

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

**PLOT F
SPRINGFIELD LYONS APPROACH
SPRINGFIELD
CHELMSFORD
ESSEX**

ASE Project No: 8573

Site Code: SPSL16

ASE Report No: 2016011



February 2016

Archaeological Evaluation

**Plot F, Springfield Lyons Approach
Springfield, Chelmsford, Essex**

NGR: TL 7343 0847

Planning Ref: CHL/14/01515/FUL

**ASE Project No: 8573
Site Code: SPSL16**

**ASE Report No: 2016011
OASIS id: 241118**

By Samara King & Trevor Ennis

**With contributions by
Luke Barber and Isa Benedetti-Whitton
Illustrations by Andrew Lewsey**

Prepared by:	Samara King & Trevor Ennis	Archaeologist Senior Archaeologist
Reviewed and approved by:	Mark Atkinson	Project Manager
Date of Issue:	February 2016	
Revision:		

**Archaeology South-East
27 Eastways
Witham
Essex
CM8 3YQ**

**Tel: 01376 331470
Email: fau@ucl.ac.uk**

Abstract

This report presents the results of an archaeological evaluation carried out by Archaeology South-East at Plot F, 5 Springfield Lyons Approach, Chelmsford in January 2016. The fieldwork was commissioned by RG Carter in advance of the construction of commercial premises on the site within the Chelmsford Business Park.

Plot F is located within an important and extensively investigated landscape that contains Neolithic and Bronze Age enclosures and settlement, an Early Saxon cemetery and a Late Saxon manorial complex. The Business Park site was formerly the grounds of a late 17th-early 20th century residence known as Springfield Lyons.

Four trial trenches were located within the 2850sq m site. Only one trench contained archaeological remains, those of a field ditch of post-medieval date. Widespread disturbance, in the form of the deposition of a significant thickness of made-ground and redeposited topsoil, was identified to have taken place. This is likely to have been the result of Plot F having been used as a construction compound during earlier phases of the Business Park development.

The results confirm that the land outside of the Neolithic enclosure and north of the Bronze Age and Saxon settlements was not extensively utilised, except perhaps as farmland. The recorded ditch may relate to parkland land use surrounding the historic residence of Springfield Lyons.

It is considered that the intended development of this site will have a negligible impact on the heritage resource of this location.

CONTENTS

- 1.0 Introduction**
- 2.0 Archaeological Background**
- 3.0 Archaeological Methodology**
- 4.0 Results**
- 5.0 Finds**
- 6.0 Environmental Samples**
- 7.0 Discussion and Conclusions**

Bibliography
Acknowledgements

Appendix 1: EHER Summary Form
Appendix 2: Oasis Form

FIGURES

Front Cover Image: General view from Trench 3, looking north-west
Figure 1: Site location
Figure 2: Trench locations
Figure 3: Trench 3
Figure 4: Selected trench photographs

TABLES

Table 1: Quantification of site paper archive
Table 2: Quantification of artefacts and environmental samples
Table 3: Trench 1 list of recorded contexts
Table 4: Trench 2 list of recorded contexts
Table 5: Trench 3 list of recorded contexts
Table 6: Trench 4 list of recorded contexts

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) was commissioned by R G Carter (the Client) to undertake an archaeological evaluation on land at Plot F, 5 Springfield Lyons Approach, Springfield, Chelmsford, Essex. The evaluation was undertaken to assess the nature and potential of the site for archaeological remains in advance of groundworks associated with the construction of an office building and associated facilities (planning reference CHL/14/01515/FUL). The scope of work complies with requirements set out in a *Brief for Archaeological Evaluation* by the Essex County Council Place Services (Bennett 2015).
- 1.1.2 The 2850sq m development site is located in the northern part of Springfield Business Park and is bounded by an office building on the southeast side and access roads on the remaining sides (Figure 1). The development area is currently vacant with the exception of a road running northwest/southeast and two mature trees. It is believed that it was used as a builder's compound in 2009. It is located within the former historic gardens and parkland of Springfield Lyons House on the western side of the Chelmer Valley.

1.2 Geology and Topography

- 1.2.1 The site lies on relatively level ground and varies in height between c.37.73m and c.39.20m above mean sea-level. The site very gently slopes down from the southwest (Trench 1) to the northeast (Trench 4).
- 1.2.2 The geology of the site comprises London Clay Formation of clay, silt, and sand overlain by superficial head deposits of clay, silt, sand, and gravel (British Geological Survey © NERC 2015). During fieldwork, the geological deposit was recorded as mid orange to reddish brown clay with silt and gravels.

1.3 Planning Background

- 1.3.1 Planning permission (14/01515/FUL) was granted by the Chelmsford City Council in December 2014 for the construction of an office building and associated facilities. As the development was perceived to be located in an area of archaeological significance and potential, the implementation of an archaeological work programme was attached as a condition to the planning permission to ensure that any archaeological remains were suitably recorded.
- 1.3.2 In their capacity as archaeological advisors to the local planning authority, Essex County Council Place Services (ECC) produced a *Brief for Archaeological Evaluation* (Bennett 2015), which represented the first phase of archaeological work to assess the nature and potential of the site.
- 1.3.3 Subsequently, a *Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Evaluation* (ASE 2015) was produced detailing the archaeological evaluation work, in response to the brief. The planned programme for trial trenching

was approved prior to the commencement of works and monitored by ECC Place Services Historic Environment Advisor, Richard Havis.

1.4 Scope of Report

- 1.4.1 This report details the results of archaeological evaluation of an area of land prior to development. It also assesses the further archaeological potential of the site. The fieldwork was carried out by Samara King (archaeologist) and Trevor Ennis (Senior Archaeologist) between the 6th and 7th January 2016, and was managed by Niall Oakey.
- 1.4.2 Recipients of this report comprise RG Carter, ECC, and the Essex Historic Environment Record. Copies of the report will be submitted to support the current planning application.
- 1.4.3 The results of this evaluation will be used to inform decisions regarding the need for and extent of any further archaeological work required in order to mitigate the impact of the development on any remains that are present where a design solution cannot be implemented to ensure their preservation in-situ.

