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**FORMER ANGLIA RUSKIN UNIVERSITY SITE,  
VICTORIA ROAD SOUTH, CHELMSFORD, ESSEX**

**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**

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NGR: TL 7038 0696	Report No: 4871	
Borough: Chelmsford	Site Code: CF70	
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Signed:	Date: July 2012 Revised: October 2012	

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<b>OASIS SUMMARY SHEET</b>			
Project name	<i>Former Anglia Ruskin University Site, Victoria Road South, Chelmsford, Essex. An Archaeological Evaluation.</i>		
<p><i>In July 2012 Archaeological Solutions Limited (AS) carried out an archaeological trial trench evaluation on land at the former Anglia Ruskin University site, Victoria Road South, Chelmsford, Essex (NGR TL 7038 0696. The evaluation was undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning approval for the redevelopment of the site comprising the re-use of the Anne Knight and Frederick Chancellor Buildings and the partial demolition of the Law Building (Chelmsford Planning Ref. 11/01360/FUL).</i></p> <p><i>The site lies within the north western part of the medieval and post-medieval core of Chelmsford, and some 0.5km north west of the earlier Roman settlement of Caesaromagus, on the southern side of the Roman road which traversed the valley.</i></p> <p><i>The trenches were located to the rear of the Anne Knight building to access the levels of preservation and the extent of the Quaker burials. Ground disturbance was anticipated because a row of Victorian terraced house is shown on the 1874 OS map.</i></p> <p><i>Though the site was truncated Ditch F1007 was preserved and it contained prehistoric (mid/late Bronze Age/ Iron Age) pottery. While the Roman and later periods are well known in Chelmsford prehistoric finds are sporadic.</i></p>			
Project dates (fieldwork)	July 2012		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	N	Future work (Y/N/?)	TBC
P. number	4783	Site code	CF70
Type of project	Archaeological Evaluation		
Site status	<i>Early 19<sup>th</sup> century Anne Knight Building (Grade II LB 352502)            Frederick Chancellor Building (EHER 40491)            Northern part of site located in West End Conservation Area</i>		
Current land use	<i>Former university site, comprising three buildings and areas of hard-standing and grass</i>		
Planned development	<i>Re-use of Anne Knight and Frederick Chancellor Buildings and partial demolition of Law Building</i>		
Main features (+dates)	<i>Ditch</i>		
Significant finds (+dates)	<i>Prehistoric (mid/late Bronze Age / Iron Age)</i>		
<b>Project location</b>			
County/Borough/ Parish	Essex	Chelmsford	Moulsham
HER for area	Essex Historic Environment Record (EHER)		
Post code (if known)	CM1		
Area of site	c. 3143.55m <sup>2</sup>		
NGR	TL 7038 0696		
Height AOD (min/max)	c. 30m AOD		
<b>Project creators</b>			
Brief issued by	<i>Richard Havis of the Essex County Council Historic Environment Branch (ECC HEM)</i>		
Project supervisor/s (PO)	<i>Archaeological Solutions Ltd</i>		
Funded by	<i>The Central Chelmsford Development Agency</i>		
Full title	<i>Former Anglia Ruskin University Site, Victoria Road South, Chelmsford, Essex. An Archaeological Evaluation.</i>		
Authors	<i>Lisa Smith and Megan Stoakley</i>		
Report no.	4871		
Date (of report)	July 2012 (Revised October 2012)		

**FORMER ANGLIA RUSKIN UNIVERSITY SITE, VICTORIA ROAD SOUTH,  
CHELMSFORD, ESSEX**

**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**

**SUMMARY**

*In July 2012 Archaeological Solutions Limited (AS) carried out an archaeological trial trench evaluation on land at the former Anglia Ruskin University site, Victoria Road South, Chelmsford, Essex (NGR TL 7038 0696). The evaluation was undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning approval for the redevelopment of the site comprising the re-use of the Anne Knight and Frederick Chancellor Buildings and the partial demolition of the Law Building (Chelmsford Planning Ref. 11/01360/FUL).*

*The site lies within the north western part of the medieval and post-medieval core of Chelmsford, and some 0.5km north west of the earlier Roman settlement of Caesaromagus, on the southern side of the Roman road which traversed the valley.*

*The trenches were located to the rear of the Anne Knight building to access the levels of preservation and the extent of the Quaker burials. Ground disturbance was anticipated because a row of Victorian terraced house is shown on the 1874 OS map.*

*Though the site was truncated Ditch F1007 was preserved and it contained prehistoric (mid/ late Bronze Age/ Iron Age) pottery. While the Roman and later periods are well known in Chelmsford prehistoric finds are sporadic.*

**1 INTRODUCTION**

1.1 In July 2012 Archaeological Solutions Limited (AS) carried out an archaeological trial trench evaluation on land at the former Anglia Ruskin University site, Victoria Road South, Chelmsford, Essex (NGR TL 7038 0696; Figs. 1-2). The evaluation was undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning approval for the redevelopment of the site comprising the re-use of the Anne Knight and Frederick Chancellor Buildings and the partial demolition of the Law Building (Chelmsford Planning Ref. 11/01360/FUL).

1.2 The evaluation was carried out in accordance with a brief prepared by Richard Havis of the Essex County Council Historic Environment Branch (ECC HEM) (dated March 2012), and a specification prepared by AS (dated 11<sup>th</sup> May 2012), approved by ECC HEM. The project adhered to appropriate sections of Gurney (2003) 'Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England', *East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 14*, and the Institute for Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct and Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (revised 2008).

1.3 The aim of the archaeological evaluation was to determine, as far as was possible, the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains liable to be threatened by the proposed

development. In addition it was hoped to clarify the nature and extent of existing disturbance and intrusions and hence assess the degree of survival of buried deposits and surviving structures of archaeological significance.

### *Planning policy context*

1.4 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF 2012) states that those parts of the historic environment that have significance because of their historic, archaeological, architectural or artistic interest are heritage assets. The NPPF aims to deliver sustainable development by ensuring that policies and decisions that concern the historic environment recognise that heritage assets are a non-renewable resource, take account of the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits of heritage conservation, and recognise that intelligently managed change may sometimes be necessary if heritage assets are to be maintained for the long term. The NPPF requires applications to describe the significance of any heritage asset, including its setting that may be affected in proportion to the asset's importance and the potential impact of the proposal.

