophysical survey located within the southern part of the current development area at Site 11 to the west of Old Lodge Farm where a large anomaly of possible archaeological origin was visible within the enclosure formed by an extant ditch/moat. The area was subsequently investigated by trial trenching which revealed a gravel surface, dated to the post-medieval period, interpreted as part of a track or yard, and an undated gully.

Earthworks extending northwards from the possible ditch/moated site form a group of broad, shallow ditches, may represent a pattern of small fields or deer park enclosures. These features are clearly visible as surviving earthworks and are likely to relate to the later medieval or early post-medieval deer park. Further evidence for the layout of the post-medieval landscape was recorded during the trial trench evaluation for the Beaulieu development. This evidence comprised several boundary ditches and a number of circular pits from which post-medieval clay pipe, tile, brick and glass fragments were recovered.

Previous Studies and Investigation

This section has been taken from Mortimer 2013

The location, extent and significance of the archaeological resource have been assessed during the Environmental Impact Assessment process for both the Beaulieu development and Minerals Extraction scheme:

• Beaulieu Historic Environment Baseline Assessment (URS Scott Wilson 2011a);

• Beaulieu Environmental Statement (AMA 2012);

• Prior Extraction of Sand and Gravel, Springfield, Chelmsford, Essex, Historic Environment Baseline Assessment (URS Scott Wilson 2011b); and

• Prior Extraction of Sand and Gravel, Springfield, Chelmsford, Essex Environmental Statement (URS Scott Wilson 2011c)

A number of previous studies and non-intrusive and intrusive archaeological surveys have also been undertaken either to inform the respective environmental statements or in the case of the minerals extraction scheme to evaluate the site prior to the start of extraction. These surveys are summarised below. The results of these previous archaeological studies and non-intrusive and intrusive fieldwork surveys have been collated and reviewed by URS in order to define the requirements for archaeological investigation and mitigation in advance of and during construction.

Geophysical surveys

Geophysical magnetic susceptibility and detailed magnetometer surveys were carried out to evaluate the potential for important archaeological remains that may be buried within the Site. The magnetic susceptibility survey provided a rapid assessment of likely areas for previous settlement and industrial activity. The survey identified six areas of

high potential, ten areas of medium potential and seven areas of low potential (Scott Wilson 2008). The magnetic susceptibility survey was followed by a detailed magnetometer survey of c.50% of the Beaulieu scheme. This survey provided a greater level of detail and identified individual features such as pits and ditches, field boundaries, buildings and structures, kilns or hearths and buried iron objects. The detailed magnetometer survey identified ten areas of high archaeological potential; six of medium potential and 19 of low potential (Scott Wilson 2008).

2008 Trial trench evaluation

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). 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 damn (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

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.

1.4 Acknowledgements

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 and the illustrator was Lucy Offord. Helen Stocks-Morgan directed and supervised the fieldwork with the assistance of Louise Bush, Kate Clover, Andy Greef, Lindsey Kemp and Pat Moan. The project was monitored by Richard Havis of Essex County Council. The machining was undertaken by Mick Robbins of Danbury Plant Hire.

2 Aims and Methodology

2.1 Aims

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

Thirty-nine trenches have been excavated within the proposed development area and all archaeological remains excavated where appropriate. Two trenches (Trenches 15 & 29) could not be excavated due to the proximity of, respectively, an electricity pylon and converging, low-level electricity cables.

Machine excavation was carried out under constant archaeological supervision with a tracked 360 type excavator using a toothless ditching bucket.

The site survey was carried out by Pat Moan using Leica GPS.

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.

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.

A total of 4 samples were taken, from deposits considered most appropriate for environmental sampling, while also considering feature type and period

Site conditions were dry. Machine movements were limited so as to prevent crop damage, this did not affect trench excavation. Trench excavations were however limited in Fields 2 and 6, due to overhead power lines.

3 RESULTS

3.1 Introduction

The trenches are presented below in numeric order (see fig. 2 for trench location).

3.2 Field 21

Three trenches were excavated within this field. The natural geology was a reddish clay head deposit. A subsoil layer (44), approximately 0.25m thick was recorded underlying a topsoil deposit (43) measuring approximately 0.3m thick.

Trench 1

Trench 1 ran east to west and located to the eastern end of the access road. Archaeology was recorded throughout the trench (see fig. 3 and plate 1). At the western end of the the trench lay a north-east to south-west ditch (**14**). The ditch had shallow sides and a concave base, measuring 0.5m wide and 0.07m deep. It was filled with a light yellowish brown silty clay (15), which contained no finds.

To the east lay two post-holes (**16, 18**), spaced one metre apart. These were circular in plan with gradual sides and a concave base, measuring 0.3m wide. Post-hole **16** measured 0.04m deep and post-hole **18**, one metre to the north-east, measured 0.3m wide and 0.09m deep. Both of these were filled with a mid yellowish brown silty clay (17,19).

Further to the east lay a north-east to south-west ditch (**20**), measuring 1.4 wide and 0.88m deep, with steep sides and a flat base (see fig. 3 for section). The ditch had a lower fill (28) associated with initial silting up, which consisted of mid yellowish brown silty clay, 0.88m thick. This contained Late pre-Roman Iron Age pottery and a fragment of horse mandible. This was overlain by a mid brown silty clay, 0.5m thick, with a concentration of charcoal and sub-rounded stones on the eastern side (29). The infilling is consistent with slumping from the eastern side. The ditch had a final tertiary infilling (30) of subsoil derived material, 0.3m thick, which contained Late pre-Roman Iron Age pottery and cattle bone (see plate 3).

Cut by ditch **20** was a curvilinear gully (**31** and **6**) which ran east to west turning towards the north-east. The gully had a concave profile, measuring 0.32m wide and 0.13m deep (see fig. 3 for section). This was filled by a mid reddish brown silty clay (32, 7), containing Late pre-Roman Iron Age pottery and a cattle radius.

Towards the middle of the trench a pit (**41**) circular in plan was recorded, 0.3m in diameter, with a mid yellowish grey silty clay which contained charcoal and burnt bone. This is a possible human cremation and was left unexcavated.

Within the trench were two further features of glacial origin.

Trench 2

Trench 2 lay forty metres to the south and ran west-northwest to east-southeast (see fig. 3). To the eastern end of the trench lay a ditch (**1**) , 0.7m wide and 0.13m deep. This had shallow sides and a flat base and ran north-west to south-east. It contained a single fill (2).

Trench 3

Trench 3 lay at the south-east of the field and ran north-west to south-east. At the north-western end of the trench lay a ditch (**8**) running north-east to south-west (see fig. 3). It had steep sides and a flat base, measuring 1.3m wide and 0.45m deep (see fig. 6 for section). This was filled by a mid yellowish brown silty clay (9) which had a lens of charcoal rich material against the south-eastern side. This fill contained Late pre-Roman Iron Age pottery.

To the south-east lay two undated tree throws (**10**, **12**) both of which were irregular in shape and profile.

3.3 Field 23

Five trenches were excavated within this field. The natural geology was a reddish clay head deposit. A subsoil layer (46), approximately 0.15m thick was recorded underlying a topsoil deposit (45) measuring approximately 0.3m thick.

Trench 4

No archaeological features were recorded in this trench.

Trench 5

Trench 5 lay in the centre of the field and ran north-west to south-east. At the north-western end of the trench lay a ditch (**33**) which ran east-northeast to west-southwest (see fig. 3 and plate 2). The ditch had steep sides and a flat base, measuring 1.3m wide and 0.8m deep. This was filled by a series of fills (34,34,35) associated with secondary infilling (see fig. 6 for section). The uppermost of which (35) contained possible Late Roman pottery.

Immediately to the south-east lay a ditch (**37**) which ran east to west. This had steep sides and a flat base. It measured 0.6m wide and 0.3m deep (see fig. 6 for section). The ditch terminated to the south-southwest with a square cut terminus.