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1 The following background makes use of the Essex Historic Environment Record (EHER) and various reports on the results of archaeological work previously undertaken in the area. Although there are numerous known archaeological remains within 1km of the development area, only the most relevant areas of investigation to the current evaluation are outlined below (see Figure 1 for locations).
- 2.2 Although itself not previously subject to archaeological investigation, the development site lies in an area of established archaeological interest, with potential for the presence of remains from multiple periods. The Chelmsford Business Park, located within the former historic property known as Springfield Lyons, has been under development for a number of years, with many of its development plots undergoing archaeological investigation ahead of construction.
- 2.3 The site is located 3km north-east of Chelmsford's Roman and medieval town centre, but lies only c.120m south-east of the line of the Roman London-Colchester road (B1137). Scattered Iron Age and Roman finds and features have been recorded in the surrounding vicinity during previous archaeological investigations (Tyler and Major 2005). This part of the mid Chelmer valley appears to have been a favoured and/or strategic location throughout much of the prehistoric period with evidence of activity in the vicinity from the Mesolithic, Neolithic and Bronze Age periods (Brown and Medlycott 2013, 152-153).
- 2.4 More specifically, Plot F is located a short distance to the north-west of the nationally important site at Springfield Lyons, where excavations carried out between 1981 and 1991 recorded a fragment of the western side of a

probable Neolithic causewayed enclosure in the easternmost part of the site, a Late Bronze Age settlement within a circular enclosure (Brown and Medlycott 2013), an Early Saxon cremation and inhumation cemetery and a Late Saxon manorial settlement site (Tyler and Major 2005). The Saxon cremation cemetery and settlement extended beyond the limit of the 1981-91 excavation site and their further parts were subsequently investigated in Chelmsford Business Park Plots L, K and N (Ennis 2014).

- 2.5 Further archaeological work in the vicinity has produced limited evidence of prehistoric and Saxon activity extending north from the main excavation area. Investigations in Plots G and H, to the south-east of Plot F, located a boundary ditch with possible associated stake and postholes and a few Mesolithic and Neolithic flint tools and flakes (Pocock 2006). Early Saxon pottery was also recovered. The ditch was initially tentatively dated to the Late Bronze Age but recent work in Plot K suggests that it is more likely to date to the Late Saxon period (Ennis 2014). The remains were restricted to the north-east part of the plot with much of the centre and west having been disturbed during adjacent construction works. In Plot C, to the north-west of Plot F, no archaeological remains were identified and modern disturbance was widespread and severe (Robertson 2006). Overall, it would appear that the presence/survival of archaeological remains decreases significantly in the northern half of the business park.
- 2.6 The excavated Late Saxon manorial settlement is believed to be the location of Cuton Hall, a manor recorded in the Domesday Book of 1086, although changes in manorial holdings after the Norman Conquest resulted in Cuton Hall moving to a new site nearer the Chelmer. Springfield Lyons is not mentioned at all in Domesday. The earliest record of it dates to 1339, although the existing house dates from the late 17th century onwards (Tyler and Major 2005, 200).
- 2.7 Documentary sources and cartographic evidence suggests that the vicinity was in agricultural use during the medieval and post-medieval periods. In the 18th-20th centuries the site lay within parkland surrounding Springfield Lyons house. The large trees present within the Business Park, including within Plot F, are survivals of this parkland use.

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

3.1 Project Aims and Objectives

- 3.1.1 The primary aims of the evaluation were to determine the location, extent, date, character, condition, and significance of any surviving remains within the site boundaries.
- 3.1.2 In the case of discovery of archaeological remains with potential to contribute to regional research objectives, the evaluation results were to be reviewed in relation to research questions and topics identified in *Research and Archaeology: a Framework for the Eastern Counties, 2. research agenda and*

strategy (Brown and Glazebrook 2000) and *Research and Archaeology Revisited: a revised framework for the East of England* (Medlycott 2011).

3.2 Fieldwork Methodology

- 3.2.1 According to the *Written Scheme of Investigation*, four trenches were to be deployed, to provide a 5% sample of the 2850sq m site area (ASE 2015, Figure 2). Due to on-site constraints, namely the location of retained mature trees and services, three of the trenches were modified accordingly. Trench 2 was shifted 2.5m east-northeast, Trench 3 was moved 2.5m southeast, and Trench 1 was shortened at the northwest end due to unexpected services being located.
- 3.2.2 Machining of the trenches was conducted, under close archaeological supervision, by a 360° tracked excavator with a toothless bucket in stages to reveal the stratigraphy. Topsoil and subsoil were removed and excavation was halted at the natural geology or the top of any archaeological remains encountered, or if a depth of 1.2m had been reached.
- 3.2.3 All archaeological features were hand-excavated; either 50% of discrete features or 1m segments of larger features were excavated.
- 3.2.5 Standard ASE excavation, artefact collection, and recording methodologies were employed throughout, with all work carried out in accordance with the ClfA (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists) Code of Conduct, by-laws and guidelines (ClfA 2014a, 2014b) and in compliance with *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003).
- 3.2.6 All trenches were recorded regardless of the presence/absence of archaeological features. This included a record of soil stratigraphy at each end and in the middle and a post-excavation photograph.
- 3.2.7 All features were digitally photographed and planned using GPS.
- 3.2.9 Where present, finds were retrieved from all excavated deposits and identified by context number to a specific deposit. These have been processed according to ASE and ClfA guidelines (ASE 2011 and ClfA 2014c). All pottery and other finds where appropriate were marked with the site code and appropriate context number.

