

**112 PARKWAY, CHELMSFORD, ESSEX,  
CM2 7PR**

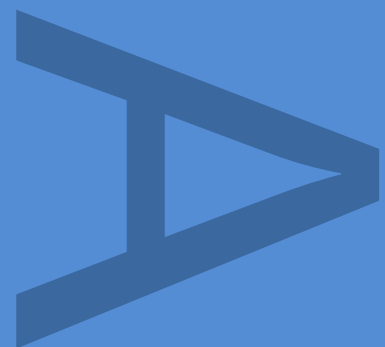
**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING  
BRIEF, EVALUATION AND  
EXCAVATION**

**SITE CODE: CF65**

**PLANNING APPLICATION NO.: 09/00405/FUL**

**LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY:  
CHELMSFORD BOROUGH COUNCIL**

**OCTOBER 2010**



**PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY**

**DOCUMENT VERIFICATION**

112 PARKWAY, CHELMSFORD, ESSEX, CM2 7PR

**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF,  
EVALUATION AND EXCAVATION**

Quality Control

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**112 Parkway, Chelmsford, Essex, CM2 7PR**

**An Archaeological Watching Brief, Evaluation and Excavation**

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**Site Code:** CF65  
**Central NGR:** TL71300614  
**Planning Application No.:** 09/00405/FUL  
**Local Planning Authority:** Chelmsford Borough Council

**Written by:** Neil Hawkins  
Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited, October 2010

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**October 2010**

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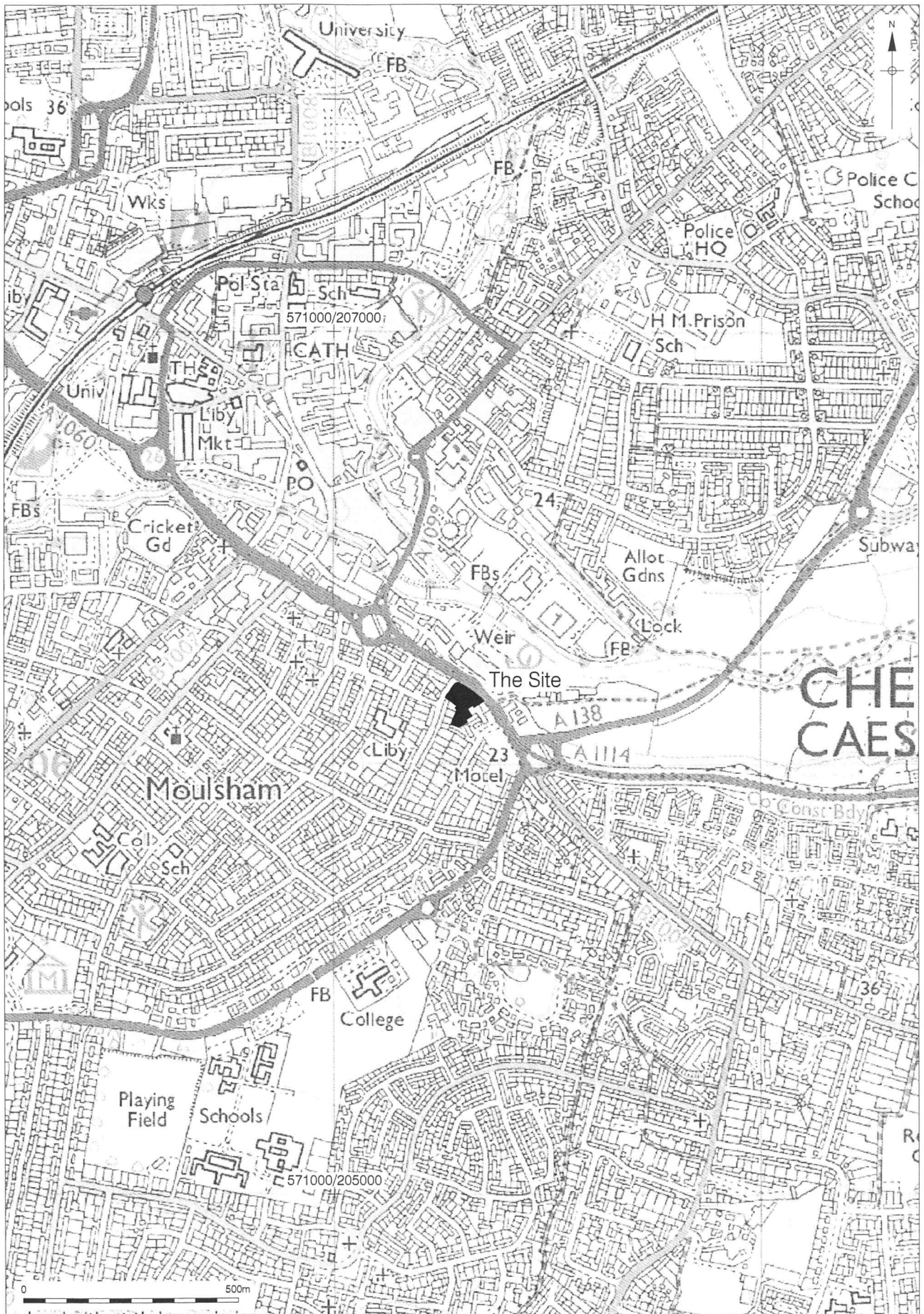
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## **1 ABSTRACT**

- 1.1 This report details the working methods and results of an archaeological watching brief, evaluation and excavation conducted during geotechnical investigations involving the remediation of underlying contamination associated with a property development at 112 Parkway, Chelmsford, Essex, CM2 7PR. The archaeological work was commissioned by Hill Partnerships and was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. between 4th August and the 2nd September 2010.
- 1.2 The work was required by a condition attached to an approved planning permission (application number 09/00405/FUL) for the development.
- 1.3 The investigations found a sequence of natural terrace gravels overlain by naturally accumulated alluvium, only occurring in some areas of the site, overlain by modern made ground and a horizon associated with 21st century demolition of the previously extant garage.
- 1.4 A man-made channel was recorded running virtually north-south through the central area of the site which dated from the late 16th century onwards. Remnants of a timber structure suggested this channel may have been revetted along one side at some point. This channel appears to have then been re-cut possibly in the early 18th century and formally revetted along its eastern side. This re-cut was then backfilled in the latter half of the 18th century and subsequently an early 19th century brick foundation was constructed.