To the centre of the trench a feature was recorded, thought to be a solution hole (**39**). The feature extended outside of the the trench on the south-eastern side, but within the trench it was circular in shape and had steep and slightly undercutting sides. A slot was excavated to 0.8m deep, where the bottom of the feature was not reached. The trench was located at the edge of a visible dip in modern ground and may be the result of this glacial feature.

Trench 6

No archaeological features were recorded in this trench.

Trench 13

Trench 13 lay in the centre of the field and ran north-east to south-west, parallel to the mains overhead cables (see fig. 3). At the north-eastern end of the trench lay a ditch (**21**) which ran east to west. The ditch had steep sides and a concave base, measuring

1.5m wide and 0.65m deep (see fig. 6 for section). This had a primary filling, 0.1m thick, of charcoal rich material (22) which contained Late pre-Roman Iron Age pottery. This was overlain by a secondary deposit of light brownish yellow silty clay (23), 0.31m thick. Above this was a 0.15m thick, tertiary deposit of mid brownish grey silty clay (27), containing Late pre-Roman Iron Age pottery and unidentifiable animal bone (see plate 4).

To the south-east lay a pit (**24**) which was circular in plan with a concave profile. It measured 0.4m in diameter and 0.14m deep (see fig. 6 for section). This was filled by a dark brownish grey silty clay (25) which contained frequent charcoal. The natural around the edge of the pit showed evidence of scorching consistent with in-situ burning.

Trench 14

No archaeological features were recorded in this trench.

3.4 Field 42

One trench was excavated within this field. The natural geology, consisting of orange clay and gravels, was recorded at 0.35m below modern ground level. The subsoil layer comprised of a 0.1m thick, mid reddish brown silty clay (48) overlain by a dark greyish brown silty clay topsoil (47), 0.25m in thickness.

Trench 7

Trench 7 lay in the northeastern corner of the field and ran north-west to south-east. No archaeological features were recorded in this trench.

3.5 Field 24

Fifteen trenches were excavated within this field. Unless otherwise stated the natural geology was a mid blueish orange clay. A subsoil layer (62), 0.25m thick was recorded underlying a topsoil deposit (61) measuring approximately 0.35m thick.

Trench 8

No archaeological features were recorded in this trench.

Trench 9

Trench 9 was located to the south-east of the field and ran north to south. Along the eastern side of the trench a north to south ditch (**51**, **53**) was recorded. This ditch had stepped sides and a flattish base, measuring 0.9m wide and 0.3m deep. In the centre of the cut was a land drain, which was of Victorian date and seen to cut the subsoil.

Trench 10

Trench 10 lay to the east of the field and ran north-west to south-east. Archaeology was recorded in the south-eastern end of the trench (see fig. 5).

Ditch (**55**) ran east to west across the trench. The ditch had steep sides and a concave base, measuring 1.15m wide and 0.4m deep. This was filled by a mid yellowish brown silty clay (56) which contained Medieval pottery. The fill also contained 3 sherds of residual Late pre-Roman Iron Age pottery.

Trench 11

Due to the proximity of the high pressure gas main Trench 11 was moved 23.5m to the the north-east on the same alignment, from the original project design. No archaeological features were recorded in this trench.

Trench 12

No archaeological features were recorded in this trench.

Trenches 16 – 18

No archaeological features were recorded in these trenches.

Trench 19

Due to the proximity of the high pressure gas main Trench 19 was moved c. 9m to the south of its location in the original project design, but remained on the same alignment,. No archaeological features were recorded in this trench.

Trench 20 – 25

No archaeological features were recorded in these trenches.

3.6 Field 41

Six trenches were excavated within this field. The natural geology was a mid blueish orange clay. A subsoil layer (64), 0.2m thick was recorded underlying a topsoil deposit (63) measuring approximately 0.3m thick.

Trench 36

Trench 36 lay to the west of the field and ran north to south. In the centre of the trench lay a furrow (**57**) which ran north-west to south-east (see fig. 4). The furrow had gentle sides and a flattish base, measuring 0.7m wide and 0.25m deep. This was filled by a mid greyish brown silty clay (58).

Trench 37

Trench 37 lay to the centre of the field and ran east to west. In the centre lay a pit (**59**) which was circular in plan with a concave profile (see fig. 4). It measured 0.3m in diameter and 0.1m deep. This was filled by a dark brownish grey silty clay (60) which contained frequent charcoal and burnt clay.

Trenches 38 - 41

No archaeological features were recorded in these trenches.

3.7 Field 26

Nine trenches were excavated within this field. The natural geology was a mid orange clay. A subsoil layer (65), 0.25m thick was recorded underlying a topsoil deposit (66) measuring approximately 0.35m thick.

Trench 26

Trench 26 was located to the north-west of the field and ran north-west to south-east across visible earthworks (see fig. 5). To the north-west lay a shallow ditch or beamslot (**85**) running east to west, it had gentle sides and a concave base, measuring 0.2m wide and 0.06m deep. It contained a single fill (84), which contained a sherd of Medieval pottery. To the south-east lay a second, similar feature (**83**) which ran perpendicular across the trench. This had a similar profile, measuring 0.3m wide and 0.1m deep, containing a single fill (82).

To the south of the trench lay a large ditch (**81**), measuring 5m wide and 0.62m deep. It had gently sloping sides and a wide, flat base (see plate 5). This had a series of disuse fills (76 - 80), the basal fill (80) contained an Fe object and the upper fill (76) contained residual Late pre-Roman Iron Age pottery.(see fig. 6 for section). The trench was targeting earthwork features previously identified by aerial photography, Lidar survey and site walkovers.

Trench 27

Trench 27 lay to the west of the field and ran north to south. The trench was extended to the east by 4.5m by 2m in order to clarify the archaeology (see fig. 5). To the north of the trench lay a post-hole (**75**). This post-hole was circular in shape with gradual sides and a flat base, measuring 0.45m in diameter and 0.1m deep. It had a single fill (74), which contained no finds.

To the south lay a curvilinear ditch running approximately north to south and was excavated in two places. In the northern intervention the ditch (**73**) ran north-west to south-east . It had steep sides and a flat base, measuring 0.65m wide and 0.19m deep, which contained a single fill (72). In the southern intervention the ditch (**71**) was running north to south, with a similar profile. It measured 0.75m wide and 0.17m deep and contained a series of fills (68,69,70).

Trench 28

Trench 28 lay to the west of the field and ran east to west The trench was moved to the west and shortened to 11.5m long, due to the proximity of overhead wires. A ditch (87) running north-east to south-west was recorded to the east of the trench (see fig. 52). The ditch had steep sides and a concave base, measuring 0.4m wide and 0.1m deep. This was filled by a mid to dark orange-grey silty clay (86), which contained no finds.

Trenches 30 – 35

No archaeological features were recorded in these trenches.

3.8 Finds Summary

The evaluation produced a small assemblage of pottery weighing 0.807kg from a total of thirteen contexts. These date from Late Iron Age and Early Romano-British (50BC – AD50) to Late Medieval (1350 - 1650). A total of 0.493kg of animal bone was retrieved from six contexts. Five of these fragments were identifiable, being from horse and cattle . One iron object was retrieved from the evaluation.

3.9 Environmental Summary

Environmental samples were taken from the following deposits. Results will be presented in the full report

Sample No	Context No	Feature No	Trench No	Feature type
1	9	8	3	Ditch
2	22	21	13	Ditch
3	25	24	13	Pit
4	29	20	1	Ditch

Table 1: environmental samples taken

4 Discussion and Conclusions

4.1 Late Iron Age / Early Romano-British

The first phase of occupation is dated to the Late pre-Roman Iron Age period, this activity is attested to by several ditches which were recorded on a north-east to south-west alignment (Features 1,8,14,20, in the western part of the site (Trenches 1-3, Field 21). These would have been part of a larger rectilinear field system. Similar rectilinear field systems have been recorded along the Chelmer Valley, such as at Little Waltham (Drury, 1976). To the south of this (Trenches 5 & 13, Field 23), a rectilinear field system (Features 21,33) was evident, but on an east to west alignment. These ditch systems, on separate alignments, appear to be a similar date, their different alignments reflecting the contours of the land.