3.3 Archive

- 3.3.1 Subject to the landowner's permission, Archaeology South-East will arrange with the Chelmsford Museum for the deposition of the archive and artefact collection, currently held at the offices of ASE. The contents of the archive are tabulated below (Tables 1 and 2).

Item	Quantity
Context sheets	2
Section/Plan sheets	1
Digital photos	10
Drawing register	1
Trench Record forms	4

Table 1: Quantification of site paper archive

Bulk finds (quantity)	0.5 box
Environmental sample residues & flots	0

Table 2: Quantification of artefacts and environmental samples

4.0 RESULTS

4.1 Summary

- 4.1.1 Four trenches were excavated measuring 20m in length and 1.8m in width. Trench 1 was shortened by 4.0m to avoid service cables. Mechanical excavation of the trenches reached depths that varied from 0.22m to 1.06m. Trench locations are presented in Figure 2.
- 4.1.2 The existing ground surface consisted of grassy land, with two mature trees and a northwest-southeast road bisecting the site. Mechanical excavation removed an overburden comprising modern topsoil and an underlying subsoil to reach the natural clay deposits. Within Trenches 1 and 2, significant made-ground layers were uncovered below the topsoil/subsoil, likely representing the use of the site as a builder's compound in 2009.
- 4.1.3 The depth of the overburden was varied across the site. Trenches 3 and 4 were relatively shallow with the topsoil ranging in thickness from 0.19m to 0.30m and the underlying subsoil measuring in thickness of 0.13-0.37m. Trenches 1 and 2 contained similar amounts of topsoil (0.10-0.20m), but subsoil was deeper here than in the other two trenches. In the southwest half of Trench 2 subsoil was 0.18-0.23m in thickness. Thick layers of modern made-ground were located in both trenches, with natural geology being reached at 0.92m in Trench 2. Trench 1 was excavated up to 1.26m deep without reaching undisturbed natural geology.
- 4.1.4 The subsoil was not securely dated by finds, but is likely to have accumulated mostly during the post-medieval phase. Modern pieces of CBM, metal, and wiring were observed within this layer.
- 4.1.5 The underlying geological deposit was revealed beneath the subsoil and made-ground. It comprised reddish/orange brown compact clay, consistent with the London Clay Formation. Where encountered, archaeological remains were cut into this natural geology and visibility was very good once a clean scrape of the clay was exposed.

4.2 Trench 1

Heights at NW end of trench = 39.20m AOD (top) 38.54m AOD (base)

Heights at SE end of trench = 38.85m AOD (top) 37.78m AOD (base)

Context	Type	Description	Dimensions (L x W x D in m)
[1/001]	Layer	Modern topsoil – dark greyish brown, firm/sticky silty clay with occasional small stones and pieces of CBM.	16 x 1.8 x 0.10-0.20
[1/002]	Layer	Made-ground – mid-dark greyish brown, firm silty clay with frequent pieces of CBM and modern rubbish.	16 x 1.8 x 0.65-1.26
[1/003]	Layer	Burnt layer – small pieces of charcoal	1.11 x 0.19

Table 3: Trench 1 list of recorded contexts

4.2.1 Trench 1 was located at the southwest end of the site and orientated north-west/south-east. It was the deepest trench excavated, with made-ground extending up to 1.26m in depth. The northwest end was shortened by 4.0m and stepped due to the presence of inactive and live service cables. No archaeological features were uncovered.

4.2.2 Topsoil [1/001] was similar in character and thickness to the rest of the site. However, no subsoil was recorded and it is likely that it was removed prior to the deposition of modern rubbish and overburden.

4.2.3 A thick layer of made-ground [1/002] was recorded along the entire length of the trench, reaching depths of 1.26m+ in the southeast portion. This is likely related to the construction compound previously located on site.

4.2.4 A small, thin, layer of burnt material [1/003] was recorded in the southwest central section of the trench, which is also likely related to modern building activities.

4.3 Trench 2

Heights at ENE end of trench = 38.29m AOD (top) 37.59m AOD (base)

Heights at WSW end of trench = 38.69m AOD (top) 37.88m AOD (base)

Context	Type	Description	Dimensions (L x W x D in m)
[2/001]	Layer	Modern topsoil – dark greyish brown, firm/sticky silty clay with occasional small stones.	20 x 1.8 x 0.15-0.17
[2/002]	Layer	Subsoil – mid greyish brown, firm/sticky silty clay with occasional small stones and CBM.	20 x 1.8 x 0.34-0.38
[2/003]	Layer	Made-ground – dark blackish grey, firm silty clay with occasional small stones/gravels; modern CBM, pipe, and other rubbish.	20 x 1.8 x 0.67-0.92
[2/004]	Natural	Mid orange brown, sticky/compact clay with occasional small stones.	

Table 4: Trench 2 list of recorded contexts

4.3.1 Trench 2 was orientated east-northeast/west-southwest and was located in the south-west corner of the site. No archaeological features were located

within the trench.

4.3.2 Topsoil [2/001] was similar in character and thickness to the rest of the trenches. Subsoil [2/002] was recorded in the central and west-southwest portions of the trench, but was difficult to distinguish from the made-ground layer.

4.3.3 Made-ground [2/003] containing charcoal and a large amount of modern rubbish, including CBM, pipe, and glass fragments, was recording along the entire length of the trench, with varying thickness (0.67-0.92m). Similar in nature to Trench 1, it is probable that this layer is also associated with previous modern construction activities.

