LAND AT MANOR FARM, MALDON ROAD, GREAT BADDOW, CHELMSFORD
AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY:
CHELMSFORD CITY COUNCIL

REPORT NO: R13587

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PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

Land at Manor Farm, Maldon Road, Great Baddow, Chelmsford: An Archaeological Evaluation

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ABSTRACT

This report describes the results of an archaeological evaluation carried out by Pre-Construct Archaeology at the land at Manor Farm, Great Baddow, Chelmsford, between the 27th and 30th August 2019. The aim of the evaluation was to assess the archaeological potential of the site prior to any future development. Of the eighteen trenches excavated, the majority contained no archaeological features.

The evaluation confirmed the presence of a late Bronze Age enclosure ditch that was identified in the 1980s in the location of the Great Manor Farm Shop. No settlement activity external to the enclosure was identified.

The presence of a small ring ditch, undated but potentially contemporary with the settlement enclosure, was confirmed in the north-western part of the site.

The remainder of archaeological finds and features was of low significance, being represented by two field boundaries, potentially of Roman and medieval date respectively, but continuing into the post-medieval period, an undated posthole and an assemblage of Roman, medieval and post-medieval brick and tile, representative of material spread through manuring.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 A programme of archaeological trial trench evaluation was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd (PCA) on land at Manor Farm, Great Baddow, Chelmsford, CM2 7DQ (centred on Ordnance Survey National Grid Reference (NGR) TL 73516 05434) between 27th and 30th of August (Figure 1; Plate 1).

1.2 The evaluation was carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared by Ben Hobbs of PCA (Hobbs 2019) in response to a Brief for archaeological evaluation issued by Alison Bennett (Bennett 2019) of Essex County Council Historic Environment Team (ECCHET). The work was undertaken in line with National Planning Policy Framework 2019, Section 16 'Conserving and enhancing the historic environment'.

1.3 The aim of the evaluation was to determine the location, date, extent, character, condition and quality of any archaeological remains on the site, to assess the significance of any such remains in a local, regional, or national context, as appropriate, and to assess the potential impact of the development proposals on the site's archaeology.

1.4 A total of eighteen evaluation trenches totalling 542m of linear trenching were excavated and recorded (Figure 2).

1.5 This report describes the results of the evaluation and aims to inform the potential design of an appropriate archaeological mitigation strategy. Following Transfer of Title, the site archive will be deposited at Chelmsford Museum.

2 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

2.1 Geology

2.1.1 The underlying bedrock is London Clay Formation - Clay, Silt and Sand, sedimentary detrital deposits of marine origin comprising coarse to fine-grained slurries of material from the continental shelf flowing into a deep-sea environment forming graded beds. Formed in the Palaeogene Period in a local environment previously dominated by deep seas (British Geological Survey).

2.1.2 The superficial deposits are Head - Clay, Silt Sand and Gravel, detrital sedimentary deposits of subaerial origin, comprising coarse to fine-grained material forming down-slope layers and fans of accumulated material. Formed in the Quaternary Period in a local environment previously dominated by subaerial slopes (BGS).

2.1.3 Two boreholes are logged in the vicinity of the site: One on the west side of the site on the A1060 road from 1962 of 2.28m depth recorded 0.30m of topsoil; 1.37m of loam clay and 2.29m of loam gravel (BGS ref. TL70NW84. Another of 11.89m depth located just to the east side of the site on the junction of Sandford Lane and the A1060, recorded 0.30m topsoil; 2.13m of brown sand clay; 7.62m of brown soft clay and 1.83m of London Clay (BGS ref. TL70NW28).

2.1.4 The geology recorded within the trenches is discussed further in Section 6.2.

2.2 Topography

2.2.1 The centre of the site is at an approximate height of 26m above Ordnance Datum (AOD). Land to the north declines gradually towards the valley of the River Chelmer. To the west and into Great Baddow village the land rises slightly to 28m AOD, to the east at 33m AOD and to the south rising more steeply to 44m AOD.

2.2.2 The site is a large field of approximately 24.7ha and land use is agricultural/arable land.

3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

3.1 The proposed development area lies to the north of Maldon Road and to the north-east of the village of great Baddow. Manor Farm is located to the north-east of the site.

3.2 The archaeological potential of the site had been partially evaluated through a geophysical survey commissioned in 2018. This established the presence of a ring ditch in the northwest part of the site (Burton, 2018). A circular enclosure (Springfield-style enclosure/Bronze Age ring fort, discussed below) which is cut by Maldon Road was not identifiable on the geophysical survey, due to magnetic interference, and is known from aerial photographs and evaluation in the 1980s (Brown & Lavender, 1994).

3.3 The archaeological background outlined below is taken from the archaeological brief (Bennet, 2019) and information from a previous Desk Based Assessment report of the site (Flitcroft and Gillard, 2017).

3.4 Prehistoric

3.5 Data from the Essex HER has identified one heritage asset within the proposed development area, a large circular enclosure on the south edge of the site partially covered by the Manor Farm Shop and visible on aerial photographs (EHER No. 5752). This feature has some similarities with a previously excavated example at Springfield Lyons, approximately 2.8km to the north of the site. This particular enclosure has been interpreted as a Bronze Age Ringwork, a distinctive form of circular enclosure of bank and external ditch located on hilltops or spurs specifically in the east of the country overlooking river valleys.

3.6 The feature was previously excavated in 1987, confirming a late Bronze Age date for the enclosure with evidence of a late Neolithic or Bronze Age pit and postholes leading to the entrance to the enclosure (Brown & Lavender, 1994). Pottery and a large number of worked flints dating from the Mesolithic to Bronze Age were also recovered during the excavations. The feature, although not a Designated Heritage Asset has been identified by Chelmsford City Council as

a site of national importance.

3.7 Other prehistoric remains from the general area around the site include a possible Palaeolithic stone axe located c.590m to the south of the site (EHER No. 5576/5700); Mesolithic flint tools from Sandon Mill, c.320m to the north (EHER No. 5678); a Mesolithic mace head, c.630m to the south-west (EHER No. 17627); three urns and a hearth from possibly the Bronze Age/Iron Age are recorded from 120m to the south of the site at Baddow Hall Crescent, likely representing a cemetery (EHER No. 5572).

3.8 Excavations at Sandon Park & Ride situated c.540m to the east of the site revealed archaeological features and finds including cremations dating from the Bronze Age to early Iron Age suggesting domestic settlement and a local economy including pastoral farming (EHER No. 46062).

3.9 Cropmarks have been identified in an area between 490m and 1km to the north-east of the site suggesting barrows and ring ditches and possible Bronze Age field systems (EHER No. 8895); a possible ploughed out tumulus is located c630m to the south (EHER No. 5670).

3.10 A small ring ditch was identified by the geophysical survey in the north-western part of the site (Bennet 2019). Other features on the geophysical survey in the northwest portion the site appear to be linear and circular enclosures with a possible enclosure, linear ditches or field boundaries and a series of circular features at the eastern side of the site.

3.11 It is suggested that the area of the proposed development site is on the periphery of any potential occupation site and that archaeological evidence for the prehistoric period is likely to consist of isolated features, artefacts and evidence of former field systems.

3.12 Iron Age/Roman

3.13 No evidence for remains for the Iron Age or Roman period has been located within the proposed development area. In the general area around the PDA the evidence is confined to artefacts and small finds indicating a presence during

the Roman period but with no evidence to date of permanent occupation.

3.14 A bowl of probable Iron Age/Roman date was located 170m to the south of the PDA (EHER No. 5579) and a bowl, a jar and two possibly early Roman cinerary urns were located in the same area (EHER No. 5578). Finds of pottery from the period were made at locations 110m to the north-west, 210m north and 660m north-east of the site (EHER Nos 5577, 5574 and 19890). Iron Age pottery and a ditch were found during excavations of the Springfield Lyons cursus c. 1.2km to the north-west (EHER No. 5780).

3.15 Anglo Saxon/Medieval

3.16 No evidence from the Anglo-Saxon or medieval periods has been located within the proposed development area. Although Great Baddow is recorded in Domesday in 1089 as quite a large village of 47 houses the PDA is likely to lay outside the settlement and represent an area of agricultural ploughland. The site is located c.550m to the north-east of the recognised medieval core of the village.

3.17 Medieval pottery has been found c.770m to the north-east of the site (EHER No. 19892).

3.18 Post-medieval/Modern

3.19 From the earliest post-medieval map of the area (Chapman & Andre 1777) through to the late 19th century and later OS maps it is apparent that the proposed development area has remained agricultural land. Adjustments to field boundaries have occurred over time, subdividing larger field areas, and the location of buildings of Foxhole Farm is shown on the 1881 OS map near the eastern edge of the site. The same map shows the location of a small pond within the field and a footpath from Great Baddow to Sandford Mill traversing the site.

