

Archaeological Investigation

**8-10 Marlborough Road
Chelmsford
Essex**

**ASE Project No: 5356
Site Code: CF 75**

ASE Report No: 2013302



November 2013

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Chelmsford**

NGR: TL 7040 0603

Planning Refs: 07/00869/FUL & CHL/00552/10/ETL

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**ASE Report No: 2013302
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Abstract

Archaeology South-East was commissioned by Eddercliffe Carpentry Ltd to undertake an archaeological investigation at 8-10 Marlborough Road, Chelmsford in advance of residential development. A single T-shaped evaluation trench covering 31 sq. m was excavated across the front half of the site.

The archaeological remains consisted of four features of Roman date. No remains of prehistoric, Iron Age date or post-Roman date were encountered other than a few disturbances of a clearly modern nature. All of the excavated features were poorly defined and the site had been subject to modern disturbance and compaction.

The Roman features consisted of two pits, a ditch and a gully. All probably date to the later Roman period (AD250+) and are associated with extra mural settlement close to the London-Colchester Roman road and south of the Roman town. Finds from the four features included pottery, pieces of lava quern, iron hobnails and a glass bead.

The ditch and gully were aligned parallel to the Roman road and are likely to be divisions towards the rear of a property fronting the road located c.70m to the east. The ditch was a relatively substantial feature that may have been a field or property boundary.

It is likely that a low to modest density of additional archaeological remains, primarily of Roman date peripheral to the Roman town, survive within the development area. Given the comparatively shallow depth of overburden across the site, it is probable that any such below ground remains present will be adversely impacted by its residential development.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Site Background

1.1.1 Archaeology South-East (ASE), the contracting division of the Centre for Applied Archaeology (CAA), Institute of Archaeology (IoA), University College London (UCL) were commissioned by Eddercliffe Carpentry Ltd to undertake an archaeological investigation at 8-10 Marlborough Road, Chelmsford, Essex.

1.2 Location, and Topography and Geology

1.2.1 The site is located in the southern half of Chelmsford, within the Moulsham area of the city, to the southwest of the confluence of the rivers Can and Chelmer (Figure 1, NGR: TL 7040 0603).

1.2.2 The site comprises a 0.4ha rectangular parcel of land on the western side of Marlborough Road and bordered by residential properties. It currently consists of a levelled area of rubble formerly occupied by a commercial property and an area of car parking. The site is flat and situated at an approximate altitude of 30-35 m OD.

1.2.3 According to the British Geological Survey 1:50,000 scale geological mapping available online (BGS 2012), the natural bedrock geology of the site comprises London Clay overlain by Quaternary head deposits consisting of clay, silt sand and gravel.

1.3 Planning Background

1.3.1 A planning application for the erection of three houses was submitted to Chelmsford Borough Council in 2007 and in 2010 an application was made in to extend the time limit. As the site lies within an area of archaeological potential, Essex County Council (ECC) Place Services advised that a full archaeological condition be attached to any planning consent. This advice followed guidance given in Planning Policy Guidance 16: Archaeology and Planning (now superseded by the National Planning Policy Framework). The recommendation to the Borough stated that:

“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 planning authority”

1.3.2 The nature and scale of archaeological works required for 8-10 Marlborough Road was determined by ECC Place Services and set out in a *Design Brief for Archaeological Investigation* Services (ECC Historic Environment Management Team 2012).

1.3.3 A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for the archaeological evaluation was subsequently prepared by ASE (2013) and approved by ECC Place Services. All archaeological work was undertaken in accordance with this document and the various standards and guidance set out by the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA).

1.4 Aims and Objectives

1.4.1 The general aim of the archaeological work was to determine the location, extent, date, character, condition and significance of any surviving remains within the proposed development. The results of the evaluation will provide information for the ECC Place Services team to determine the need for any further archaeological work.

- 1.4.2 Specific objectives were to identify:
- The date and character of activity at the south western edge of the Roman town and along the Roman road leading to London
 - Any prehistoric material on the top of the natural brickearth deposits
 - Evidence of medieval or post-medieval occupation in the form of buildings or industrial activity
- 1.4.3 In the event that significant discoveries were made the report would seek to identify appropriate research objectives for any future work, in line with those laid out in *Research and Archaeology: a Framework for the Eastern Counties, 2. research agenda and strategy* (Brown and Glazebrook 2000) and with the revised research framework, *Research and Archaeology Revisited, a revised framework for the East of England* (Medlycott 2011).

1.5 Scope of Report

- 1.5.1 This report details the results of the archaeological investigation carried out between the 9th and 10th of October 2013 and has been prepared in accordance with the WSI. The work was carried out by Trevor Ennis (Senior Archaeologist).

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1 This archaeological and historical background is based on the Essex Historic Environment Record (EHER) held by Essex County Council at County Hall, Chelmsford and the Chelmsford Historic Towns Assessment Report (Medlycott 1999).
- 2.1.1 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 (e.g. 35-37 Moulsham Street - EHER 17531).
- 2.1.2 Roman Chelmsford, or *Caesaromagus*, was probably established around a fort constructed in the aftermath of the Boudican revolt of 60-61 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 *mansio* (government posting station) and its bath-house, and a temple precinct. The *mansio* and bath house were rebuilt on a larger scale in the mid-2nd century. In c.160-75 AD 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 the east. Occupation within the town continued into the early 5th century though the settlement was in decline from the 3rd century onwards (Medlycott 1999).
- 2.1.3 Excavation within the proximity of the Roman town has revealed that buried Roman deposits and features survive despite being built upon. The site lies to the east of the established extent of the Roman town and outside its later 2nd-century defences. It lies to the north of the major Roman road to London (Moulsham Street) where evidence of extra-mural settlement has been found extending in a south-westerly direction from the Roman town. Evidence of occupation has been discovered to the north-east of the current site at the corner of Queen Street and Moulsham Street (EHER 17221) and at 145-145A Moulsham Street (EHER 46303) where Roman refuse pits and a ditch were found. An archaeological trial trenching evaluation in Anchor Street, also to the north-east of the site, identified a backyard area off the

Roman road containing gullies, pits and associated finds (Germany 2009).

