

**LEGG STREET CAR PARK  
CHELMSFORD  
ESSEX**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
EVALUATION**



**Essex County Council**

**Field Archaeology Unit**

**April 2005**



**LEGG STREET CAR PARK  
CHELMSFORD  
ESSEX**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
EVALUATION**

Prepared By: Ben Barker	Signature:
Position: Project Officer	Date:
Checked By: Patrick Allen	Signature:
Position: Project Manager	Date:
Approved By: Mark Atkinson	Signature:
Position: Unit Manager	Date:

Document Ref.	1379evrep.doc
Report Issue Date	19/04/05
Circulation	Mott MacDonald Ltd Essex Historic Environment Record Historic Environment Management Team Chelmsford Museum ECC FAU

As part of our desire to provide a quality service, we would welcome any comments you may have on the content or the presentation of this report.

Please contact the Archaeological Fieldwork Manager, at the  
Field Archaeology Unit,  
Fairfield Court, Fairfield Road, Braintree, Essex CM7 3YQ  
Tel: 01376 331470  
Fax: 01376 331428

© Field Archaeology Unit, Essex County Council, c/o County Hall, Chelmsford  
Essex CM1 1LF



## CONTENTS

SUMMARY.....	1
1 INTRODUCTION .....	4
2 BACKGROUND .....	4
2.1 Planning.....	4
2.2 Location and Topography .....	4
2.3 Geology .....	5
2.4 History and Archaeology.....	5
2.5 The 1989 Investigation .....	5
3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES .....	6
4 METHOD .....	7
5 Fieldwork RESULTS.....	7
5.1 Summary .....	7
5.2 Trench 1.....	10
5.3 Trench 2.....	11
5.4 Trench 3.....	11
5.5 Trench 4.....	13
5.6 Trench 5.....	16
5.7 Trench 6.....	16
6 FINDS REPORT .....	18
6.1 Summary .....	18
6.2 Pottery .....	18
6.3 Brick and Tile .....	20
6.4 Animal bone.....	20
6.5 Miscellaneous Finds .....	21
7 CONCLUSIONS .....	21
8 ASSESSMENT OF RESULTS.....	22
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS .....	24
BIBLIOGRAPHY .....	24
APPENDIX 1: Trench Data .....	25
APPENDIX 2: Context Data.....	25
APPENDIX 3: Finds Data.....	27
APPENDIX 4: 1989 Investigation (CF24) Finds Data .....	32
APPENDIX 5: Essex Historic Environment Record Summary Sheet.....	34

## FIGURES

Figure 1: Site Location Plan .....	3
Figure 2: Phased Site Plan .....	9
Figure 3: Plan of Trenches 1, 2 and 3.....	12
Figure 4: Plan of Trenches 4 and 6.....	15



**LEGG STREET CAR PARK  
CHELMSFORD,  
ESSEX**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT**

**SUMMARY**

Client: Mott MacDonald Ltd

NGR: TL 7086 0708

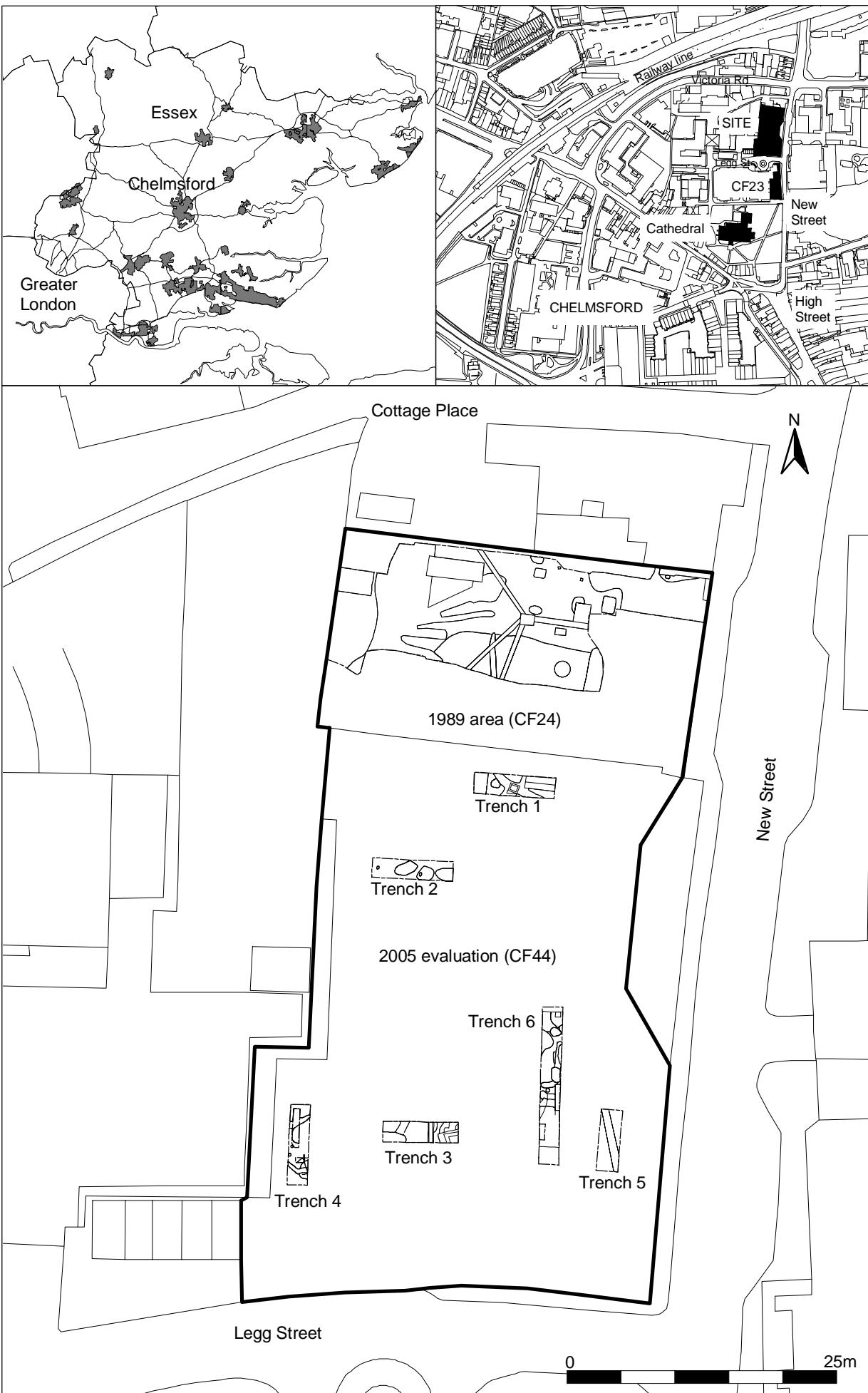
Planning Application No: N/A

Site Code: CM44

Project No: 1379

Date of Fieldwork: 10/3/2005 – 18/3/2005

*The Essex County Council Field Archaeology Unit (ECC FAU) carried out an archaeological evaluation at Legg Street Car Park, Chelmsford. The work was commissioned by Mott MacDonald Ltd on behalf of Essex County Council, in advance of the construction of a new Magistrates Court. Archaeological deposits dating back to the medieval period were identified within the proposed development area. Two pieces of struck flint and two sherds of Roman pottery were also recovered, but these are likely to be residual. The earliest features recorded were several large medieval brickearth quarry pits that contained 13th/14th-century pottery. Two medieval rubbish pits and several post-medieval rubbish pits, dating to the 16th, 17th and 18th centuries were also recorded. It is likely that these correspond with the northward expansion of post-medieval Chelmsford along New Street. The presence of possible beam slots indicates that structural evidence of earlier phases of buildings may also survive within the development area. The impact of Victorian and modern disturbance was confined to the frontages along New Street and Legg Street, with much of the rest of the site preserved beneath garden soil.*



**Figure 1: Site Location Plan**

Mapping reproduced by permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of the controller of HMSO. Crown copyright. Licence no.LA100019602.

## 1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This report contains the results of an archaeological evaluation by trial trenching prior to a development at Legg Street car park, Chelmsford (Fig. 1). The evaluation was designed to determine the archaeological potential of the site. This evaluation report also includes a summary of the results of an earlier archaeological investigation across the north of the site in 1989.
- 1.2 Essex County Council Field Archaeology Unit (ECC FAU) carried out the evaluation for Mott MacDonald Ltd on behalf of Essex County Council. The project was completed in accordance with a brief prepared by Pat Connell of Essex County Council Historic Environment Management team (HEM 2004), who also monitored the work, and a Written Scheme of Investigation produced by ECC FAU (2005).
- 1.3 Following completion of the project, the site archive will be deposited with Chelmsford Museum, while copies of the report will be supplied to Mott MacDonald Ltd, Essex County Council Historic Environment Management team (HEM), and the Essex Historic Environment Record (HER).

## 2 BACKGROUND

### 2.1 Planning

- 2.1.1 The evaluation was prompted by a pre-planning enquiry in advance of an application by Essex County Council for a new Magistrates Court, to be constructed under a Private Finance Initiative.

### 2.2 Location and Topography

- 2.2.1 The proposed development is located on land west of New Street and north of Legg Street, Chelmsford (centred on TL 7086 0708), 200m north of Chelmsford town centre. Most of the site is currently in use as a private car park with a rough surface of stone chippings, rubble and earth, covering an area of 0.18ha. An area of overgrown wasteland across the north end of the site, covering an area of 0.07ha, is the site of a previous archaeological investigation in 1989.