There is a concentration of archaeological remains, including possible settlement features (31) to the west in trench one. These are in the vicinity of a small brook that runs east to west into the River Chelmer.

To the west of the evaluated area a possible cremation pit (41) was revealed within trench one. It was left unexcavated at this stage of the archaeological works, so undated at present. However the cremation interred within a pit is typical of Late Iron Age / Early Romano-British funerary practices seen in Essex.

The LIA archaeology recorded will inform our knowledge of the emerging pattern of Iron Age and Romano-British rural settlement within the Beaulieu development area. This, alongside Site 8 to the east, and the minerals site to the north, will allow for field system development and settlement pattern, period of occupation and use of the late Iron Age and Romano-British landscape to be studied and compared across the wider development area.

4.2 Medieval

Medieval occupation of the land was seen to the north of Field 26. This comprised parts of a possible field system (Feature 71), and two possible beamslots (Features 83,85).

Later Medieval enclosure is attested by a large ditch (81) enclosing the land further north (and potentially the beamslot structure). The ditch is visible as an extant crop-mark and may have formed part of a moat surrounding a Medieval farmstead lying to the north of the area. There is some evidence to suggest that the current western field boundary of Field 26 may also mark the boundary of one part of the Medieval deer park. If this were the case then this enclosure, with a possible structure inside, would be tight up against that boundary.

To the east of Field 26 a Late Medieval ditch was recorded on an east to west alignment. This alignment is the same as the modern day field boundaries and is most likely to represent a smaller land division. Traces of these smaller divisions further east can be seen on the 1884 map.

4.3 Significance

This evaluation has identified two distinct areas of activity dating to the Late Iron Age/early Romano-British period: the first within the Essex Regiment Way roundabout and haul road (Field 21); the second in the haul road and drainage run to the south-

west of Zone A (Field 23). There is also an area of enclosures and a possible structure dating to the Medieval period within Zone D (Field 26).

Evidence of farming practices located further from the river Chelmer than previously known will add knowledge to the nature of Late Iron Age activity and the population density in this area. The possible cremation pit identified is significant, as this may help to show the social and demographic nature of settlement at this time.

4.4 Recommendations

The archaeological trial trench evaluation has been undertaken to fulfil the requirements for archaeological mitigation agreed with ECC Historic Environment Team. The three areas of archaeological significance outlined above will require further mitigation work, most likely preservation by record through archaeological excavation. Within the remaining areas of the site trenched to date (notably Fields 24, 41 and 42) including the area of the White Hart Lane Junction) little or no significant archaeological evidence has been recorded and it is unlikely that these areas will require further work. Proposals for any further archaeological work required will be prepared in consultation with the Essex County Council Historic Environment Branch and in accordance with the approved Archaeological Investigation and Mitigation Strategy (Written Scheme of Investigation) previously submitted for planning application1300074FUL.

Appendix A. Trench Descriptions and Context Inventory

Trench 1						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench contained two ditches, two post-holes and a cremation pit. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a natural of reddish clay.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.5
					Width (m)	1.80
					Length (m)	50
Contexts						
context no	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
3	Cut	1.6	0.6	Fill of glacial feature	-	-
4	Fill	1.2	0.6	Fill of glacial feature	-	-
5	Fill	0.44	0.4	Cut of glacial feature	-	-
6	Cut	0.4	0.26	Cut of gully	-	-
7	Fill	0.4	0.26	Fill of gully	-	-
14	Cut	0.5	0.07	Cut of ditch	-	-
15	Fill	0.5	0.07	Fill of ditch	-	-
16	Cut	0.3	0.04	Cut of post-hole	-	-
17	Fill	0.3	0.04	Fill of post-hole	-	-
18	Cut	0.3	0.09	Cut of post-hole	-	-
19	Fill	0.3	0.09	Fill of post-hole	-	-
20	cut	1.4	0.88	Cut of ditch	-	Late Iron Age
28	Fill	1.1	0.88	Fill of ditch	Pottery, bone	Late Iron Age
29	Fill	1.4	0.5	Fill of ditch	-	Late Iron Age
30	Fill	0.8	0.3	Fill of ditch	Pottery	Late Iron Age
31	Cut	0.32	0.13	Cut of gully	-	Iron Age
32	Fill	0.32	0.13	Fill of gully	pottery	Iron Age
41	Cut	0.5	-	Cut of cremation pit	-	-
42	Fill	0.5	-	Fill of cremation pit	-	-
43	Layer	-	0.25	Topsoil	-	-
44	Layer	-	0.25	Subsoil	-	-

Trench 2						
General description					**Orientation**	WNW-ESE
Trench contained a ditch. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a natural of reddish clay.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.5
					Width (m)	1.8
					Length (m)	50
Contexts						
context no	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**

1	Cut	0.7	0.13	Cut of ditch	-	-
2	Fill	0.7	0.13	Fill of ditch	-	-
43	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	-	-
44	Layer	-	0.25	Subsoil	-	-

Trench 3

General description	**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench contained a ditch and two tree-throws. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a natural of reddish clay.	**Avg. depth (m)**	0.45
	Width (m)	1.8
	Length (m)	50

Contexts

context no	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
8	Cut	1.3	0.45	Cut of ditch	-	Late Iron Age
9	Fill	1.3	0.45	Fill of ditch	pottery	Late Iron Age
10	Cut	0.7	0.25	Cut of tree-throw	-	-
11	Fill	0.7	0.25	Fill of tree-throw	-	-
12	Cut	0.9	0.4	Cut of tree-throw	-	-
13	Fill	0.9	0.4	Fill of tree-throw	-	-
43	Layer	-	0.35	Topsoil	-	-
44	Layer	-	0.13	Subsoil	-	-

Trench 4

General description	**Orientation**	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a natural of reddish clay.	**Avg. depth (m)**	0.35
	Width (m)	1.8
	Length (m)	50

Contexts

context no	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
45	Layer	-	0.25	Topsoil	-	-
46	Layer	-	0.1	Subsoil	-	-

Trench 5

General description	**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench contained two ditches and a glacial feature. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a natural of reddish clay.	**Avg. depth (m)**	0.35
	Width (m)	1.8
	Length (m)	50

Contexts

context no	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
33	Cut	1.3	0.6	Cut of ditch	-	Late Iron Age
34	Fill	1.3	0.3	Fill of ditch	Pottery	Late Iron Age

35	Fill	0.8	0.2	Fill of ditch	-	Late Iron Age
36	Fill	0.6	0.3	Fill of ditch	-	Late Iron Age
37	Cut	0.6	0.3	Cut of ditch	-	-
38	Fill	0.6	0.3	Fill of ditch	-	-
39	Cut	1.6	0.8	Cut of glacial hollow	-	-
40	Fill	1.6	0.8	Fill of glacial hollow	-	-
45	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	-	-
46	Layer	-	0.08	Subsoil	-	-

Trench 6						
General description					**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a natural of orange clay and gravels.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.35
					Width (m)	1.8
					Length (m)	50
Contexts						
context no	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
45	Layer	-	0.23	Topsoil	-	-
46	Layer	-	0.14	Subsoil	-	-

Trench 7						
General description					**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a natural of orange clay and gravels.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.35
					Width (m)	1.8
					Length (m)	50
Contexts						
context no	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
47	Layer	-	0.25	Topsoil	-	-
48	Layer	-	0.08	Subsoil	-	-

Trench 8						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of soil and subsoil overlying a natural of mid orange clay.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.5
					Width (m)	2
					Length (m)	50
Contexts						
context no	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
61	Layer	-		Topsoil	-	-
62	Layer	-		Subsoil	-	-

Trench 9						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S

Trench contained one pit and a ditch. Consists of soil and subsoil overlying a natural of mid orange clay.	**Avg. depth (m)**	0.4
	Width (m)	2
	Length (m)	50