- 2.1.4 In Marlborough Road itself, trial trenching 25m to the north east of the current site, failed to locate surviving archaeological remains (HER 18936; McKeand 2000) other than a few unstratified sherds of Roman pottery. Finds of coins elsewhere within Marlborough Road indicate the presence of likely occupation remains.
- 2.1.5 The development area also lies on the edge of the medieval and post medieval town extent. The first edition Ordnance Survey shows the site formed part of an orchard/nursery in the late 19th century. The site was developed in the mid-20th century, sometime prior to WW2, when a large non-residential building was erected along the south western edge of the property.

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

3.1 Excavation

- 3.1.1 A single T-shaped trench was excavated in the front and central part of the property. The trench measured 11m (NE/SW) by 11.5m (NW/SE) and varied in width from 1.2m to 2.2m. It was not possible to locate the trench closer to the property boundary due to the presence of potentially live services (evidenced by two manholes) and a large concrete foundation.
- 3.1.2 The trench was excavated under archaeological supervision by a tracked excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket. Thin spits were removed down through the overburden to the top of the underlying natural geology which was manually cleaned to identify any archaeological features. The sections of the trench were cleaned to observe and record stratigraphy.

3.2 Recording and Site Archive

- 3.2.1 Archaeological features and deposits were drawn, photographed and recorded on pro-forma context record sheets to accepted professional standards in accordance with the WSI (ASE 2013). All finds were collected. One bulk soil sample was taken from a deposit with potential for environmental evidence. Work was carried out in accordance with the IfA (Institute for Archaeologists) Code of Conduct, by-laws and guidelines (IfA 2008, 2010) and complied with Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England (Gurney 2003). Standard ASE excavation, artefact collection and recording methodologies were employed throughout.
- 3.2.2 At the commencement of fieldwork the site code (CF75) was obtained from the ECC Place Services and will be used as the unique site identifier for all records. The site archive is currently held at the offices of ASE and will be deposited in Chelmsford Museum in due course. The contents of the archive are tabulated below (Table 1).

Number of Contexts	11
No. of files/paper record	1 file
Plan and sections sheets	2
Photographs	12 digital
Bulk finds	1 box
Registered finds	3
Environmental flots/residue	1

Table 1: Quantification of site archive

4.0 RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

The results of the archaeological investigation are detailed below. Two pits and two ditches of probable Roman date were excavated and recorded. Several disturbances of modern date were also noted and overall feature legibility was poor. The list of recorded contexts is presented in Table 1. All recorded contexts are shown on Fig. 2.

4.2 Trench 1

- 4.1.1 The single T-shaped trench was aligned northeast/southwest and northwest/southeast and was up to 0.35m deep (cover image and Fig. 4). The removed overburden consisted of a thin layer (0.10m) of topsoil made up of dark greyish brown silt mixed with brick rubble. This overlay 0.2-0.25m of fairly compact mixed clay subsoil which varied in colour from brown to greyish brown and became noticeably greyer and siltier towards the northwest. The underlying natural deposit consisted of orange clay silt, into which all archaeological features were cut.
- 4.1.2 Two poorly-defined pits [4 and 6] were excavated in the NE/SW arm of the trench. Pit [4] was vaguely pear-shaped in plan and measured 1.05m in length by 0.23m deep (Fig. 3, Section 1; Fig. 5). It was filled with mottled mid to light greyish brown clay silt that contained several sherds of mid to late Roman (c. AD140-400) pottery along with an iron nail, iron hobnails and a piece of smithing slag. Pit [6] was located close to the eastern edge of the trench and was partly obscured by two modern service pipes. This pit was 2.4m long by 0.46m deep (Fig. 3, Section 2; Fig. 6) and was filled with mid greyish to reddish brown silty clay. Finds included numerous sherds of late Roman (AD250+) pottery and an L-shaped iron wall hook.
- 4.1.3 Two linear features [8 and 10], aligned northeast/southwest, were excavated in the NW/SE arm of the trench. The larger of the two features, ditch 8, was 2.6m wide by 0.55m deep (Fig. 3, Section 4; Fig. 7) and contained two clay silt fills [7 and 11]. Two sherds of undiagnostic Roman pottery were recovered from the lower fill [11] and two sherds of later Roman (AD250+) pottery from the upper fill [7]. It's possible that this upper fill marked the position of a re-cut, though both fills were poorly defined, and fill [7] in particular showed signs of root disturbance. The second linear feature, gully [10], was 0.9m wide by 0.18m deep (Fig. 3, Section 3; Fig. 8) and filled with charcoal-flecked, dark grey/mid greyish brown clay silt [9]. Several pieces of Roman roof tile were initially recovered from this fill along with one sherd of undiagnostic Roman pottery. Additional finds retrieved from a bulk soil sample <1> taken from this context comprised a glass bead, iron hobnails and fragments of lava quern stone that further confirmed its Roman date.
- 4.1.4 A number of disturbances (foundation trenches, pits and services), around the periphery of the trench and containing concrete and frogged bricks, were clearly of modern (20th century) date and not investigated.