4.4 Trench 3

Heights at NW end of trench = 38.21m AOD (top) 37.86m AOD (base)

Heights at SE end of trench = 38.20m AOD (top) 37.56m AOD (base)

Context	Type	Description	Dimensions (L x W x D in m)
[3/001]	Layer	Modern topsoil – dark greyish brown, firm/sticky silty clay with occasional small stones.	20 x 1.8 x 0.19-0.23
[3/002]	Layer	Subsoil – dark greyish brown, firm/sticky silty clay with rare small stones and CBM.	20 x 1.8 x 0.40-0.56
[3/003]	Natural	Mid reddish brown, firm silty clay with frequent small stones/gravels and rare manganese flecks.	
[3/004]	Fill	Single fill of ditch [3/005] – mid greyish brown, compact silty clay.	1+ x 1.25 x 0.45
[3/005]	Cut	Ditch segment.	1+ x 1.25 x 0.45

Table 5: Trench 3 list of recorded contexts

4.4.1 Trench 3 was located in the central portion of the site, immediately south-west of the existing road and orientated north-west/south-east. Natural geology was level along the entire trench. The trench contained one east/west running ditch [3/005] and one silty patch that, once investigated, was determined to be natural rooting. A modern pipe and burnt wooden post were also uncovered in the south-east end of the trench.

4.4.2 Ditch [3/005] ran across the middle of the trench and was orientated east/west. It had steep, slightly convex sides and a slightly concave base. Its single fill [3/004] likely represents natural silting during the ditch's use and contained post-medieval CBM and stone, probably associated with agricultural activities. The ditch is likely part of a field drainage system.

4.4.3 A vaguely linear patch of silty clay was located at the northwest end of the trench. Upon investigation, it was determined to be a natural depression with heavy root disturbance. No artefacts were recovered from this deposit.

4.5 Trench 4

Heights at NW end of trench = 38.14m AOD (top) 37.44m AOD (base)

Heights at SE end of trench = 37.73m AOD (top) 37.52m AOD (base)

Context	Type	Description	Dimensions (L x W x D in m)
[4/001]	Layer	Modern topsoil – dark greyish brown, firm/sticky silty clay with occasional small stones.	20 x 1.8 x 0.21-0.30
[4/002]	Layer	Subsoil – mid reddish brown, firm silty clay with occasional small stones and rare pieces of CBM.	20 x 1.8 x 0.34-0.45
[4/003]	Natural	Mid reddish brown, firm-plastic clay with frequent small stones/gravels and rare manganese flecks.	

Table 6: Trench 4 list of recorded contexts

4.5.1 Trench 4 was located on the northeast side of the site, immediately east of the existing road. It was orientated northwest-southeast. No archaeological features were located.

4.5.2 Topsoil [4/001] and subsoil [4/002] were similar in depth and character to Trench 3 with only topsoil visible at the southeast end.

5.0 FINDS

5.1 Summary

5.1.1 Two fragments of ceramic building material and two fragments of stone were recovered during the evaluation. The finds were washed, air dried, packed and stored following ClfA guidelines (2014c). No further conservation is required

5.2 Ceramic Building Material by Isa Benedetti-Whitton

5.2.1 Two brick fragments weighing a total of 428g were recovered from context [3/004]. Both were made from the same orangey fabric with common-to-abundant fine and medium quartz, Fe-rich and oxide inclusions up to 9mm, and pale slightly streaking and deposits.

5.2.2 The highly fragmented condition of the bricks made it difficult to assess form. The slightly better preserved fragment appeared well made with fairly sharp arrises indicating a date of 17th century or later. Neither brick appeared to be frogged.

5.3 Geological Material by Luke Barber

5.3.1 The only context to produce stone during the evaluation was [3/004]. This contained two pieces (198g) of quite weathered/friable glauconitic Lower Greensand. Although both pieces show no signs of working, they have been burnt/sooted.

6.0 ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLES

- 6.1 No suitable features were identified for bulk environmental sampling during the evaluation.

7.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

7.1 Overview of stratigraphic sequence

- 7.1.1 The natural geological deposit was encountered at a range of heights between 37.88m AOD (east-northeast end of trench 2) and 37.44m (northwest end of trench 4). The recorded ditch was located at this level, in the form of a negative feature cut into the natural deposit. The evaluated area of the development site is located on relatively level ground with a very gentle slope from the southwest to the northeast of the site. Topsoil was relatively uniform across the site in thickness (0.10-0.30m) and composition, while subsoil varied slightly in composition and was present in all trenches except 1.
- 7.1.2 A thick layer of modern made-ground was recorded in trenches 1 and 2, reaching a depth of 1.26m+ at the southeast end of trench 1. This is likely associated with the builder's compound that was located on site in 2009 and/or stockpiling of soils during previous phases of Business Park construction.
- 7.1.3 The presence of modern CBM in both the topsoil and subsoil indicate that they were likely fairly recently deposited and/or that they have been disturbed, probably through past use of the area for agricultural activities and in places (i.e. over made-ground) redeposited.
- 7.1.4 The density and distribution of archaeological remains were very low with a single, east-west running ditch located in trench 3, in the central portion of the site.

7.2 Deposit survival and existing impacts

- 7.2.1 The single archaeological feature recorded was located beneath topsoil and subsoil and appeared to not have been greatly disturbed. However, the presence of the thick made-ground deposit in the south-west portion of site overlying natural indicates that modern truncation, disturbance and re-deposition has taken place over large parts of Plot F. This activity has most likely removed any archaeological remains present in such areas.

7.3 Discussion of archaeological remains by period

- 7.3.1 Despite having previously been found nearby in Plot H and further east on the Chelmsford Industrial Park site, no remains of prehistoric or Saxon date were identified within Plot F. No Roman remains were encountered and this is consistent with their very sparse incidence in the Business Park.

- 7.3.1 The ditch located in trench 3 is likely to be a field boundary ditch dating to the

post-medieval or early modern period. The position of the ditch does not directly correlate with those shown on early Ordnance Survey mapping and may therefore pre-date the 19th century. The recovered brick fragments of c.17th to early 19th century date would support this assumption. It is possible that the ditch was part of the layout of the parkland around Springfield Lyons. However, these remains are judged to be of low significance.