Contexts

context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
61	Layer	-		Topsoil	-	-
62	Layer	-		Subsoil	-	-
49	Cut	0.9	0.3	Cut of pit	-	-
50	Fill	0.9	0.3	Fill of pit	-	-
51	Cut	1.3	0.35	Cut of ditch	-	Victorian
52	Fill	1.3	0.35	Fill of ditch	CBM	Victorian
53	Cut	1	0.08	Cut of ditch	-	Victorian
54	Fill	1	0.08	Fill of ditch	-	Victorian

Trench 10

General description	**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench contained one ditch. Consists of soil and subsoil overlying a natural of mid orange clay.	**Avg. depth (m)**	0.35
	Width (m)	2
	Length (m)	50

Contexts

context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
61	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	-	-
62	Layer	-	0.12	Subsoil	-	-
55	Cut	1.2	0.3	Cut of ditch	-	Late Medieval
56	Fill	1.2	0.3	Fill of ditch	Pottery	Late Medieval

Trench 11

General description	**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of soil and subsoil overlying a natural of mid orange clay.	**Avg. depth (m)**	0.45
	Width (m)	2
	Length (m)	50

Contexts

context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
61	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	-	-
62	Layer	-	0.15	Subsoil	-	-

Trench 12

General description	**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of soil overlying a natural of mid orange clay.	**Avg. depth (m)**	0.3
	Width (m)	2

					Length (m)	50
Contexts						
context no	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
61	Layer	-	0.32	Topsoil	-	-
Trench 13						
General description					**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench contained a ditch and a pit. Consists of topsoil overlying a natural of reddish clay.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.3
					Width (m)	1.8
					Length (m)	50
Contexts						
context no	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
21	Cut	1.5	0.95	Cut of ditch	-	Romano-British
22	Fill	0.7	0.13	Fill of ditch	Pottery	Romano-British
23	Fill	1.4	0.31	Fill of ditch	-	Romano-British
24	Cut	0.4	0.14	Cut of pit	-	-
25	Fill	0.4	0.14	Fill of pit	-	-
26	Fill	0.4	0.33	Fill of ditch	Bone	Romano-British
27	Fill	1.5	0.15	Fill of ditch	Pottery	Romano-British
45	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	-	-
Trench 14						
General description					**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a natural of reddish clay.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.35
					Width (m)	1.8
					Length (m)	50
Contexts						
context no	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
45	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	-	-
46	Layer	-	0.1	Subsoil	-	-
Trench 16						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of soil and subsoil overlying a natural of mid orange clay.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.45
					Width (m)	2
					Length (m)	30
Contexts						
context no	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
61	Layer	-	0.32	Topsoil	-	-

62	Layer	-	0.15	Subsoil	-	-

Trench 17						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of soil and subsoil overlying a natural of mid orange clay.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.4
					Width (m)	2
					Length (m)	30
Contexts						
context no	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
61	Layer	-	0.35	Topsoil	-	-
62	Layer	-	0.12	Subsoil	-	-

Trench 18						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of soil and subsoil overlying a natural of mid orange clay and orange clay and gravels.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.4
					Width (m)	2
					Length (m)	30
Contexts						
context no	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
61	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	-	-
62	Layer	-	0.15	Subsoil	-	-

Trench 19						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of soil and subsoil overlying a natural of mid orange clay.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.45
					Width (m)	2
					Length (m)	30
Contexts						
context no	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
61	Layer	-	0.32	Topsoil	-	-
62	Layer	-	0.15	Subsoil	-	-

Trench 20						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of soil and subsoil overlying a natural of mid orange clay.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.45
					Width (m)	2
					Length (m)	30
Contexts						
context no	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
61	Layer	-	0.30	Topsoil	-	-

62	Layer	-	0.14	Subsoil	-	-

Trench 21		
General description	**Orientation**	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of soil overlying a natural of mid orange clay.	**Avg. depth (m)**	0.3
	Width (m)	2
	Length (m)	30

Contexts

context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
61	Layer	-	0.32	Topsoil	-	-

Trench 22		
General description	**Orientation**	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of soil overlying a natural of mid orange clay.	**Avg. depth (m)**	0.3
	Width (m)	2
	Length (m)	30

Contexts

context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
61	Layer	-	0.34	Topsoil	-	-

Trench 23		
General description	**Orientation**	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of soil overlying a natural of mid orange clay.	**Avg. depth (m)**	0.28
	Width (m)	2
	Length (m)	30

Contexts

context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
61	Layer	-	0.28	Topsoil	-	-

Trench 24		
General description	**Orientation**	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of soil and subsoil overlying a natural of mid orange clay.	**Avg. depth (m)**	0.45
	Width (m)	2
	Length (m)	30

Contexts

context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
61	Layer	-	0.31	Topsoil	-	-
62	Layer	-	0.14	Subsoil	-	-

Trench 25		
General description	**Orientation**	E-W

Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of soil and subsoil overlying a natural of mid orange clay.	**Avg. depth (m)**	0.45
	Width (m)	2
	Length (m)	30

Contexts

context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
61	Layer	-	0.29	Topsoil	-	-
62	Layer	-	0.16	Subsoil	-	-

Trench 26

General description	**Orientation**	E-W
Trench contained three ditches. Consists of soil and subsoil overlying a natural of mid orange clay.	**Avg. depth (m)**	0.45
	Width (m)	1.8
	Length (m)	24

Contexts

context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
66	Layer	-	0.36	Topsoil	-	-
65	Layer	-	0.25	Subsoil	-	-
76	Fill	1.6	0.24	Fill of ditch	-	Medieval
77	Fill	2.3	0.2	Fill of ditch	-	Medieval
78	Fill	3.6	0.2	Fill of ditch	-	Medieval
79	Fill	2	0.2	Fill of ditch	-	Medieval
80	Fill	2.1	0.23	Fill of ditch	Fe object	Medieval
81	Cut	5	0.62	Cut of ditch	-	-
82	Fill	0.3	0.1	Fill of ditch	-	-
83	Cut	0.3	0.1	Cut of ditch	-	-
84	Fill	0.2	0.06	Fill of ditch	Pottery	Medieval
85	Cut	0.2	0.06	Cut of ditch	Medieval	Medieval

Trench 27

General description	**Orientation**	N-S
Trench contained one ditch and one post-hole. Consists of soil and subsoil overlying a natural of mid orange clay.	**Avg. depth (m)**	0.55
	Width (m)	1.8
	Length (m)	29.5

Contexts

context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
66	Layer	-	0.29	Topsoil	-	-
65	Layer	-	0.16	Subsoil	-	-
68	Fill	0.4	0.15	Fill of ditch	-	-
69	Fill	0.75	0.2	Fill of ditch	-	-

70	Fill	0.75	0.2	Fill of ditch	-	-
71	Cut	0.75	0.4	Cut of ditch	-	-
72	Fill	0.65	0.2	Fill of ditch	-	-
73	Cut	0.65	0.2	Cut of ditch	-	-
74	Fill	0.45	0.1	Fill of post-hole	-	-
75	Cut	0.45	0.1	Fill of post-hole	-	-

Trench 28

General description	**Orientation**	E-W
Trench contained one ditch. Consists of soil and subsoil overlying a natural of mid orange clay.	**Avg. depth (m)**	0.5
	Width (m)	1.8
	Length (m)	11.5

Contexts

context no	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
66	Layer	-	0.29	Topsoil	-	-
65	Layer	-	0.16	Subsoil	-	-
86	Fill	0.4	0.1	Fill of ditch	-	-
87	Cut	0.4	0.1	Cut of ditch	-	-

Trench 30

General description	**Orientation**	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of soil and subsoil overlying a natural of mid orange clay.	**Avg. depth (m)**	0.4
	Width (m)	1.8
	Length (m)	30

Contexts

context no	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
66	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	-	-
65	Layer	-	0.2	Subsoil	Pottery	14/15th Century AD

Trench 31

General description	**Orientation**	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of soil and subsoil overlying a natural of mid orange clay.	**Avg. depth (m)**	0.5
	Width (m)	1.8
	Length (m)	30