3.20 Later maps show aggregation of the previously sub-divided fields reflecting modern farming practices. New buildings at Manor Farm are shown on the 1960 OS map and a triangular lay-by with a small building cutting into the PDA from

the north edge of Maldon Road is shown on the 1994 OS map, this later becoming the Manor Farm Shop.

4 METHODOLOGY

4.1 General

4.1.1 The archaeological evaluation comprised of one 2m x 16m "L"-shaped trench and seventeen 2m x 30m trenches. The trenches were located to test the potentially highly significant area outside the prehistoric ringwork (EHER No. 5752) (Trenches 4-17), to test the geophysics anomalies (Trenches 1, 3, 17 and 18) and to characterise the depth of any colluvium at the base of the hill slope (Trench 2).

4.1.2 After discussions with the Essex County Council Historic Environment Advisor during the monitoring meeting, Trenches 13 and 15 were extended in order to locate the prehistoric enclosure ditch identified in the 1980s (Brown & Lavender, 1994).

4.2 Excavation methodology

4.2.1 Ground reduction during the evaluation was carried out using a 21 ton 360° tracked mechanical excavator (Plate 2). Topsoil and other overburden of low archaeological value was removed in spits down to the level of the undisturbed natural geological deposits where potential archaeological features could be observed and recorded.

4.2.2 Exposed surfaces were cleaned by trowel and hoe as appropriate and all further excavation was undertaken manually using hand tools.

4.3 Recording and Finds Recovery

4.3.1 The limits of excavations, heights above Ordnance Datum (m OD) and the locations of archaeological features and interventions were recorded using a Leica 1200 GPS rover unit with RTK differential correction, giving three-dimensional accuracy of 20mm or better.

4.3.2 Deposits and features were each assigned a unique record number (‘context number’) and recorded on individual pre-printed forms (Taylor and Brown 2009). Archaeological processes recognised by the deposition of material are signified in this report by round brackets (thus), while events constituting the removal of deposits are referred to here as ‘cuts’ and signified by square

brackets [thus]. Where more than one slot was excavated through an individual feature, each intervention was assigned additional numbers for the cutting event and for the deposits it contained (these deposits within cut features being referred to here as 'fills'). The record numbers assigned to cuts, deposits and groups are entirely arbitrary and in no way reflect the chronological order in which events took place. All features and deposits excavated during the evaluation and excavation are listed in Appendix 1. Artefacts recovered during excavation were assigned to the record number of the deposit from which they were retrieved.

4.3.3 Metal-detecting was carried out during the topsoil and subsoil stripping and throughout the excavation process. Archaeological features and spoil heaps were scanned by metal-detector periodically. Only objects of modern date were found and were not retained for accession.

4.3.4 High-resolution digital photographs were taken of all relevant features and deposits and were used to keep a record of the excavation process. In addition, monochrome photographs were taken of significant features.

4.4 Sampling Strategy

4.4.1 Discrete features were half-sectioned, photographed and recorded by a cross-section scaled drawing at an appropriate scale (either 1:10 or 1:20). In order to aid finds recovery, all discreet features were subsequently 100% excavated for finds recovery. Linear features were sampled by 1m wide slots.

5 QUANTIFICATION OF ARCHIVE

5.1 Paper Archive

Context register sheets	2
Context sheets	20
Plan registers	0
Plans at 1:50	0
Plans at 1:20	0
Plans at 1:10	0
Plans at 1:5	0
Section register sheets	1
Sections at 1:10 & 1:20	15
Trench record sheets	18
Photo register sheets	4
Small finds register sheets	0
Environmental register sheets	0

5.2 Digital Archive

Digital photos	138
GPS survey files	2
Digital plans	1
GIS project	0
Access database	1

5.3 Physical Archive

Struck flint	3
Pottery	28g
Ceramic building material (CBM)	707g

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS BY TRENCH

6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 The trenches are described below in numerical order, with technical data tabulated (Appendix 2). Features and deposits are described from north to south or west to east, dependent on the alignment of the trench.

6.2 Overburden and natural geological deposits

6.2.1 Overburden across the site consistently comprised a c. 0.30m thick firm dark greyish brown topsoil (101). This was above a subsoil (102) of firm dark brownish grey clayey silt with occasional rounded stone and angular gravel inclusions c. 0.10-0.20m thick.

6.2.2 Trench 4 recorded a layer of colluvium of a brownish grey sandy silt c. 0.36m in depth (see below). Trench 2 was located to test the thickness of potential colluvium at the base of the hill slope, but no colluvial layers were found.

6.2.3 Natural geological deposits corroborated those in the boreholes (Section 2.1 above), showing a mixed drift geology varying across the site from loamy gravel to a finer sandy clay, often changing quite rapidly between adjacent trenches.

6.3 Blank Trenches

6.3.1 There were no archaeological features or deposits in Trenches 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, and 18 (Figure 2).

6.4 Trench 1

6.4.1 One archaeological feature was uncovered towards the northern end of Trench 1 located in the western area of site. The features matches with a ring ditch type feature identified in the geophysical survey (Figure 3).

6.4.2 Ditch [113] measured at 1.32m in width and 0.37m in depth (Section 12; Figure 3). The feature was linear in plan with moderate sides and a concave base (Plate 3). Ditch [113] was identified on a north-east south-western alignment. No finds were recovered from Ditch [113].

6.5 Trench 4

6.5.1 One archaeological feature and a spread of hill-wash material were uncovered

in Trench 4, located in the south-central area of site (Figure 4).

6.5.2 Feature [106] was located towards the eastern end of Trench 4 and measured at 2.04m in width and 0.12m in depth (Section 7; Figure 4). The feature was linear in plan with moderate sides and a flat base (Plate 4). The overall extent of the feature was undetermined, and it was not identified in any other trenches on site. One small fragment of undatable pottery (0.5g) was recovered from the single fill of feature [106]. It is possible that this feature is a ditch, but it is more likely that is represents a geological depression, filled with a similar material to layer (104)

6.5.3 Layer (104) was an accumulation layer of soil underneath the site-wide subsoil, measuring around 0.36m in depth (Plate 5). The material was a build-up of possible hill-wash where field boundaries met in the western area of site. Abraded pottery fragments of Later Bronze Age to Early Iron Age date were recovered from the context (9.5g).

6.6 Trench 6

6.6.1 One natural feature was uncovered in centre of Trench 6, located in the south-central area of site. Natural Feature [108] was a shallow flat-bottomed discreet cut into the natural clay. The feature measured at 0.7m in length, 0.24m in width, and 0.09m in depth (Section 8; Figure 4). No finds were recovered from the fill.

6.7 Trench 9

6.7.1 Posthole [110] measured at 0.25m in length, 0.3m in width, and 0.16m in depth (Section 9; Figure 5). The feature was oval in plan with steep sides and a concave base (Plate 6). No finds were recovered from the fill.

6.8 Trench 15

6.8.1 Ditch [117] measured at least 1.1m in width and 0.5m in depth (Section 14; Figure 5). The feature was linear in plan with gradually sloping sides and a concave base (Plate 7). Ditch [117] was also identified on a north-south alignment. Two fragments of pottery were recovered from Ditch [117] and dated to the late Bronze Age (8g). Two struck flint flakes were also recovered from

the singular fill of Ditch [117] (see Egberts, Section 7.1).

6.9 Trench 17

6.9.1 Two archaeological features were uncovered in Trench 17 located in the eastern area of site (Figure 6).

6.9.2 Ditch [115] measured at 1.55m in width and 0.35m in depth (Section 13; Figure 6). The feature was linear in plan with moderate sides and a concave base. Ditch [115] was identified on an east-west alignment (Plate 8). The overall extent of the feature was unclear, and it was not identified in any other trenches on site. Medieval peg tile was recovered from Ditch [115] (58g).

6.9.3 Ditch [120] measured at 1.45m in width and 0.66m in depth. The feature was linear in plan with sharp sides and a concave base (Plate 9). Ditch [120] was identified on an east-west alignment. The overall length of the feature was unclear, and it was not identified in any other trenches on site.

6.9.4 Two fragments of pottery (11g) were recovered from Ditch [120] and dated to the late Iron Age/Roman period (Anderson pers comm). A single struck flint flake (33g) was also recovered from the single fill of Ditch [120] (see Egberts, Section 7.1). A fragment of Roman tegula was retrieved from the subsoil above the feature.

7 THE FINDS EVIDENCE

7.1 Lithics

By Ella Egberts

Introduction

7.1.1 Archaeological investigations at Manor Farm, Great Baddow resulted in the recovery of quantities of struck flint. The assemblage has been comprehensively catalogued by context and this includes further descriptive details of the material (Table 1). This report summarises the data in the catalogue; it quantifies and describes the material and presents a preliminary assessment and outline of its significance. No statistically based technological, typological or metrical analyses have been conducted and a more detailed examination may alter or amend any of the interpretations offered here.