Context	Type	Description	Prov. date
01	Layer	Topsoil - dark greyish brown clay silt & rubble	Modern
02	Layer	Subsoil – mixed mid brown & grey silty clay	Modern
03	Fill of 04	Mid-light greyish brown clay silt, mottled with grey	M-L Roman
04	Pit	Vaguely pear-shaped, 1.05m x 0.60m x 0.23m deep	M-L Roman
05	Fill of 06	Mid greyish brown to reddish brown silty clay	L Roman
06	Pit	Large, semi-circular, 2.4m x 0.84m+ x 0.46m deep	L Roman
07	Fill of 08 (upper)	Mid-dark brownish grey clay silt, 0.52m thick	L Roman
08	Ditch	1.2m+ x 2.6m x 0.55m deep	L Roman
09	Fill of 10	Dark grey/mid greyish brown clay silt	Roman
10	Gully	1.2m+ x 0.90m x 0.18m deep	Roman
11	Fill of 08 (lower)	Mottled mid grey and brown clay silt, 0.55m thick	L Roman

Table 2: List of recorded contexts

5.0 FINDS

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 A small assemblage of finds was recovered during the archaeological work (table 3). Finds were all washed and dried or air dried as appropriate. They were subsequently quantified by count and weight and bagged by material and context. Finds are bagged and stored following IFA guidelines (2008). No further conservation is required. Three finds have been assigned unique registered finds numbers (RF <00>); table 5).

Context	Pottery		CBM		Fe		F. Clay		Slag	
	Ct	Wt (g)	Ct	Wt (g)	Ct	Wt (g)	Ct	Wt (g)	Ct	Wt (g)
3	8	100			7	20			1	6
5	10	82	1	64	1	10	2	6		
7	2	10								
9	1	40	8	746						
11	2	8								
Total	23	240	9	810	8	30	2	6	1	6

Table 3: Quantification of the bulk finds

5.2 Roman Pottery by Anna Doherty

5.2.1 A small assemblage of 23 sherds of Roman pottery, weighing 240g, was recovered from five stratified contexts during the evaluation. The material generally consists of unsourced featureless bodysherds which are difficult to date closely; however, the few diagnostic sherds present seem to point to activity in the later Roman period. The pottery was recorded on pro-forma sheets according to the standard fabric and form series for Chelmsford and the wider Essex region (Biddulph *et al* in prep, incorporating the form series from Going 1987).

5.2.2 Most of the fabrics are unsourced grey wares, including an example of a plain rim bowl with a grooved rim (B3 2.2). A single bodysherd from large storage jar was also

noted in gully fill [009]. Two contexts, [005] and [007], produced examples of oxidised Hadham ware. This ware type is generally encountered in later Roman deposits in Chelmsford although the industry produced similar fabrics from c.AD70 which were occasionally distributed to the town (Going 1987, 3). Also of note are a number of fabrics containing coarse quartz sand and flint inclusions, found in contexts [003] and [005]. These are generally more unevenly and lower-fired than typical for 'Rettendon type' ware but they do include two feature sherds which are in the repertoire of this pottery tradition, including a G24 jar and a shoulder from a stabbed narrow-neck jar (possibly similar to G35 2). Rettendon type wares were produced in a variety of locations in east/central Essex, including at kilns within c.300m of the current site at 59-63 Moulsham Street (ibid, 73-79). The local kilns associated with this ware operated between c.AD300-360/370, although similar wares were produced elsewhere from c.AD270-400.

5.3 Ceramic Building Material by Elke Raemen

- 5.3.1 A small assemblage comprising nine fragments of ceramic building material (CBM), weighing 810g, was recovered from two different contexts. Pieces are all of Roman date. Three different fabrics were recorded (Table 4). Fragments are usually abraded and include both tegula and brick fragments. Of interest is a tegula fragment with very narrow flange, measuring only 15mm across, from gully fill [9]. Similarly thin flanges have been noted previously in Chelmsford (Brodrigg 1987, 13-14).

Fabric	Description
R1	Silty orange matrix with moderate fine mica and rare fine iron-rich red and black inclusions.
R2	Silty orange matrix with common fine quartz and rare black specks and mica.
R3	Silty orange matrix with common mica and rare coarse iron-rich red inclusions as well as rare very coarse white lumps. Rare fine quartz.

Table 4: CBM fabrics

5.4 Ironwork by Elke Raemen

- 5.4.1 A small assemblage comprising 15 fragments of ironwork (wt 34g) was recovered both by hand and from the bulk soil sample. The majority comprises hobnails, thirteen in total. Shafts are completely or partially missing for all so no complete dimensions survive. However, head diameters range between 13 and 15mm and head heights measure between 4 and 10mm. The latter suggests that all hobnails show at least some wear. Three heads from pit fill [3] have corroded together. Context [3] also contains a sub-rectangular head fragment from a general purpose nail (Manning type 2). In addition, pit fill [5] contained an amorphous lump, too porous to have potential to yield x-radiography results.

5.5 Registered Finds by Elke Raemen

- 5.5.1 Only three registered finds were recovered (table 5). An L-shaped wall hook with knob (RF <1>) from pit fill [5] (compare Manning 1985, R24-26 Plate 59) measures 30mm high and 25mm+ long. Abraded and amorphous German lava quern stone fragments indicate nearby crop processing. A colourless annular bead measuring 4.5mm in diameter was recovered as well. All are of Roman date.