## 2.3 Geology

- 2.3.1 The underlying surface geology of this area is a 0.6m layer of brickearth covering Chelmer river gravels.
- 2.3.2 The overburden across the site was varied, consisting of layers of buried topsoil, demolition rubble, made ground and *in situ* modern foundation. The car park surface consisted of less than 50mm of stone chippings mixed with soil.

## 2.4 History and Archaeology

- 2.4.1 The site lies on the northern edge of the medieval town of Chelmsford founded in 1199, and north of the medieval parish church of St Mary (now the cathedral). New Street was laid out in the later medieval period to connect the medieval town with the Bishop of London's manor to the north (now the Anglia Polytechnic University campus).
- 2.4.2 John Walker's map of 1591 (ERO D/DM P2) shows buildings on the site's frontage onto New Street. Medieval activity along New Street is confirmed by excavations to the south of the site, at 1-9 New Street (site code CF23), which recorded evidence of timber buildings and pits dating from the 13th century onwards (EHCR 1635-7). A street-side ditch contained Saxon pottery, and it is likely that New Street was laid out along the line of an earlier field boundary.
- 2.4.3 The first edition Ordnance Survey map of 1881 shows that, by the end of the 19th century, terraced buildings lined the road frontage of New Street, with narrow garden plots to the rear. In contrast, Legg Street was less built-up and had occasional breaks in the street frontage. Nonetheless, it also contained a large number of large buildings that are likely to have had an impact on the survival of any archaeological remains.

## 2.5 The 1989 Investigation

- 2.5.1 A previous archaeological investigation (site code CF24) was carried out across the north of the site in 1989 before a proposed development at 20-21 New Street (Fig. 2). This work took place after demolition of the former Corry's Garage and removal of underground petrol storage tanks at the street frontage. The proposed development did not take place, however, and the plot became an overgrown wasteland until further clearance and the laying of a temporary car park surface early in 2005. A summary of the results of the 1989

work has been submitted to the Essex Historic Environment Record (EHER 16138) and a brief summary has been published (Gilman (ed.) 1990, 129).

- 2.5.2 The underground petrol storage tanks destroyed all archaeological evidence for at least 8m back from New Street, and the rest of the site was extensively disturbed by modern services (Fig. 2). A feature interpreted as a well (8), securely dated to the late 13th to 14th centuries, was located immediately behind the street frontage area. It was rectangular with vertical sides, suggesting it would originally have been plank-lined, and although it was not excavated right to the bottom it was over 1.5m deep and penetrated the natural river gravels. It is assumed that this would have been related to a contemporary building at the street frontage, all evidence of which had been destroyed by the underground petrol storage tanks. A second pit (15), dated to the 17th-18th centuries, was presumably also dug in a yard area to the rear of a building at the street frontage. Two large brickearth quarries 0.3-0.5m deep were recorded in the south and west of the area. One of these (10) contained two sherds of medieval pottery in its primary fill (12), with mixed medieval and post-medieval pottery in a topsoil layer (11) which had subsided into it. No artefacts were recovered from the other quarry (4), which is undated.
- 2.5.3 Due to the disturbed nature of the north end of the site, the ECC HEM monitoring officer has decided that no further archaeological work is necessary in this area of the site. The finds data from this site are included in Appendix 4.

### **3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES**

- 3.1 The archaeological aim was to locate, identify and record any surviving remains within the trial trenches to provide an evaluation of the archaeological potential of the area affected by the proposed development.
- 3.2 The specific aim of the evaluation was to establish the character, date and sequence of medieval and post-medieval activity along New Street.
- 3.3 This evaluation report assesses the need for any further archaeological work or mitigation measures.

### **4 METHOD**

- 4.1 The brief specified that a 5% sample of the site (c. 90m<sup>2</sup>) should be evaluated by trial trenching. The location and extent of the trial trenches is shown on Figure 1 (co-ordinates

are given in Appendix 1). Six trenches, measuring 7.5m by 2m, were to be excavated within the car park area, in accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI).

- 4.2 The evaluation trial trenches were distributed in order to sample as much of the site as possible. However, this was constrained by the need to maintain access to unaffected areas of the car park, and by the presence of concrete along the Legg Street frontage. The trenches were excavated in pairs within fenced-off areas. At the request of the client, no more than 24 car parking spaces could be displaced at any one time.
- 4.4 A mechanical excavator with a flat-bladed bucket was used to excavate for trenches under archaeological supervision. Trench 5 was not fully excavated, due to the presence of underground services (see results below), and Trench 6 was extended by 5m to counter this shortfall. A total area of c. 100 square metres (c. 5.5%) was therefore stripped and evaluated as part of the investigation.
- 4.5 Standard ECC FAU methodologies were employed with regard to excavation and recording. All stratigraphy was recorded using the FAU's context recording system. Planning and surveying was tied to the Ordnance Survey National Grid.
- 4.6 All surfaces were sufficiently cleaned to ensure that any features present were visible. Archaeological features and deposits were excavated using hand tools. Excavation by hand was not undertaken deeper than 1.2m for health and safety reasons.

## 5 FIELDWORK RESULTS

### 5.1 Summary (Fig. 2)

- 5.1.1 An interpretive phase plan of the evaluation results, in conjunction with those from the 1989 investigation (CF24), is shown in Figure 2.
- 5.1.2 The excavation recorded 68 individual contexts (archaeological units). Detailed data can be found in Appendices 2 and 3. The majority of the features recorded were post-medieval rubbish pits. Several of the pits were large and relatively sterile and are likely to have been brickearth quarry pits. These may have originated in the late medieval period and were backfilled later.

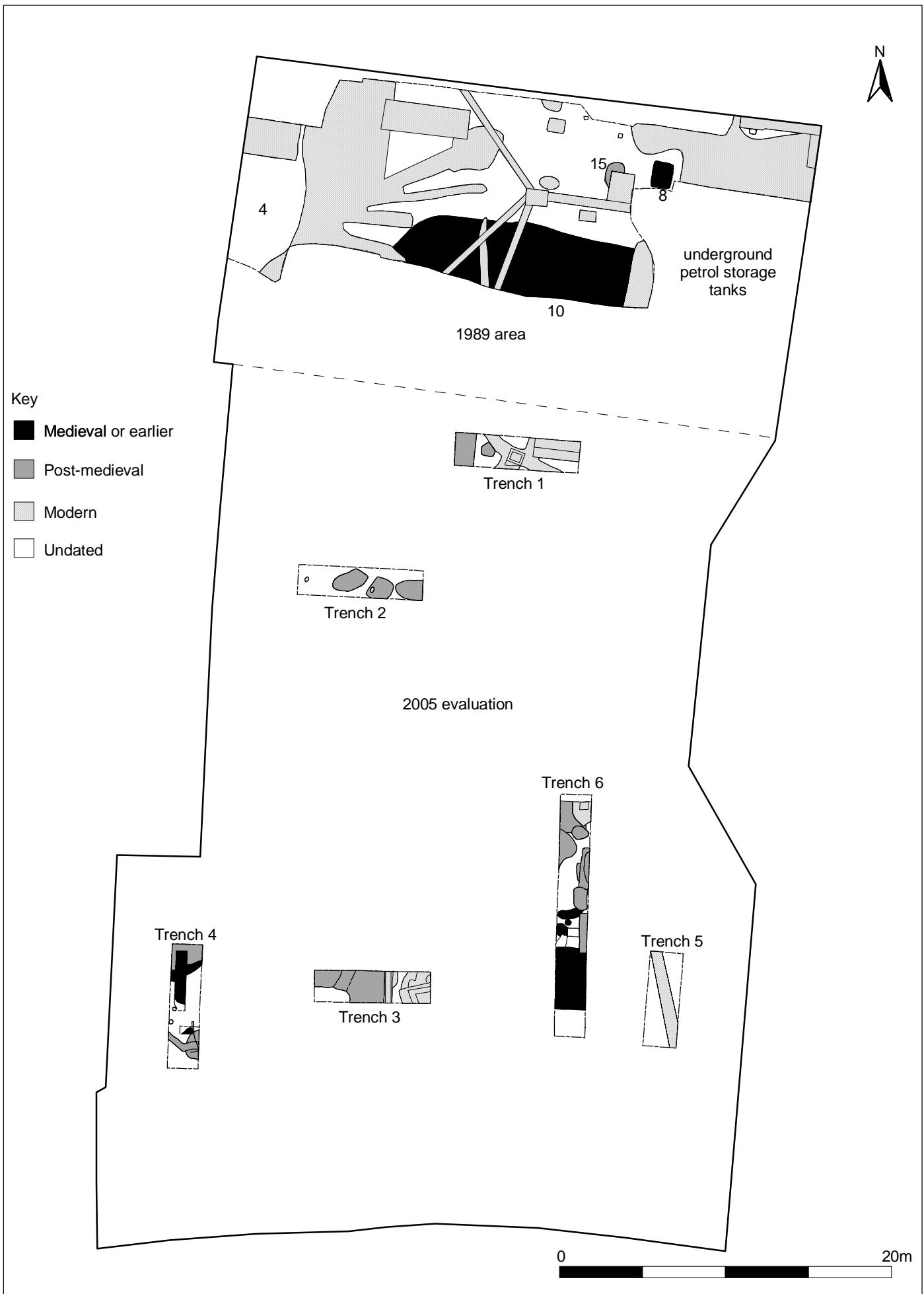


Figure 2: Phased Site Plan

- 5.1.3 Trench 6 contained the highest concentration of archaeological deposits, which may also include the foundations of a 16th -17th century post-medieval building. Additional features that were stratigraphically the earliest contained little dating evidence and may be medieval or even earlier.
- 5.1.4 In Trenches 4 and 6 significant archaeological remains were recorded cut into c. 0.3m thick layers of disturbed brickearth (26 and 46), which contained charcoal, shell and small quantities of pottery. These are likely to represent a disturbed layer immediately above the natural brickeath. Due to the acidic nature of this subsoil and leaching, medieval features were not well-defined in these layers, and were often only visible where they cut the underlying natural brickearth.
- 5.1.5 No trenches were found to be devoid of archaeological remains; however, some areas of the site have been subject to more truncation by later activity than others. The best preservation appears to be away from the New Street and Legg Street frontages, although the more significant deposits are likely to be closer to New Street.