1.5 The NPPF aims to conserve England's heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance, with substantial harm to designated heritage assets (i.e. listed buildings, scheduled monuments) only permitted in exceptional circumstances when the public benefit of a proposal outweighs the conservation of the asset. The effect of proposals on non-designated heritage assets must be balanced against the scale of loss and significance of the asset, but non-designated heritage assets of demonstrably equivalent significance may be considered subject to the same policies as those that are designated. The NPPF states that opportunities to capture evidence from the historic environment, to record and advance the understanding of heritage assets and to make this publicly available is a requirement of development management. This opportunity should be taken in a manner proportionate to the significance of a heritage asset and to impact of the proposal, particularly where a heritage asset is to be lost.

## **2 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE (Figs. 1-2)**

2.1 Chelmsford is central to the county of Essex. Springfield is located c.1.5km to the north-east, Moulsham c. 750m to the south and Widford c. 2km to the south-west. The river Chelmer is c. 500m to the east of the site and the river Can is located c. 125m to the south.

2.2 The site lies within the north-western part of the historic medieval and post-medieval cores of Chelmsford and is bounded by Duke Street to the north, the A138 to the south, the railway to the west and Victoria Road South on its eastern boundary. The site covers an area of 31,434m<sup>2</sup> and is divided centrally by Park Road. Numerous buildings of the former Anglia Ruskin University were until recently present on the site, but most have since been demolished. Those that remain are the early 19<sup>th</sup> century Anne Knight Building (EHER 31506, Grade II LB 352502) located in the northern corner, and the Frederick Chancellor building (EHER 40491) and the Law Building located in the eastern corner of the site.

### 3 THE EVIDENCE

#### 3.1 Topography, geology and soils

3.1.1 Chelmsford lies in a river valley and is situated at the confluence of the rivers Can and Chelmer, where they are crossed by the Roman road from London to Colchester (modern B1137). The river Wid, located c. 2km to the west, feeds into the River Can. The town is located at the optimum crossing point of the river Chelmer and its tributaries, which flow into the Blackwater estuary c. 15km to the east. The site is located at c. 30m AOD.

3.1.2 Chelmsford lies at the margin of the boulder clay plateau of north and west Essex and the solid geology of the site comprises the London Clay Formation, including Claygate Beds and Harwich Member (gpge) (BGS 1978). The soils of the site within the urban area and its environs remain un-surveyed (SSEW 1983).

#### 3.2 Archaeological and historical background

##### *Prehistoric*

3.2.1 Palaeolithic flint flakes (EHER 5827) were found c.250m to the east. A possible Neolithic soil (EHER 5902) was investigated during an archaeological investigation on 217-218 Moulsham Street c. 500m to the south-east. A Bronze Age palstave (EHER 5826) was found c. 250m to the east while Bronze Age pottery sherds and flint implements (EHERs 5873 and 5894) were recorded c. 500m to the south-east. Iron Age archaeological remains include a Cunobelinus silver unit and two gold Tasciovanus coins (EHERs 18586 and 5828) found c. 300m – 600m to the east. Late Iron Age pottery (EHER 5906) was found during an archaeological investigation at 217-218 Moulsham Street c. 500m to the south-east. Six prehistoric flint implements (EHER 5714) were also discovered c. 350m to the south.

##### *Romano-British*

3.2.2 The Roman town, founded in the mid-1<sup>st</sup> century, was established in the Moulsham area south of the river Can and was known as a 'Caesaromagus', signifying 'Caesar's Plain or Market' (Medleycott 1999, 4). Extensive Romano-British archaeological remains have been discovered along Moulsham Street c. 500m – 600m to the south-east and include a masonry wall (EHER 5945); structural remains of houses, cobbled surfaces, pits and drains (EHERs 5917 and 5903) as well as a Claudian jug and a coin of Helena Augusta (EHERs 2878 and 5883). Evidence of Romano-British domestic activity including wells, roads and pits has been discovered along Baddow Road (EHER 5900), the High Street (EHER 5895) and at the site of the Dominican Friary (EHER 5874) to the south-east. Approximately 250m to the north-east, Roman pottery (EHER 16137) was discovered on New Street in a roadside ditch.

3.2.3 The town grew to its maximum extent in the mid 2<sup>nd</sup> century with buildings constructed along the London-Colchester road (EHERs 17527 and 17521). Large earthwork defences were constructed in the late 2<sup>nd</sup> century. An archaeological evaluation at Clarendon House c.550m to the south-east recorded Roman deposits

and linear features (EHERs 16824 and 46304) which may have been part of these defensive earthworks. The site of a possible paved Roman ford (EHER 5891, SAM 1002177) is located near Moulsham Bridge c.600m to the south-east.

### *Saxon*

3.2.4 The Roman town was apparently abandoned. The high-status 6<sup>th</sup> century burial (EHER 5546) at Broomfield c. 4.5km to the north is thought to have been related to a large estate based on Great and Little Waltham. An early Saxon cemetery and late Saxon manor are known at Springfield c.3.8km to the north-east (Medleycott 1999, 5). Saxon archaeological remains are virtually absent within the vicinity of the site and comprise a small assemblage of pottery (EHER 16135) recovered from a roadside ditch on New Street c. 250m to the north-east.

### *Medieval*

3.2.5 At the time of Domesday the manors of Chelmsford, held by the Bishop of London, and Moulsham, held by the Abbot of Westminster, contained four and 12 households respectively. The medieval town (EHER 6014) was founded at the end of the 12<sup>th</sup> century by the Bishop of London on a new site within his manor to the north of the Can ('*Ceolmaer's Ford*'), in the area of the modern High Street. Substantial medieval archaeology has been recorded on New Street c.250m to the north-east (EHERs 17536, 16136 and 16138), the High Street (EHERs 18937, 5896, 9076, 5925, 17512 and 17528), Moulsham Street (EHERs 5904 and 5946) c.500m – 600m to the south-east and at No. 85 Duke Street (EHER 5915) c.100m to the south-east. The remains comprise walls, wells, ditches, pits, cobbled floors and postholes.