Quantification

Context	Cut	Trench	Description	Shape	Colour	Cortex	Condition	Suggested date range
102		4	Subsoil	Decortication flake	Grey	Thin nodular	Slightly chipped	Prehistoric
116	117	15	Ditch	Flake	Brown	Weathered nodular	Slightly chipped	Neo-BA
116	117	15	Ditch	Flake	Grey	NA	Slightly chipped	Meso-BA
119	120	17	Ditch	Flake	Grey	Thin nodular	Slightly chipped	Upal-Neo

Table 1: Quantification of the struck flint from Manor Farm, Great Baddow

7.1.2 A total of four struck flakes were recovered from the site. Two flakes were recovered from context (116), the fill of Ditch [117]. The fill of Ditch [120], context (119), contained a single flake and one decortication flake was obtained from subsoil, context [102], in Trench 4.

The Assemblage

Raw Material

7.1.3 Three of the four flakes are made of opaque, slightly cherty grey to dark grey flint. Where present, the cortex on these flakes in thin nodular. The remaining

flake is made from grey/brown stained, fine-grained flint with a thick, weathered nodular cortex characterised by a red band between the cortex and the flint. The flint may have been obtained from a variety of Pleistocene deposits present in the area, including Pleistocene river terrace deposits, Head, glaciofluvial deposits and glacigenic diamicton (Lowestoft Formation) (BGS 2019).

Condition

7.1.4 The struck flint is in slightly chipped condition, indicating that this material was not in-situ but had move to some extent after original discard.

Description

7.1.5 The assemblage of worked flint from the site appears technologically and typologically heterogeneous though for all pieces it is difficult to attribute a prehistoric period with certainty. For example, the technological and typological characteristics of both flakes from context (116) resemble later prehistoric flint working; unsystematic and irregular, with an obtuse striking platform. However, other aspects of the flakes, such as parallel negative flake scars as observed on one of the flakes, suggest it may also present a core-shaping or preparation flake, which are more likely to date to the earlier prehistoric period (Early Mesolithic/Neolithic). The large blade-like-flake from context (119) is reminiscent of Upper Palaeolithic large blades, though again a Mesolithic/Neolithic date cannot be ruled out as similar large flakes could be produced in the process of core-shaping and preparation. The decortication flake recovered from the subsoil in Trench 4 is not diagnostic and could date to any of these periods.

Significance

7.1.6 The technological and typological characteristics of the struck flint from the site indicate that people were present at the site during the Neolithic/Bronze Age and possibly earlier during the Mesolithic or even Upper Palaeolithic periods. Though a small assemblage, the material contributes to our understanding of prehistoric activities in the landscape.

7.2 Prehistoric Pottery

By Sarah Percival

Introduction

7.2.1 A total of seven sherds weighing 7g were collected from two contexts (Table 2). The prehistoric assemblage comprises undecorated body sherds in flint tempered fabric which have been assigned a tentative Late Bronze Age spot date (c.1150-800 BC). The assemblage is in poor condition with a mean sherd weight of 1g.

Trench	Feature	Feature type	Context	Quantity	Sherd no.	Weight (g)
4	0	Subsoil	104	Post Deverel-Rimbury	5	3
15	117	Ditch	116	Post Deverel-Rimbury	2	4
Total					7	7

Table 2: Quantity and weight of pottery by excavation area

Methodology

7.2.2 The assemblage was analysed in accordance with the guidelines for analysis and publication recommended by the Prehistoric Ceramic Research Group (PCRG 2010). The total assemblage was studied, and a full catalogue prepared. The sherds were examined using a binocular microscope (x10 magnification) and were divided into fabric groups defined on the basis of inclusion types. Vessel form was recorded, and the sherds were counted and weighed to the nearest whole gram. Decoration, condition, food residues and sooting were also noted.

Assemblage Description

7.2.3 The assemblage is small and poorly preserved appropriate to the redeposited context of recovery, with five small scraps being collected from sub-soil in trench 4 and two small sherds coming from ditch [117] in trench 15. All of the sherds contain abundant crushed flint inclusions (Table 3).

Fabric	Description	Quantity	Weight (g)
F1	Moderate to common, finely crushed burnt flint (mainly 0.25-1mm) in a fine clay matrix.	5	3
F1OX	Moderate to common, finely crushed burnt flint (mainly 0.25-1mm) in a fine clay matrix. Oxidised surfaces	1	1

QF1	Moderate, finely crushed burnt flint (mainly 0.25-1mm) in a sandy clay matrix.	1	3
Total		7	7

Table 3: Fabric descriptions

Discussion

7.2.4 This small assemblage is made of flint tempered fabrics which are highly characteristic of Post Deverel-Rimbury pottery from Essex and very similar to Later Bronze Age pot previously recovered from the same feature during the evaluation of the enclosure ditch in the 1980s (Brown and Lavender 1994). A Later Bronze Age to Early Iron Age date is therefore suggested for the assemblage.

7.3 Roman Pottery

By Katie Anderson

7.3.1 Two fragments (11g) of a sandy reduced ware vessel, dating to c. 40-100AD, were retrieved from fill (119) of ditch [120] in Trench 17.

7.4 Ceramic Building Material

By Kevin Hayward

Introduction and Methods

7.4.1 Six bags (19 examples, 620g) of ceramic building material were recovered from an evaluation at Manor Farm, Great Baddow, Essex (GBMF19). A review of the ceramic building material was undertaken not only for a fabric review but also to provide a list of spot dates.

7.4.2 The fabric was examined at x20 magnification using a long arm stereomicroscope or hand lens (Gowland x10). Although there was no pre-existing Essex fabric reference collection of ceramic building material held at PCA, it was found that the brick and tile found generally equated with those of London MOLA fabric collection compiled by the Museum of London, with the appropriate 4 digit classification assigned to each item.

Assemblage Material (Tile and Brick) (19 examples 620g)

Roman 4 examples 388g

- 2459a (AD50-160) Fine red sandy brickearth fabric comparable to the loose sandy London fabric 2459a

7.4.3 Only Roman ceramic building material were recorded in the subsoil (102) Trench 4 and the subsoil (102) Trench 17. This consisted of a 35mm thick bessalis brick fragment and a fragment of tegulae with the high flanged horizontal profile 1. Both are made from a red sandy fabric somewhat comparable sandy brick earth fabric 2459a common in London during the late first to second century but probably used over a wider time frame than that.

Medieval 7 examples 114g

- 2271 (1180-1800) Thick reduced core fine red sandy fabric medium moulding sand

- 2271v (1135-1500) Very coarse moulding sand, gritty sandy fabric with a thick reduced core.

7.4.4 Medieval peg tile was present in two fabrics (2271; 2271v). Both with a reduced core each have coarse moulding sand, characteristic of earlier roofing tile production. These were recovered from the subsoil (102) of Trench 9 and the fill (114) of ditch [115] in Trench 17.

Post medieval 8 examples 118g

7.4.5 Examples of post medieval (1600-1900) roofing tile and brick are found in association from Topsoil (101) Trench 3; Topsoil (101) Trench 4, and Subsoil (102) Trench 9. Their presence attests to 17th to 19th century buildings in the vicinity

Peg Tile 6 examples 58g

- 2276 fine sandy fabric with medium grained moulding sand (1500-1900)

Brick 2 examples 60g

- 3039 red intermittent fine yellow silty bands and red iron oxide inclusions (1500-1900)

Distribution

Context	Fabric	Form	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date	Spot date with mortar
101 Trench 3	2276	Post medieval peg tile	1	1480	1900	1480	1900	1500-1800	No mortar
101 Trench 4	2276; 3039	Post medieval peg tile and red grog brick	2	1450	1900	1450	1900	1500-1900+	No mortar
102 Trench 4	2459a	Roman bessalis brick fragment	1	50	400	50	400	50-400	No mortar
102 Trench 9	2271; 2276; 3039	Late medieval to post medieval peg tile and post medieval brick	10	1180	1900	1480	1900	1500-1900+	No mortar
102 Trench 17	2459a	Roman tegula roofing fragment	1	50	400	50	400	50-400	No mortar
114 Trench 17	2271v; 2276	Medieval peg tile very coarse moulding sand post medieval peg tile	3	1135	1900	1480	1900	1500-1800	No mortar

Table 4: Fabric Distributions

Discussion

7.4.6 A review of the small brick and peg tile assemblage from Manor Farm. Great Baddow, Essex show that there are small quantities of Roman, medieval and post medieval ceramic building material from the 18 Trenches.

7.4.7 The Roman ceramic building material which consists of a bessalis brick fragment and a roofing tile or tegulae from subsoil (102) of Trench 4 and Trench 17 are made of the sandy 2459a fabric common in London (AD50-160). The sites proximity to Chelmsford, a sizeable Roman town and the surrounding Roman rural landscape, also seen with the reuse of Roman tile and brick in the medieval St Mary's Church at Great Baddow would account for the origin of this group of material from this excavation.