7.4 Potential impact on archaeological remains

As the only remains found within Plot F are those of a field ditch of post-medieval date, and much of the site has been demonstrated to have already been heavily disturbed by past construction activities, it is probable that the intended development of this site will have a negligible impact on the below-ground archaeological content of this location.

7.5 Consideration of research aims

7.5.1 The evaluation has shown that archaeological remains relating to the Prehistoric and Saxon period activity concentrated toward the southern end of the Business Park are absent in Plot F. Given the absence of residual artefacts of this date in overburden deposits and the fill of the ditch, it is likely that such remains did not extend this far north. This result concurs with those of previous investigations at Springfield Lyons and within the Business Park.

7.5.2 Other than confirming that the land outside of the Neolithic enclosure and north of the Bronze Age and Saxon settlements was not extensively utilised, except perhaps as farmland, the Plot F evaluation results have no potential to contribute to the further understanding of these settlement sites or to the wider regional research agendas for these periods.

7.6 Conclusions

7.6.1 The evaluation has demonstrated that Plot F does not contain any archaeological remains of significance; the post-medieval ditch found here not being considered to be of any importance. Furthermore, it is apparent that modern disturbance has occurred within large parts of the site.

7.6.1 It is considered that the intended development of this site will have a negligible impact on the heritage resource of this location.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- ASE. 2015, *Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Evaluation at Plot F, 5 Springfield Lyons Approach, Springfield, Chelmsford, Essex*
- Bennett, A. 2015, *Brief for Archaeological Evaluation on Springfield Business Park Plot F, 5 Springfield Lyons Approach, Springfield, Chelmsford*
- British Geological Survey. 2015, *Geology of Britain*, accessed on 08/01/16
<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>
- Brown, N. and Glazebrook, J. (eds) 2000, *Research and Archaeology: a Framework for the Eastern Counties, 2. research agenda and strategy*. E. Anglian Archaeol. Occ. Paper. 8
- Brown, N. and Medlycott, M. 2013, *The Neolithic and Bronze Age Enclosures at Springfield Lyons, Essex: Excavations 1981-1991*. E. Anglian Archaeol. 149
- Chartered Institute of Archaeologists (CIfA). 2014a, *Code of Conduct (revised)*.
<http://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/CodesofConduct.pdf> accessed on 08/01/16
- CIfA. 2014b, *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation (revised)*.
http://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/CIfAS&GFieldevaluation_1.pdf accessed on 08/01/16
- CIfA. 2014c, *CIfA Standard and Guidance for the Collection, Documentation, Conservation and Research of Archaeological Materials*, accessed on 08/01/16
http://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/node-files/CIfAS&G Finds_1.pdf
- Ennis, T. 2014, *Archaeological Excavation. Plot N, Chelmsford Business Park, Springfield, Chelmsford, Essex. A Post-Excavation Assessment and Updated Project Design Report*. ASE client report
- Gurney, D. 2003, *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*. E. Anglian Archaeol. Occ. Paper 14
- Medlycott, M. (ed) 2011, *Research and Archaeology Revisited: a revised framework for the East of England*, E. Anglian Archaeol. Occ. Paper 24
- Pocock, M. 2006, *Springfield Business Park Plots G and H, Chelmsford, Essex: Archaeological Evaluation by Trenching and Excavation*. ECC FAU rep. 1605
- Robertson, A. 2006, *Springfield Business Park, Chelmsford, Plots C, M and N: Archaeological Evaluation*. Interim summary, FAU rep. 1653
- Tyler, S. and Major, H. 2005, *The Early Anglo-Saxon Cemetery and Later Saxon Settlement at Springfield Lyons, Essex*. E. Anglian Archaeol. 111

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

ASE would like to thank RG Carter for commissioning the work and for their assistance throughout the project. Richard Havis, ECC Place Services Historic Environment Advisor, is thanked for his guidance and monitoring undertaken on behalf of the LPA. The excavation was undertaken by Samara King and Trevor Ennis and project managed by Niall Oakey. Site survey was carried out by Lukasz Miciak. The figures for this report were produced by Andrew Lewsey and Mark Atkinson project managed the post-excavation process.