Contexts

context no	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
66	Layer	-	0.35	Topsoil	-	-
65	Layer	-	0.23	Subsoil	-	-

Trench 32

General description	**Orientation**	N-S

Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of soil and subsoil overlying a natural of mid orange clay.	**Avg. depth (m)**	0.45
	Width (m)	1.8
	Length (m)	30

Contexts

context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
66	Layer	-	0.26	Topsoil	-	-
65	Layer	-	0.18	Subsoil	-	-

Trench 33

General description	**Orientation**	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of soil and subsoil overlying a natural of mid orange clay.	**Avg. depth (m)**	0.45
	Width (m)	1.8
	Length (m)	30

Contexts

context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
66	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	-	-
65	Layer	-	0.18	Subsoil	-	-

Trench 34

General description	**Orientation**	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of soil and subsoil overlying a natural of mid orange clay.	**Avg. depth (m)**	0.45
	Width (m)	1.8
	Length (m)	30

Contexts

context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
66	Layer	-	0.32	Topsoil	-	-
65	Layer	-	0.2	Subsoil	-	-

Trench 35

General description	**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of soil and subsoil overlying a natural of mid orange clay.	**Avg. depth (m)**	0.4
	Width (m)	1.8
	Length (m)	30

Contexts

context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
66	Layer	-	0.26	Topsoil	-	-
65	Layer	-	0.16	Subsoil	CBM	Post-Medieval

Trench 36

General description	**Orientation**	N-S

Trench contained one Furrow. Consists of soil and subsoil overlying a natural of mid orange clay.	**Avg. depth (m)**	0.45
	Width (m)	2
	Length (m)	30

Contexts

context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
63	Layer	-		Topsoil	-	-
64	Layer	-		Subsoil	-	-
57	Cut	0.7	0.2	Cut of furrow	-	-
58	Fill	0.7	0.2	Fill of furrow	-	-

Trench 37

General description	**Orientation**	E-W
Trench contained one post-hole. Consists of soil and subsoil overlying a natural of mid orange clay.	**Avg. depth (m)**	0.4
	Width (m)	2
	Length (m)	30

Contexts

context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
63	Layer	-		Topsoil	-	-
64	Layer	-		Subsoil	-	-
59	Cu t	0.3	0.1	Cut of post-hole	-	-
60	Fill	0.3	0.1	Cut of post-hole	-	-

Trench 38

General description	**Orientation**	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of soil and subsoil overlying a natural of mid orange clay.	**Avg. depth (m)**	0.4
	Width (m)	2
	Length (m)	30

Contexts

context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
63	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	-	-
64	Layer	-	0.15	Subsoil	-	-

Trench 39

General description	**Orientation**	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of soil and subsoil overlying a natural of mid orange clay.	**Avg. depth (m)**	0.3
	Width (m)	2
	Length (m)	30

Contexts

context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date

63	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	-	-
64	Layer	-	0.12	Subsoil	-	-

Trench 40						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of soil and subsoil overlying a natural of mid orange clay.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.38
					Width (m)	2
					Length (m)	30
Contexts						
context no	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
63	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	-	-
64	Layer	-	0.13	Subsoil	-	-

Trench 41						
General description					**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of soil and subsoil overlying a natural of mid orange clay.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.35
					Width (m)	2
					Length (m)	30
Contexts						
context no	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
63	Layer	-	0.25	Topsoil	-	-
64	Layer	-	0.16	Subsoil	-	-

Appendix B. Finds Reports

B.1 Pottery

By Carole Fletcher and Stephen Wadeson

Introduction

The evaluation produced a small pottery assemblage of 68 sherds, weighing 0.807kg, from 13 contexts. The condition of the overall assemblage is abraded. The average sherd weight from individual contexts is low to moderate at approximately 11g.

Methodology

Dating was carried out using OA East's in-house system based. Fabric classification has been carried out for all previously described types. All sherds have been counted, classified and weighed. All the pottery has been recorded and dated on a context-by-context basis. The archives are curated by Oxford Archaeology East until formal deposition.

Assemblage

A small number of Late Iron Age shell-tempered sherds were recovered including the rim from a small bowl or jar, alongside pottery dated to the Late pre-Roman Iron Age (mid 1st century BC to the mid 1st century AD) which accounts for *c*.81% of the assemblage. Also present were a small number of transitional sherds including a proto sandy greyware and a possible late Roman redware. This pottery represents a transitional assemblage between the Late Iron Age and Roman era. However the small size of many sherds and high levels of abrasion suggest much of this material is residual, with the exception perhaps of context 28 which produced large sherds from a hand built, burnished, sandy reduced (grog) ware tempered jar.

Several contexts also produced later pottery including a highly abraded sherd which may be Roman or medieval (context 34). A small number of early medieval sherds were recovered including abraded sherds of Fabric 13 and a small sherd tentatively identified as Fabric 12C. Also present were sherds of medieval fabrics 20 and 22. Only context 50 produced post-medieval pottery.

The post-Roman assemblage is domestic in origin and these sherds represents low levels of rubbish dispersal, from the 11th to the 17th century.

Summary Pottery Catalogue

Context	Full name	Basic Form	Sherd Count	Weight (kg)	Fabric Date Range
7	Sandy Reduced ware	(body sherd)	1	0.001	Mid 1st century BC-mid 1st century AD
9	Reduced ware (grog)	(body sherd)	9	0.016	Mid 1st century BC-mid 1st century AD
22	Reduced ware (grog)	Storage Jar (base)	1	0.212	Mid 1st century BC-1st century AD
	Reduced ware (grog)	(body sherd)	2	0.023	Mid 1st century BC-mid 1st century AD
27	Proto Greyware	(body sherd)	6	0.008	Mid 1st century BC-mid 1st century AD
	Sandy Reduced ware	(body sherd)	1	0.001	Mid 1st century BC-mid 1st century AD
28	Sandy Reduced ware (grog)	Jar (base and body sherd)	7	0.364	Mid 1st century BC-mid 1st century AD
30	Shell tempered (grog)	(body sherds)	5	0.007	Late Iron Age
	Sandy Reduced ware	(body sherds)	2	0.008	Mid 1st century BC-mid 1st century AD
32	Shell tempered (grog)	Bowl/Jar (rim and body sherds)	9	0.048	Late Iron Age
	Reduced ware (grog)	Bowl/Jar (rim)	1	0.003	Mid 1st century BC-mid 1st century AD
	Reduced ware (grog)	Bowl/Jar (rim)	1	0.006	Mid 1st century BC-mid

					1st century AD
34	Micaceous sandy ware	Jug (body sherd)	1	0.001	13th-15th century
	Late Roman redware or ?Sible Hedingham (Fabric 22)	(body sherd)	1	0.004	Late 3rd-4th century or Mid 12th-mid 14th century
50	Fine Slightly Micaceous Redware ware (?Fabric 40)	(body sherd)	8	0.033	16th-mid 17th century
56	Sandy Reduced ware (grog)	(body sherd)	3	0.003	Mid 1st century BC-mid 1st century AD
	Early Medieval Essex Micaceous Sandy ware (Fabric 13)	(body sherd)	5	0.005	Mid 11th-13th century
	?Early Medieval Sandy Shelly ware (Fabric 12C)	(body sherd)	1	0.004	11th-12thcentury+
65	Sandy Greyware	(base sherd)	1	0.013	Mid 1st-mid second century AD
	?Colchester type ware (Fabric 20)	Jug (body sherd)	1	0.031	13th-mid14th century
76	Sandy Reduced ware (oxidised surfaces)	(body sherd	1	0.006	Mid 1st century BC-mid 1st century AD
84	Sible Hedingham (Fabric 22)	Jug (body sherd)	1	0.009	Mid 12th-mid 14th century

Table 2: Pottery Dating Summary Catalogue

B.2 Faunal Remains

By Chris Faine

Assemblage

Twelve fragments of animal bone were recovered from the evaluation at Beaulieu, with 5 fragments being identifiable to species. The total weight of the assemblage is 493g. Identifiable bone was recovered from 3 contexts. Context **6** contained a partial cattle radius along with 3 unidentifiable large mammal fragments. Context **28** contained a partial horse mandible from an animal around 7-8 years. The largest number of fragments were recovered from context **30** and consisted of a partial cattle metacarpal, tibiae and mandible (no teeth were recovered). Contexts **23** & **26** contained no identifiable elements.