7.4.8 Medieval peg tile also from Trench 17 in the fill (114) of ditch [115] would be expected given that Great Baddow was a sizeable medieval settlement.

7.4.9 The bulk of the assemblage is, however, post medieval in date with peg tile and brick from the topsoil (101) and subsoils (102) in Trenches 3, 4 and 9. This merely reflects 17th to 19th century activity in the immediate vicinity of the site.

7.4.10 The Roman and medieval tile and brick should be kept. The post medieval material should be discarded.

8 DISCUSSION

8.1 Undated

8.1.1 The presence of a small ring ditch, c.15m in diameter and identified in the geophysical survey, was confirmed in the north-western part of the site. The excavated segment yielded no dating material but features with this morphology are usually Neolithic to Bronze Age in date.

8.1.2 An undated linear ditch was excavated in Trench 17.

8.2 Late Bronze Age (1200-800BC)

8.2.1 The focus of the evaluation works was to gain more information on the context of the late Bronze Age ringwork enclosure, situated beneath the current location of the Manor Farm shop, and to evaluate the potential presence of any contemporary occupation or activity external to it.

8.2.2 Two trenches were located with the aim of establishing further sections through the enclosure ditch. This was only successful in Trench 15, where half of the enclosure Ditch [117], with dating evidence of the late Bronze Age, was uncovered at the south-easternmost edge of the monument (See section 14; Figure 5; Plate 7). The partially exposed profile of the ditch matches well with the descriptions of the same enclosure entrance from the excavations undertaken in the 1980's (Brown and Lavender 1994). No evidence of the ditch was revealed in Trench 13 and it is likely that the majority of the enclosure ditch is located underneath the current wooded hedge around the farm shop.

8.2.3 A layer of colluvium in Trench 4 contained a very small abraded fragment of Bronze Age pottery, which most likely originated from activity within the enclosure. An undated feature was also excavated in Trench 4 and a single undated posthole was present in Trench 6. It is unclear whether they are contemporary with the enclosure.

8.2.4 Overall, no settlement activity external to the enclosure was picked up within the trenches. The general sparsity of artefacts within soils and features, including the topsoil, around the monument also corroborates the absence of any significant activity in the area around the monument.

8.3 Roman, medieval and post-medieval

8.3.1 One ditch dating to the late Iron Age/Roman period was revealed in Trench 17 and a further, parallel ditch in Trench 17 contained a fragment of medieval peg tile.

8.3.2 The potentially medieval ditch corresponds well with a boundary ditch shown on the 1881 OS map between Foxhole Farm and Maldon Road (Figure 7). It is possible the peg tile is intrusive, or that the boundary represents a continuation of a medieval boundary into the post-medieval period.

8.3.3 Similarly, the Roman pottery within the ditch parallel to its south may also be intrusive. It is possible that the ditches may represent boundary features from their respective periods, but alternatively they could represent gradually shifting or parallel boundaries from the medieval and post-medieval period with intrusive finds material in their gradually silted fills.

8.3.4 The post-medieval period is predominantly represented by ceramic building material within the topsoil and subsoil, which represents material spread through manuring.

9 CONCLUSIONS

9.1 The evaluation at Manor Farm, Great Baddow, confirmed the presence of the late Bronze Age ringwork in the location of the Great Manor Farm Shop. However, despite extensive trenching, no activity external to the enclosure was identified. The function of a single, undated posthole to the north of the enclosure is unclear. This may mean that any occupational activity related to the monument was either located firmly within the enclosure, or to its south, an area that is now built upon.

9.2 The presence of a small ring ditch, undated but potentially contemporary with the settlement enclosure, was confirmed in the north-western part of the site.

9.3 The remainder of archaeological finds and features was of low significance, represented by two field boundaries, potentially of Roman and medieval date respectively, but continuing into the post-medieval period, an undated posthole and an assemblage of Roman, medieval and post-medieval brick and tile, representative of material spread through manuring.

10 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

10.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd would like to thank RPS for commissioning and funding the work on behalf of Hopkins Homes Ltd. PCA are also grateful to Allison Bennett of the Essex County Council Historic Environment Team for monitoring the work on behalf of Chelmsford City Council. The project was managed for RPS by Myk Flitcroft and for PCA by Christiane Meckseper and was supervised by Harvey Furniss. The author would like to thank the site team: Rachel Thomas and Arron Jarvis. Thanks also extend to Finds Manager Sian O'Neill for her hard work on this project. Figures accompanying this report were prepared by the Rosie Scales of PCA Central's CAD Department.

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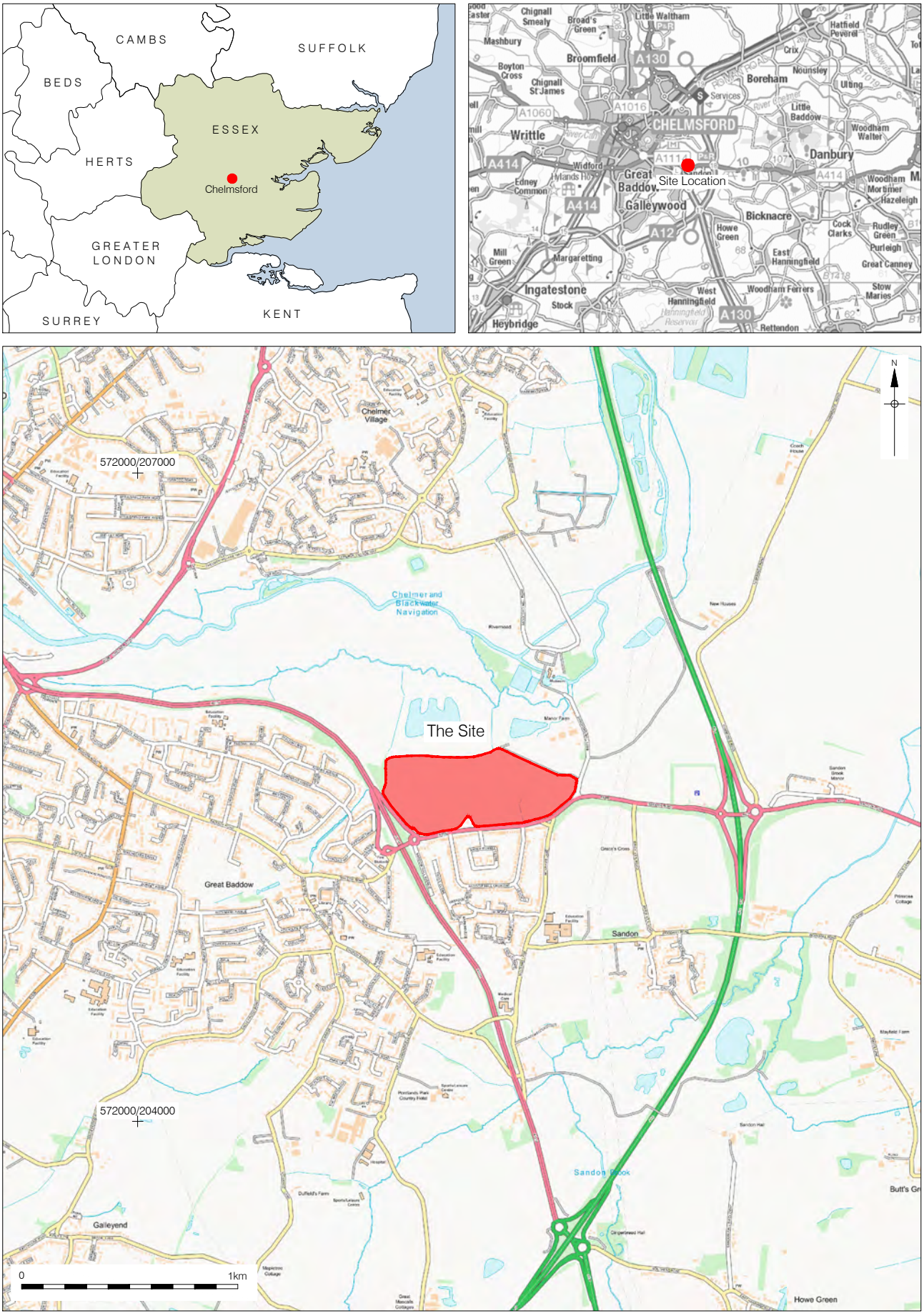
12 FIGURES