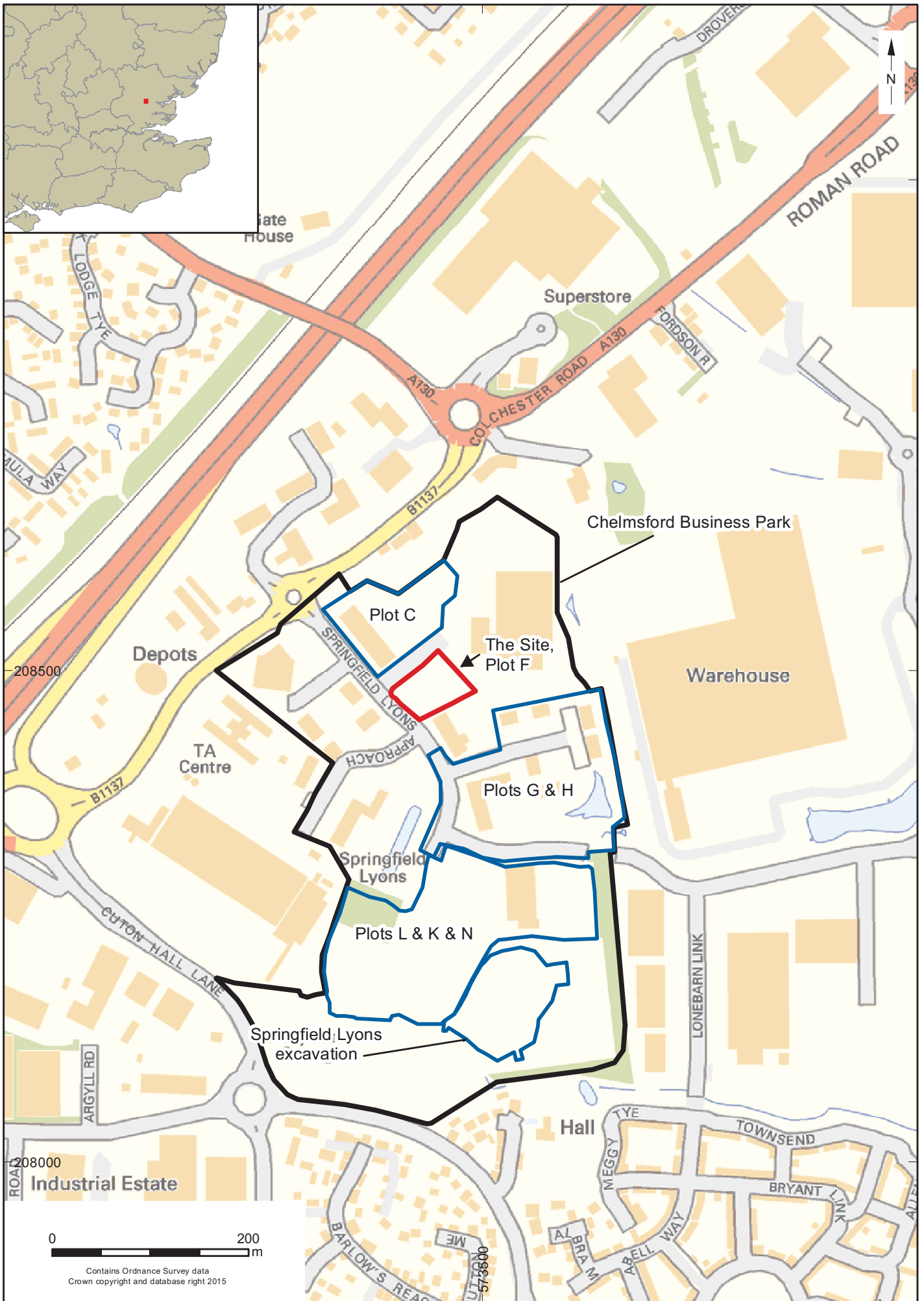
Appendix 1: EHER Summary Form

Site name/Address: Plot F, Springfield Lyons Approach, Springfield, Chelmsford	
Parish: Springfield	District: Chelmsford
NGR: TL 7343 0847	Site Code: SPSL 16
Type of Work: Archaeological Evaluation	Site Director/Group: T. Ennis, Archaeology South-East
Date of Work: 6th - 7th January 2016	Size of Area Investigated: 2850 sq. m.
Location of Finds/Curating Museum: Chelmsford Museum	Funding source: Client
Further Seasons Anticipated?: No	Related HER Nos:
Final Report: EAH roundup	OASIS No: 241118
Periods Represented: post-medieval, modern	
<p>SUMMARY OF FIELDWORK RESULTS:</p> <p><i>Archaeological evaluation was carried out in Plot F of the Chelmsford Business Park in advance of the construction of commercial premises.</i></p> <p><i>Plot F is located within an important and extensively investigated landscape that contains Neolithic and Bronze Age enclosures and settlement, an Early Saxon cemetery and a Late Saxon manorial complex. The Business Park site was formerly the grounds of a late 17th-early 20th century residence known as Springfield Lyons.</i></p> <p><i>Four trial trenches were located within the 2850sq m site. Only one trench contained archaeological remains, those of a single field ditch of post-medieval date. Widespread disturbance, in the form of the deposition of a significant thickness of made-ground and redeposited topsoil, was identified to have taken place. This is likely to have been the result of Plot F having been used as a construction compound during earlier phases of the Business Park development.</i></p> <p><i>The results confirm that the land outside of the Neolithic enclosure and north of the Bronze Age and Saxon settlements was not extensively utilised, except perhaps as farmland. The recorded ditch may relate to parkland land use surrounding the historic residence of Springfield Lyons.</i></p>	
<p>Previous Summaries/Reports:</p> <p><i>Pocock, M. 2006, Springfield Business Park Plots G and H, Chelmsford, Essex: Archaeological Evaluation by Trenching and Excavation. ECC FAU rep. 1605</i></p> <p><i>Robertson, A. 2006, Springfield Business Park, Chelmsford, Plots C, M and N: Archaeological Evaluation. Interim summary, FAU rep. 1653</i></p>	
Author of Summary: T. Ennis	Date of Summary: February 2016