Appendix C. Bibliography

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Maps consulted

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Websites consulted

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

APPENDIX D. OASIS REPORT FORM

All fields are required unless they are not applicable.

Project Details

OASIS Number	oxfordar3-152484		
Project Name	Beaulieu Park, Chelmsford, Essex, Phase 1A		
Project Dates (fieldwork) Start 24	07-05-2013	Finish	30-12-1899
Previous Work (by OA East)		Future Work	

Project Reference Codes

Site Code	SPBP13	Planning App. No.	09/013114/eia
HER No.		Related HER/OASIS No.	

Type of Project/Techniques Used

Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG15
Development Type	Housing Estate

Please select all techniques used:

☐ Aerial Photography - interpretation	☐ Grab-Sampling	☐ Remote Operated Vehicle Survey
☐ Aerial Photography - new	☐ Gravity-Core	☒ Sample Trenches
☐ Annotated Sketch	☐ Laser Scanning	☐ Survey/Recording Of Fabric/Structure
☐ Augering	☐ Measured Survey	☒ Targeted Trenches
☐ Dendrochronological Survey	☐ Metal Detectors	☐ Test Pits
☐ Documentary Search	☐ Phosphate Survey	☐ Topographic Survey
☐ Environmental Sampling	☐ Photogrammetric Survey	☐ Vibro-core
☐ Fieldwalking	☐ Photographic Survey	☐ Visual Inspection (Initial Site Visit)
☐ Geophysical Survey	☐ 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	Iron Age -800 to 43	pottery	Iron Age -800 to 43
ditch	Medieval 1066 to 1540	animal bone	Uncertain
cremation pit	Iron Age -800 to 43	pottery	Medieval 1066 to 1540

Project Location

County	essex	Site Address (including postcode if possible)	
District	chelmsford	land of White Hart Lane, CHelmsford CM2 6TD	
Parish	springfield		
HER			
Study Area	chelmsford	National Grid Reference	TL 7230 1014

Project Originators

Organisation	OA EAST
Project Brief Originator	RIchard Havis
Project Design Originator	
Project Manager	Richard Mortimer
Supervisor	Helen Stocks-Morgan

Project Archives

Physical Archive	Digital Archive	Paper Archive
oxford Archaeology east	oxford Archaeology east	oxford Archaeology east
Accession ID ...	Accession ID ...	Accession ID ...

Archive Contents/Media

	Physical Contents	Digital Contents	Paper Contents
Animal Bones	☒	☐	☐
Ceramics	☒	☐	☐
Environmental	☒	☐	☐
Glass	☐	☐	☐
Human Bones	☐	☐	☐
Industrial	☐	☐	☐
Leather	☐	☐	☐
Metal	☐	☐	☐
Stratigraphic		☐	☐
Survey		☐	☐
Textiles	☐	☐	☐
Wood	☐	☐	☐
Worked Bone	☐	☐	☐
Worked Stone/Lithic	☐	☐	☐
None	☐	☐	☐
Other	☐	☐	☐

Digital Media	Paper Media
☒ Database	☐ Aerial Photos
☒ GIS	☒ Context Sheet
☐ Geophysics	☒ Correspondence
☒ Images	☐ Diary
☒ Illustrations	☒ Drawing
☐ Moving Image	☐ Manuscript
☒ Spreadsheets	☐ Map
☐ Survey	☐ Matrices
☐ Text	☐ Microfilm
☐ Virtual Reality	☐ Misc.
	☐ Research/Notes
	☒ Photos
	☒ Plans
	☒ Report
	☒ Sections
	☒ Survey

Notes:

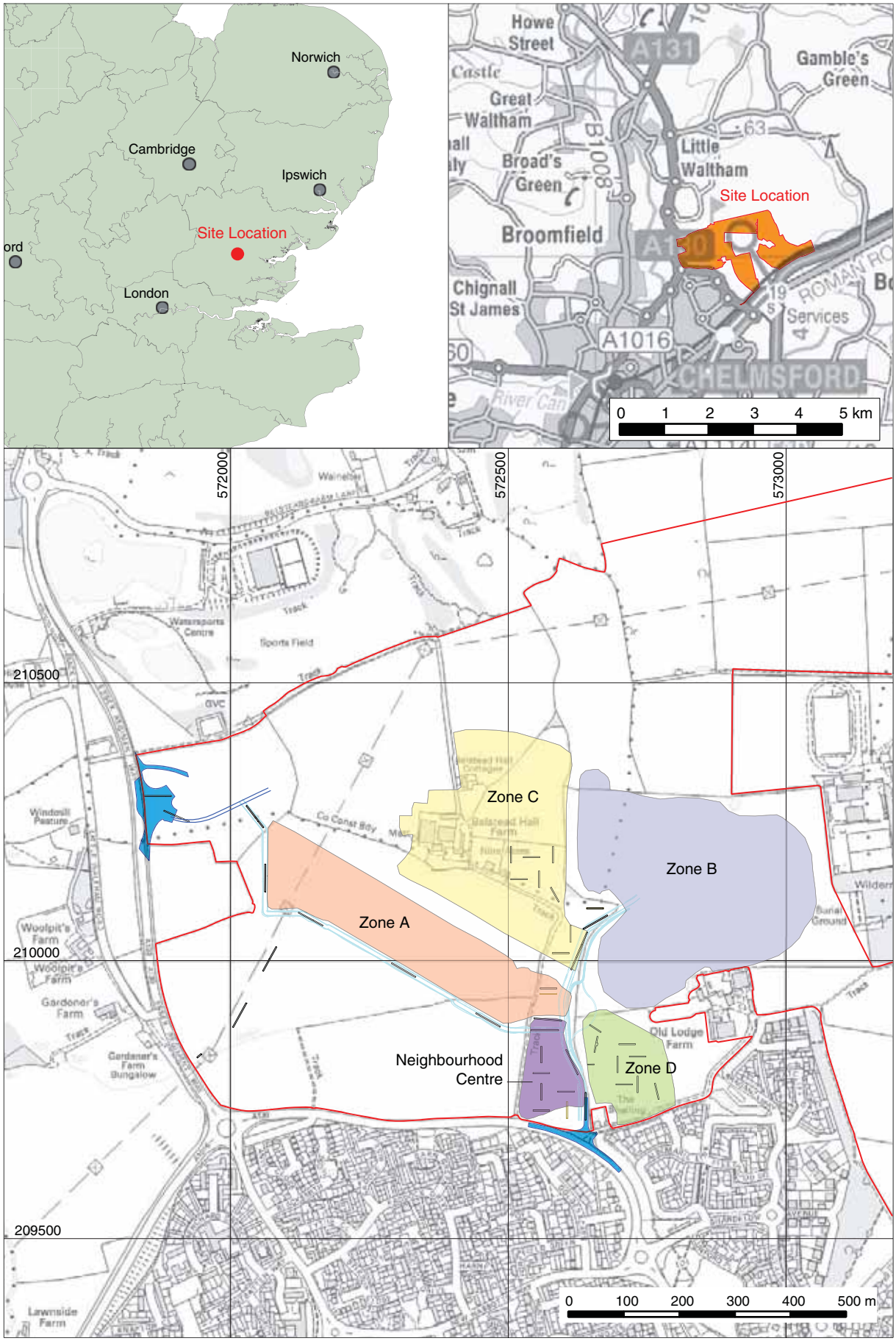

Figure 1: Site location showing archaeological trenches (black) and development area (red) and access road and junctions (blue) in relation to development zones. Scale 1:10000