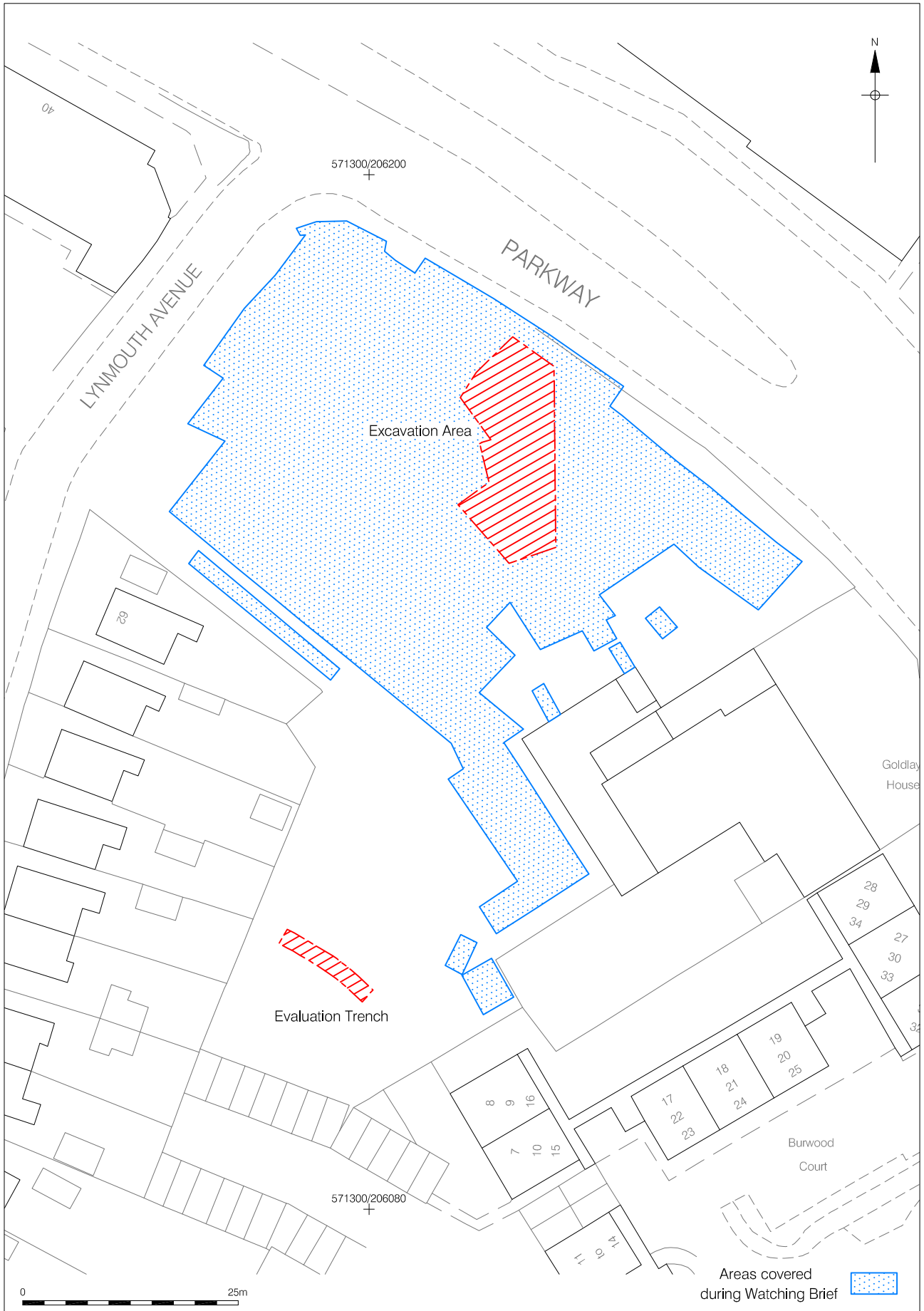
## **2 INTRODUCTION**

- 2.1 This report details the methodology and results of an archaeological watching brief, evaluation and excavation conducted by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd during geotechnical investigations at 112 Parkway, Chelmsford, Essex, CM2 7PR (Figure 1).
- 2.2 The archaeological works were in response to a planning condition attached to full planning permission (application number 09/00405/FUL) for the development. The condition required an archaeological evaluation in advance of groundworks at the site; however the sites previous use as a garage had rendered the majority of it to be heavily contaminated requiring investigation and remediation. It was therefore agreed with Teresa O'Connor, Development Control Archaeologist for Essex County Council, that the site investigation and remediation could precede and, if appropriate, replace the evaluation requirement.
- 2.3 The investigation monitored geotechnical investigation trenches which evolved into large scale remediation of underlying contamination. This involved ground reduction down to and into the underlying natural gravels. A single evaluation trench was also undertaken in the southern most area of the site which did not need investigating by the geotechnical contractor.
- 2.4 The work was undertaken between 4th August and the 2nd September 2010 in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation which had been approved by Teresa O'Connor (Mayo 2010).
- 2.5 Hill Partnerships commissioned and funded the work. The watching brief was undertaken by Neil Hawkins and project-managed by Chris Mayo for Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd.
- 2.6 The site was bounded to the north by Parkway and Lynmouth Avenue, to the east by Goldlay House, to the south by properties associated with Burwood Court and Goldlay Avenue and to the west by Lynmouth Avenue and buildings which front onto it (Figures 1 & 2).
- 2.7 The central National Grid Reference of the site is TL71300614.
- 2.8 The site was allocated the code CF65.



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Figure 1  
 Site Location  
 1:12,500 at A4



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Figure 2  
 Trench Location Plan showing areas monitored during Watching Brief  
 1:625 at A4



### **3 PLANNING BACKGROUND**

#### **3.1 Planning Policy Statement (PPS5)**

- 3.1.1 In March 2010 the Department for Communities and Local Government issued Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment (PPS5), which provides guidance for planning authorities, property owners, developers and others on the investigation and preservation of archaeological remains.
- 3.1.2 In considering any planning application for development, the local planning authority will be guided by the policy framework set by government guidance, in this instance PPS5, by current Local Plan policy and by other material considerations.
- 3.1.3 PPS5 replaced Planning Policy Guidance 16, under which the archaeological condition attached to the planning permission was issued.

#### **3.2 Planning Permission**

- 3.2.1 The client was granted full planning permission for development (application number 09/00405/FUL) which included an archaeological condition. The Development Control Archaeologist for Essex County Council, Teresa O'Connor, prepared a brief for the archaeological work (O'Connor 2009) from which the following planning background is taken

#### *3. Planning Background*

*A planning application 09/00405/FUL for the erection of housing was submitted to Chelmsford Borough Council in 2009. As the site lies within an area of significant archaeological potential, the HEM Team advised that a full archaeological condition be attached to any planning consent. This advice followed the guidance given in Planning Policy Guidance 16: Archaeology and Planning (now replaced by Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment – 2010). The recommendation made to the Borough stated:*

#### *Recommendation: Full condition*

*'No development or preliminary groundworks of any kind shall take place until the applicant has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted by the applicant and approved by the local planning authority.'*

## **4 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY**

- 4.1 According to the BGS (Sheet 241: Chelmsford, Solid & Drift 1965) the site is comprised of Chelmer first terrace gravels patchily capped by brickearth.
- 4.2 The site is located on relatively level ground (approximately 23.40m OD) post-demolition of the previously extant garage buildings in the early 21st century.
- 4.3 The River Chelmer lies approximately 100m to the north of the site.