Context	RF No	Object	Material	Period	Wt (g)	Comments
5	1	Hook	Iron	Roman	8	wall hook
9	2	Quern	Stone	Roman	30	German lava frags x 29

9	3	Bead	Glass	Roman	<2	clear annular bead
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Table 5: Summary of the Registered Finds

5.6 Slag by Luke Barber

- 5.6.1 Context [3] produced a 6g fragment of undiagnostic iron slag. The piece, which is slightly aerated and bubbled, probably derives from smithing.

5.7 Environmental Samples by Dawn Elise Mooney & Karine le Hégarat

5.7.1 *Introduction and methodology*

A single bulk soil sample <1> was taken from the fill [9] of gully [10] to establish evidence for environmental remains such as charcoal, charred macroplant remains, bones and shells. The deposit produced ceramic material dated to the Roman period. The sample was processed in a flotation tank and the residue and flot were retained on 500µm and 250µm meshes and air dried. The residue was passed through graded sieves (8, 4 and 2mm) and each fraction sorted for environmental and artefact remains (Appendix 1) The flot was scanned under a stereozoom microscope at x7-45 magnifications and its contents recorded (Appendix 1).

- 5.7.2 Charcoal fragments recovered from the heavy residue of the sample were fractured along three planes (transverse, radial and tangential) according to standardised procedures (Gale & Cutler 2000). Specimens were viewed under a stereozoom microscope for initial grouping, and an incident light microscope at magnifications up to 400x to facilitate identification of the woody taxa present. Taxonomic identifications were assigned by comparing suites of anatomical characteristics visible with those documented in reference atlases (Hather 2000; Schoch *et al.* 2004), and by comparison with modern reference material held at the Institute of Archaeology, University College London. Identifications have been given to species where possible. However, genera, family or group names have been given where anatomical differences between taxa are not significant enough to permit satisfactory identification. Where identifications were uncertain due to poor preservation or limited size of charcoal specimens the identification is preceded by cf., denoting 'compares with'. Nomenclature used follows Stace (1997), and taxonomic identifications of charcoal are recorded in Table 6 (Appendix 1).

5.7.3 *Results*

The processed environmental sample produced a relatively large flot (120ml) which contained a large percentage of uncharred roots. Charred plant macrofossil remains were absent, but moderate quantities of charred wood fragments were recorded in the flot and residue from sample <01>. The assemblage of charcoal comprised pieces >14mm in size. The fragments were poorly preserved, displaying a high degree of sediment concretion and infiltration associated with fluctuations in groundwater level. Most of the charred wood fragments were small roundwood or twigs, identified as Leguminosae (gorse (*Ulex europaeus*) or broom (*Cytisus scoparius*)), cherry/blackthorn (*Prunus* sp.), honeysuckle (cf. *Lonicera* sp.), oak (*Quercus* sp.) and elm (*Ulmus* sp.).

- 5.7.4 A single spherical hammer scale was present in the flot, and the residue contained a large quantity of magnetised material, along with fragments of coal, fired clay, and ceramic building material. Two iron nails and a single glass bead were also recovered (see Raemen, above).

5.7.5 *Discussion*

The charred wood remains from the site suggest that fuel wood was procured from a variety of environments. The only large woodland tree present in the sample is oak. Oak is known to be an excellent fuel wood (Taylor 1981), and also makes good charcoal. As such this taxon may have been utilised for the production of pre-prepared charcoal for industrial activities such as metalworking. The presence of cherry/blackthorn, elm and honeysuckle suggests that woodland margin or hedgerow environments were also exploited for fuel procurement, and Leguminosae charcoal indicates the exploitation of heathland or scrub. All of these habitats are likely to have been found within close proximity to the site (Asouti & Austin 2005). As the sample originates from the fill of ditch [10], the contents of this sample represent secondary deposition of material rather than a primary burning context. Thus, the material is likely to originate from a variety of burning events, and cannot be used to comment on the selection of wood taxa for particular purposes. The dominance of small roundwood fragments in the charcoal assemblage may indicate that brushwood was preferred as fuel for some purposes, with wood from larger trees used as timber.

5.8 Summary

5.8.1 The ceramic assemblage as it stands is small and often abraded, with many fairly undiagnostic pieces. The current group is too small to draw any detailed conclusions and, for example, the small amount of ceramic building material may well have been redeposited some way from its original location. Abrasion suggests some level of reworking. Low quantities of smithing slag are common finds on all Roman sites, and are often of domestic origin. The other finds groups are similarly uninformative. However, the assemblage does contribute to the dating evidence and hints at a good potential for recovering interesting material at further stages of work, shedding more light on nearby (extra-mural) site activities in relation to Roman Chelmsford.

5.8.2 The presence of charcoal fragments demonstrates potential for preservation of other domestic refuse at this site that may be associated with the Roman occupation and could contribute information regarding land use activities at the site. The nails and glass bead found in the residue of the sample also indicate that bulk soil sampling is useful in aiding finds recovery at this site. It is recommended that environmental sampling forms part of any further work.

6.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

6.1 Discussion

6.1.1 The results of the archaeological investigation successfully address the specific objectives of the project. The date and character of the Roman activity has been identified whilst no remains of prehistoric, medieval or post-medieval date were identified. The only remains post-dating the Roman period were disturbances of a clearly modern nature.