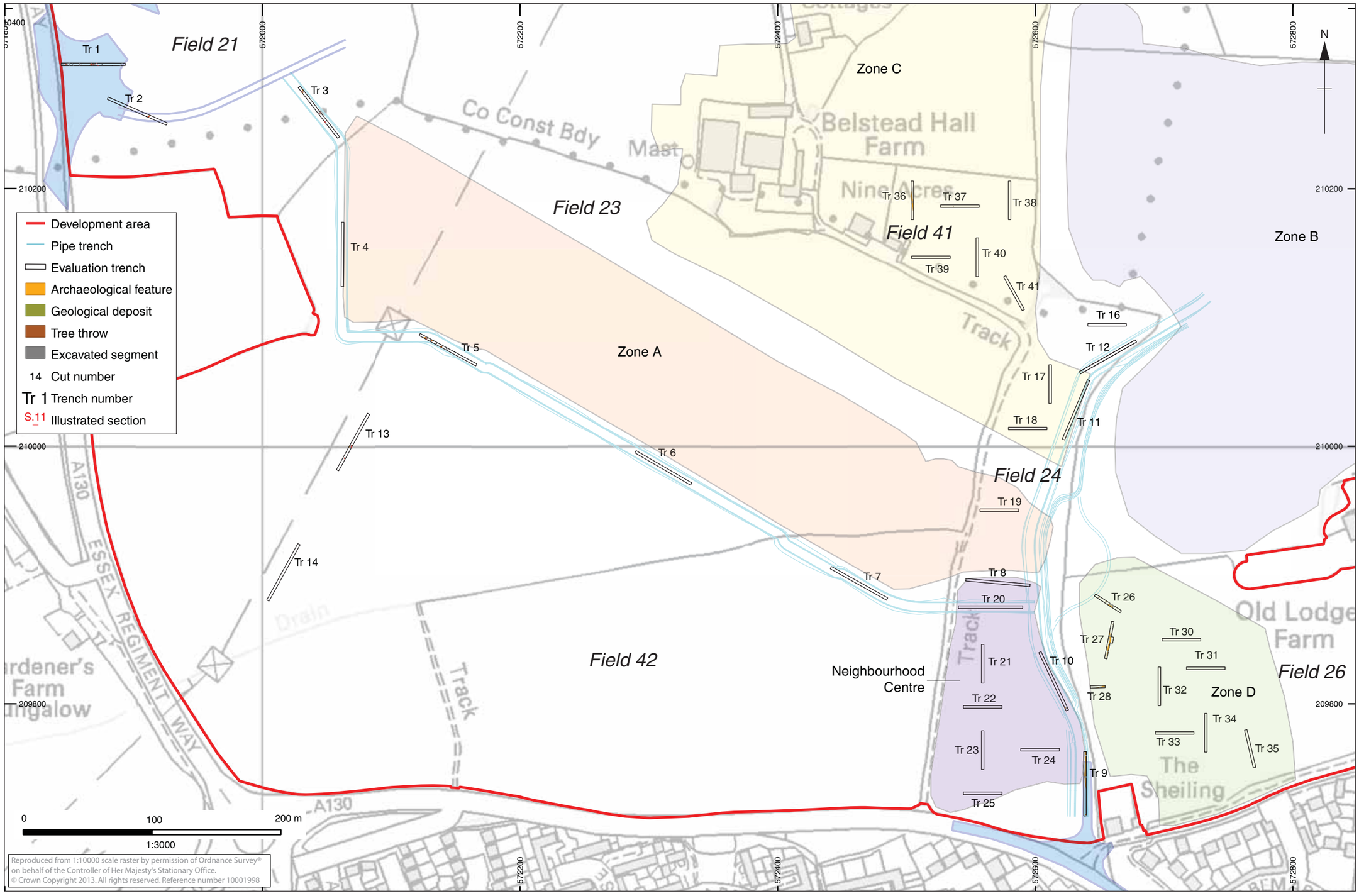

Figure 2: All Trenches

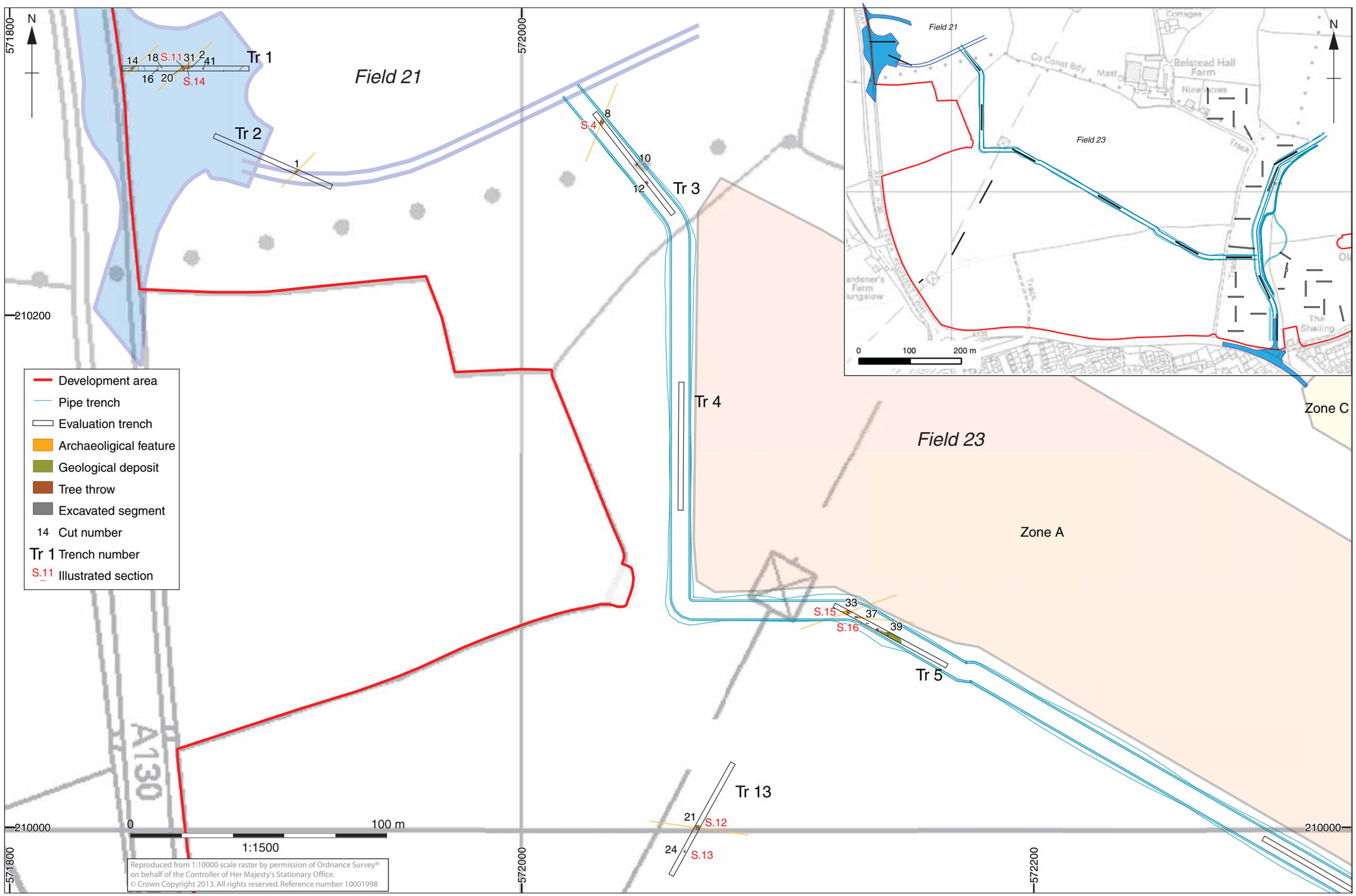

Figure 3: Trench plans, western area

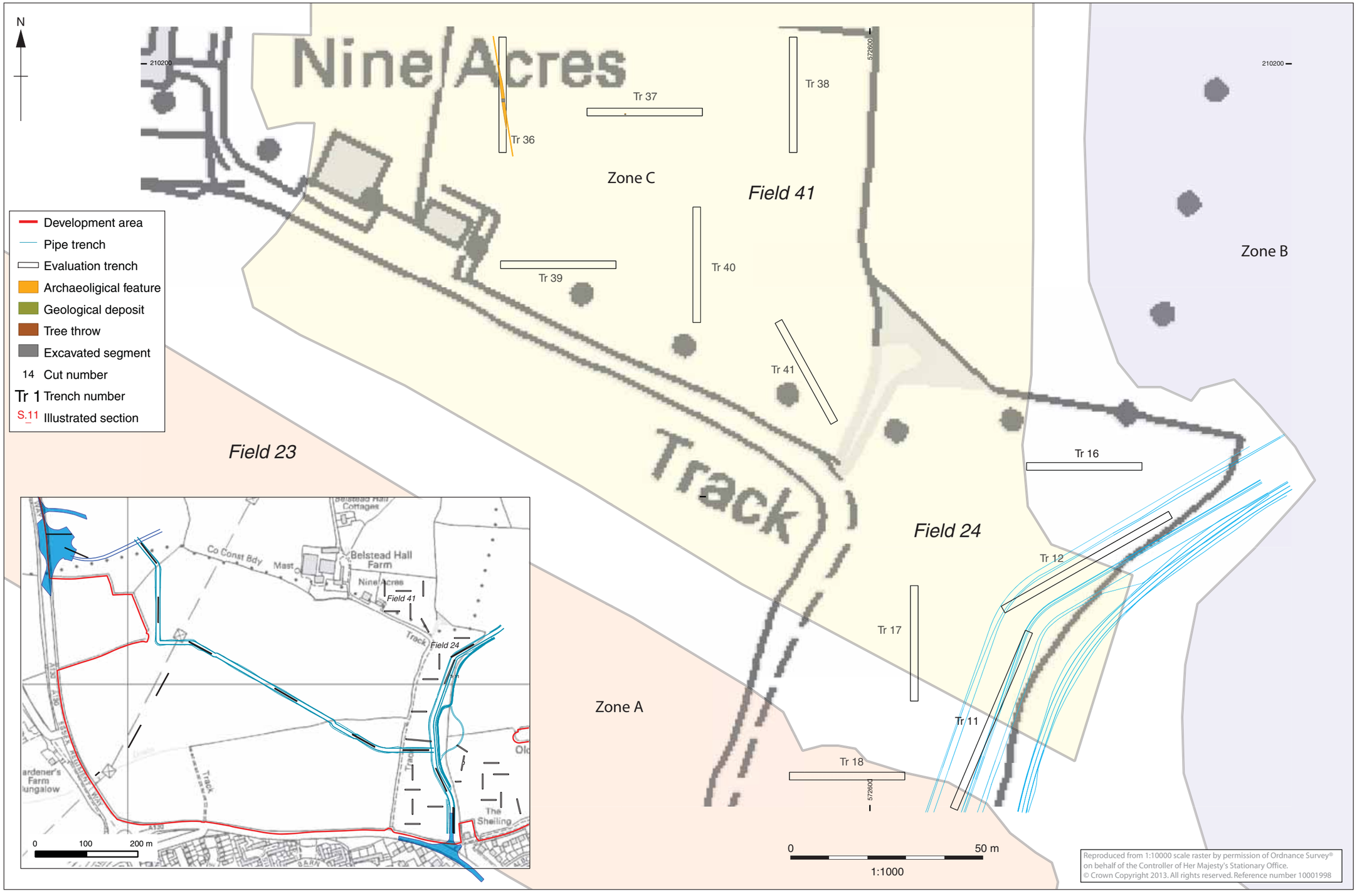

Figure 4: Trench plans, north eastern area