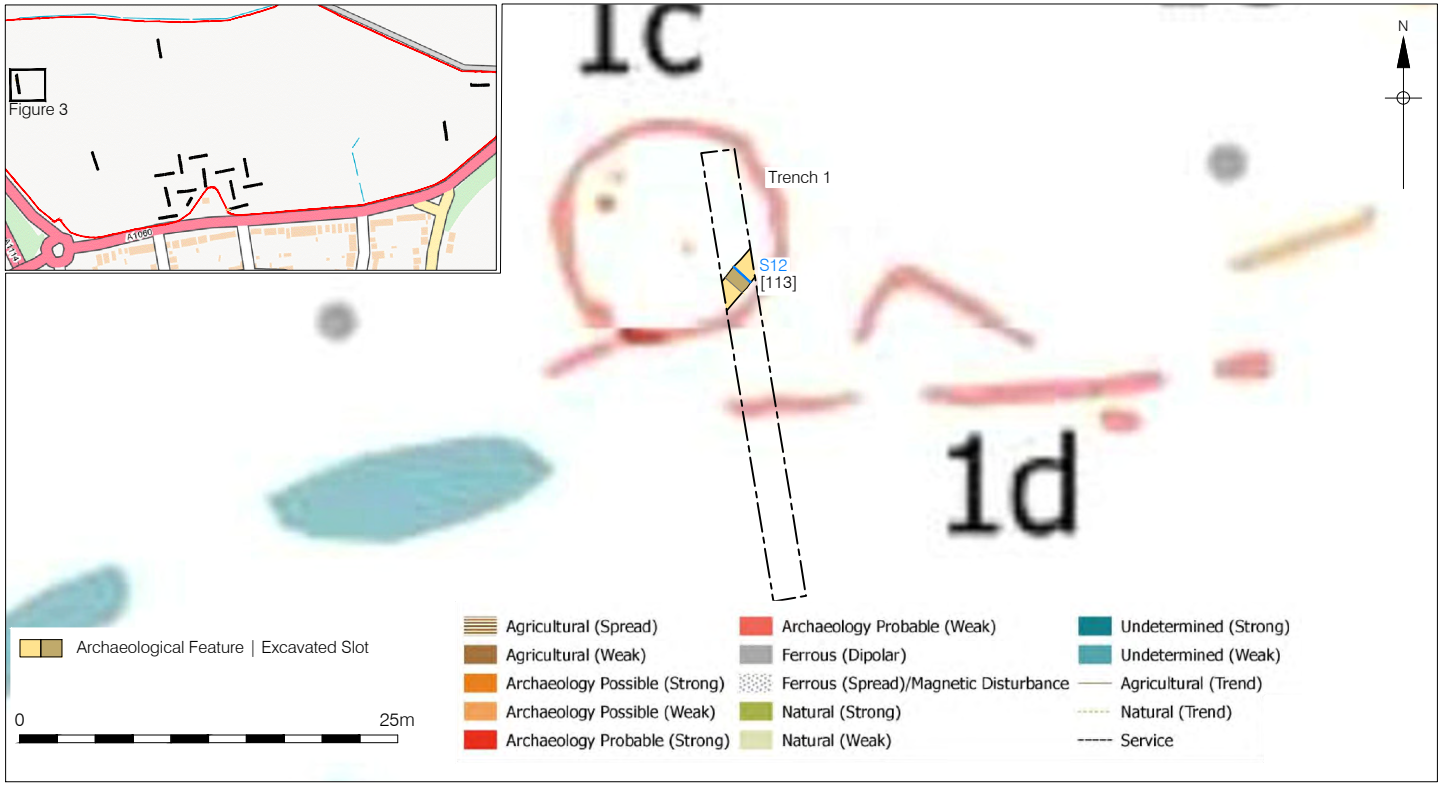


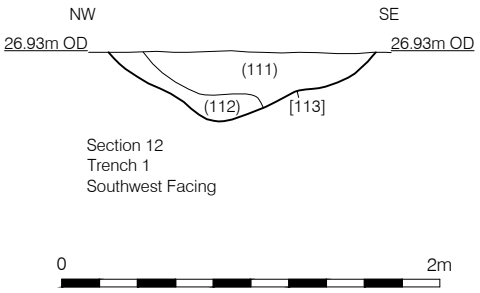
04/09/19 RS

Figure 1
Site Location
1:2,000,000, 1:250,000, 1:25,000 at A4

04/09/19 RS

Figure 2
Trench Location
1:2,500 at A3



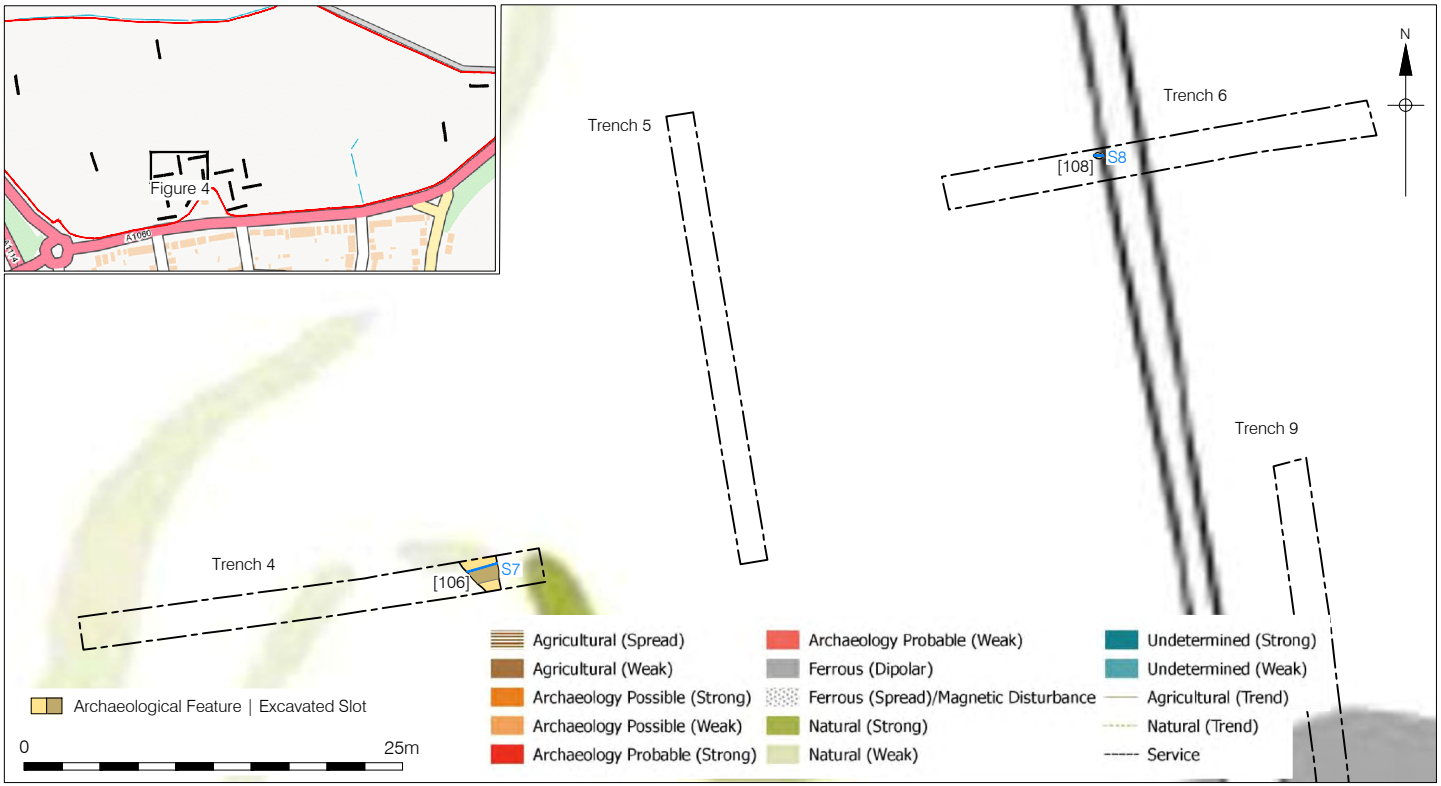


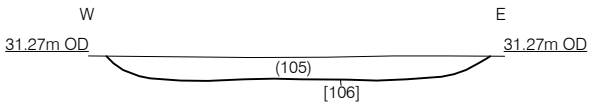
Section 12
Trench 1
Southwest Facing

Ditch [113], looking northeast

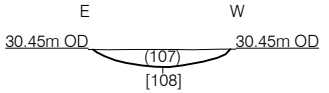
04/09/19 RS

Figure 3
Trench 1 Plan and Section
Inset 1:12,500, Plan 1:500, Section 1:40 at A4