6.1.2 All of the excavated features were poorly defined and the site had clearly been subject to some degree of disturbance. Topsoil coverage was minimal and contained brick rubble, whilst the underlying subsoil was very compacted. The site had formerly been covered by a 20th century building, now demolished. The two excavated pits exhibited only the subtlest of colour changes from the surrounding natural clay and could easily have been missed in less favourable working conditions.

6.1.3 Four Roman features were identified. Three of these, pit [3], pit [6] and ditch [8], are dated to the later Roman period, i.e. sometime in the second half of the third century

or later. Gully [10] could not be firmly dated within the Roman period but is possibly contemporary. The site is situated south of the Roman town and c.70m west of the Roman road (Moulsham Street) and as such the remains are likely to be associated with extra mural settlement activity.

- 6.1.4 The ditch and the gully were both aligned northeast/southwest and run parallel with the line of the Roman road (Moulsham Street) and are likely to be associated with properties situated at right angles to this road. Ditch [8] was a relatively substantial feature that may have been a field or property boundary. The recovery of smithing slag and pieces of lava quern stone indicate that metal working and crop processing was taking place in the vicinity, whilst other more domestic items such as the iron hobnails, iron wall hook and glass bead give some insight into day to day in Roman Chelmsford.
- 6.1.5 Current research indicates that the southern side of the towns defences were abandoned by the mid-3rd century though settlement continued to extend along the road frontages to the south (Medlycott 1999). The position of the site and the mid 3rd century or later date of its archaeological features accords nicely with this present state of knowledge.

6.2 Conclusions

- 6.2.1 The investigation has established the presence of archaeological remains of late Roman date on the site and has provided further evidence of extra mural activity close to the line of the Roman road (Moulsham Street) and to the south of the Roman town.
- 6.2.2 Only a low density of archaeological remains has been found by this evaluation. However, further remains, of likely similar density and primarily of Roman date, can be expected to be present elsewhere within the site.
- 6.2.3 As no archaeological discoveries of major significance have been made to date the results of the evaluation have limited value in furthering current regional research objectives (Brown and Glazebrook 2000; Medlycott 2011). This can be re-assessed following the results of any future mitigation work on the site.
- 6.2.4 Given the shallow depth of the overburden over the site area, it is probable that any below ground archaeological features will be adversely impacted by the development. However, it is noted that the new development is located at the front of the site and that remains to the rear are thus likely to be preserved *in situ*.

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Appendix 1: Environmental Quantifications

Sample Number	Context	Context / deposit type	Sample Volume litres	Sub-Sample Volume litres	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Burnt bone 4-8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Other (eg ind, pot, cbm)
1	9	Ditch	20	20	***	6	****	16	*	<2	*	<2	Magnetised material ****/12g - FCF */8g - Coal */<2g - Glass bead */<2g - Fe Nails */4g - Fired clay **/8g - CBM */10g - Slag **/40g - Stone */426g

Residue Quantification (* = 1-10, ** = 11-50, *** = 51-250, **** = >250) and weights in grams

Sample Number	Context	Weight g	Flot volume ml	Volume scanned	Uncharred %	Sediment %	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal <4mm	Charcoal <2mm	Industrial debris hammerscale
1	9	18	120	120	60	2	**	**	***	*

Flot Quantification (* = 1-10, ** = 11-50, *** = 51-250, **** = >250)