## 5.2 Trench 1 (Figs. 2 and 3a)

- 5.2.1 Trench 1 was located parallel to the boundary with the 1989 investigation area. It was positioned as close to the New Street frontage as possible, without obstructing access to the car park area to the north. The trench was machined down to a depth of 1.5m before archaeological features became visible.
- 5.2.2 The eastern 2.8m of the trench was occupied by 19th century brick foundations. These extended to a depth of 1.5m and were built of soft red machine-made bricks. The foundation took the form of two east-west aligned abutting walls, 0.6m thick. It is thought that the northernmost was the more recent, as it displayed traces of shallow frogging. The foundations appeared to be related to modern drainage, linked to a concrete man-hole. This association suggests that the foundations belonged to buildings that fronted onto New Street, shown on the first edition Ordnance Survey map of 1881, that were demolished in the late 20th century.
- 5.2.3 A small pit (1) was recorded 1.6m from the western end of the trench. This contained abundant animal bone and is likely to represent a domestic rubbish pit. Pottery from this feature indicates an 18th-century date, possibly contemporary with an earlier phase of buildings.

5.2.4 On cleaning the brickearth at the base of the trench, layer 3 appeared to have been redeposited as it was seen to contain charcoal flecks and degraded shell. A machine dug sondage at the western end of trench confirmed that it overlay a much more disturbed silty clay layer (4) that extended to 1.8m below the current ground surface. The excessive depth of disturbance in this trench suggests that the area may well have been truncated by Victorian cellars. One sherd of late medieval pottery was recovered, but this is likely to have been residual.

### 5.3 Trench 2 (Fig. 2 and 3b)

- 5.3.1 Trench 2 was located in the west of the site, and like Trench 1 was aligned north-south. The location of this trench was influence by the need to avoid the roots of adjacent mature trees.
- 5.3.2 The trench was excavated to a depth of 0.95m, onto yellowish brown natural brickearth. Very little disturbance was revealed below the 0.3m of made ground for the car park. The trench section revealed that the archaeological deposits were buried beneath a 0.5m thick layer of loamy soil. It is likely that this deposit represents garden soil to the rear of the properties that fronted onto New Street.
- 5.3.3 Two small post-holes were recorded within the trench (05 and 07). These were both very shallow (less than 0.10m deep) and had the appearance of being relatively modern. They appeared to be filled with topsoil and are likely to represent recent garden features.
- 5.3.4 Three shallow pits were also present (9, 11 and 13). All were poorly defined and less than 0.5m deep. Small amounts of medieval pottery, dating from the 13th - 14th century, was recovered from each feature; however, in pits 9 and 11 this was accompanied by early post-medieval sherds, and post-medieval tile fragments were present within pit 13. It is likely that these features are early post-medieval rubbish pits.

### 5.4 Trench 3 (Fig. 2 and 3c)

- 5.4.1 Trench 3 was located at the southern end of the site. It was orientated east-west and excavated to a depth of 1.0m on to natural brickearth.

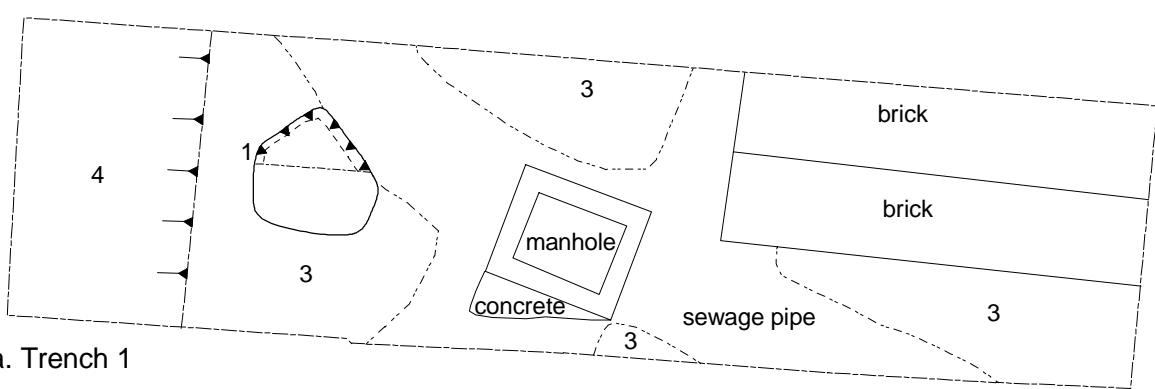


Fig.3a. Trench 1

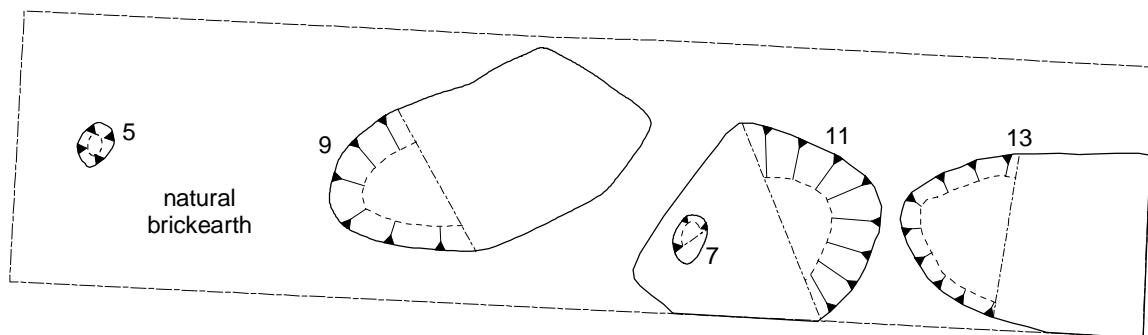


Fig.3b. Trench 2

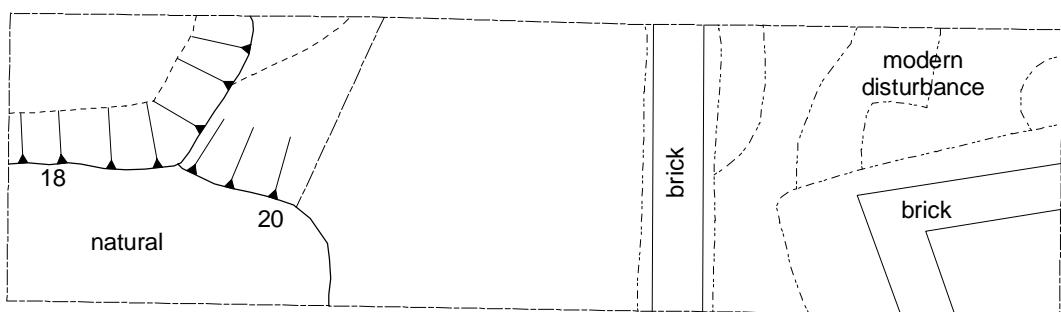


Fig.3c. Trench 3

**Figure 3: Plan of Trenches 1, 2 and 3**



- 5.4.2 Building foundations were present at the eastern end of the trench, associated with a high level of modern disturbance. The foundations were of machine-made soft red bricks and are likely to be early 19th century in date.
- 5.4.3 Pits 18 and 20 were recorded at the western end of the trench. They were up to 0.7m deep and filled with redeposited brickearth, which contained small quantities of 17th-century pottery sherds. It is likely that they represent backfilled post-medieval brickearth quarry pits.

## 5.5 Trench 4 (Fig. 2 and 4a)

- 5.5.1 Trench 4 was located at the south-western corner of the site and was orientated north-south. It was excavated to a depth of 1.8m, at which point archaeological features became visible. Excavation of these features revealed that they were cut into a layer of disturbed brickearth (26) which was c. 0.3m thick.
- 5.5.2 A slot excavated at the northern end of the trench revealed that this layer masked earlier features. A large pit (25) was recorded towards the centre of the trench, which was not visible from the surface of the trench. A single sherd of pottery recovered from the fill of this feature tentatively suggests it is dated to the 13–14th century. This feature is likely to be the earliest in a succession of inter-cutting brickearth quarry pits.
- 5.5.3 Another large, relatively artefactually sterile, pit (17) was recorded at the northern end of the trench. This was 0.7 m deep and truncated a similar sized pit (23). It is likely that the two pits are two phases of the same feature. The upper fill (15) of pit 17 produced post-medieval finds dating to the late 15-16th century, but it was particularly stony, and may represent a levelling layer or surface. Two sherds of 13th to 14th century pottery from the lower fill (16) may indicate a later medieval origin for the pits, contemporary with pit 25.
- 5.5.4 Additional masked features were identified in another slot at the southern end of Trench 4. An uninterpreted feature (34), which was not excavated due to its excessive depth, was truncated by another large pit (32). Pit 32 was itself heavily truncated by later features, but produced a variety 16th-century domestic rubbish, including pottery, oyster shell and bone. It is not certain whether this feature was a purpose-dug rubbish pit or a backfilled quarry pit, but either way, it attests to an increase in on-site domestic activity at the beginning of the post-medieval period.