3.2.6 The Cathedral Church of St Mary the Virgin (EHER 31483), located c. 250m to the north-east and the Dominican Friary (EHERs 5875 and 5556), located c. 550m to the south-east, were both established in the 13<sup>th</sup> century. The Black Death impacted the population and the economic growth of the town and the site of a plague burial ground (EHER 47199) is located in Moulsham c. 400m to the south-west of the site. Further development occurred in the 15<sup>th</sup> century along Baddow Road (EHERs 5901 and 31472) and the Cathedral Church of St Mary the Virgin (EHER 31483) was completely re-built in the later 15<sup>th</sup> century.

### *Post-medieval - modern*

3.2.7 From the mid-16<sup>th</sup> century to the 18<sup>th</sup> century the principal landowners in the town were the Mildmay family. A free grammar school (EHER 5918) was founded by Edward VI in 1552 situated c. 70m to the east of the site. 16<sup>th</sup> century pottery has been recovered from Nos. 1-9 New Street to the north-east (EHER 16135) and from excavations at the Dominican Friary (EHER 5875) (Drury 1974) to the south-east. Excavations along Moulsham Street revealed several pit groups with a large quantity of 16<sup>th</sup> to 17<sup>th</sup> century pottery (EHER 5947) (Cunningham 1985). A watching brief at the Golden Fleece at No. 85 Duke Street c.250m to the east revealed a 17<sup>th</sup> century pit group (EHER 5916) (Medleycott 1999, 22).



3.2.8 Chelmsford continued to prosper in the 17<sup>th</sup> to 18<sup>th</sup> centuries, both as market and county town. Trade prospered as a result of the Chelmer and Blackwater Navigation of 1797, which included the construction of a basin and wharves off Springfield Road situated c. 1.7km to the north-east (Medleycott 1999, 6). Post-medieval disturbance and remnants of masonry were observed during building works along Baddow Road and on New London Road (EHERs 16102, 17511, 5930 and 17520) c. 500m to the south-east and south. Excavations at 217-218 Moulsham Street revealed post-medieval structural remains, an oven and a wall (EHER 5905) c. 400m to the south-east (Cunningham 1985). Remnants of walls, wells and floors have also been recorded during archaeological investigations at Grays Brewery (EHER 5926), Nos. 12 and 55 High Street (EHERs 6780 and 47955) and also Railway Street (EHER 5799) situated c. 500m to the south-east and 200m to the north respectively.

3.2.9 Early 19<sup>th</sup> century industrial development in the town included the Smock Mill located c. 400m to the north (EHER 48008), the Bewley Iron Foundry c. 400m to the north-east (EHER 15315) and several brickworks (EHERs 15508, 15510 and 15512) situated to the east and south-west. The Friend's Meeting House (the modern-day Anne Knight building) (EHER 31506), located on the northern part of the site, was constructed in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century and comprises a large, two-storey, grey gault brick building with an open hall.

3.2.10 In the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century, economic growth of the town was further augmented by the introduction of the London-Colchester railway in 1843 and Chelmsford became a borough in 1888. In 1896 a renowned local architect named Frederick Chancellor produced plans for the construction of a new public library, museum and art school on the eastern part of the site (the modern-day Frederick Chancellor building, EHER 40491). The construction of the Frederick Chancellor building (EHER 40491) commenced in 1902 and it was completed in c. 1911. The Law Building, situated to the rear (west) of the Frederick Chancellor building (EHER 40491) in the eastern part of the site, was constructed in 1931 (Beacon Planning Ltd 2011, 5).

3.2.11 Numerous WWII military structures include air raid shelters (EHER 5877), gun posts (EHER 20952), spigot mortar emplacements (EHERs 20946 and 20949) and telt turrets (EHERs 20950 and 20951) to the south and south-east.

#### *Cartographic sources (Figs. 3-5)*

3.2.12 The 1843 Tithe map of Chelmsford (Fig. 3) depicts Duke Street (not labelled) to the north of the site. The latter is undeveloped and lies within Plot 149. The accompanying Tithe apportionment states that Elizabeth Walton owned a cottage and associated land, Richard Thomas was the tenant and the plot was valued at 27 perches.

3.2.13 The 1897 Ordnance Map (Fig. 4) depicts significant development within the site and its immediate environs, notably along Duke Street and to the west. The London-Colchester railway is to the west of the site. The Friend's Meeting House (EHER 31506) is shown and comprises a large, square-plan building. The associated outbuildings and lavatories (Figs. 3-5) are depicted to the south. The

building is adjacent to a burial ground on its western flank and the building is circled by woodland. Rows of rectangular buildings are situated to the west and south. The site is flanked by modern-day Park Road and Victoria Road South (not labelled).

3.2.14 By 1940 (Fig. 5) the area has been heavily urbanised. The Frederick Chancellor Building and the Law Building are depicted to the south-east of the Friend's Meeting House and are both labelled 'School'.

## 4 METHODOLOGY

4.1 Two linear trial trenches each measuring 15 x 1.6m were excavated with a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket, directly behind the Anne Knight building in the area of Phase 1 North.

4.2 Undifferentiated overburden was removed under full-time archaeological supervision using a 360° mechanical excavator fitted with a 1.90m wide toothless ditching bucket. Thereafter, all further investigation was undertaken by hand. Exposed surfaces were cleaned as appropriate and examined for archaeological features and finds. Deposits were recorded using *pro-forma* recording sheets, drawn to scale and photographed. Excavated spoil was checked for finds and the trenches were scanned by metal detector.