## 5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 5.1 The archaeological background to the site was taken from the archaeological brief prepared by Teresa O'Connor of Essex County Council: Historic Environment Management Team (O'Connor 2009):

*Large amounts of Mesolithic and Neolithic worked flint and Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery have been found at a number of sites within the Roman town in a disturbed layer at the top of the natural brickearth.*

*Roman Chelmsford or Caeseromagus was probably established around a fort constructed in the aftermath of the Boudican revolt of 61-61 AD. The civilian settlement developed along the London-Colchester road (Moulsham Street) and a side road to the south-east that led to Heybridge and Wickford. The town included a mansion (government posting station) and its bath-house, and a temple precinct. The mansion and bath-house were rebuilt on a larger scale in the mid-2nd century. In c. 160-75 substantial earthwork defences were constructed around the town's core but the southern side of the circuit at least was abandoned by the mid 3rd century, and settlement continued to extend along the road frontages to the south and east.*

*Excavation within proximity of the Roman town has revealed that Roman deposits and features survive at depth despite being built on. The site lies along a projected route of the Roman road to Heybridge and Wickford, running roughly east-west, evidence for which was excavated at 29-30 Rochford Road. Should the road continue on this path there is likely to be surviving evidence for settlement and/or roadside activities within the development site. Less than 50m to the west, towards the Roman town investigations at Lynmouth gardens (HER 46252, 17514) revealed evidence of Roman activity including pottery, a cremation urn and a large waterlogged pit which contained leather fragments, fragments of worked? wood, fragments of a possible woven basket and possible worked leather object, in addition to curved iron strips. Evaluation at the Army and Navy site (HER 46183), less than 100m southeast of the development site and at a greater distance from the Roman town, revealed some evidence for the Roman settlement including a cremation and also medieval activity.*

*In the post-medieval period the site was the landscaped grounds of the still extant goldlay House (HER 31576), a 19th century listed building. The grounds were well laid out and had a range of outbuildings which were extant until the 4th edition OS map and so must have been destroyed after the 1940's.*

## **6 METHODOLOGY**

- 6.1 The watching brief at 112 Parkway monitored the excavation of geotechnical pits to determine the extent and nature of any underlying contaminants. As extensive contamination was encountered, it was necessary immediately expose and remediate it, resulting in large scale excavation of the site. During this watching brief archaeological features were identified and an area of excavation was opened to identify the nature of these deposits (Figure 2).
- 6.2 The original methodology for the site involved a watching brief on all geotechnical investigations followed by a series of evaluation trenches. The location and extent of these evaluation trenches was dependant on the results yielded by the geotechnical watching brief. As the geotechnical watching brief evolved into large scale excavation and remediation of the underlying contamination it was decided, following consultation with the Essex County Council Development Control Archaeologist Teresa O'Connor, that only a single evaluation trench would be excavated. This was located in the very southern area of the site where geotechnical investigation was not necessary. The single evaluation trench measured 12m x 2m (Figure 2).
- 6.3 All excavations were undertaken by mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless bucket under archaeological supervision in c.100mm spits. The geotechnical investigations were excavated to varying depths dependant on levels of contamination but always exceeded 1m deep into the underlying natural terrace gravel.
- 6.4 Two benchmarks were imported onto the site using GPS survey equipment, the values of which were 23.40m OD and 22.52m OD.
- 6.5 Exposed sections were archaeologically cleaned and sample sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10. Locations of the geotechnical trench locations were recorded on variably scaled site plans. All written data was entered on proforma sheets following standard 'single-context' recording methods, and a photographic record using digital and film format photography was made as appropriate.
- 6.6 Features were investigated by hand to define their shape and fills, and recover dating evidence.
- 6.7 The work was undertaken in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (Mayo 2010) which was approved in advance by Teresa O'Connor, Development Control Archaeologist for Essex County Council.

## **7 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE**

### **7.1 Phase 1: Natural Gravel**

7.1.1 The earliest deposit encountered was natural terrace gravel [33] & [39]. These natural gravels were recorded across the entirety of the site at a highest level of c. 22.14m OD in evaluation Trench 1 in the southern extreme of the site and sloped down to 21.34m OD in the northern and northeastern areas of the geotechnical watching brief. This illustrates the site to be predominantly sloping down from south to the north and northeast, towards the river. These natural gravels are consistent with the known underlying geology as recorded on the BGS Map of Chelmsford (Sheet 241).

### **7.2 Phase 2: Undated Linear (Figure 5)**

7.2.1 Cutting the natural gravel in evaluation Trench 1 was a small ditch [38]. Aligned north-northeast-south-southwest, the ditch measured at least 2.50m long by 1.35m wide and was 0.60m deep from an upper height of c. 22.14m OD. It continued both north and south outside the limits of excavation. The only fill of this linear feature was homogenous blue alluvial clay [37], completely sterile of artefactual remains. This relatively small ditch may represent a drainage and/or boundary feature. The ditch was not encountered elsewhere on the site during the watching brief. The lack of any dateable material means the ditch remains undated.

### **7.3 Phase 3: Natural Alluvium**

7.3.1 Sealing ditch [38] in evaluation Trench 1 was a layer of natural deposited alluvial clay [36]. This clay was encountered at c. 22.61m OD and had a maximum thickness of 0.50m. This deposit was also observed across the southern area of the geotechnical watching brief, just to the north of the evaluation trench, at the same level. This homogenous alluvial clay contained small fragments of undiagnostic tile which implies this horizon was deposited sometime during the post-medieval period.

7.3.2 An equivalent alluvial clay deposit [40] was also recorded in a small area at the eastern corner of the site during the geotechnical watching brief. This deposit encroached on the site for c. 10m but appeared to continue outside the site limits to the north and east. This deposit was encountered at c. 22.55m OD and was 0.45m thick. This horizon also contained fragments of undiagnostic tile suggesting a post-medieval date for its deposition.

### **7.4 Phase 4: Late 16th to Early 18th Century Channel (Figure 3, Plate 1)**

7.4.1 Cutting the natural gravel in the central northern area of the site was a channel [32]. It ran north-northwest by south-southeast through the site for c. 20m. At its northern end, where it was truncated by modern activity, it was 3.75m wide. The channel widened to 5.75m at its southern end, where it continued outside the limit of excavation. The channel was recorded at c. 21.85m OD and had a maximum depth of c. 0.84m. The channel was filled with a sequence of fluvial gravels, alluvial clay and organic silt material, contexts [6], [8], [11], [12], [18], [19],

[22], [27], [28], [29] & [31], which appeared to have been deposited naturally over time as oppose to deliberately being backfilled. The pottery recovered from these fills includes Early post-medieval Redwares, Transitional Redwares and Frechen stoneware. These date the channel silting to the late 16th to the mid 18th century. Due to the regular and relatively uniform nature of the edge of this channel it is interpreted as being man-made.