Figure 5: Trench plans, south east area

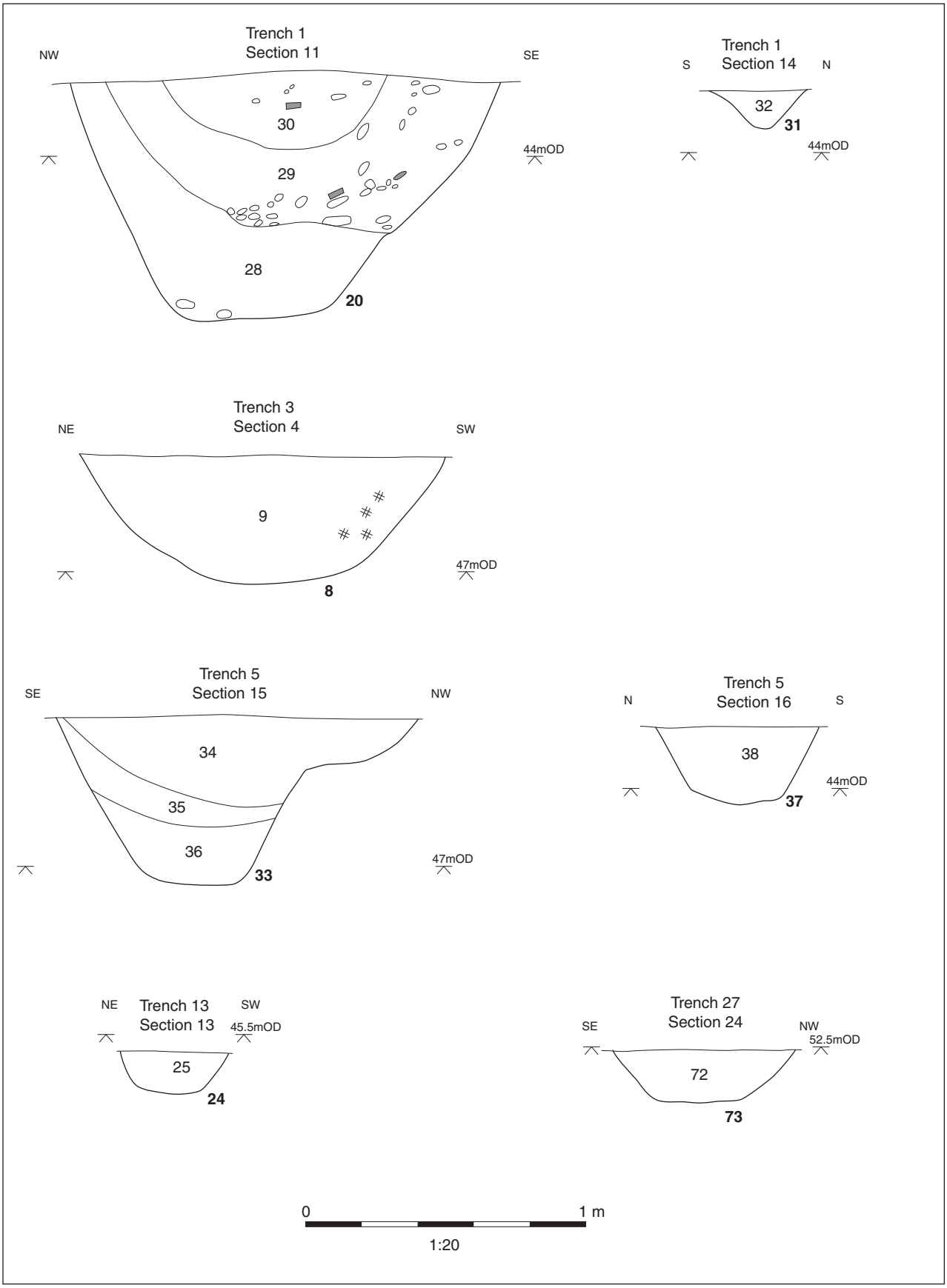

Figure 6: Sections

Plate 1: Trench 1

Plate 2: Trench 5

Plate 3: Ditch **20**

Plate 4: Ditch **21**

Plate 5: Ditch **81**

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