## 5 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS

### Trench 1 (Fig. 2)

Sample Section 1A NE end, SW facing. 0.00= 31.07m		
0.00- 0.25m	L1000	Demolition rubble. Light grey, loose, concrete and brick rubble.
0.25- 0.83m	L1001	Modern made ground. Yellowish brown/greyish black, compact, highly mixed rubble, CBM and re-deposited clay with frequent CBM, gravel, concrete and modern find.
0.83- 0.94m	L1006	Dark grey black, compact, sandy clay with frequent CBM fragments and angular gravel.
0.94m +	L1004	Natural. Light reddish, soft, clay with patches of silty sand throughout and sparse angular and rounded pebbles.

Sample Section 1B SW end, NW facing. 0.00= 30.55m		
0.00- 1.20m+	L1000	As above.

*Description: Trench 1 revealed the cut of a Victorian basement and a ditch (F1007)*

F1005 was the vertical cut for a Victorian basement, backfilled with rubble (demolition debris). It was identified at the south west end of both trenches.

Ditch F1007 was linear in plan (? x 0.70m x ?), orientated northeast/ southwest. Its profile was only partially seen and it had steep sides. It contained two fills. The basal fill, L1009, was a light grey, soft, silty sand with patches of orange sand throughout. It contained no finds. The upper fill, L1008, was a mid brownish grey, firm, sandy silt with occasional fragments of CBM, and angular gravel. It contained seven sherds of prehistoric (mid/ late Bronze Age/ Iron Age) pottery.

## Trench 2 (Fig. 2)

Sample Section 2A NE end, NW facing. 0.00= 30.83m		
0.00- 0.07m	L1000	Demolition rubble. As above, Tr.1.
0.07- 0.25m	L1001	Modern made ground. As above Tr.1.
0.25-0.44m	L1002	Made ground. Dark grey black, firm, sandy clay with moderate CBM and angular gravel and sparse fragments of glass
0.44- 0.85m	L1003	?Subsoil. Mid greyish brown, firm, clayey silt with occasional CBM, angular and rounded gravel.
0.85m +	L1004	Natural.

Sample Section 2B SW end, NW facing. 0.00= 30.20m		
0.00- 1.20m+	L1000	Demolition rubble. As above.

*Description: Like Trench 1 Trench 2 revealed the cut of a Victorian basement.*

F1005 was the vertical cut for a Victorian basement, backfilled with rubble (demolition debris). It was identified at the south west end of both trenches.

## 6 CONFIDENCE RATING

6.1 It is not felt that any factors inhibited the recognition of archaeological features or finds during the evaluation.

## 7 DEPOSIT MODEL

7.1 Uppermost in both trenches was demolition debris (L1000), and modern made ground (L1001 and L1002) (0.44-0.83m thick). Below the modern made ground in each trench subsoils were preserved in the northern end of the trenches (L1006 Tr.1 (0.11 m thick) and L1003 Tr.2 (0.41m thick)). L1003 and L1006 overlay the natural (0.85 – 0.94m below the present day ground surface where it was not truncated by the basement). The natural was a light reddish, soft, clay with patches of silty sand throughout and sparse angular and rounded pebbles.

## 8 DISCUSSION

8.1 The excavated features are tabulated:

Trench	Feature	Description	Spot Date
1	F1007	Ditch	Mid/ late Bronze Age/ Iron Age
	-	Cellar	Victorian
2	-	Cellar	Victorian

8.2 The site lies within the north western part of the medieval and post-medieval core of Chelmsford, and some 0.5km north west of the earlier Roman settlement of Caesaromagus, on the southern side of the Roman road which traversed the valley.

8.3 The trenches were located to the rear of the Anne Knight building to access the levels of preservation and the extent of the Quaker burials. Ground disturbance was anticipated because a row of Victorian terraced houses is shown on the 1874 OS map. Some of these houses were basemented. The terrace was later demolished to make way for the university buildings. In the event the evaluation revealed that the site was not wholly disturbed at the northern end of the trenches and some intact soils overlay Ditch F1007 (Tr.1). The southern end of the site was truncated with evidence of a backfilled basement recorded in each trench.

8.4 Though the site was truncated Ditch F1007 was preserved and it contained prehistoric (mid/ late Bronze Age/ Iron Age) pottery. While the Roman and later periods are well known in Chelmsford prehistoric finds are sporadic. A possible Neolithic soil (EHER 5902) was investigated during an archaeological investigation on 217-218 Moulsham Street c.500m to the south-east. A Bronze Age palstave (EHER 5826) was found c. 250m to the east while Bronze Age pottery sherds and flint implements (EHERs 5873 and 5894) were recorded c. 500m to the south-east. Iron Age archaeological remains include a Cunobelinus silver unit and two gold Tasciovanus coins (EHERs 18586 and 5828) found c. 300-600m to the east. Late Iron Age pottery (EHER 5906) was found during an archaeological investigation at 217-218 Moulsham Street c. 500m to the south-east. Six prehistoric flint implements (EHER 5714) were also discovered c. 350m to the south.

## 9 DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE

9.1 Archive records, with an inventory, will be deposited with the finds from the site at Chelmsford Museum. The archive will be quantified, ordered, indexed, cross-referenced and checked for internal consistency. In addition to the overall site summary, it will be necessary to produce a summary of the artefactual and ecofactual data.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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AS would like to thank Alison Bennett of the Essex County Council Historic Environment Record for her assistance. Thanks are also given to the staff of the Essex Record Office in Chelmsford.

AS is also grateful to Mr Richard Havis and Ms Maria Medlycott and Ms Alison Bennett of ECC Historic Environment Branch for their input and advice.

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## **WEB RESOURCES** (Accessed on 7<sup>th</sup> May 2012)

[www.old-maps.co.uk](http://www.old-maps.co.uk)

[www.heritage-gateway.org.uk](http://www.heritage-gateway.org.uk)

<http://wtp2.appspot.com/wheresthepath.htm>

[www.british-history.ac.uk](http://www.british-history.ac.uk)

[www.chelmsford.gov.uk](http://www.chelmsford.gov.uk)

## APPENDIX 1 HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT DATA (HER)

The following sites are those that lie within a 500m radius of the site. The table has been compiled from data held by the Essex Historic Environment Record (EHER).