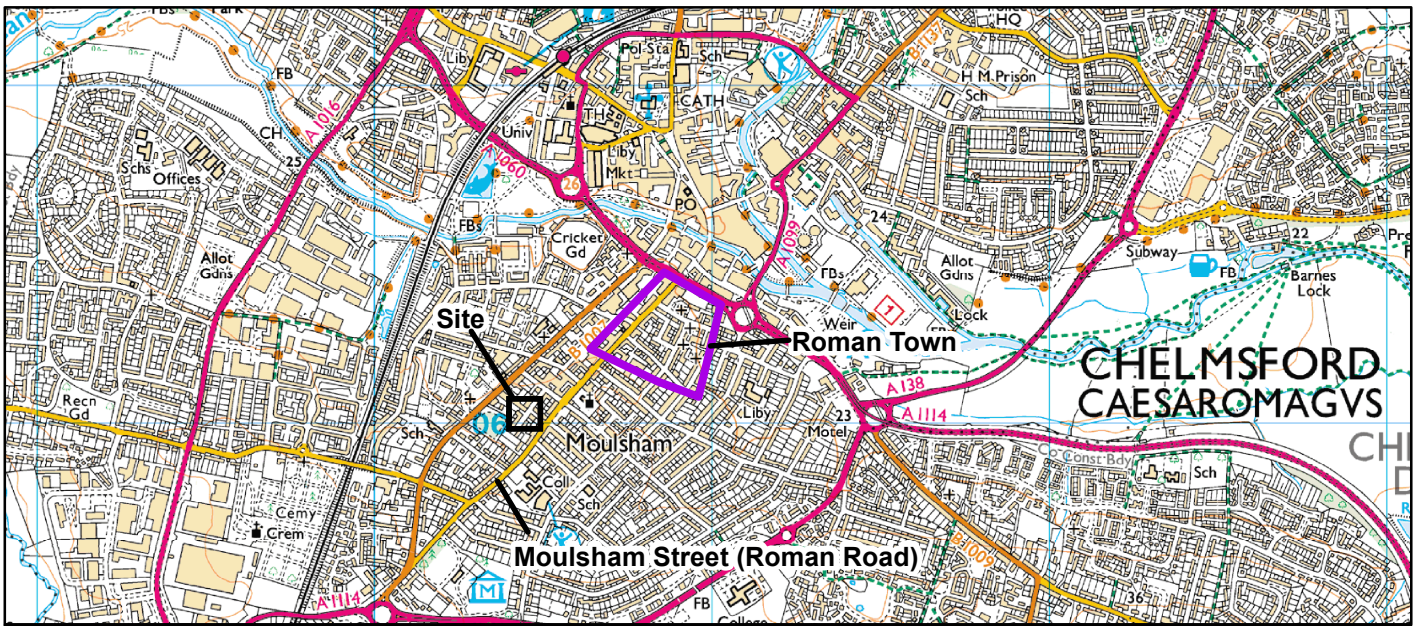
APPENDIX 2: HER Summary Form

Site name/Address: 8-10 Marlborough Road, Chelmsford, Essex	
Parish: Chelmsford	District: Chelmsford
NGR: TL 7044 0603	Site Code: CF 75
Type of Work: Archaeological Evaluation	Site Director/Group: T. Ennis, Archaeology South-East
Date of Work: 9th-10th October 2013	Size of Area Investigated: c.0.4 ha
Location of Finds/Curating Museum: Chelmsford Museum	Funding source: client
Further Seasons Anticipated?: Yes	Related HER Nos:
Final Report: EAH roundup	OASIS No: 164643
Periods Represented: Roman, Modern	
SUMMARY OF FIELDWORK RESULTS:	
<p>An archaeological investigation was undertaken at 8-10 Marlborough Road, Chelmsford in advance of residential development. A single T-shaped evaluation trench covering 31 sq. m was excavated across the front half of the site.</p> <p>The recorded archaeological remains consisted of four features of Roman date. No remains of prehistoric, Iron Age date or post-Roman date were encountered other than a few disturbances of a clearly modern nature. All of the excavated features were poorly defined and the site had been subject to modern disturbance and compaction.</p> <p>The Roman features consisted of two pits, a ditch and a gully. All probably date to the later Roman period (AD250+) and are associated with extra mural settlement close to the London-Colchester Roman road and south of the Roman town. Finds from the four features included pottery, pieces of lava quern, iron hobnails and a glass bead.</p> <p>The ditch and gully were aligned parallel to the Roman road and are likely to be divisions towards the rear of a property fronting the road located c.70m to the east. The ditch was a substantial feature that may have been a major field or property boundary.</p>	
Previous Summaries/Reports: none	
Author of Summary: T. Ennis	Date of Summary: November 2013