- 7.4.2 Evidence that this channel may have been revetted was recorded along its eastern side. A series of nine timber planks, structure [17], were encountered running parallel within the channel edge at the southern end. These planks had pointed ends which enable them to be driven into the ground, placed alongside each other vertically. These appeared to form more of a fence-like structure than a true pile and plank revetment. This line of planking ran for c. 1.50m, with the surviving heights of the timbers ranging between 0.38m to 0.45m (between 21.68m OD and 21.76m OD). Recorded further north along the channel on the same alignment was a series of three driven posts, recorded between 21.58m OD and 21.78m OD, which may possibly represent timber piles for a pile and plank revetment. This line of timbers was offset c. 1m within the channel edge and may represent the remnants of revetting of its eastern side. No evidence for revetted on the western side of the channel was recorded.

## **7.5 Phase 5: Early 18th Century Channel Re-cut (Figure 3, Plate 1)**

- 7.5.1 Cutting the original channel [32] running through the excavation area was a later re-cut [26]. This ran on the same northnorthwest-southsoutheast alignment virtually through the centre of the earlier channel for the same length, c. 20m. The channel was c. 2.5m wide and 0.55m deep. Recorded running the length of the eastern edge was timber revetting, structure [34]. This revetment was constructed of horizontal on-edge timber planks nailed to driven timber piles. A single course of timber planking survived throughout the channel but in places the remnants of a second course above it were recorded. The timber planks were encountered consistently around 21.75m OD with the highest level of timber pile being at 21.88m OD. The planks were c. 0.50m deep with the piles being driven over 0.80m deep. No evidence was encountered which indicated that the western side of the channel was also revetted. This channel was filled predominantly with a deliberately backfilled gravel deposit [25] & [3]. Pottery recovered from this fill including Developed Creamware, dating to the mid 18th to early 19th century. This means that the channel was out of use no earlier than 1760. This deliberate backfill may have related to the construction of the brick foundation [15] which truncated the southern end of the channel.

## **7.6 Phase 6: 19th Century Brick Foundation (Figure 3, Plate 2)**

- 7.6.1 Cutting through the southern end of the later channel re-cut [26] was an unusual brick foundation [15]. It was aligned northwest-southeast measuring 3.20m in length by 0.46m wide. The northwestern end showed no evidence of a return to either the east or west, whilst it continued outside the excavation limit to the south. The feature had an unusual construction: the lowest level of bricks was laid on edge alongside one another forming the first course. At the northern end of the foundation a timber plank was laid flat on top of this

first course of bricks. Upon the timber plank was a layer of re-used peg tiles onto which a course of regularly laid bricks was mortared. This course of brickwork was the highest surviving at c. 21.71m OD. To the south of the timber plank two courses of normally laid bricks were mortared onto the first course of on-edge bricks, surviving at c. 21.70m OD. The wall had an overall height of 0.25m. The unusual timber plank and peg tiles may represent an impromptu repair to the foundation with whatever was at hand, the timber and peg tiles being used to level the brickwork above to match the original bricks to the south.

- 7.6.2 The bricks used within the foundation date to the 18th and 19th centuries. This wall, which does not appear to form an obvious structure, may represent a garden wall or similar feature dating to the late 18th to mid 19th century. The wall may possibly even relate to the gardens associated with Goldlay House just to the east of the site illustrated on the 1874 Ordnance Survey Map.

## **7.7 Phase 7: Modern**

- 7.7.1 Sealing the majority of the site including the area of the two phases of channel and the alluvium recorded in the evaluation trench was a sequence of modern deposits, comprising made ground overlain by a 21st century demolition horizon. This sequence was between 0.80m and 1m in total thickness and was recorded across the site at c. 23.20m OD.