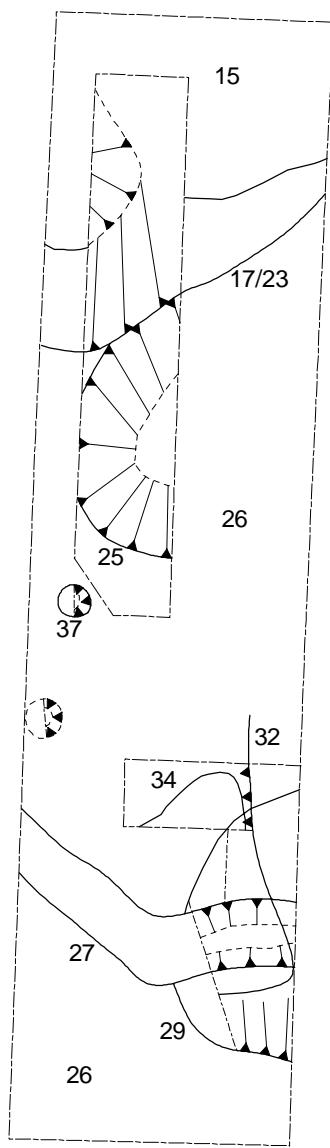
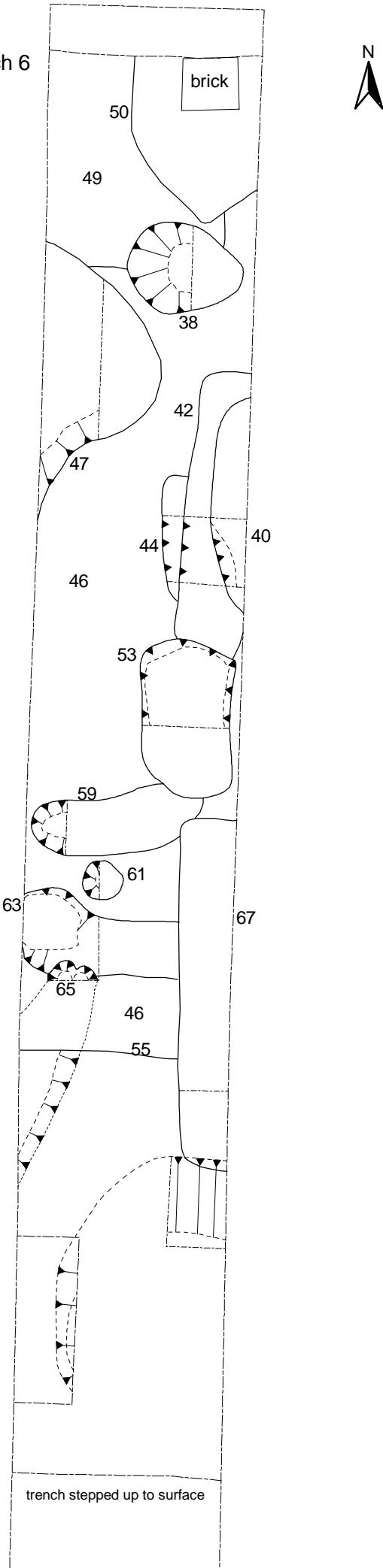


Fig.4a. Trench 4

Fig.4b. Trench 6



**Figure 4: Plan of Trenches 4 and 6**



5.5.5 At the southern end of the trench a small curvilinear ditch (27) cut a pit (29). Both yielded finds dating them to the post-medieval period, probably to the 17th century. The ditch was relatively small (0.36m deep), which suggests that it was probably related to drainage rather than boundary division. The pit contained fragments of animal bone and is likely to have been a domestic rubbish pit.

## 5.6 Trench 5 (Fig. 2)

- 5.6.1 Trench 5 was located along the New Street frontage in the south-eastern corner of the site. It was machined to a depth of c. 0.3m before a service trench was revealed. This ran north-south along the length of Trench 5. With the agreement of the HEM monitoring officer, it was agreed to extend Trench 6 to compensate for not being able to investigate Trench 5 further.
- 5.6.2 The services revealed comprised a blue plastic pipe (presumably for water), c. 40mm in diameter, laid on in the top of a modern cut that contained concrete. It is thought that the purpose of concrete was to protect another service pipe located at greater depth.

## 5.7 Trench 6 (Fig. 2 and 4b)

- 5.7.1 Trench 6 was located immediately to the north-west of Trench 5. Following the abandonment of Trench 5, this trench was extended southward for another 5m. It was machined to a depth of c. 1.2m onto yellowish brown disturbed brickearth (46). This layer was cut by later medieval features but, as in Trench 4, there were suggestions of features preserved below this level. The end of a small gully (65) was located in the base of pit 63 and was also traced further to south. Unfortunately, this feature did not yield any datable finds.
- 5.7.2 The southern end of the trench was occupied by an extremely large pit (55). This was greater than 4m wide and excavated within a series of slots to a depth of 2.5m below modern ground surface. It was not bottomed for safety reasons, and may in fact be the construction cut of a well. It was originally identified due to the presence of a dump of post-medieval rubbish (57) dating to the 18th century. It is unlikely that this deposit, or layer 58 above, relate directly to the pit below. Both deposits are likely to represent levelling activity that took place after pit 55 had been backfilled. The main fill of the pit was over 1m deep and heavily leached-out. It was artefactually sterile, other than one sherd of Roman pottery

that may be residual. The relationship of pit 55 with layer 46 was undefined due to the truncation of later features; however, this feature potentially pre-dates the medieval activity on site.

- 5.7.3 Two poorly-defined smaller pits were recorded against the western baulk, towards the centre of the trench. Pit 59 was originally regarded as a possible slot that ran across the trench. Excavation revealed that it was an elongated pit that contained two sherds of pottery that date to the 13th to 14th century. A second, slightly larger, but less well-defined pit (63) was found 0.3m to the south. This also contained two sherds of pottery of a similar date. A small post-hole (61) between the two pits contained a similar fill and is likely to be contemporary. The low concentration of finds is not sufficient to conclude that occupation of New Street dates back to the medieval period; however it does suggest, at the very least, the presence of medieval activity.
- 5.7.4 A phase of building (or remodelling) at the start of the post-medieval period is suggested by levelling disturbance at the northern end of the trench. A shallow depression (47) had been backfilled with a soil containing a high concentration of roof tile fragments (48). Pottery within this fill, and from layer 49 above, dates this event to the late 15th/16th century. This indicates that a concerted effort was made to level the site at this time, presumably prior to a new phase of construction along New Street.
- 5.7.5 Possible foundation trenches were recorded along the length of the trench. Feature 67 was a square-cut linear feature, along the eastern baulk, and may represent a construction cut for a post-medieval building foundation. A similar cut (42) was recorded 1.3m further north, which was slightly more disturbed and may have been robbed out (resulting in cuts 40 and 44). Finds recovered from both features suggest that they were backfilled in the 17th century, and as such, they may represent traces of buildings earlier than those shown on the Ordnance survey first edition map.
- 5.7.6 Other features likely to be associated with later phases of the buildings include two pits. Pit 38 was full of domestic rubbish including pottery, animal bone, tile, iron nails, copper alloy pins and buckle. The pottery dates pit 38 to the late 16th/17th century. Pit 53 was slightly bigger but contained less finds. These too, suggest a 17th-century date and it is likely that both features represent domestic rubbish pits.
- 5.7.7 The northern end of the trench also contained later post-medieval foundations that relate to buildings that fronted onto New Street. These were built of soft red unfrogged bricks in a

hard mortar that probably dates to the late 18th century. The construction cut (50) for these foundations extended along the trench for approximately 1m, and represents the most recent feature in the trench. The foundation was not excavated.

## 6 FINDS REPORT by Joyce Compton and Helen Walker

### 6.1 Summary

6.1.1 Finds were recovered from a total of twenty-seven contexts, mostly from Trench 6. All of the material has been recorded by count and weight, in grams, by context. Details can be found in Appendix 3. The largest component is pottery, amounting to 282 sherds and weighing 6762g, present in all contexts. Two contexts (fills 30 and 56 of pits 29 and 55) contained single sherds of Roman pottery (20g), both of which are abraded, and residual in later features. Nearly all of the finds are post-medieval in date, principally 16th and 17th century, with small quantities of mainly residual medieval material also present. The medieval and post-medieval pottery forms the subject of a separate report (below). The remaining finds are described by category following the pottery report.

### 6.2 Pottery

6.2.1 A total of 280 sherds weighing 7kg was recovered from twenty contexts. Small amounts of *in situ* medieval pottery (twenty-two sherds) were excavated from pit 13, features 59 and 63, and the lower fill of quarry pit 17. The finds are datable to the 13th to 14th centuries and comprise sherds of Mill Green fine ware and sandy orange ware, most likely from jugs, and greater numbers of coarse ware sherds, including a flanged bowl rim, in medieval coarse ware and Mill Green coarse ware. Mill Green ware was made near Ingatestone to the south of Chelmsford and is a common find in south and central Essex. A further sixteen sherds of similar medieval pottery were residual in later contexts, including two medieval coarse ware H3-type cooking pot rims belonging to the late 13th to 14th centuries. In addition, a single sherd of London-type ware, a rod handle from a jug, was residual in post-medieval pit 20. It most likely belongs to the early to mid 13th century and may be slightly earlier than the other material. The medieval assemblage therefore spans the 13th and 14th centuries. Although there is only a small amount of medieval pottery, and some is residual in later features, it shows there was medieval activity in the area.