HER No.	NGR SP	Description
<b>Palaeolithic</b>		
5827	TL 7084 0686	Flint flakes.
<b>Neolithic</b>		
5902	TL 7091 0647	217-8 Moulsham Street. Possible prehistoric soil surface.
<b>Bronze Age</b>		
5826	TL 7079 0688	Palstave, 6.8" long, found in Chelmsford in 1837.
5873	TL 7085 0655	Potsherd found during excavation of Dominican Priory.
5894	TL 7096 0664	63-66 High Street. Many flints and potsherds.
<b>Iron Age</b>		
18586	TL 7086 0687	A Cunobelinus silver unit.
5828	TL 7150 0650	Two gold coins of Tasciovanus found in 1864 from the Chelmer.
5906	TL 7091 0647	217-218 Moulsham Street. Sherds of possible residual late Iron Age pottery were noted in the fill of a Roman ditch.
<b>Undated Prehistoric</b>		
5714	TL 7055 0655	Two implements, six flakes.
5872	TL 7085 0655	Three flint flakes found in 1973 during excavation on the reredorter of the Dominican Priory
<b>Roman</b>		
16093	TL 7082 0694	Excavation of three test pits in the churchyard of Chelmsford Cathedral, found sections of the Cathedral's Chapter house and north revealed 17 <sup>th</sup> – 19 <sup>th</sup> century pottery.
16137	TL 7087 0700	1-9 New Street. Roman pottery.
16824	TL 7082 0644	Clarendon House, 2-6 Parkway. Up to 1.2m of stratified Roman deposits were found in the evaluation trench.
17521	TL 7088 0645	Parkway, near Friar's Walk. A fragment of 2 <sup>nd</sup> century Roman building was recorded.
17527	TL 7102 0660	The Meadows Shopping Centre. Possible route of Roman road.
46304	TL 7080 0644	Clarendon House. Roman layers and linear features found which may be part of the town's defensive ditch.
5874	TL 7085 0655	During excavations on the site of the Dominican Priory 1969-1970, Roman pottery scatter found in early buried soil (ditch, watercourse and oven).
5878	TL 7093 0641	21 Moulsham Street. Coin of Helena Augusta found in 1946.
5883	TL 7090 0643	Neck and handle of a Claudian jug found in July 1901 in Moulsham Street.
5891	TL 7099 0654	Site, possibly, of Roman ford. SAM 1002177.
5895	TL 7096 0664	63-66 High Street. Frontage site on the medieval High Street, excavated December 1972-January 1973.
5900	TL 7099 0641	Well, road, pit. 16-18 Baddow Road, Chelmsford.
5903	TL 7091 0647	217-218 Moulsham Street. Ditch.
5917	TL 7093 0641	21 Moulsham Street. Roman drain, floor, house and pit.
5924	TL 7100 0665	Grays Brewery. Ditch, cobbled surface and pit.
5945	TL 7085 0642	207-208 Moulsham Street. A masonry wall was shown to be the internal wall of a Roman building.
<b>Saxon</b>		
16135	TL 7087 0700	1-9 New street. Saxon pottery was found in the fill of a roadside ditch.
<b>Medieval</b>		
16136	TL 7087 0700	1-9 New Street. 13 <sup>th</sup> century timber buildings.
16138	TL 7087 0711	Corry's Garage, 20-21 New Street. This site was heavily disturbed, especially the frontage onto New Street.

17512	TL 7085 0685	High Chelmer Shopping Centre. No archaeological remains recovered.
17528	TL 7102 0660	The Meadows Shopping Centre. Medieval strata on the High Street frontage had been destroyed by modern cellars.
17536	TL 7084 0658	Mechanics Institute, New Street. Trial excavation to rear of site revealed a water course.
18937	TL 7095 0665	Evidence located of medieval and post-medieval settlement adjacent to the High Street.
31483	TL 7080 0695	Cathedral Church of St Mary the Virgin. C15 and later church, became cathedral in 1908. LB 1328779 I.
5556	TL 7028 0696	Burgess well and a culvert to the Priory, licence for construction granted in 1341.
5870	TL 7082 0695	Cathedral Church of St Mary and St Cedd. The walls are flint rubble with some freestone. Architectural fragment/coffin fragment.
5875	TL 7090 0650	The site of Chelmsford's 13 <sup>th</sup> century Dominican Priory.
5893	TL 7099 0654	Moulsham Bridge. "The 1st bridge on this site is said to have been built in 12 <sup>th</sup> century".
5896	TL 7096 0664	Hall house, floor, boundary ditch. Frontage site on the medieval High Street.
5901	TL 7099 0641	House platform, floor. 16-18 Baddow Road, Chelmsford.
5904	TL 7091 0647	217-218 Moulsham Street. Wall, well, road and building.
5915	TL 7077 0690	85 Duke Street. Remnants of medieval building.
5919	TL 7085 0675	A 'Wealden' house in this street was demolished in 1971.
5925	TL 7100 0665	Grays Brewery. Posthole, wall, boundary marker, building remnants and ditch.
5937	TL 7078 0656	108 New London Road. Findspot.
5946	TL 7085 0642	207-208 Moulsham Street. Ditch.
6014	TL 7105 0655	Chelmsford Medieval Town. Founded in 1199-1200 by the Bishop of London.
9076	TL 7093 0686	Rear of Saracens Head Inn. Remnants of medieval building.
9078	TL 7099 0656	Stone Bridge. Remnants of medieval revetment.
9080	TL 7086 0698	Medieval pottery recorded by Wykeham Chancellor at the site of New Market Hall.
9081	TL 7101 0659	42-42 King's Head Meadow. Medieval natural feature.
<b>Post-medieval</b>		
15046	TL 7065 0725	Townfield Street Maltings. Malting built 1875.
15315	TL 7091 0710	Bewley Foundry. Early 19 <sup>th</sup> century iron foundry.
15508	TL 7095 0725	Brickfield, New Street. Brick making site indicated by field name.
15510	TL 7015 0640	Wilkin's Brickworks. New Writtle Road.
15512	TL 7075 0675	Threadneedle Street Brickworks.
15634	TL 7073 0647	Chelmsford and Essex Hospital. Infirmary and dispensary of 1883 by Frederick Chancellor, with alterations of 1909 and later.
15940	TL 7093 0717	Victorian school building used by Marconi as a social club.
16102	TL 7098 0648	Observation by R. Isserlin of builders' trenches in June 1989 revealed extensive post-medieval disturbance.
17511	TL 7100 0645	7 Baddow Road. Post-medieval and modern disturbance.
17517	TL 7094 0675	High Street Pedestrianisation. Observation of three areas of deep excavation revealed previous road/ path surfaces.
17520	TL 7065 0642	100-104 New London Rd. There had been extensive ground reduction for the hospital.
17534	TL 7097 0654	225 Moulsham St. First gaol in Chelmsford was built on the South Bank of the River Can during the 17 <sup>th</sup> Century (1658).
18024	TL 7067 0647	Post medieval ditch located in trial trench.
18939	TL 7094 0677	15-18 High Street, Chelmsford. Floodplain reclamation deposits and brick lined culvert.
19883	TL 7107 0690	Description of the Eastern Counties Railway viaduct Chelmsford c. 1838.