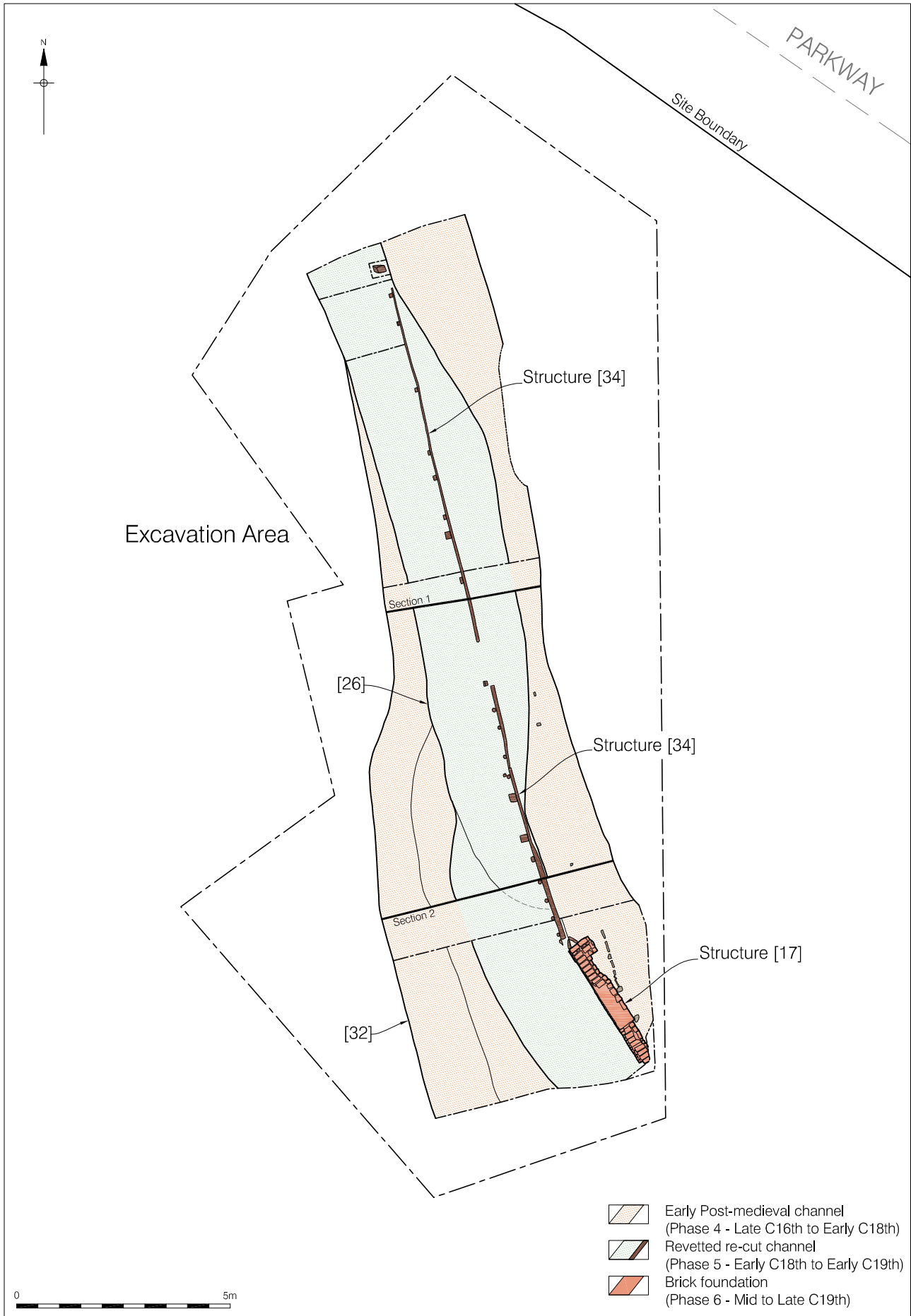
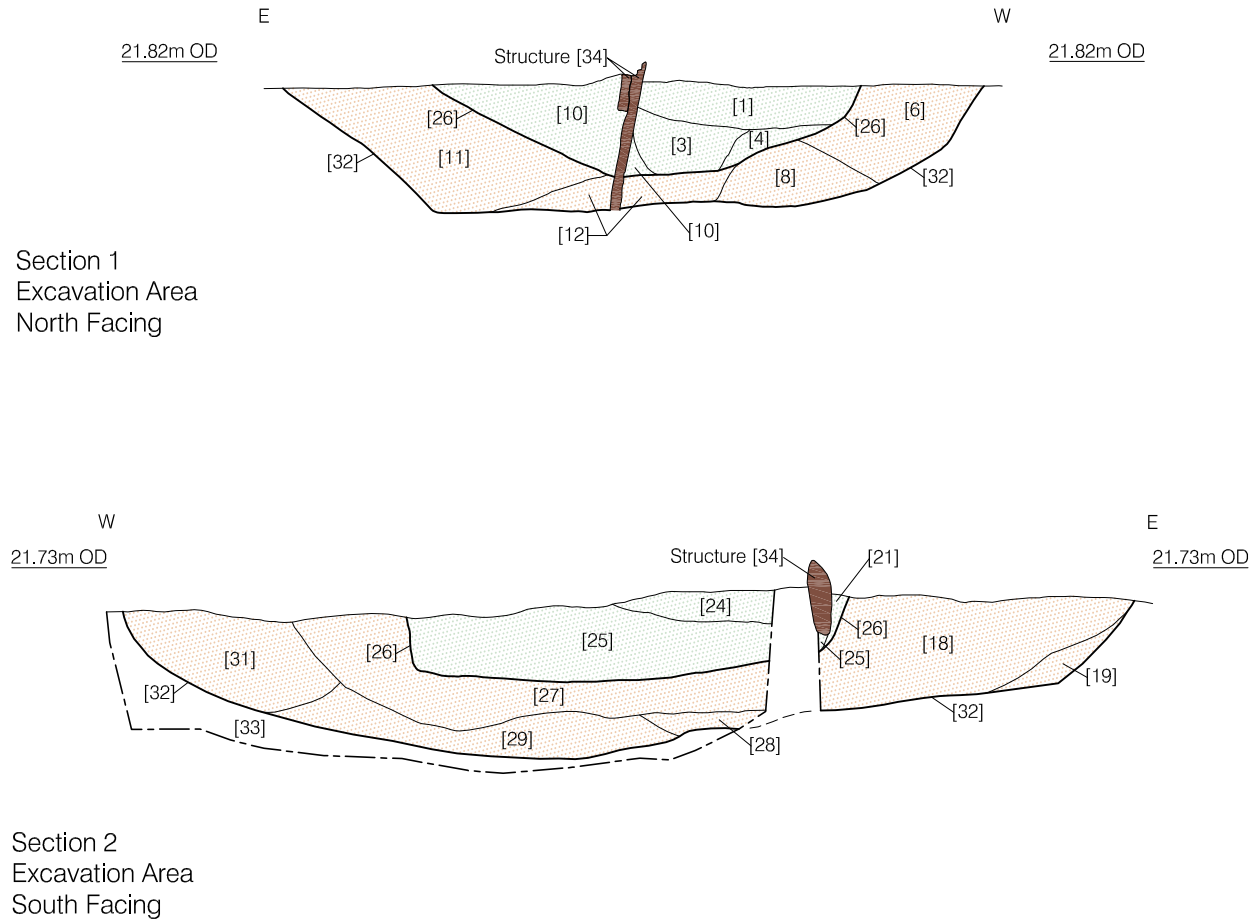


Figure 3  
Plan of Excavated Area  
1:125 at A4







-  Early Post-medieval channel  
(Phase 4 - Late C16th to Early C18th)
-  Revetted re-cut channel  
(Phase 5 - Early C18th to Early C19th)