- 6.2.2 The remaining pottery is all post-medieval, and there are a small number of sherds of early-type post-medieval red earthenware (PMRE), datable to the late 15th/16th centuries. This tends to be unglazed and is often slip-painted, fragments from large jugs or cisterns are present. In addition, there are one or two later-type sandy orange ware sherds probably of this date range. Layer 3, features 9, 11, 29, 32, 40, 47, the upper fill of pit 17 and layer 49 all contain this type of pottery and, unless the pottery is residual, are datable to the late 15th/16th century.
- 6.2.3 The majority of pottery found belongs to the later 16th to 17th centuries, with rubbish pit 38 producing the largest group, weighing over 3kg. Finds comprise an almost complete Frechen stoneware plain jug imported from the Rhineland during the last quarter of the 16th century. Frechen stoneware of this date is relatively unusual, although it became much commoner in the succeeding century. There are also fragments of locally made black-glazed ware drinking vessels and glazed PMRE, vessels including a semi-complete jug showing a whitish internal residue, datable to the later 16th to 17th century. The large quantity of pottery and the presence of almost complete vessels indicates that this is a good-quality undisturbed group. Similar late-16th to 17th century pottery was excavated from features 18, 27, 44 and 53; the latter also containing a sherd of Surrey-Hampshire white ware spanning the second half of the 16th and 17th centuries. As is typical of this period, PMRE is the commonest ware; vessel types comprising fragments from pipkins/cauldrons, jugs, dishes and chafing dishes (portable stoves).
- 6.2.4 Pottery dating to the later 17th to 18th centuries was recovered from pits 1 and 55 where finds include later-type black-glazed ware and later-type Metropolitan slipware dating to the late-17th to 18th century. There are also a few sherds of definite 18th century pottery including English brown stoneware, Chinese porcelain, white salt-glazed stoneware and a sherd of unusual glazed red stoneware with white sprigged decoration datable to c.1750.
- 6.2.5 The pottery is similar to that found in the post-medieval suburb of Moulsham Street on the southern side of Chelmsford town centre (Cunningham 1985b, pit group S328, figs 44-6). The Legg Street assemblage can also be compared to two earlier adjacent excavations. The 1989 investigation (CF24) revealed a medieval pit (8) containing the same range of wares as that from the present evaluation. Comparable 17th century PMRE and black-glazed ware was also recovered from pit 15 in the 1989 site.
- 6.2.6 An excavation at New Street (CF23) produced a very much larger assemblage (53kg) with pottery spanning the 12th to 19th centuries and a much wider range of wares. Unlike the

current excavation, pottery belonging to the 16th century is the most common. However, finds of Mill Green ware, black-glazed ware and Metropolitan slipware are common to both sites.

### 6.3 Brick and Tile

- 6.3.1 Fragments of bricks, weighing a total of 886g, were recorded in four contexts. All are small and abraded, except for a section of brick found in fill 57 of pit 55. The fragment was too incomplete and abraded for full measurements to be taken, but the brick was approximately 40mm thick. It is possible that this is an early, possibly late medieval, example, but could equally be an 18th- or 19th-century flooring brick.
- 6.3.2 Roofing tile fragments, weighing a total of 2364g, were recovered from eighteen contexts. Most of these are from post-medieval peg tiles, although a fair proportion must be of 16th- and 17th-century date, as indicated by the pottery found in the same contexts. In particular, the fragments from fill 16 of quarry pit 17 and fill 54 of pit 53 may be medieval or late medieval. The fragment from pit 53 has splashes of glaze across the surface.

### 6.4 Animal bone

- 6.4.1 A small quantity of animal bone, 155 pieces, weighing 2229g, was recovered from a total of nineteen contexts. The bone was scanned for condition and completeness, and basic identifications carried out using Schmid (1972). The bone is fragmentary but in good condition, especially that recovered from the larger pits. Most of the major food animals were identified, plus bird bones and a fragment of shed red deer antler was found in fill 14 of pit 13. Fish bones were hand-collected from the fill of pit 38. These probably derive from a large cod. Chewed bones were noted in several contexts, indicating that bones were thrown to the dogs before final disposal.

### 6.5 Miscellaneous Finds

- 6.5.1 Other finds were few but include glass, metalwork, clay pipes and oyster shells. Metalwork, mainly iron nails, was found in three contexts. A joiner's dog was recovered from quarry pit 20 and a mass of corroded chain links found in pit 38. Both objects are likely to be post-medieval, although most of the pottery accompanying the joiner's dog is medieval. Copper alloy dressmakers' pins, lace ends and a buckle fragment were found in pit 38. The buckle,

which is circular, with a decorated frame, can be paralleled with an example from Norwich (Margeson 1993, fig 15, no.159), which is dated 1400-1600. The pins may also be of this date or slightly later.

- 6.5.2 Vessel glass was found in three contexts, and a small sherd of window glass came from fill 19 of quarry pit 18. Two contexts, fill 43 of cut 42 and fill 57 of pit 55, contained sherds from small phials. These small corked bottles were commonly used in the late 17th and 18th centuries for containing 'quack' medicines and the like.
- 6.5.3 Post-medieval clay pipe fragments, mainly stems, were found in five contexts. Clay pipe bowl fragments from fills 57 and 58 of pit 55 are both probably Oswald (1975) Type 10 pipes, dated 1700-1740. The pipe from fill 57 has the maker's initials L and T on either side of the heel, and that from fill 58 has the maker's initials S and T.
- 6.5.4 Small amounts of oyster shell, ten fragments, weighing 46g, were recorded in five contexts. All are very small examples, about which nothing more can be said. Single residual struck flints came from the fills of quarry pit 18 and pit 63.

## 7 CONCLUSIONS

- 7.1 Archaeological deposits dating back to the medieval period survive within the proposed development area. Two pieces of struck flint and two sherds of Roman pottery were recovered, but these are likely to be residual. It is possible that earlier features survive within the development area, as both Trench 4 and Trench 6 contained masking layers of disturbed natural and many of the features below this are undated. Excavations at 1-9 New Street in 1989 (Gilman 1990, 128) identified both Saxon and Roman material, although these were also likely to have been residual.
- 7.2 The earliest datable features appear to be large medieval brickearth quarry pits. These were probably excavated to provide material for daub walls. Medlycott (1998) suggests that Chelmsford expanded along the south end of New Street during the 14th century. Such development would have increased the demand for building materials. The 1989 investigation at New Street identified a late 13th – 14th-century pit, but concluded that this area was peripheral to the northern limit of the medieval town (Gilman 1990, 129). This is supported by these evaluation results, which indicate the presence of significant quantities of 13th to 14th-century pottery residual in later features.

- 7.3 The majority of the features recorded by this evaluation were post-medieval refuse pits dating to the 17th and 18th centuries. It is likely that these correspond with the northward expansion of post-medieval Chelmsford. The presence of foundation slots in Trench 6 may relate to the buildings shown on Walker's map of 1591, but only if their backfill relates to a later phase of robbing-out. The earliest refuse pits on site are likely to be 17th-century, although a 16th-century buckle in pit 38 may suggest a slightly earlier phase of domestic occupation.
- 7.4 The impact of the Victorian developments appears to have been confined to the roadside frontages. The first edition Ordnance Survey map of 1881 shows much of the rest of the site as garden or yard space. As a result, the archaeological deposits on the western side of the site appear to be relatively undisturbed. The layers of 'redeposited' natural identified in Trenches 1, 4 and 6 appear to represent a late medieval or early post medieval subsoil that has been disturbed by later activity. This may well mask earlier archaeological activity.

## 8 ASSESSMENT OF RESULTS

- 8.1 The preservation of most of the features encountered was good. Although some of the earlier archaeological deposits were disturbed by the intrusion of modern foundations, this is typical of urban sites. In all of the trenches, the significant archaeological deposits were at least 1m below the current ground level and, in some cases, further protected by a layer of weathered natural. In contrast the 1989 investigation area was heavily disturbed, but this situation was exacerbated by the use of the site as a garage and the removal of underground petrol tanks. Unless the buildings along New Street and Legg Street were cellared, there is a good probability of survival of features across the site.
- 8.2 The results of the evaluation are of local significance as they contain evidence relating to the growth of medieval and post-medieval Chelmsford. The investigation of urban development is highlighted as a research priority within the Eastern Counties Research Agenda (Brown & Glazebrook 2000). The presence of medieval quarry pits is evidence of early industrial activity within the town, and are also worthy of further investigation. It is considered likely that the Local Planning Authority will recommend full archaeological excavation in areas that will be disturbed by any proposed development.
- 8.3 The acidic nature of the subsoil and lack of water-logging is likely to negate the preservation of significant environmental evidence from the earliest features. However, the

recovery of fish bone from an early post-medieval pit may warrant bulk environmental sampling from similar pits.