Section 7
Trench 4
South Facing



Section 8
Trench 6
North Facing

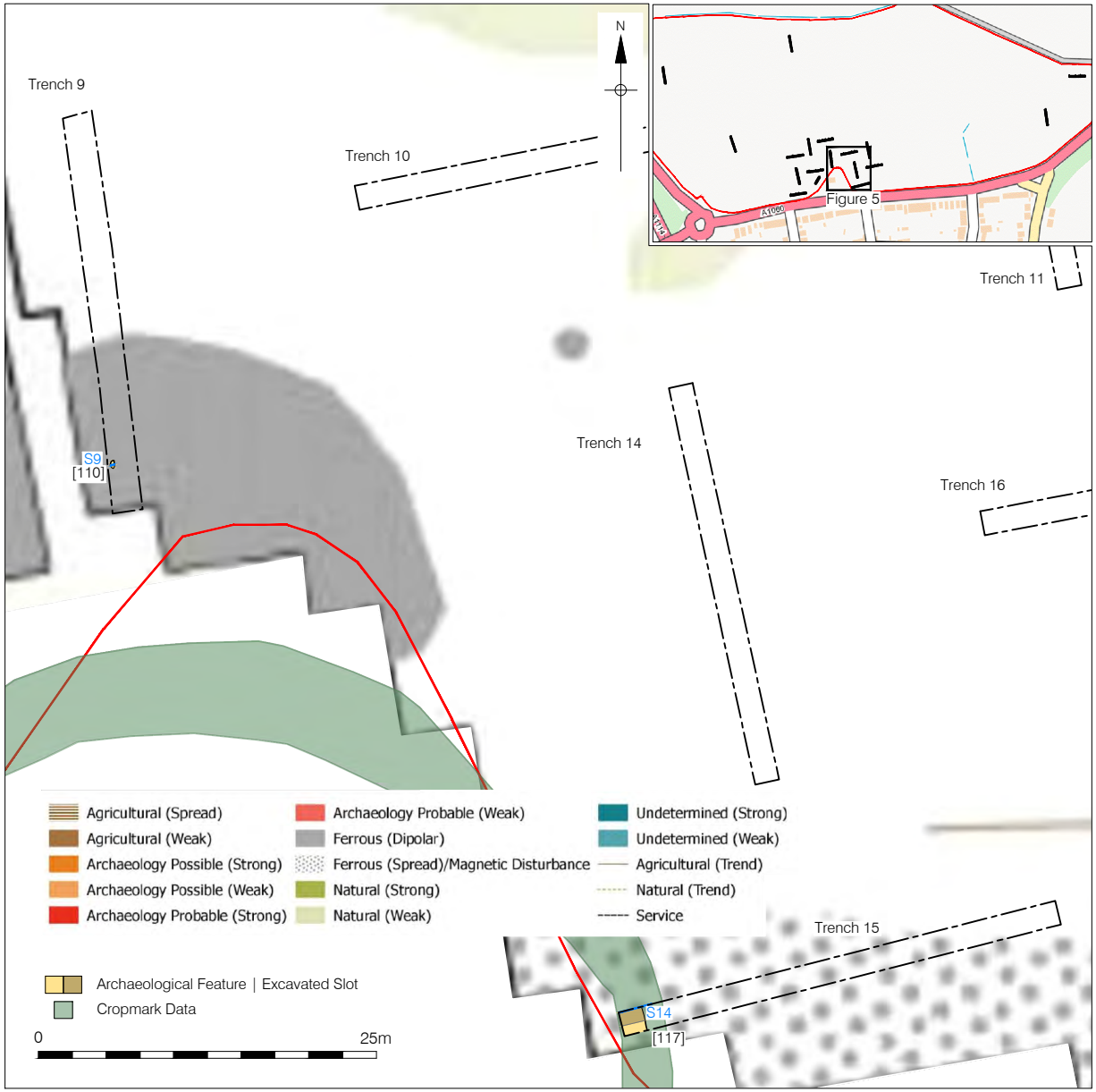
0 2m

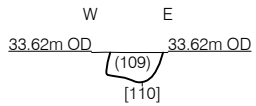
Ditch [106], looking north

Pit [108], looking north

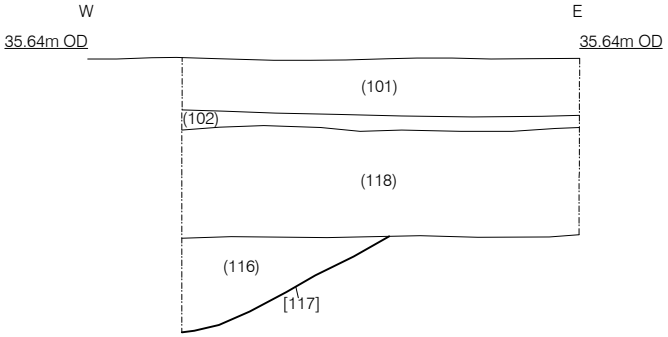
04/09/19 RS

Figure 4
Trench 4 and 6 Plan and Sections
Inset 1:12,500, Plan 1:500, Section 1:40 at A4





Section 9
Trench 9
South Facing



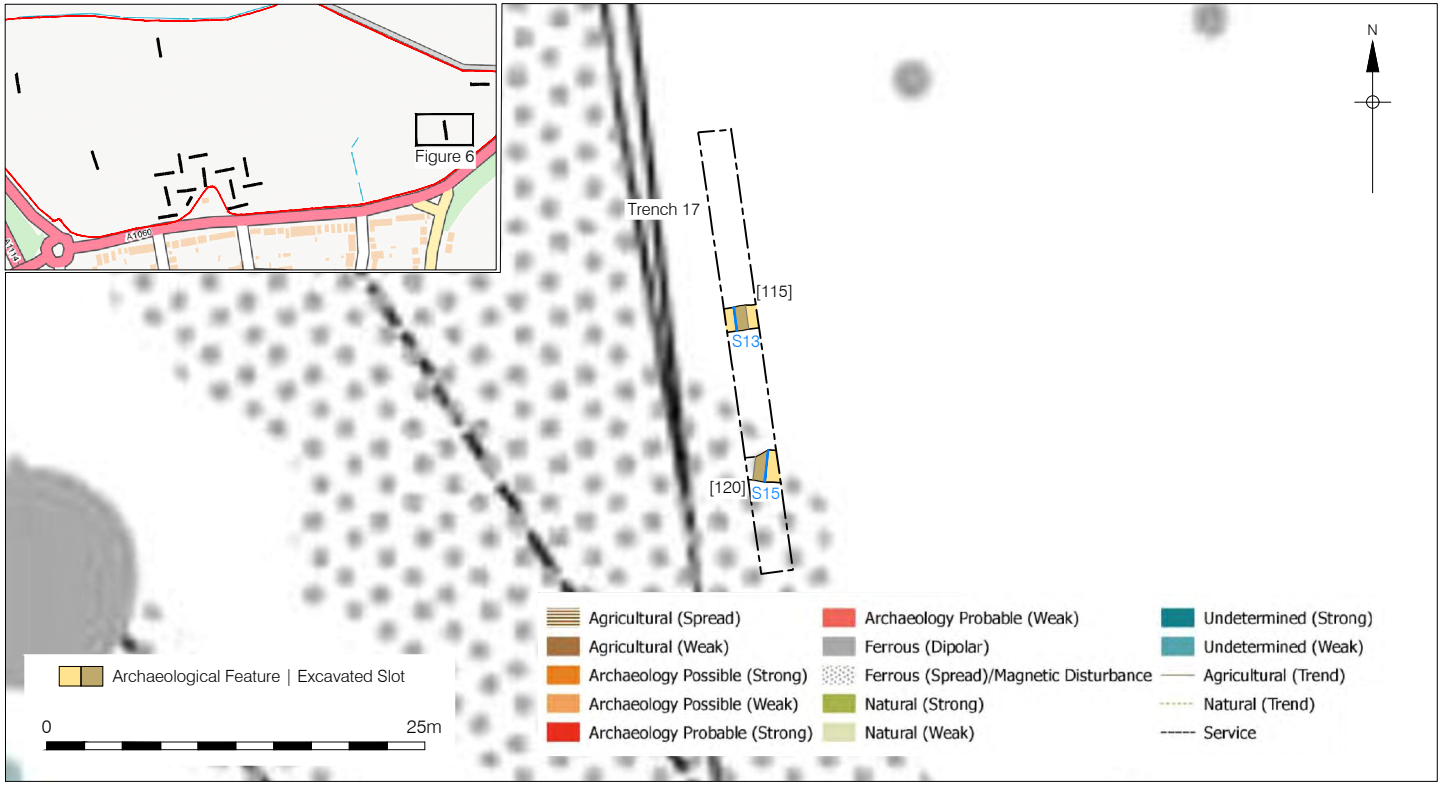
Section 14
Trench 15
South Facing

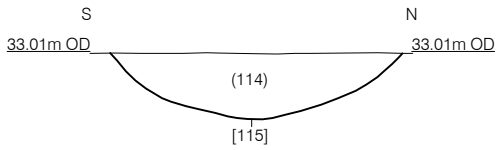
Pit [110], looking north

Ditch [117], looking north

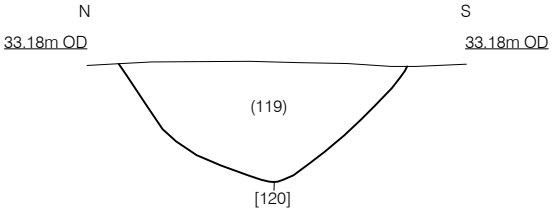
04/09/19 RS

Figure 5
Trench 9 and 15 Plan and Sections
Inset 1:12,500, Plan 1:500, Sections 1:40 at A4