Figure 4  
Sections 1 and 2 through Channels [32] and [26]  
1:40 at A4

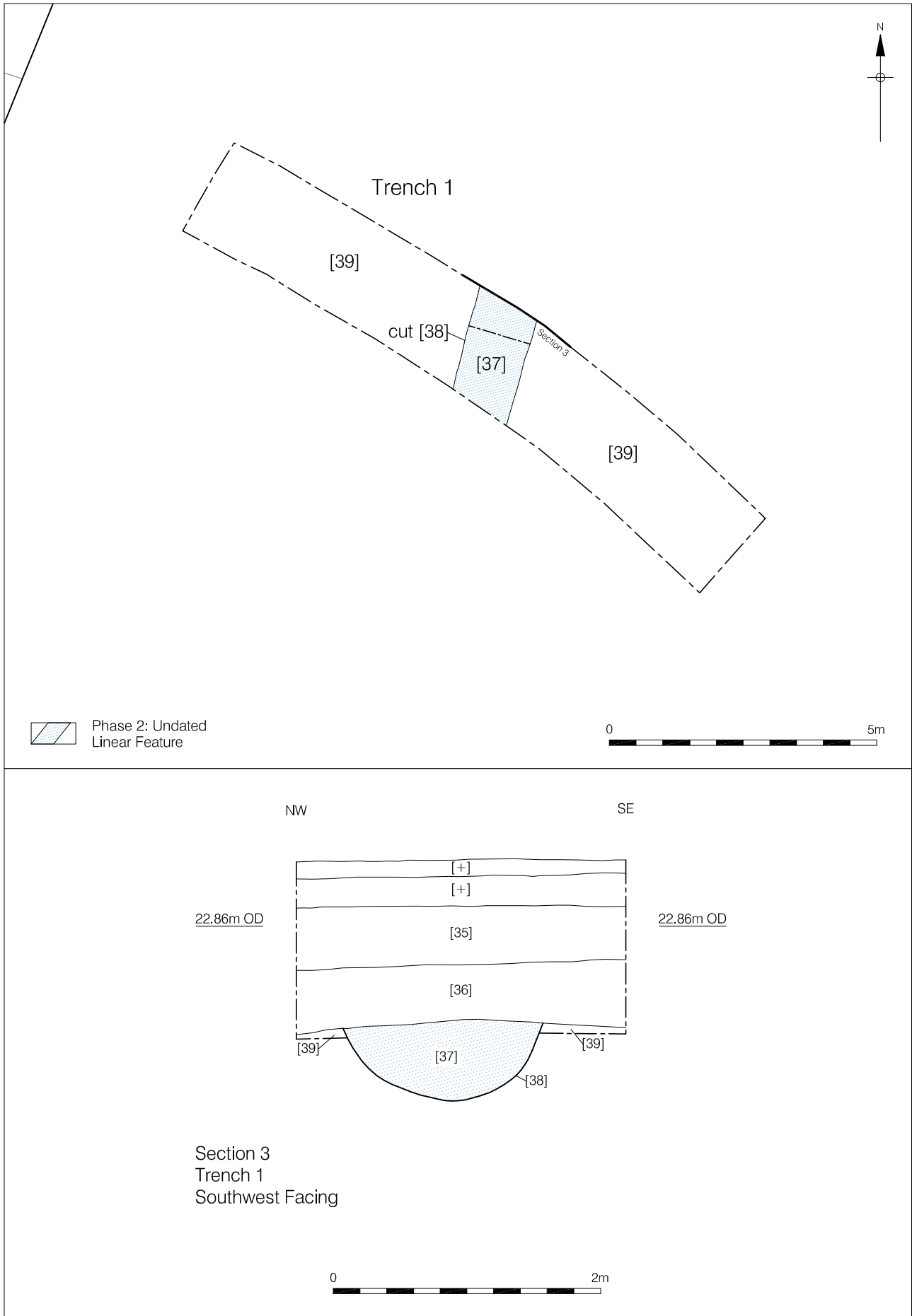


Figure 5  
Evaluation Trench 1 Plan and Section  
Plan - 1:100, Section - 1:40 at A4

**Plate 1: View north along line of channel**



**Plate 2: View northeast of brick foundation [15]**



## 8 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

- 8.1 The archaeological investigation recorded natural terrace gravels across the entirety of the site. These river terrace gravels are consistent with the known underlying geology of the area. The topography of this gravel terrace appeared to slope down from the south to the north and northeast. This most likely reflects the overall topography of the area sloping down from south to north/northeast towards the River Chelmer, which lies approximately 100m to the northeast.
- 8.2 A sequence of naturally deposited alluvium was recorded in the southern and eastern areas of the site. The presence of this alluvial clay is again consistent with the known underlying geology of the area as the site lies on the edge of the floodplain of the River Chelmer. The alluvial deposits were devoid of cultural material with the exception of small fragments of undiagnostic tile. The tile fragments suggest a medieval or post-medieval date for the deposition of this alluvial clay.
- 8.3 Recorded within the single evaluation trench excavated in the southern area of the site was a small ditch or channel. This linear feature was aligned virtually north-south and was filled by homogenous, artefactually sterile alluvial clay. Stratigraphically this feature was sealed by alluvial clay which was also devoid of diagnostic material meaning that the linear feature remains undated. The relatively small size of the linear suggests that it probably did not represent some form of boundary but may simply have been part of an attempt to drain an area of the floodplain associated with the River Chelmer.
- 8.4 During the watching brief on the geotechnical works a channel was encountered in the central northern area of the site. The area of this channel was enlarged to form an area of excavation to investigate this feature. This channel ran northnorthwest-southsoutheast through the site or at least 20m but was truncated at both the northern and southern ends by later activity. The channel at the northern end was c. 3.75m wide but widened to c. 5.75m at its southern end. Recorded along the eastern edge of this channel were the remnants of a timber structure, suggesting that this side of the channel was revetted at some point. No evidence for revetting on the opposing western side was observed. Pottery recovered from deposits of natural silting within the channel date from the late 16th to the 18th century.
- 8.5 Sometime in the late 17th / early 18th century this channel appears to have been re-cut. This new channel ran on virtually the same line as the original channel but was now only c. 2.50m wide. It was also shallower than the original channel being only 0.55m deep. However it is assumed that the original ground level would have been higher making the channel deeper. Again the eastern side of the channel was revetted with timber piles and planks with no evidence of timber revetting being recorded on the western side. This channel was deliberately backfilled with a gravel deposit from which pottery dating to the late 18th century onwards was recovered. The original channel and its later re-cut may represent a relatively small tributary of the River Chelmer to the north which may have served as a drainage feature and/or defined a boundary. It was then backfilled and consolidated in the late 18th / early 19th century probably prior to redevelopment of the area during this period.

- 8.6 Excavations at the Salvation Army site in 2008, some 300m northwest of the site, also recorded a channel. This channel had previously been interpreted in the early 1970s as a hollow-way but subsequent to the 2008 excavation it was re-interpreted as a meander to the River Can at the southern edge of its flood-plain. This channel was considerably wider and deeper, over 1.80m deep in one section, than the channel recorded on the study site. The channel at the Salvation Army site also recorded a timber structure, interpreted as a revetment or jetty. Pottery recovered from silting from the Salvation Army channel dates from the 14th century to the late 15th to 16th centuries when the area was finally reclaimed (Pocock 2008). The two phases of channel recorded during the Parkway excavations may represent a similar tributary but of a slightly later date and on a smaller scale.
- 8.7 Truncating the southern end of the post-medieval channel was a brick foundation. This foundation had a relatively unusual configuration involving brickwork, a timber plank and peg tiles. Bricks recovered from this feature date to the 19th century. What this brick feature represents is problematic. This is mainly due to the relatively small area of it investigated and that only a straight line of it survived with no obvious return being recorded which could have informed on its nature. The 19th century saw the construction of Goldlay House just to the east of the site and the 1874 Ordnance Survey Map illustrates the main house along with another building and gardens on the site. The brick foundation encountered may relate to this phase of activity, representing either the building illustrated on the map or some form of garden wall. The brick foundation may possibly even relate to some other earlier 19th century structure which was demolished to make way for Goldlay House.
- 8.8 No archaeological features relating to the gardens associated with Goldlay House were encountered during the watching brief, excavation and evaluation. The various phases of garage that were located on the site from the early 20th century onwards appear to have truncated any 19th century remains.
- 8.9 Sealing the majority of the archaeological features and alluvial deposits was a sequence of modern made ground. The earliest of these deposits probably represent activity post-demolition of the outbuildings relating to Goldlay House in the early 20th century. This would have made way for the earliest phase of garage which was erected on the site at this time. Deeper intrusive features, including underground tanks relating to the garage, were recorded in a variety of places across the site. Sealing the stratigraphic sequence was a deposit of crush concrete and tarmac relating to the demolition of the most recent garage in the early 21st century.

## **9 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

- 9.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited would like to thank Scott Law of Hill Partnerships for commissioning and funding the work.
- 9.2 We also thank Teresa O'Connor, Development Control Archaeologist for Essex County Council, for monitoring the work.
- 9.3 The author would like to thank Albert Prince and Birgit of Geo-Environmental Investigations Ltd for their cooperation and assistance on site.
- 9.4 The author would like to thank Shane Maher for his work on-site and Chris Mayo for project management and editing. The illustrations were undertaken by Mark Roughley of PCA.