- 8.4 The need for further archaeological investigation on the northern c. 15m of the development site has been mitigated by the 1989 investigation, although the results of this work should be incorporated into the report on any further work on the site. The level and scope of archaeological recording required across the rest of the site will depend upon the likely impact of the proposed development. An argument for preservation *in situ* could be made if the intrusion was to be confined to pile foundations and adequate protection was afforded to the surviving stratigraphy.
- 8.5 Very little in the finds assemblage requires further work. The metalwork has been packed in a stable environment, but the copper alloy buckle should be cleaned, as this will determine the degree of decoration on the frame, as well as preventing any likely deterioration. Finds produced from any further site work, however, will add to the value of various finds categories. In particular, the survival of the animal bone in the larger features should be noted; this may have the potential to provide information from discrete pit groups.
- 8.5 All of the finds should be retained in the event of further work. Several categories, such as the shell and the post-medieval tile, may be selected for discard at the archiving stage. Tile spalls, and the coal/clinker from fill 58 of pit 55, have already been discarded, however. The glass, except for the phial neck and base from fill 57 of pit 55, has been discarded on health and safety grounds.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This project was commissioned by Mott MacDonald Ltd on behalf of Essex County Council. Thanks are due to Nikos Pantechis of Mott MacDonald and Bill Andrade of Taylor and Co. for their co-operation and assistance. The project was managed by Patrick Allen of ECC FAU. Pat Connell of ECC Historic Environment team monitored the evaluation. The fieldwork was conducted by Jo Archer, Chris Down, Dave Smith and Adrian Turner of ECC FAU under the supervision of Ben Barker and Trevor Ennis. All finds were processed by Phil McMichael and analysed by Joyce Compton and Helen Walker of ECC FAU.

## BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Brown, N. and Glazebrook, J. 2000 *Research and Archaeology: A framework for the Eastern Counties 2. Research agenda and strategy*. E. Anglian Archaeol Pap.8
- Cunningham, C. M. 1985a 'A typology for post-Roman pottery in Essex', in Cunningham, C. M. and Drury, P. J., Post-medieval sites and their pottery: Moulsham Street, Chelmsford, Chelmsford Archaeol. Trust Rep. 5, Counc. Brit. Archaeol. Res. Rep. 54, 1-16
- Cunningham, C. M. 1985b 'The pottery', in Cunningham, C. M. and Drury, P. J., Post-medieval sites and their pottery: Moulsham Street, Chelmsford, Chelmsford Archaeol. Trust Rep.5, Counc. Brit. Archaeol. Res. Rep.54, 63-78
- ECC FAU 2005 *Written Scheme of investigation: Archaeological Evaluation at Legg Street, Chelmsford, Essex*. Essex County Council
- ECC HEM 2004 *Archaeological Evaluation: Legg Street, Chelmsford*. Essex County Council
- Gilman, P.J. (ed) 1990 *Excavations in 1989*. Essex Archaeology and History 21, 126-139
- Hurst, J. G., Neal, D. S. and Beuningen, H. J. 1986 Pottery Produced and Traded in North-West Europe 1350 - 1650 (Rotterdam Papers VI)
- Margeson, S. 1993 *Norwich Households*, E. Anglian Archaeol. 58
- Medlycott, M. 1998 *Chelmsford. Historic Towns Project Assessment Report*. Essex County Council.
- Oswald, A. 1975 *Clay pipes for the Archaeologist*, Brit. Archaeol. Rep. 14
- Schmid, E. 1972 *Atlas of Animal Bones: For Prehistorians, Archaeologists and Quaternary Geologists* (Amsterdam, London, New York)

## APPENDIX 1: TRENCH DATA

Trench No	NW Co-Ordinate	SE Co-Ordinate	Depth	Length	Width	Area
1	TL 70862,07102	TL 70869,07099	1.5m	7.5 m	2 m	15 m <sup>2</sup>
2	TL 70853,07904	TL 70860,07092	0.95m	7.5 m	2 m	15 m <sup>2</sup>
3	TL 70853,07069	TL 70860,07067	1.0m	7.5 m	2 m	15 m <sup>2</sup>
4	TL 70845,07071	TL 70846,07064	1.8m	7.5 m	2 m	15 m <sup>2</sup>
5	TL 70874,07071	TL 70875,07065	0.3m	7.5 m	2 m	15 m <sup>2</sup>
6	TL 70868,07080	TL 70870,07065	1.2m	12 m	2 m	24 m <sup>2</sup>
						<b>99 m<sup>2</sup></b>

## APPENDIX 2: CONTEXT DATA

Context	Feature	Type	Description	Trench	Date
1	1	Cut	Small rubbish pit 1m by 0.8m by 0.50m deep.	1	Post med
2	1	Fill	Clay silt fill containing frequent bone and some pot.	1	Post med
3	-	Layer	Layer of silty clay disturbed natural brickearth.	1	Post med
4	-	Layer	Very mixed mid brown silty clay containing charcoal and shell. 0.60m deep below (03).	1	Post med
5	5	Post Hole	Small post hole. 0.35m by 0.20m by 0.10m deep.	2	Modern
6	5	Fill	Dark greyish brown silty loam. Disturbed by roots.	2	Modern
7	7	Cut	Post-hole. 0.30m by 0.15m deep. Cut into (12).	2	Modern
8	7	Fill	Dark brownish grey silty loam.	2	Modern
9	9	Cut	Sub-rectangular pit. 1.8m by 1.05m by 0.10m deep.	2	Post med
10	9	Fill	Mid greyish brown clayey silt including finds.	2	Post med
11	11	Cut	Ovoid pit. 1.60m by 1.40m by 0.40m deep.	2	Post med
12	11	Fill	Mid greyish brown clay silt, containing finds. Cut by [7].	2	Post med
13	13	Cut	Ovoid pit or ditch terminus. 1.05m wide by 0.50m+ deep.	2	Post med
14	13	Fill	Mid greyish brown clayey silt, with finds.	2	Post med
15	17	Fill	Upper stony fill of dark greyish brown silty clay with frequent stones. 0.30m deep.	4	Post med
16	17	Fill	Lower fill of dark yellowish brown clayey silt. 0.60m deep.	4	Med
17	17	Cut	Large quarry pit? >2m wide by 0.75m deep. Cuts layer (25).	4	Med
18	18	Cut	Large irregular quarry pit? >1.2m wide by 0.65m deep. Cuts (21).	3	Post med
19	18	Fill	Dark greyish brown clayey silt.	3	Post med
20	20	Cut	Large irregular quarry pit? >1.8m wide by 0.70m deep.	3	Post med
21	20	Fill	Dark greyish brown clayey silt, cut by (18).	3	Post med
22	23	Fill	Dark yellowish brown clayey silt, cut by [17].	4	Med?
23	23	Cut	Cut of truncated circular quarry pit, >1m wide by 0.6m deep.	4	Med?
24	25	Fill	Dark yellowish brown silty clay.	4	Med
25	25	Cut	Large quarry pit. 1.6m wide by 0.55m deep.	4	Med
26	-	Layer	Layer of redeposited brick earth 0.40m thick. Above (24).	4	Post Med
27	27	Cut	Poorly defined, curvilinear feature, 0.49m wide by 0.36m deep. Cuts (31).	4	Post med
28	27	Fill	Greyish brown sandy clay silt.	4	Post med
29	29	Cut	Poorly define, ovoid quarry pit? >1.8m wide by 0.57m deep. Cuts 26.	4	Post med
30	29	Fill	Lower fill of mid greyish brown sandy silt. 0.25m deep.	4	Post med
31	29	Fill	Upper fill of orange brown sandy silt. 0.36m deep.	4	Post med
32	32	Cut	Possible cut of large pit, seen in section only. 0.82m deep.	4	Post med

			Cuts (26).		
33	32	Fill	Mid greyish brown sandy clayey silt.	4	Post med
34	34	Cut	Unexcavated pit(?) found in the base of cut (32).	4	?
35	34	Fill	Unexcavated fill. Greyish brown sandy silt.	4	?
36	37	Fill	Dark greyish brown clayey silt.	4	Modern
37	37	Cut	Post hole. 0.25m wide by 0.07m deep. Cuts (26).	4	Modern
38	38	Cut	Irregular, ovoid domestic refuse pit. 1m by 0.8m by 0.30m deep. Cuts (49).	6	Post med
39	38	Fill	Greyish brown sandy silt finds rich dump.	6	Post med
40	40	Cut	Linear feature against trench baulk. 2m wide by 0.64m deep. Possible division between (43) and (41), within [42].	6	Post med
41	40	Fill	Dark brown silt.	6	Post med
42	42	Cut	Linear feature against trench baulk. 2.6m wide by 0.30m deep. Possible foundation cut.	6	Post med
43	42	Fill	Light brown sandy silt. Cut by [42] and [53].	6	Post med
44	44	Cut	Feature against trench baulk. 1.1m wide by 0.35m deep. Possible pit or foundation cut. Cuts (46).	6	Post med
45	44	Fill	Brownish grey silt. Cut by [42].	6	Post med
46	-	Layer	Redeposited brickearth.	6	Med?
47	47	Cut	Hollow or depression in redeposited layer (46).	6	Post med
48	47	Fill	Yellowish brown silty clay <0.16m deep with frequent tile.	6	Post med
49	-	Layer	Greyish brown sandy silt above (48).	6	Post med
50	50	Cut	Construction trench for wall foundation	6	Modern
51	50	Wall	Soft red brick wall foundation	6	Modern
52	50	Fill	Backfill to construction cut.	6	Modern
53	53	Cut	Sub-oval pit, 0.8m wide by 0.30m deep.	6	Post med
54	53	Fill	Dark brown silt, finds rich domestic dump.	6	Post med
55	55	Cut	Large pit >4.1m wide by 1m+ deep.	6	?
56	55	Fill	Lower fill of light brown clayey silt. 0.8m deep.	6	?
57	55	Fill	Blackish brown clayey silt dump in top of [55]. 0.45m thick. Possibly a later event.	6	Post med
58	55	Fill	Mid orangish brown clayey silt, levelling deposit. 0.65m deep.	6	Post med
59	59	Cut	Elongated pit, 1.5m by, 0.55m by 0.30m deep. Cuts (46).	6	Med
60	59	Fill	Greyish brown silty clay. Cut by [67] and [63].	6	Med
61	61	Cut	Small post-hole, 0.35m wide by 0.12m deep. Cuts (46).	6	Med?
62	61	Fill	Dark greyish brown silty clay.	6	Med?
63	63	Cut	Irregular pit. Poorly defined 1.4m by 0.60m by 0.40m deep. Cuts (46).	6	Med
64	63	Fill	Mid brownish grey silty clay. Cut by [67]	6	Med
65	65	Cut	Irregular gully seen in base of [63], >1.6m wide by 0.30m deep. Below (46)	6	?
66	65	Fill	Pale brownish grey silty clay.	6	?
67	67	Cut	Robbed-out foundation cut, 3m long by >0.5 wide and 0.30m deep. Cuts (58), (60) and (64).	6	Post med
68	67	Fill	Brownish grey silty clay backfill.	6	Post med