31500	TL 7081 0689	2 and 3 Duke Street. 17 <sup>th</sup> century three storey building.
31501	TL 7079 0690	4 Duke Street. Early 19 <sup>th</sup> century front to earlier house.
31502	TL 7078 0691	5 and 6 Duke Street. 18 <sup>th</sup> century two storey building.
31503	TL 7074 0694	13 Duke Street. 18 <sup>th</sup> century building.
31504	TL 7073 0695	14 to 16 Duke Street. Early 18 <sup>th</sup> century building.
31505	TL 7068 0696	72 and 73 Duke Street. Late 18 <sup>th</sup> century building.
31506	TL 7056 0700	Friends Meeting House. LB 1328745 II. Early 19 <sup>th</sup> century.
40491	TL 7059 0691	Fredrick Chancellor Building. Late 19 <sup>th</sup> century museum, library and art school.
47199	TL 7038 0648	Plague burial ground, Moulsham.
47955	TL 7090 0681	12 High Street. Culvert, floor and pit discovered.
48008	TL 7055 0730	Smock mill built c. 1810, moved from this site c. 1824.
5799	TL 7046 0720	Chelmsford Railway Street. 18 <sup>th</sup> - 19 <sup>th</sup> century well found during building work under offices.
5871	TL 7082 0695	Cathedral Church of St Mary and St Cedd. Inhumation and vault. In 1800 the nave roof fell and the clerestorey, most of the south and part of the north arcades were destroyed.
5905	TL 7095 0655	217-218 Moulsham Street. Wall, road, prison, building, oven.
5916	TL 7077 0690	85 Duke Street. Pit and building.
5918	TL 7071 0691	Site of Free Grammar School, founded in 1552 by Edward VI.
5926	TL 7100 0665	Grays Brewery. Remnants of brewery, inn and cellar.
5947	TL 7085 0642	207-208 Moulsham Street. Large quantity of pottery discovered.
6780	TL 7098 0659	55 High Street. Post-medieval wall and cellar.
9079	TL 7099 0656	Stone Bridge. Unstratified post-medieval finds.
31560	TL 7075 0650	Ebenezer Strict Baptist Chapel. Built 1847-1848. LB 1111892.
<b>Modern</b>		
17529	TL 7065 0685	New County Hall, Library Building. Modern disturbance.
20128	TL 7042 0672	A Second World War anti-aircraft rocket site.
20946	TL 7088 0643	Spigot mortar emplacement.
20947	TL 7087 0661	Road barrier (destroyed), New Bridge.
20948	TL 7098 0653	Road barrier (destroyed), Stone Bridge.
20949	TL 7045 0663	Two spigot mortar emplacements, Recreation Ground.
20950	TL 7045 0663	Tett turret (destroyed), Recreation Ground.
20951	TL 7067 0669	Tett turret (destroyed), south of Market.
20952	TL 7090 0667	Machine-gun post (destroyed), Wenley House, London Rd.
5877	TL 7085 0655	Site of an air raid shelter in the area of the Dominican Priory.
8893	TL 6394 1249	Second World War tank trap.



## APPENDIX 2 DETAILS OF 1843 TITHE APPORTIONMENT

Plot No.	Owner	Occupier	Description	Value		
				A	R	P
148	John Braithwaite Richard Hall	Thomas Kinch	Well Field (Plant)	1	2	23
149	Elizabeth Walton	Richard Thomas	Cottage	0	0	27
153	Eastern Counties Railway Co.	Themselves	Railway	11	1	39
155	William Collins Wells	Himself	Front Piece (Plant)	0	3	5
156	William Collins Wells	Himself	Front Piece (Plant)	0	3	36
168	Mark Peacock	Robert Butcher	River Piece (Plant)	2	1	35
169	Mark Peacock	Robert Butcher	River Piece (Plant)	1	2	19
170	Thomas Chalk	Himself	First Layer (Plant)	1	1	8
171	William Collins Wells	Himself	First Layer (Plant)	0	2	12
172	William Collins Wells	Himself	Second Layer (Plant)	2	0	11
180	John Braithwaite Richard Hall	Thomas Kinch	Part of Long Meadow	1	1	24
186	Susannah Harley	William Collins Wells	Three Acre Meadow (Plant)	2	3	22
189	Robert Bartlett	John Cramphorn	Barrack Field (Plant)	1	1	0
198	Robert Bartlett Hannah Lee	Hester Mills	-Do.-	2	3	16

## APPENDIX 3 CONCORDANCE OF FINDS

### CF70, P4783, Anglia Ruskin, Chelmsford

Concordance of finds by feature

Feature	Context	Trench	Description	Spot Date	Pottery
1007	1008	1	Ditch	M/LBA-EIA	(8) 20g

## APPENDIX 4 SPECIALIST REPORT

### The Prehistoric Pottery

*Andrew Peachey*

A total of 8 sherds (20g) of prehistoric pottery were contained in F1007 (L1008), in a highly fragmented but only slightly abraded condition. The pottery was entirely comprised of plain body sherds in a fabric tempered with common, poorly-sorted crushed flint (0.5-5mm). This type of fabric was probably manufactured in the mid/late Bronze Age to early Iron Age, although based on such limited evidence other prehistoric periods cannot be discounted.

## PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX



DP 1  
*F1007 taken from the south-west*



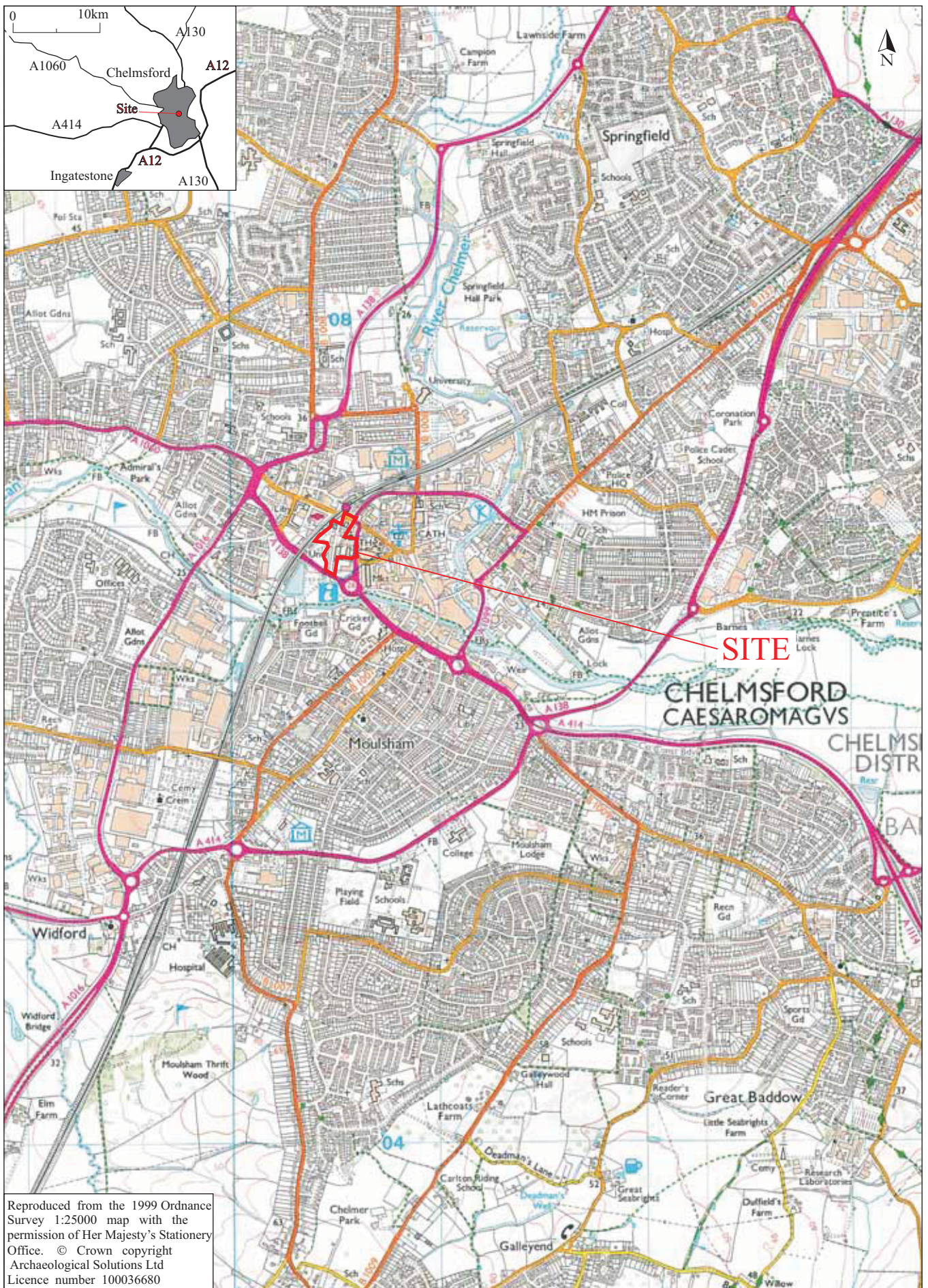
DP 2  
*Trench 1 taken from the south-west*