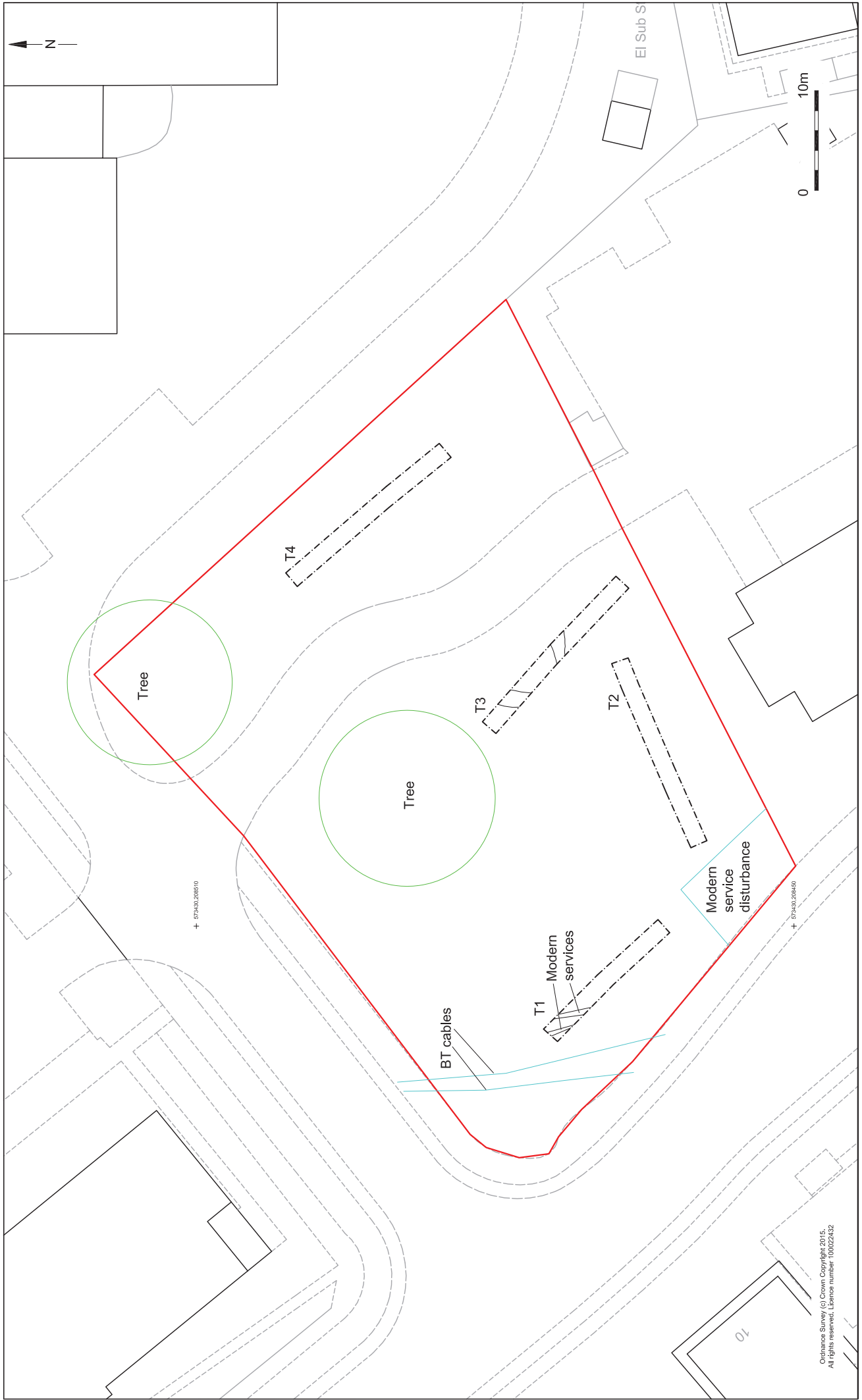
OASIS Form

OASIS ID: archaeol6-241118	
Project details	
Project name	Plot F, Chelmsford Business Park: Archaeological Evaluation
Short description of the project	Archaeological evaluation was carried out in Plot F of the Chelmsford Business Park in advance of the construction of commercial premises. Plot F is located within an important and extensively investigated landscape that contains Neolithic and Bronze Age enclosures and settlement, an Early Saxon cemetery and a Late Saxon manorial complex. The Business Park site was formerly the grounds of a late 17th-early 20th century residence known as Springfield Lyons. Four trial trenches were located within the 2850sq m site. Only one trench contained archaeological remains, those of a single field ditch of post-medieval date. Widespread disturbance, in the form of the deposition of a significant thickness of made-ground and redeposited topsoil, was identified to have taken place. This is likely to have been the result of Plot F having been used as a construction compound during earlier phases of the Business Park development. The results confirm that the land outside of the Neolithic enclosure and north of the Bronze Age and Saxon settlements was not extensively utilised, except perhaps as farmland. The recorded ditch may relate to parkland land use surrounding the historic residence of Springfield Lyons.
Project dates	Start: 06-01-2016 End: 07-01-2016
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Associated project reference codes	SPSL16 - Sitecode 8573 - Contracting Unit No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 13 - Waste ground
Monument type	DITCH Post Medieval
Significant Finds	BRICK Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	""Targeted Trenches""
Development type	Rural commercial
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPS
Project location	
Country	England
Site location	ESSEX CHELMSFORD SPRINGFIELD Plot F, Chelmsford Business Park
Postcode	CM2 5LB
Study area	2850 Square metres
Site coordinates	TL 7343 0847 51.74754122487 0.512598192985 51 44 51 N 000 30 45 E Point

Height OD / Depth	Min: 37.73m Max: 39.2m
Project creators	
Name of Organisation	Archaeology South-East
Project brief originator	Essex County Council Place Services
Project design originator	Archaeology South-East
Project director/manager	Niall Oakey
Project supervisor	Samara King
Project supervisor	Trevor Ennis
Type of sponsor/funding body	client
Project archives	
Physical Archive Exists?	No
Physical Archive ID	SPSL16
Physical Archive notes	Finds discarded
Digital Archive recipient	Chelmsford Museum
Digital Archive ID	SPSL16
Digital Contents	"Ceramics","Stratigraphic","other"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Chelmsford Museum
Paper Archive ID	SPSL16
Paper Contents	"Ceramics","Stratigraphic","other"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section"
Project bibliography	
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Plot F, Springfield Lyons Approach, Springfield, Chelmsford, Essex: Archaeological Evaluation
Author(s)/Editor(s)	King, S.
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Ennis, T.
Other biblio details	Report number 2016011
Date	2016
Issuer or publisher	Archaeology South-East
Place of issue	Witham
Description	A4, bound. Approx 20 pages inc. figures
Entered by	Mark Atkinson (mark.atkinson@ucl.ac.uk)
Entered on	2 February 2016