## APPENDIX 3: FINDS DATA

Context	Feature	Count	Weight	Description	Date
2	1	6 2 1 5	246 4 6 120	Animal bone; scapula, glenoid cavity, cattle; ribs, large mammal; fragments Clay pipe stems Roof tile fragment Pottery; body sherds PMRE, one with slip-trailed decoration, Westerwald stoneware and cream ware	- Post med. Post med. Post med.
3	Layer	1	10	Pottery; rim sherd, green glaze both sides	Post med.
8	7	1 1	74 2	Roof tile fragment Pottery; plate rim sherd, white earthenware, blue transfer-printed decoration	Post med. 19th C +
10	9	2 5 2 4 10	68 50 174 314 122	Iron nails Animal bone; dog mandible fragments, plus molars; scapula fragments, large mammal; Brick fragments, abraded Roof tile fragments Pottery; body sherds, some glazed	- - Post med. Med/post med.
12	11	4 2 3 31	70 126 70 666	Animal bone; mandible fragment, large mammal; tibia, distal end, pig; fragments Brick fragments Roof tile fragments Pottery; base and body sherds	- Post med. Post med. Med/post med.
14	13	3 1 3 15	56 12 70 78	Animal bone; sheep/goat molar; abraded shed red deer antler; metapodial shaft, chewed at both ends Oyster shell, one valve Roof tile fragment and spalls (these discarded) Pottery; body sherds, one glazed	- - Post med. Medieval
15	17	1 1	16 8	Roof tile fragment Pottery; base sherd	Post med. Post med.
16	17	3 4 1 2	26 12 72 98	Animal bone; vertebra and rib fragments, large mammal Oyster shell, two small valves and fragments Roof tile fragment Pottery; jug rim and handle; flanged dish rim	- - Med/post med. Medieval
19	18	1 20 3 1 1 4 15	28 324 16 2 36 614 282	Flat iron fragment Animal bone; pelvis, rib and vertebra fragments, large mammal; scapula, glenoid cavity, cattle; long bone shafts, medium-sized mammal; bird bone Glass; bottle neck sherd; clear vessel body sherd; green window sherd (All discarded) Clay pipe stem Struck flint Roof tile fragments, two with peg holes Pottery; rim, base and body sherds, some glazed, inc lug handle and base with tripod foot	- - Post med. Post med. Prehistoric Post med. Med/post med.
21	20	1 1 2 3	56 4 74 48	Iron object; joiners dog Animal bone; rib fragment Roof tile fragment and spall (this discarded) Pottery; rod handle section; rim sherd and glazed	- - Post med. Medieval/EPM

				body sherd	
24	25	1 3 1	14 10 2	Animal bone; rib fragment, large mammal Oyster shell, two small valves and fragment Pottery; body sherd	- - Medieval
28	27	6 6 1	20 270 40	Animal bone; skull and rib fragments Roof tile fragments, one with peg hole Pottery; base sherd	- Post med. Post med.
30	29	5 2 1	20 3 16	Animal bone; sheep/goat metapodial, proximal end, decayed surface; fragments Pottery; body sherds, one glazed Pottery; lid rim sherd, abraded, GRS	- Medieval Roman
33	32	6 1 2 6	50 4 106 32	Animal bone; pig maxilla fragments with two molars; fragments Oyster shell, one valve Brick fragments, abraded Pottery; rim and body sherds, one glazed	- - Post med. Med/post med.
39	38	1 1 4 27	- - 74 32 228	Copper alloy buckle fragment, SF1 Copper alloy pins and lace ends, SF2 Iron chain links Iron nails and wire Animal bone; rib and vertebra fragments, large mammal; cattle metapodial, distal end; mandible, with two molars, and calcaneus, sheep/goat; humerus, distal end, pig; pelvis, ribs and skull fragments, medium-sized mammal; scapula, dog or cat; bird bones; fragments, one chewed, one burnt Fish bones, one burnt Roof tile fragments, one is crescent-shaped, and spall (this discarded) Pottery; rim, base, handle and body sherds, most glazed (blackware, PMRE and stoneware), including two near-complete vessels	15th/16th C Post med. - - - - Post med. Post med.
41	40	1 1 1	8 68 26	Animal bone; rib fragment Roof tile fragment Pottery; rim sherd	- Post med. Post med.
43	42	1 5	1 92	Vessel glass, ?phial (Discarded) Pottery; rim and body sherds, most glazed	Post med. Post med.
45	44	6 1 7	8 4 136	Animal bone; rib fragments, large mammal Clay pipe stem Pottery; rim, base, handle and body sherds, some glazed	- Post med. Post med.
48	47	2	16	Pottery; body sherds	Med/post med.
49	Layer	35	196 8 4 94	Animal bone; phalanx, cattle; pig incisor; long bone shafts, medium-sized mammal; rib and vertebra fragments, large mammal; fragments Oyster shell, one valve Tile fragments (Discarded) Pottery; body sherds	- - Post med. Med/post med.
54	53	1 1 13	22 90 512	Animal bone; radius, proximal end, sheep/goat Roof tile fragment, with two peg holes and splashes of glaze Pottery; rim, base, handle and body sherds, some glazed, two stoneware	- Med/post med. Med/post med.

56	55	1	4	Pottery; body sherd, abraded and encrusted, GRS	?Roman
57	55	8	870	Animal bone; tibiae, proximal end, unfused, cattle; humerus shaft, prob cattle; ribs, large mammal, one with CuA excrescence attached; humerus, distal end, sheep/goat Vessel glass; phial rim/shoulder and base sherd, plus body sherd (this discarded) Clay pipes; bowl and stem fragments, including mouthpiece; one bowl is an Oswald 10 and its heel has initials L and T on either side Brick fragment, abraded, thickness 40mm Roof tile fragments Pottery; rim, base, handle and body sherds, most glazed	-  18th C  18th C  Post med. Post med.
58	55	1 2 1 3 5	6 2 6 216 88	Animal bone; sheep/goat molar Coal/clinker (Discarded) Clay pipe bowl, poss Oswald 10, with initials S and T on either side of the heel Roof tile fragments Pottery; body sherds, one with handle springing, some glazed	- - 18th C  Post med. Med/post med.
60	59	2 2	12 4	Roof tile fragment Pottery; body sherds	Post med. Medieval
64	63	1 1 2	1 1 12	Animal bone fragment Flint flake Pottery; body sherds	- - Med/post med.
68	67	2 3	54 20	Roof tile fragments Pottery; body sherds, two glazed	Post med. Med/post med.

#### Medieval and Post-medieval pottery data

Context	Feature	Count	Weight	Description	Date
2	1	2	42	PMRE, early type	Late 15th/16th C
		1	75	Metropolitan slipware dish wavy line decoration (as found at Harlow S190 kiln dump dated to 1660s)	Later 17th to 18th C
		1	2	Westerwald stoneware	mid-17th to 18th C
		1	1	White salt-glazed stoneware	1720s to 1770s
3	Layer	1	10	Sandy orange ware upright rim, apparent green glaze on both surfaces	14th to 16th C
8	7	1	2	Modern white earthenware plate rim, blue transfer-printed decoration	19th to 20th C
10	9	2	12	Medieval coarse ware including B2 ?bowl rim	13th to 14th C
		2	49	Sandy orange ware including slip-painted and partially glazed sherd	13th to 16th C
		6	61	PMRE, early type, abraded	Late 15th/16th C
12	11	4	56	Medieval coarse ware	13th to 14th C
		27	610	PMRE, early type including joining sherds from lower part of jug or cistern with internal white residue, and slip-painted sherds probably also from jugs or cisterns	Late 15th/16th C