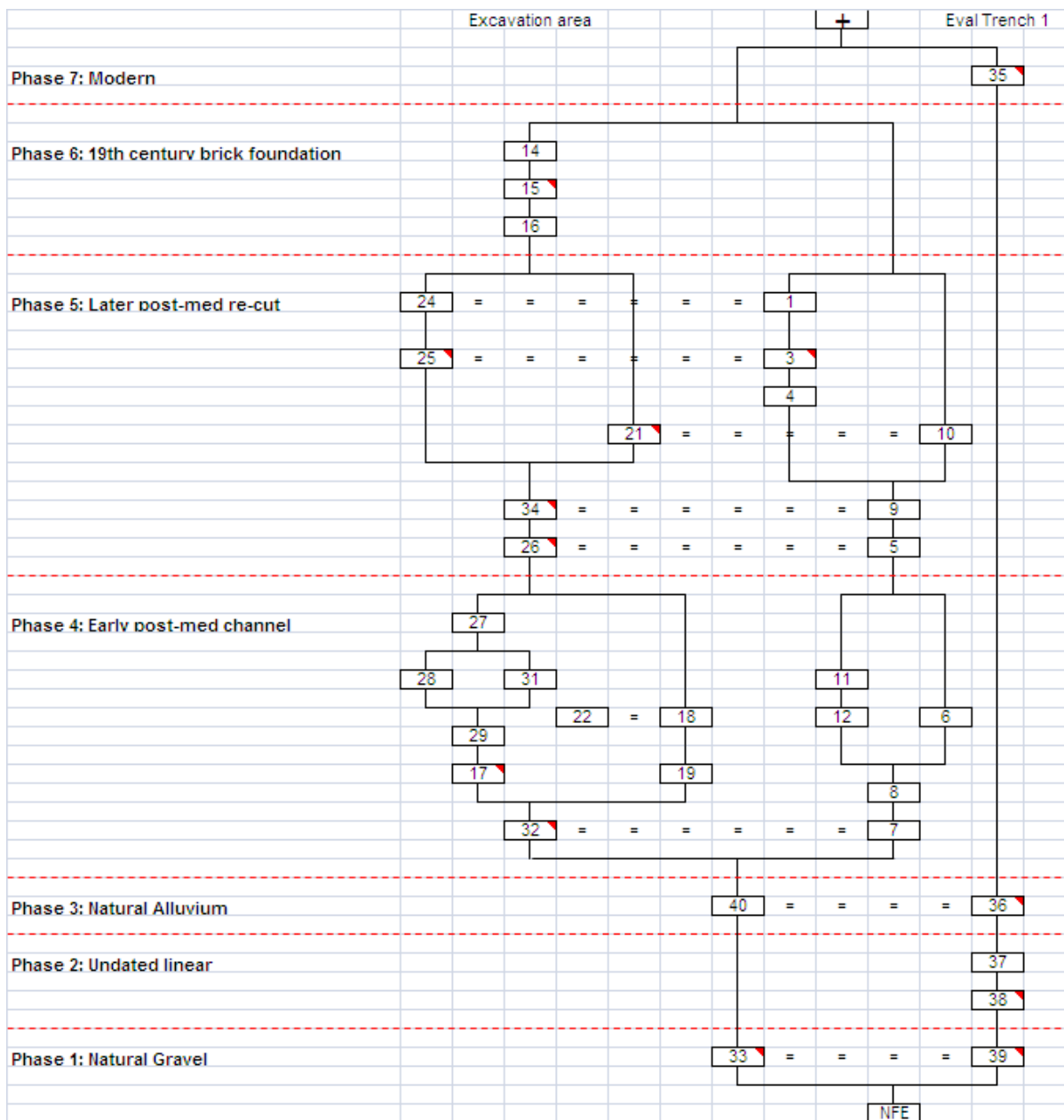
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## 11 APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT REGISTER

Context No.	Type	Description	Trench	Phase
1	Fill	Fill of Channel [26]	Excavation Area	5
2	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
3	Fill	Fill of Channel [26]	Excavation Area	5
4	Fill	Fill of Channel [26]	Excavation Area	5
5	Cut	Cut of Channel	Excavation Area	5
6	Fill	Fill of Channel [32]	Excavation Area	4
7	Cut	Cut of Channel	Excavation Area	4
8	Fill	Fill of Channel [32]	Excavation Area	4
9	Timber	Timber Revetment Structure	Excavation Area	5
10	Fill	Fill of Channel [26]	Excavation Area	5
11	Fill	Fill of Channel [32]	Excavation Area	4
12	Fill	Fill of Channel [32]	Excavation Area	4
13	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
14	Fill	Backfill of construction cut [16] for brick wall [15]	Excavation Area	6
15	Masonry	Brick foundation	Excavation Area	6
16	Cut	Construction cut for brick foundation [15]	Excavation Area	6
17	Timber	Timber revetment structure	Excavation Area	4
18	Fill	Fill of Channel [32]	Excavation Area	4
19	Fill	Fill of Channel [32]	Excavation Area	4
20	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
21	Fill	Fill of Channel [26]	Excavation Area	5
22	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
23	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
24	Fill	Fill of Channel [32]	Excavation Area	4
25	Fill	Fill of Channel [32]	Excavation Area	4
26	Cut	Cut of Channel	Excavation Area	5
27	Fill	Fill of Channel [32]	Excavation Area	4
28	Fill	Fill of Channel [32]	Excavation Area	4
29	Fill	Fill of Channel [32]	Excavation Area	4
30	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
31	Fill	Fill of Channel [32]	Excavation Area	4
32	Cut	Cut of Channel	Excavation Area	4
33	Layer	Natural terrace gravel	Excavation Area	1
34	Timber	Timber revetment structure	Excavation Area	5
35	Layer	Made ground	Evaluation Trench 1	7
36	Layer	Alluvial clay	Evaluation Trench 1	3
37	Fill	Fill of linear [38]	Evaluation Trench 1	2
38	Cut	Undated Linear	Evaluation Trench 1	2
39	Layer	Natural terrace gravel	Evaluation Trench 1	1
40	Layer	Alluvial clay	Watching brief	3

## 12 APPENDIX 2: SITE MATRIX





## 13 APPENDIX 3: OASIS FORM

**OASIS ID: preconst1-83183**

### Project details

Project name	An Archaeological Watching Brief, Evaluation and Excavation at 112 Parkway, Chelmsford, Essex CM2 7PR
Short description of the project	An Archaeological Watching Brief on geotechnical work recorded natural terrace gravels and small areas of naturally deposited alluvial clay. Cutting the natural gravels in one area were two phases of post-medieval channel dating from the late 16th century to the late 18th century. These channels had evidence of timber revetting along one side only. An undated linear was also recorded in a single evaluation trench excavated in the southern area of the site. Large areas of the site had been disturbed by 20th century intrusions relating to multiple phases of garage which were previously extant on site.
Project dates	Start: 04-08-2010 End: 02-09-2010
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	CF 65 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area
Current Land use	Vacant Land 3 - Despoiled land (contaminated derelict and ?brownfield? sites)
Monument type	REVETTED CHANNEL Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	'Sample Trenches','Test Pits'
Development type	Urban residential (e.g. flats, houses, etc.)
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPS
Position in the planning process	Not known / Not recorded