Section 13
Trench 17
East Facing



Section 15
Trench 17
West Facing

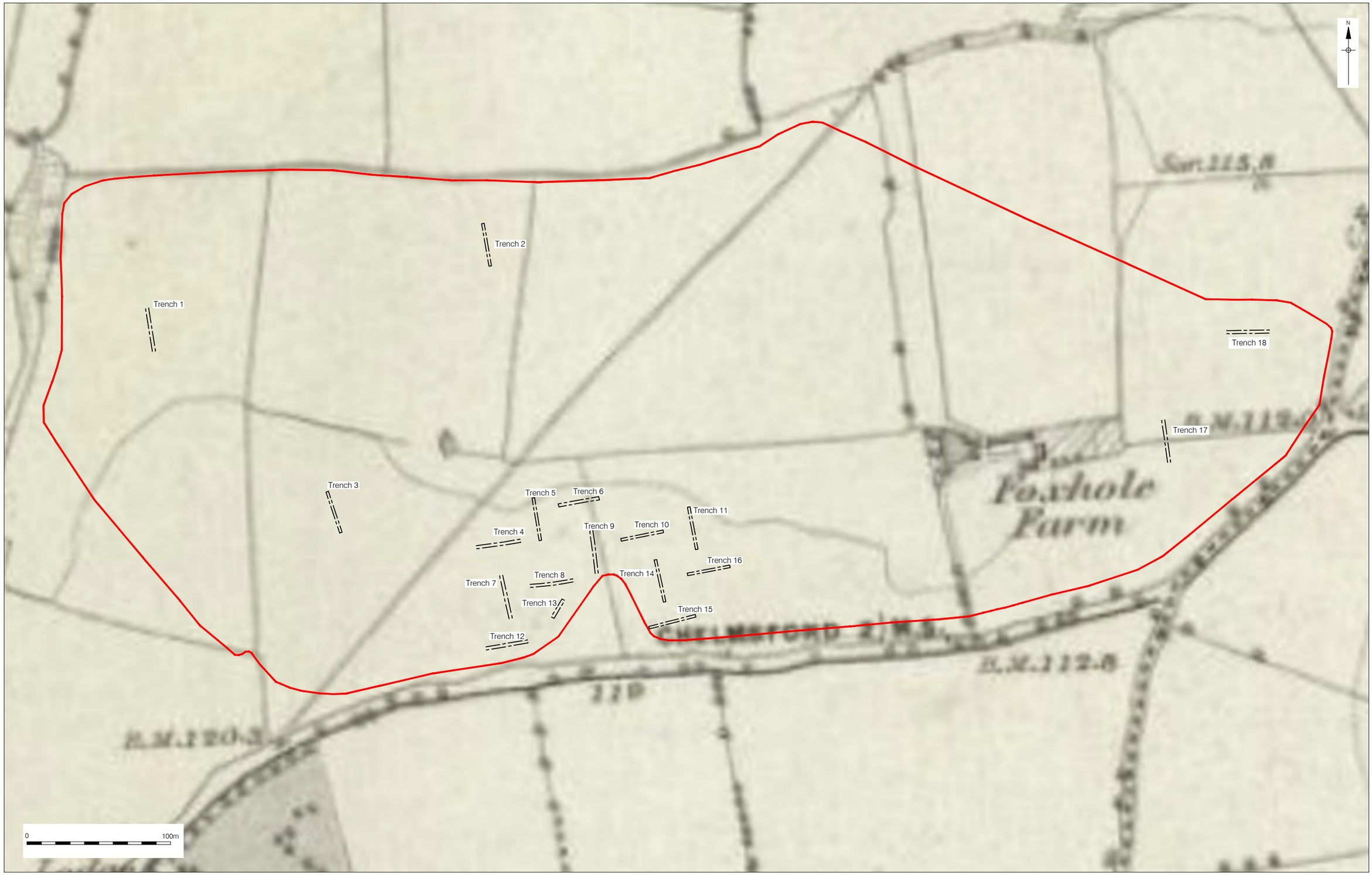
0 2m

Ditch [115], looking west

Ditch [120], looking east

04/09/19 RS

Figure 6
Trench 17 Plan and Sections
Inset 1:12,500, Plan 1:500, Sections 1:40 at A4



27/09/19 RS

Figure 7
Trench Location on 1881 OS Map
1:2,500 at A3

13 APPENDIX 1: PLATES

Plate 1: Site; view East

Plate 2: Working shot; view North-East

Plate 3: Ditch [113]; view North-East

Plate 4: Ditch [106]; view North

Plate 5: Trench 4; view East

Plate 6: Posthole [110]; view North

Plate 7: Ditch [117]; view North

Plate 8: Ditch [115]; view West

Plate 9: Ditch [120]; view South-East

14 APPENDIX 2: TRENCH TABLES

TRENCH 1	Figures 2-3		
Trench Alignment: NW-SE	Length: 30m	Level of Natural (m OD): 26.62m-27.61m	
	Width: 2.2m		

Deposit	Context No.	Max Thickness (m)	
		NW End	SE End
Topsoil	(101)	0.27m	0.27m
Subsoil	(102)	0.06m	0.1
Natural	(103)	0.33m+	0.37m+

Summary

Trench 1 was located in the north-western area of site. It was positioned in order to locate features which were identified via geophysical survey.

The trench contained Ditch [113] which was aligned in a north-east south-west manner.

TRENCH 2	Figures 2-3		
Trench Alignment: N-S	Length: 30m	Level of Natural (m OD):	
	Width: 2.2m		

Deposit	Context No.	Max Thickness (m)	
		N End	S End
Topsoil	(101)	0.3m	0.32m
Subsoil	(102)	0.23m	0.2m
Natural	(103)	0.53m	0.52m

Summary

Trench 2 was located in the western area of site. It was positioned in order to provide a representative sample of the site.

The trench contained no archaeologically significant features or deposits. The trench was located to test the thickness of potential colluvium in this area but no colluvial deposits were found.

TRENCH 3	Figures 2-3		
Trench Alignment: N-S	Length: 30m	Level of Natural (m OD):	
	Width: 2.2m		

Deposit	Context No.	Max Thickness (m)	
		N End	S End

Topsoil	(101)	0.28m	0.23m
Subsoil	(102)	0.06m	0.04m
Natural	(103)	0.34m	0.27m

Summary

Trench 3 was located in the north central area of site. It was positioned in order to provide a representative sample of the site.

The trench contained no archaeologically significant features or deposits.

TRENCH 4	Figures 2-3		
Trench Alignment: E-W	Length: 30m	Level of Natural (m OD): 30.8m-31.27m	
	Width: 2.2m		

Deposit	Context No.	Max Thickness (m)	
		E End	W End
Topsoil	(101)	0.3m	0.35m
Subsoil	(102)	0.2m	0.49m
Subsoil	(104)	0.1m	0.36m
Natural	(103)	0.7m	1.2m

Summary

Trench 4 was located in the south-central area of site. It was positioned in order to provide a representative sample of the site and locate features identified via geophysical survey.

The trench contained Ditch [106] which was aligned in a north-south manner.

TRENCH 5	Figures 2-3		
Trench Alignment: N-S	Length: 30m	Level of Natural (m OD):	
	Width: 2.2m		

Deposit	Context No.	Max Thickness (m)	
		N End	S End
Topsoil	(101)	0.35m	0.3m
Subsoil	(102)	0.1m	-0.1m
Subsoil	(104)	-	0.2m
Natural	(103)	0.45m	0.7m

Summary

Trench 5 was located in the south-central area of site. It was positioned in order to provide a representative sample of the site.

The trench contained no archaeologically significant features or deposits.

TRENCH 6	Figures 2-3		
Trench Alignment: E-W	Length: 30m Width: 2.2m	Level of Natural (m OD): 30.39m-30.71m	

Deposit	Context No.	Max Thickness (m)	
		E End	W End
Topsoil	(101)	0.3m	0.32m
Subsoil	(102)	0.07m	0.1m
Subsoil	(104)	-	0.1m
Natural	(103)	0.37m	0.52m

Summary

Trench 6 was located in the south-central area of site. It was positioned in order to provide a representative sample of the site.

Trench 6 contained Natural Feature [108] located in the centre of the trench.

TRENCH 7	Figures 2-3		
Trench Alignment: N-S	Length: 30m Width: 2.2m	Level of Natural (m OD): 33.32m-33.71m	

Deposit	Context No.	Max Thickness (m)	
		N End	S End
Topsoil	(101)	0.35m	0.35m
Subsoil	(102)	0.1m	0.1m
Natural	(103)	0.45m	0.45m

Summary

Trench 7 was located in the south-central area of site. It was positioned in order to provide a representative sample of the site.