14	13	10	55	Medieval coarse ware	13th to 14th C
		1	1	Sandy orange ware slip-coated and green-glazed	13th to 14th C
		4	22	Sandy orange ware, undiagnostic sherds	13th to 14th C or later
15	17	1	8	PMRE, base sherd, early type	Late 15th/16th C
16	17	1	64	Mill Green ware inturned jug rim and handle (in reduced version of fabric)	mid 13th to mid 14th C
		1	34	Medieval coarse ware flanged bowl rim	13th to 14th C
19	18	1	4	Medieval coarse ware	13th to 14th C
		1	13	Mill Green coarse ware	mid 13th to mid 14th C
		1	1	Black-glazed ware (very dark green glaze)	Principally 17th C but spans late 16th to 18th C
		12	264	PMRE comprising tripod base probably from a pipkin showing an internal residue and fire-blackening, the foot from a second tripod base, a jug rim, a jar rim and a dish rim	Most likely 17th C
21	20	1	25	London-type ware rod handle from jug, abraded	Early to mid 13th C
		1	12	Medieval coarse ware H3 cooking pot rim	Late 13 to 14th C
		1	11	PMRE internally glazed	16th to 19th C
24	25	1	2	Medieval coarse ware body sherd	13th to 14th C
28	27	1	40	PMRE internally glazed pad base showing internal residue and fire-blackening (similar to pipkin base in context 19)	?17th C
30	29	1	1	Mill Green ware slip-coated and green-glazed	mid 13th to mid 14th C
		1	2	PMRE, early type	Late 15th/16th C
33	32	1	4	Medieval coarse ware	13th to 14th C
		1	2	?Mill Green ware, glazed but not slip-coated	?mid 13th to mid 14th C
		4	26	PMRE, early type including slip-painted sherd	Late 15th/16th C
39	38	3	531	Frechen stoneware including near complete plain narrow globular jug 1575-1600 (cf. Hurst et al. 1986, fig.106.333) but lacking rats tail handle	1575-1600
		21	348	Black-glazed ware sherds from tygs/cylindrical mugs and the rim and shoulder of a round bodied jug with a cylindrical neck, some with dark green glaze rather than true black glaze	Principally 17th C but spans late 16th to 18th C
		83	2283	PMRE: early type slip-painted sherds; tripod base from large pipkin or cauldron; semi-complete wide bodied jug with everted neck, base missing, shows internal white residue which also covers break below the rim, showing vessel was used after rim had broken, also present are fragments from jugs and dish rims, several joining sherds	Latest is late 16th to 17th C
41	40	1	26	PMRE upright bevelled rim, perhaps from cistern	Late 15th/16th C
43	42	5	92	PMRE including everted jar rim with internal glaze	From late 16th/17th C onwards
45	44	3	64	PMRE, early type including slip-painted bifid jug handle	Late 15th/16th C
		3	22	Black-glazed ware	Principally 17th C but spans late 16th to 18th C

		1	50	PMRE, possible disk base from chafing dish, internally glazed (see Cunningham 1985a, fig. 10.70)	Later 16th to 17th C
48	47	2	16	PMRE, early type including slip-painted sherd	Late 15th/16th C
49	Layer	12	94	PMRE, early type including slip-painted sherds	Late 15th/16th C
54	53	1	20	Medieval coarse ware H3 cooking pot rim	Late 13th to 14th C
		2	64	Frechen stoneware jug base	Later 16th to 17th C
		1	3	Surrey-Hampshire white ware with green internal glaze	2nd half 16th and 17th C
		9	425	PMRE including pedestal base from chafing dish, jug rim with all over glaze, internally glazed flanged bowl rim, ?similar in context 39	Later 16th to 17th C
57	55	1	155	Sandy orange ware lower handle attachment from large jug or cistern	15th to 16th C
		10	273	PMRE including internally glazed jars with rolled rims and bowl with horizontal handle and all over glaze, some joining sherds	Late 16th/17th C onwards
		2	100	Slip-trailed earthenware but not Harlow type, comprises small flanged rim dish with simple pattern of slip dots and hollow ware sherd also showing slip dots (not Low Countries red ware)	17th to 18th C
		10	489	Black-glazed ware including single-handled cylindrical mug, complete apart from base, comparable but not identical to mugs from Harlow S190 kiln dump dating to the 1660s	?later 17th C to 18th C
		1	34	English salt-glazed stoneware sherd from tavern mug	Throughout 18th C
		2	12	?Chinese porcelain including rim from hemispherical bowl	18th C
		1	7	Glazed red stoneware with white sprigged decoration in the form of heraldic device	c.1750
58	55	1	3	Medieval coarse ware	13th to 14th C
		1	7	Sandy orange ware, slip-painted and partially glazed, medieval or late medieval	13th to 16th C
		3	78	PMRE including internally glazed sherd	Late 16th/17th C onwards
60	59	1	2	Medieval coarse ware	13th to 14th C
		1	2	Mill Green coarse ware	mid 13th to 14th C
64	63	1	6	Medieval coarse ware	13th to 14th C
		1	6	Sandy orange ware, unglazed	13th to 16th C
68	67	1	13	Medieval coarse ware	13th to 14th C
		1	1	PMRE, internally glazed	Late 16th/17th C onwards
		1	6	Black-glazed ware	Principally 17th C but spans late 16th to 18th C
		280	6743		

#### APPENDIX 4: 1989 INVESTIGATION (CF24) FINDS DATA

Context	Feature	Count	Weight	Description	Date
7	6	6+ 1 1 2	250g 1 2 26	Iron nails and objects, including dagger with CuA hilt Animal bone; fish fin Coal (Discarded) Pottery; rim and body sherds, one is stoneware	- - - Modern
9	8	1 5 2 50	- 62 70 434	Iron nail Animal bone; large mammal, scapula, mandible and rib fragments; cattle phalanges Quern fragments Pottery; mainly body sherds, medieval coarse ware, Mill Green ware and sandy orange ware	- - Med/post med. Late 13th to 14th C
11	10	4	162	Pottery; body sherds, including Staffs and yellow ware	Late 18th C+
12	10	2	15	Pottery; body sherds, medieval coarse ware	13th/14th C
14	13	1 1	- 26	Iron drop handle Pottery; body sherd PMRE	Post med. Post med.
16	15	2 14  1 1 42	- 12 126 625	Iron nails Animal bone; pig mandibles, lacking two incisors; pig maxilla fragments with eight molars, probably same animal; skull fragments; sheep/goat maxilla with four molars; cattle and sheep/goat molars x 4; pig canine Coke (Discarded) Quern fragment Pottery; rim, base and body sherds, PMRE and black ware	- -  - Med/post med. 17th C
17	18	1 1 1 9 1	- - 11 174 16	CuA buckle with part of leather strap still attached Iron collar, diameter 25mm Coal (Discarded) Pottery; body sherds, PMRE and yellow ware Pottery; body sherd, sandy grey ware	Modern - - Modern Roman

## APPENDIX 5: Archive Index

File containing:

### **1. Introduction**

- 1.1 Brief for Evaluation
- 1.2 Specification for Evaluation

### **2. Research Archive**

- 2.1 Evaluation Report
- 2.2 Analytical Reports
- 2.2.1 Finds Report

### **3. Site Archive**

- 3.1 Context Index
- 3.2 Original Context Records 1 to 68
- 3.3 Small Finds Register
- 3.4 Small Finds record sheets 1 to 2
- 3.5 Drawing Registers
- 3.6 Levels Register
- 3.7 Photographic Register
- 3.8 1 sets of 35mm colour slides and B&W Prints
- 3.9 Miscellaneous maps and plans

### **Not in Files:**

- 2 Boxes of Finds
- Site Drawings (9.sheets)

## APPENDIX 5: ESSEX HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD SUMMARY SHEET

<b>Site name/Address:</b> Legg Street Car Park, Chelmsford, Essex.	
<b>Parish:</b> Chelmsford	<b>District:</b> Chelmsford
<b>NGR:</b> TL 7086 0708	<b>Site Code:</b> CM44
<b>Type of Work:</b> Archaeological Evaluation	<b>Site Director/Group:</b> B. Barker ECC Field Archaeology Unit
<b>Date of Work:</b> 10th March to 18th March 2005	<b>Size of Area Investigated:</b> 99m <sup>2</sup>
<b>Location of Finds/Curating Museum:</b> Chelmsford	<b>Funding source:</b> Mott MacDonald Ltd.
<b>Further Seasons Anticipated?:</b> Yes	<b>Related EHCR Nos:</b> EHCR 16138
<b>Final Report:</b> EAH Summary	
<b>Periods Represented:</b> Medieval, Post-medieval, and Modern	
<b>SUMMARY OF FIELDWORK RESULTS:</b>	
<p>Essex County Council Field Archaeology Unit (FAU) carried out an archaeological evaluation at Legg Street Car Park, Chelmsford. The work was commissioned by Mott MacDonald Ltd on behalf of Essex County Council in advance of the construction of a new Magistrates Court.</p>	
<p><b><u>Medieval</u></b></p> <p>Archaeological deposits dating back to the medieval period were identified within the proposed development area. Two pieces of struck flint and two sherds of Roman pottery were also recovered, but these are likely to be residual. The earliest features recorded were several large medieval brickearth quarry pits that contained 13th/14th-century pottery.</p>	
<p><b><u>Post Medieval</u></b></p> <p>Several post-medieval refuse pits, dating to the 16th, 17th and 18th Centuries were also recorded. It is likely that these correspond with the northward expansion of post-medieval Chelmsford along New Street. The presence of possible beam slots suggests that structural evidence of earlier phases of buildings survive within the development area. The impact of Victorian development appears to have been confined to the frontages along New Street and Legg Street with much of the rest of the site preserved as garden space.</p>	
<b>Previous Summaries/Reports:</b>	
<b>Author of Summary:</b> B. Barker	<b>Date of Summary:</b> 09 April 2005