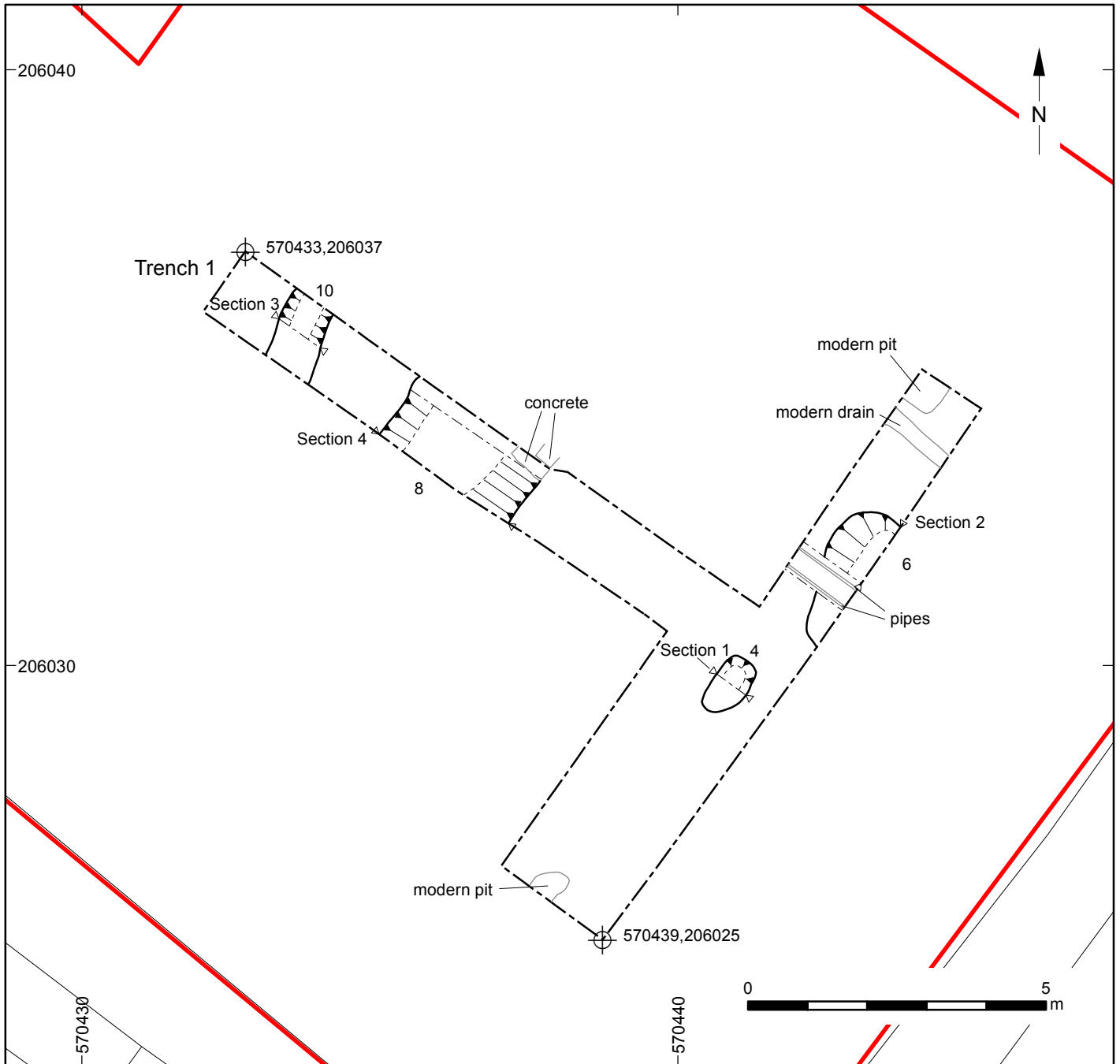
APPENDIX 3: OASIS Form

OASIS ID: 164643	
Project details	
Project name	8-10 Marlborough Road, Chelmsford: Archaeological Investigation
Short description of the project	An archaeological investigation was undertaken at 8-10 Marlborough Road, Chelmsford in advance of residential development. A single T-shaped evaluation trench covering 31 sq. m was excavated across the front half of the site. The recorded archaeological remains consisted of four features of Roman date. No remains of prehistoric, Iron Age date or post-Roman date were encountered other than a few disturbances of a clearly modern nature. All of the excavated features were poorly defined and the site had been subject to modern disturbance and compaction. The Roman features consisted of two pits, a ditch and a gully. All probably date to the later Roman period (AD250+) and are associated with extra mural settlement close to the London-Colchester Roman road and south of the Roman town. Finds from the four features included pottery, pieces of lava quern, iron hobnails and a glass bead. The ditch and gully were aligned parallel to the Roman road and are likely to be divisions towards the rear of a property fronting the road located c.70m to the east. The ditch was a substantial feature that may have been a major field or property boundary
Project dates	Start: 09-10-2013 End: 10-10-2013
Previous/future work	No / Yes
Any associated project reference codes	CF75 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Monument type	DITCHES Roman
Monument type	PITS Roman
Significant Finds	POTTERY Roman TILE Roman BEAD Roman HOBNAILS Roman
Methods & techniques	""Targeted Trenches""
Development type	Urban residential (e.g. flats, houses, etc.)
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPS
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)
Project location	
Country	England
Site location	ESSEX CHELMSFORD CHELMSFORD 8-10 Marlborough Road
Study area	0.40 Hectares
Site coordinates	TL 7040 0603 51 0 51 43 35 N 000 28 03 E Point

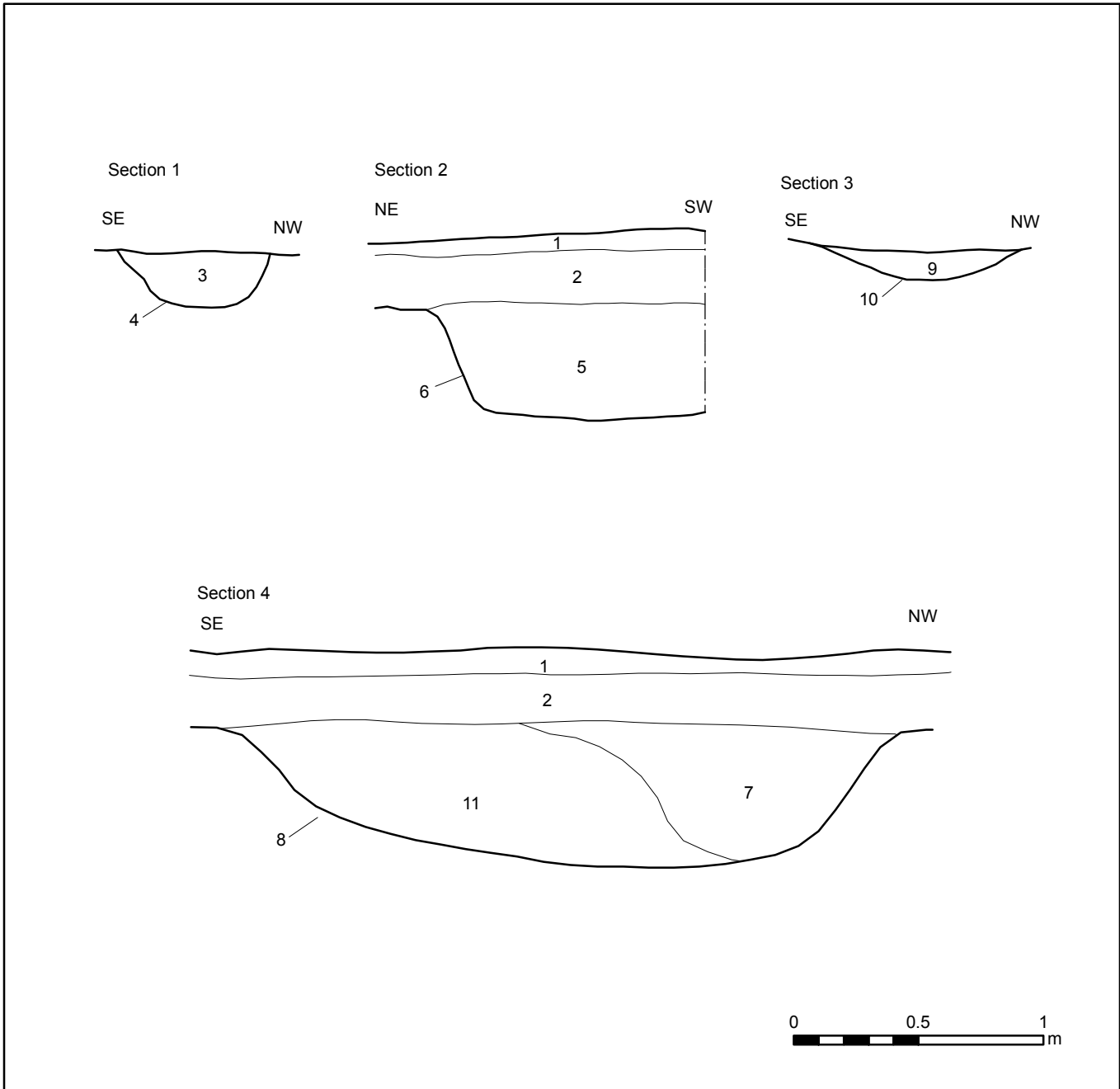
Project creators	
Name of Organisation	Archaeology South-East
Project brief originator	Essex County Council Place Services
Project design originator	ASE
Project director/manager	Adrian Scruby
Project supervisor	Trevor Ennis
Type of sponsor/ funding body	client
Project archives	
Physical Archive recipient	Chelmsford Museum
Physical Archive ID	CF75
Physical Contents	"Ceramics","Environmental","Glass","Industrial","Metal"
Digital Archive recipient	Chelmsford Museum
Digital Archive ID	CF75
Digital Contents	"Ceramics","Environmental","Glass","Industrial","Metal","Stratigraphic"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography"
Paper Archive recipient	Chelmsford Museum
Paper Archive ID	CF75
Paper Contents	"Ceramics","Environmental","Glass","Industrial","Metal","Stratigraphic"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section"
Project bibliog.	
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Archaeological Investigation:8-10 Marborough Road, Chelmsford
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Ennis, T.
Other biblio details	ASE Report number 2013302
Date	2013
Issuer/publisher	Archaeology South-East
Place of issue or publication	Braintree
Entered by	Trevor Ennis (t.ennis@ucl.ac.uk)
Entered on	25 November 2013