### Project location

Country	England
Site location	ESSEX CHELMSFORD CHELMSFORD 112 Parkway, Chelmsford, Essex CM2 7PR
Postcode	CM2 7PR
Study area	4000.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TL 7130 0614 51.7272669412 0.480623709186 51 43 38 N 000 28 50 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 21.34m Max: 22.14m

### Project creators

Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd.
Project brief originator	Essex County Council
Project design originator	Teresa O'Connor
Project director/manager	Chris Mayo
Project supervisor	Neil Hawkins
Type of sponsor/funding body	Hill Partnerships Ltd

### **Project archives**

Physical Archive recipient	Chelmsford Museum
Physical Contents	'Animal Bones','Ceramics','Glass','Metal'
Digital Archive recipient	Chelmsford Museum
Digital Media available	'Database','Survey','Text'
Paper Media available	'Drawing','Matrices','Photograph','Plan','Report','Section','Survey ','Unpublished Text'

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### **Project bibliography 1**

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	112 Parkway, Chelmsford, Essex, CM2 7PR: An Archaeological Watching Brief, Evaluation and Excavation'
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Hawkins, N
Date	2010
Issuer or publisher	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd
Place of issue or publication	London

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Entered by	Neil Hawkins (nhawkins@pre-construct.com)
Entered on	24 September 2010

## 14 APPENDIX 4: ESSEX HER FORM

### ESSEX HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD/ESSEX ARCHAEOLOGY AND HISTORY SUMMARY SHEET

Site name/Address: 112 Parkway, Chelmsford CM2 7PR	
Parish: Chelmsford	District: Chelmsford
NGR: TL 7130 0614	Site Code: CF 65
Type of Work: Watching Brief, Evaluation & Excavation	Site Director/Group: Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd
Date of Work: 04/08/10 – 02/09/10	Size of Area Investigated: 4,000m <sup>2</sup>
Location of Finds/Curating Museum: Chelmsford Museum	Funding source: Commercial Developer
Further Seasons Anticipated? No	Related EHER No.s:
Final Report: Hawkins, N 2010 '112 Parkway, Chelmsford, Essex, CM2 7PR: An Archaeological Watching Brief, Evaluation and Excavation', Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd unpublished report	
Periods Represented: Early post-medieval to 19 <sup>th</sup> century	
SUMMARY OF FIELDWORK RESULTS:	
<p>An Archaeological Watching Brief on geotechnical work recorded natural terrace gravels and small areas of naturally deposited alluvial clay. Cutting the natural gravels in one area were two phases of post-medieval channel dating from the late 16<sup>th</sup> century to the late 18<sup>th</sup> century. These channels had evidence of timber revetting along one side only.</p> <p>An undated linear was also recorded in a single evaluation trench excavated in the southern area of the site. Large areas of the site had been disturbed by 20<sup>th</sup> century intrusions relating to multiple phases of garage which were previously extant on site.</p>	
Previous Summaries/Reports:	
<p>O'Connor, T. 2009 'Archaeological Investigation: 112 Parkway, Chelmsford' Essex County Council Historic Environment Management Team unpublished report</p> <p>Mayo, C. 2010 'Statement Outlining the Methodology for an Archaeological Watching Brief during a Geotechnical Investigation' Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd unpublished report</p>	
Author of Summary: Neil Hawkins, PCA	Date of Summary: September 2010

## 15 APPENDIX 5: FINDS ASSESSMENT

By Berni Sudds, Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd

15.1 The finds are listed by context and material in Table 1 below. The numerical codes for the pottery fabrics are taken from the post-Roman pottery codes for Essex (Cunningham 1985, Cotter 2000).

Context	Material	No.	Comment	Date	Context spot date
1	Unfrogged brick	1	Abraded but dense and well-moulded. 106x57mm	17 <sup>th</sup> – 18 <sup>th</sup> C	17 <sup>th</sup> – 18 <sup>th</sup> century
	Transitional and post-medieval peg tile	6	Medium and fine moulding sand.	1480 - 1800	
11	Early post-medieval redware bowl (Fabric 40)	2	Body sherds with inside edge of broad rim. Fairly fresh.	1480 – 1600	1630 – 1850
	Post medieval redware (Fabric 40)	1	Ribbed, glazed body sherd.	1580 – 1900	
	Pantile	5	Fresh breaks; one tile.	1630 – 1850	
	Animal bone	1	Complete right metacarpus of a small adult equid		
12	?Unfrogged brick fragments	2	1x clinker inclusions; 1x sharp arrises.	17 <sup>th</sup> – 18 <sup>th</sup> C	17/18 <sup>th</sup> – 19 <sup>th</sup> century
	Post-medieval peg tile	1	Fine moulding sand.	1580 – 1900	
15	Unfrogged bricks	4	Complete samples. 227-230mmx108-110mmx66-70mm. Lime and sand mortar. Sharp arrises, dense.	1700 – 1900	c.1700 – 1900
	Post-medieval peg tile	10	Fresh breaks. Three near complete tiles. Fine moulding sand and round peg holes. 247-258mmx150-156mmx12-13mm	1480 – 1900	
22	Transitional redware (Fabric 40)	7	Broad bowl or dish rim, thickened to edge. Body and base sherds. 2 sherds from low-fired/ iron rich vessel.	1480 – 1600	1580 – 1600
	Early post-medieval redware cauldron (Fabric 40)	16	Semi-complete. Partial glaze and heavy external sooting.	1480 – 1600	
	Post medieval redware (Fabric 40)	2	Flared bowl or dish with thickened rim and base sherd.	1580 – 1900	
	Frechen stoneware (Fabric 45D)	3	Body/ neck and base sherds from jug forms.	1550 – 1700	
	Post-medieval peg tile		Fine/medium moulding sand.	1480 – 1900	
	Animal bone	1	Right tibia of a pig (?adult) heavily gnawed at the distal end.		
25	Creamware with developed pale glaze (Fabric 48C)	15	?Two plates; rounded bowls; chamber pot	1760 – 1830	1760 – 1830
27	London stoneware	1	Large tankard base	1704 – 1900	Probably 18 <sup>th</sup> century

**Table 1: Concordance of finds.**

15.2 The pottery and ceramic building material can be well-paralleled in Chelmsford, both in terms of fabric and form. No further analysis is recommended.

15.3 The equid metacarpus is from an animal measuring 1108.9mm at the shoulder (after von den

Driesch and Boessneck 1974), which suggests it is either a small pony or possibly a donkey (K. Rielly pers comm).

### **References**

- Cotter, J. P., 2000. 'Post-Roman pottery from excavations in Colchester, 1971 – 85', Colchester Archaeological Report, 7. English Heritage and Colchester Archaeological Trust.
- Cunningham, C. M., 1985. '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 Archaeological Trust, Report 5, Council for British Archaeology, 54, 1 – 16.
- Driesch, A, von den and Boessneck, J A, 1974 Kritische Anmerkungen zur Widerristhöhenberechnung aus Längenmaßen vor- und frühgeschichtlicher Tierknochen, Saugtierkundliche Mitteilungen 22, 325-348

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