The trench contained no archaeologically significant features or deposits.

TRENCH 8	Figures 2-3		
Trench Alignment: E-W	Length: 30m Width: 2.2m	Level of Natural (m OD): 33.68m-33.81m	

Deposit	Context No.	Max Thickness (m)	
		E End	W End

Topsoil	(101)	0.12m	0.1m
Subsoil	(102)	0.16m	0.2m
Natural	(103)	0.28m	0.3m

Summary

Trench 8 was located in the south-central area of site. It was positioned in order to provide a representative sample of the site.

The trench contained no archaeologically significant features or deposits.

TRENCH 9	Figures 2-3		
Trench Alignment: N-S	Length: 30m	Level of Natural (m OD): 32.22m-33.63m	
	Width: 2.2m		

Deposit	Context No.	Max Thickness (m)	
		N End	S End
Topsoil	(101)	0.28m	0.27m
Subsoil	(102)	0.08m	0.08m
Natural	(103)	0.36m	0.35m

Summary

Trench 9 was located in the south-central area of site. It was positioned in order to provide a representative sample of the site.

The trench contained Posthole [110] situated at the southern end of the trench.

TRENCH 10	Figures 2-3		
Trench Alignment: E-W	Length: 30m	Level of Natural (m OD):	
	Width: 2.2m		

Deposit	Context No.	Max Thickness (m)	
		E End	W End
Topsoil	(101)	0.29m	0.27m
Subsoil	(102)	0.03m	0.03m
Natural	(103)	0.32m	0.3m

Summary

Trench 10 was located in south-central area of site. It was positioned in order to provide a representative sample of the site.

The trench contained no archaeologically significant features or deposits.

TRENCH 11	Figures 2-3		
Trench Alignment: N-S	Length: 30m	Level of Natural (m OD):	
	Width: 2.2m		

Deposit	Context No.	Max Thickness (m)	
		N End	S End
Topsoil	(101)	0.26m	0.26m
Subsoil	(102)	0.14m	0.05m
Natural	(103)	0.4m	0.31m

Summary

Trench 11 was located in the south-central area of site. It was positioned in order to provide a representative sample of the site.

The trench contained no archaeologically significant features or deposits.

TRENCH 12	Figures 2-3		
Trench Alignment: E-W	Length: 30m	Level of Natural (m OD): 33.61-34.51m	
	Width: 2.2m		

Deposit	Context No.	Max Thickness (m)	
		E End	W End
Topsoil	(101)	0.16m	0.18m
Subsoil	(102)	0.08m	0.11m
Subsoil	(104)	0.05m	0.18m
Natural	(103)	0.29m	0.47m

Summary

Trench 12 was located in the south-central area of site. It was positioned in order to provide a representative sample of the site.

The trench contained no archaeologically significant features or deposits.

TRENCH 13	Figures 2-3		
Trench Alignment: NE-SW and NW-SE	Length: 17.5m	Level of Natural (m OD):	
	Width: 2.2m		

Deposit	Context No.	Max Thickness (m)	
		NE End	SW End
Topsoil	(101)	0.12m	0.12m
Subsoil	(102)	0.23m	0.23m
Natural	(103)	0.35m	0.35m

Summary Trench 13 was located in the south-central area of site and in an "L"-shape. It was positioned in order to identify an enclosure ditch off Maldon Road. The trench contained no archaeologically significant features or deposits.

TRENCH 14	Figures 2-3		
Trench Alignment: N-S	Length: 30m Width: 2.2m	Level of Natural (m OD):	

Deposit	Context No.	Max Thickness (m)	
		N End	S End
Topsoil	(101)	0.3m	0.27m
Subsoil	(102)	0.08m	0.08m
Natural	(103)	0.38m	0.35m

Summary Trench 14 was located in the south-central area of site. It was positioned in order to provide a representative sample of the site. The trench contained no archaeologically significant features or deposits.

TRENCH 15	Figures 2-3		
Trench Alignment: E-W	Length: 30m Width: 2.2m	Level of Natural (m OD): 34.64m-34.76m	

Deposit	Context No.	Max Thickness (m)	
		E End	W End
Topsoil	(101)	0.3m	0.22m
Subsoil	(102)	0.12m	0.08
Subsoil	(118)	-	0.6m
Natural	(103)	0.42m	0.98m

Summary Trench 15 was located in the western part of the site. It was positioned in order to identify an enclosure ditch off Maldon Road. The trench contained Ditch [117] which was north south in alignment.

TRENCH 16	Figures 2-3	
Trench Alignment:	Length: 30m	Level of Natural (m OD):

E-W	Width: 2.2m		
Deposit	Context No.	Max Thickness (m)	
		E End	W End
Topsoil	(101)	0.26m	0.19m
Subsoil	(102)	0.1m	0.14m
Natural	(103)	0.36m	0.33m
Summary Trench 16 was located in the south-central area of site. It was positioned in order to provide a representative sample of the site. The trench contained no archaeologically significant features or deposits.			

TRENCH 17	Figures 2-3		
Trench Alignment: E-W	Length: 30m Width: 2.2m	Level of Natural (m OD): 32.69m-33.04m	
Deposit	Context No.	Max Thickness (m)	
		E End	W End
Topsoil	(101)	0.28m	0.34m
Subsoil	(102)	0.12m	0.1m
Natural	(103)	0.4m	0.44m
Summary Trench 17 was located in the eastern area of site. It was positioned in order to provide more information on features that were identified during geophysical surveys and to provide a representative sample of the site. The trench contained Ditches [115] and [120].			

TRENCH 18	Figures 2-3		
Trench Alignment: E-W	Length: 30m Width: 2.2m	Level of Natural (m OD): 32.9m-33.16m	
Deposit	Context No.	Max Thickness (m)	
		E End	W End
Topsoil	(101)	0.24m	0.17m
Subsoil	(102)	0.1m	0.16m
Natural	(103)	0.34m	0.33m
Summary Trench 18 was located in the eastern area of site. It was positioned in order to			

provide a representative sample of the site. The trench contained no archaeologically significant features or deposits.

15 APPENDIX 3: OASIS FORM

OASIS ID: preconst1-368169

Project details	
Project name	Land at Manor Farm, Great Baddow, Chelmsford, Essex: An archaeological Evaluation
Short description of the project	Trial trench evaluation. of 18 trenches excavated the majority contained no archaeological features. However, the evaluation confirmed the presence of a late Bronze Age enclosure ditch that was identified in the 1980s in the location of the Great Manor Farm Shop. This particular enclosure had been interpreted as a Bronze Age Ringwork, a distinctive form of circular enclosure of bank and external ditch located on hilltops or spurs specifically in the east of the country overlooking river valleys. The evaluation identified no settlement activity external to the enclosure. The presence of a small ring ditch, undated but potentially contemporary with the settlement enclosure, was confirmed in the north-western part of the site. The remainder of archaeological finds and features was of low significance, being represented by two field boundaries, potentially of Roman and medieval date respectively, but continuing into the post-medieval period, an undated posthole and an assemblage of Roman, medieval and post-medieval brick and tile, representative of material spread through manuring.
Project dates	Start: 27-08-2019 End: 30-08-2019
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	GBMF19 - Sitecode + Museum accession ID
Type of project	Field evaluation
Monument type	RINGWORK Late Bronze Age
Monument type	RING DITCH Uncertain
Monument type	DITCH Uncertain

Monument type	DITCH Roman
Monument type	POST HOLE Uncertain
Significant Finds	POTTERY Late Bronze Age
Significant Finds	POTTERY Roman
Significant Finds	CBM Roman
Significant Finds	CBM Medieval
Methods & techniques	'"Targeted Trenches"'
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF
Position in the planning process	Pre-application

Project location	
Country	England
Site location	ESSEX CHELMSFORD GREAT BADDOW Land at Manor Farm, Great Baddow, Chelmsford
Study area	25 Hectares
Site coordinates	TL 73516 05434 51.720240761706 0.512329169019 51 43 12 N 000 30 44 E Point

Project creators	
Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
Project brief originator	Essex County Council
Project design originator	Pre-Construct Archaeology
Project director/manager	Christiane Meckseper
Project supervisor	Harvey Furniss
Type of sponsor/funding	Developer

body	
Project archives	
Physical Archive recipient	Chelmsford Museum
Physical Contents	"Ceramics","Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Archive recipient	Chelmsford Museum
Digital Contents	"Ceramics","Survey","Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Media available	"Database","Images raster / digital photography","Spreadsheets","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Chelmsford Museum
Paper Contents	"other"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Report","Section"
Project bibliography 1	
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Land at Manor Farm Great Baddow, Chelmsford: An Archaeological Evaluation
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Furniss, H
Other bibliographic details	R13587
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