© Archaeology South-East		8-10 Marlborough Road, Chelmsford	Fig. 1
Project Ref: 5356	Oct 2013	Location of archaeological evaluation trench	
Report Ref: 2013302	Drawn by: APL		



© Archaeology South-East		8-10 Marlborough Road, Chelmsford	Fig. 2
Project Ref: 5356	Nov 2013	Detail of trench 1	
Report Ref: 2013302	Drawn by: APL		



© Archaeology South-East		8-10 Marlborough Road, Chelmsford	Fig. 3
Project Ref: 5356	Nov 2013	Sections 1 - 4	
Report Ref: 2013302	Drawn by: APL		



Figure 4: Trench 1 looking southwest (1m scale)



Figure 5: Pit [4] looking southwest (0.5m scale)



Figure 6: Pit [6] looking southeast (1m scale)



Figure 7: Ditch [8] looking southwest (1m scale)

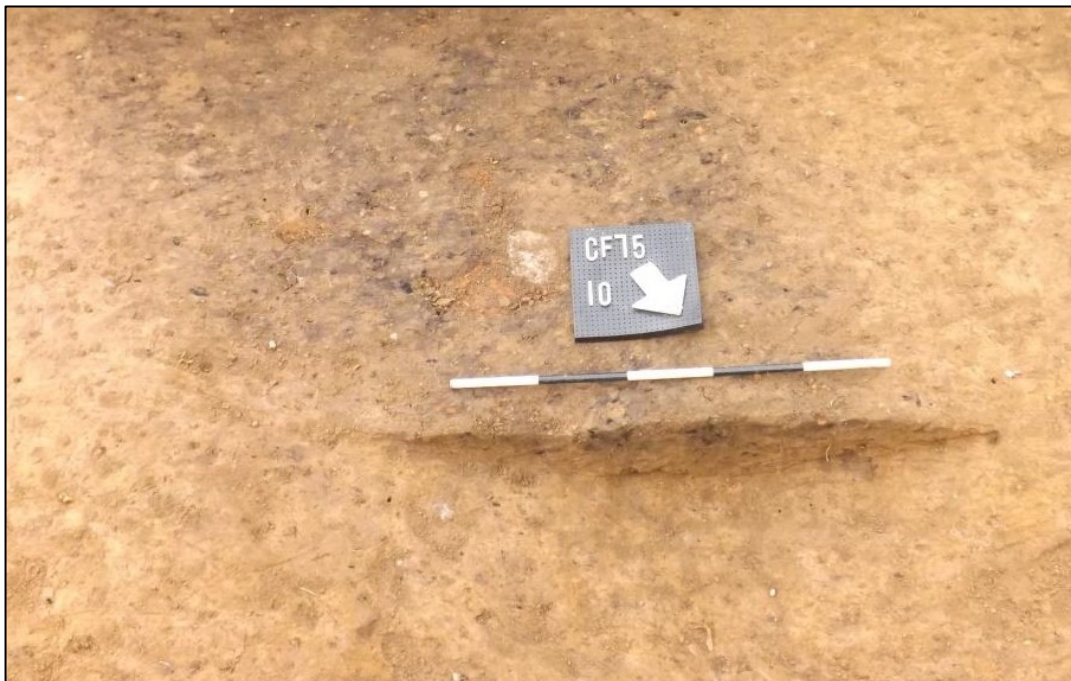


Figure 8: Gully [10] looking southwest (0.5m scale)

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