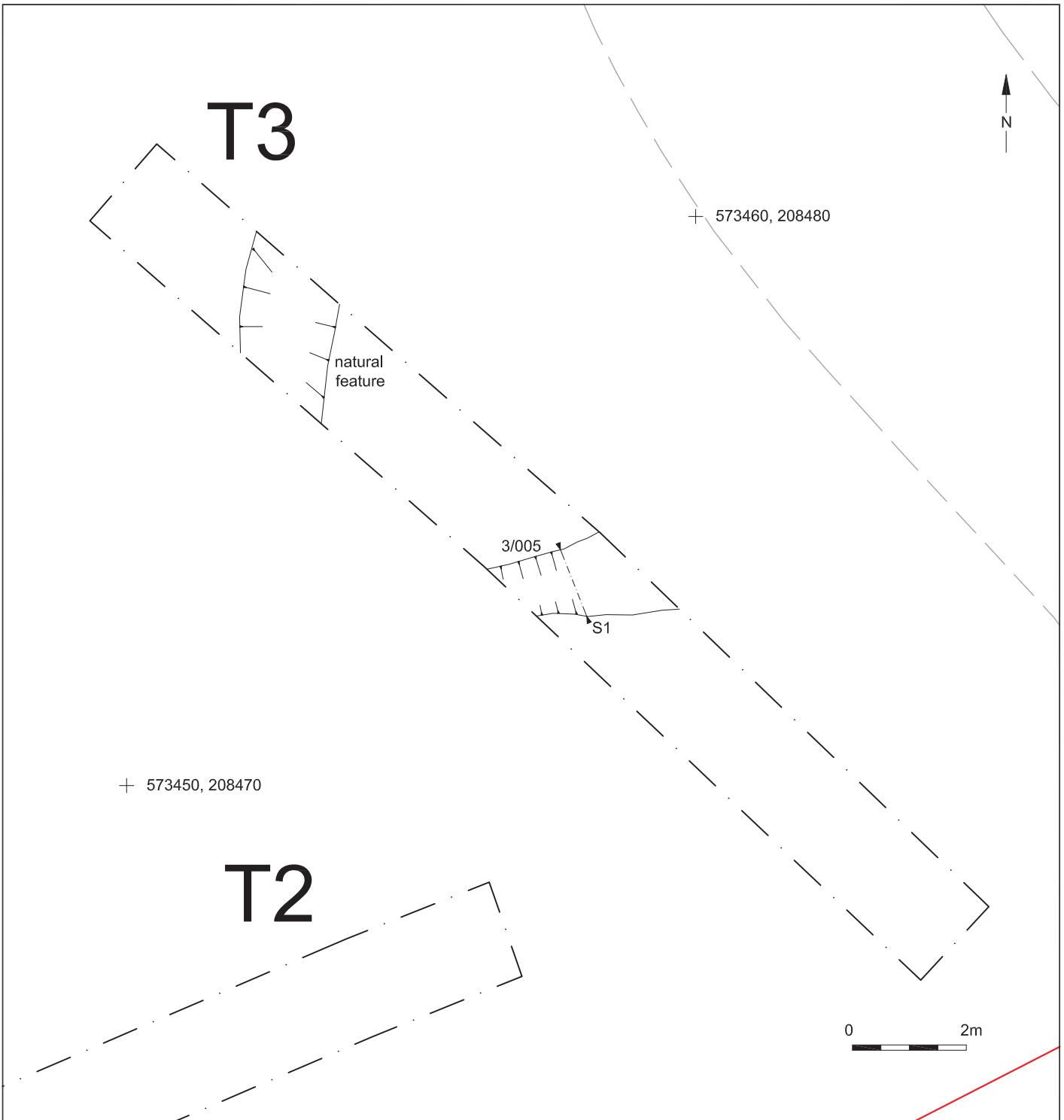
© Archaeology South-East		Plot F, Chelmsford Business Park, Springfield Lyons	Fig. 1
Project Ref: 8573	Jan 2016	Site location	
Report No: 2016011	Drawn by: APL		



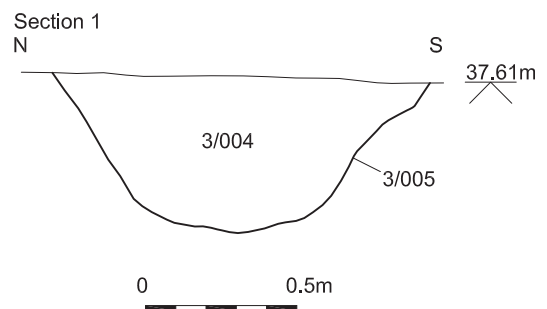
Ordnance Survey (c) Crown Copyright 2015.
All rights reserved. Licence number 100022432

© Archaeology South-East		Plot F, Chelmsford Business Park, Springfield Lyons	
Project Ref: 8573	Jan 2016	Trench locations	
Report Ref: 2016011	Drawn by: APL		

Fig. 2



Ditch 3/005 looking east, 1m scale



© Archaeology South-East		Plot F, Chelmsford Business Park, Springfield Lyons	Fig. 3
Project Ref: 8573	Jan 2016	Trench 3	
Report Ref: 2016011	Drawn by: APL		



Trench 1 looking south-east (1m scale)



Trench 2 looking south-west (1m scale)



Trench 3 looking north-west (1m scale)



Trench 4 looking north-west (1m scale)

© Archaeology South-East		Plot F, Chelmsford Business Park, Springfield Lyons	Fig. 4
Project Ref: 8573	Jan 2016	Selected photographs	
Report Ref: 2016011	Drawn by: APL		

Sussex Office

Units 1& 2
2 Chapel Place
Portslade
East Sussex BN41 1DR
tel: +44(0)1273 426830
email: fau@ucl.ac.uk
web: www.archaeologyse.co.uk

Essex Office

27 Eastways
Witham
Essex
CM8 3YQ
tel: +44(0)1376 331470
email: fau@ucl.ac.uk
web: www.archaeologyse.co.uk

London Office

Centre for Applied Archaeology
UCL Institute of Archaeology
31-34 Gordon Square
London WC1H 0PY
tel: +44(0)20 7679 4778
email: fau@ucl.ac.uk
web: www.ucl.ac.uk/caa