DP 3  
*Trench 2 taken from the south-west*

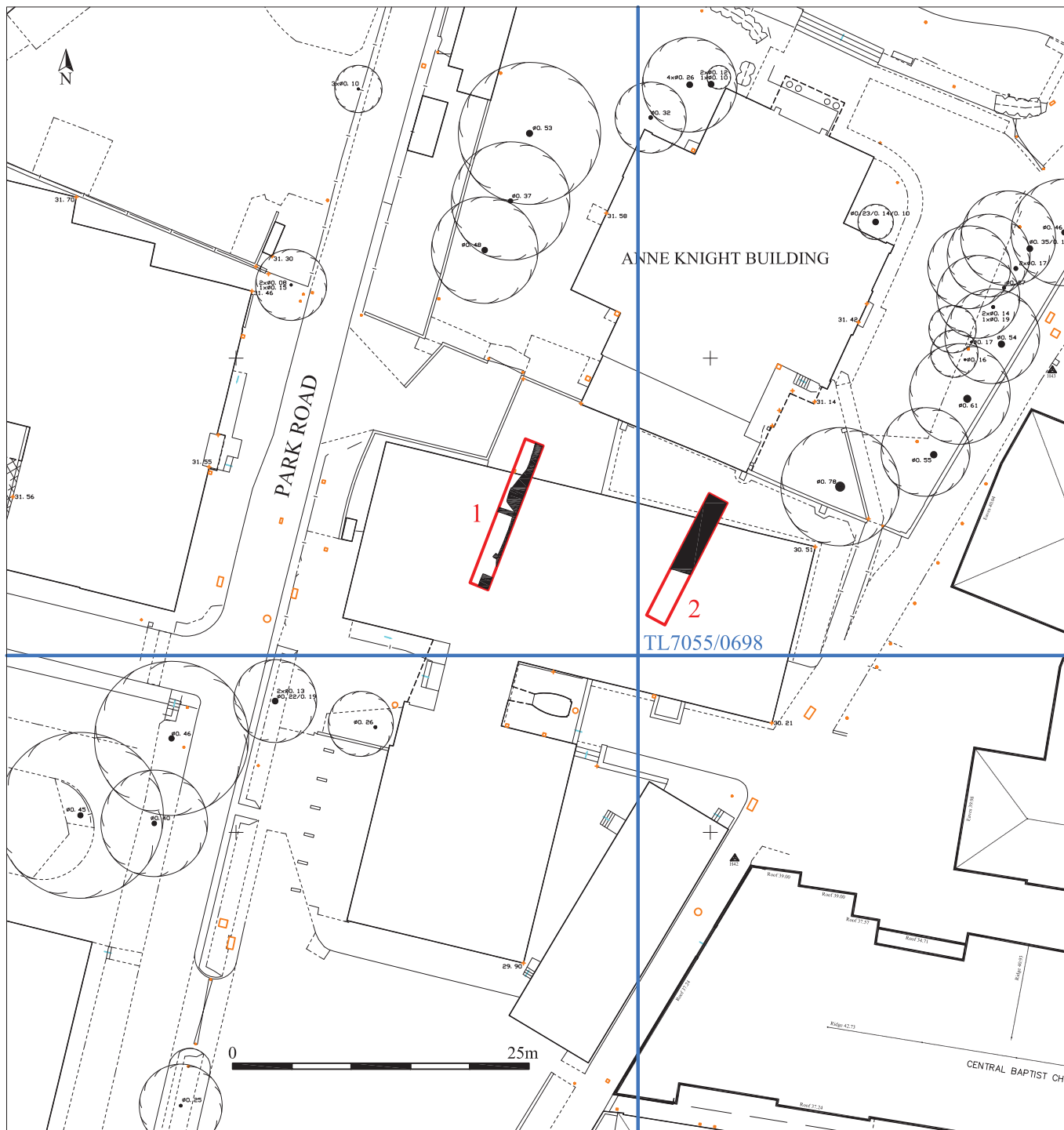


DP 4  
*F1007 taken from the south-west*

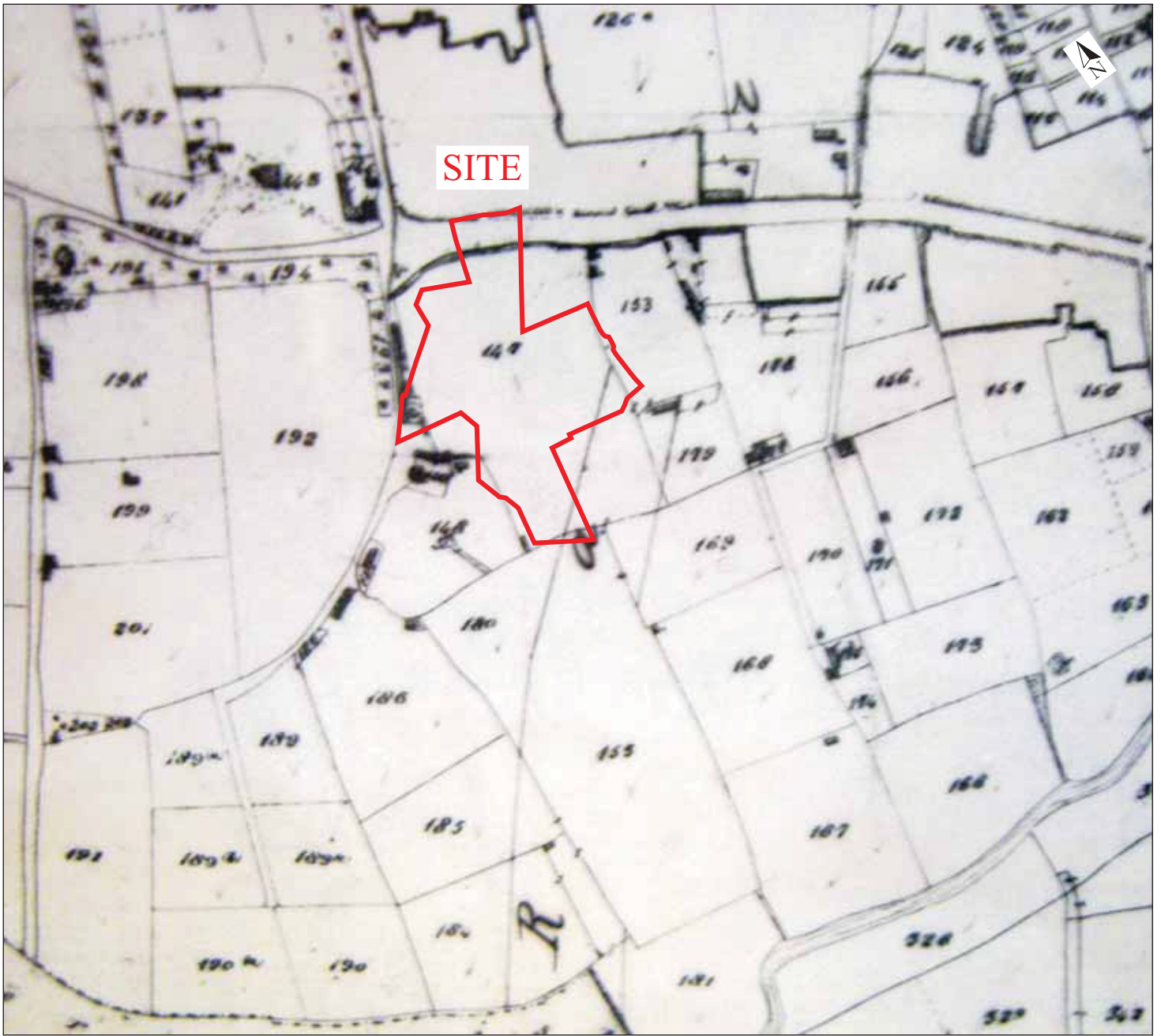


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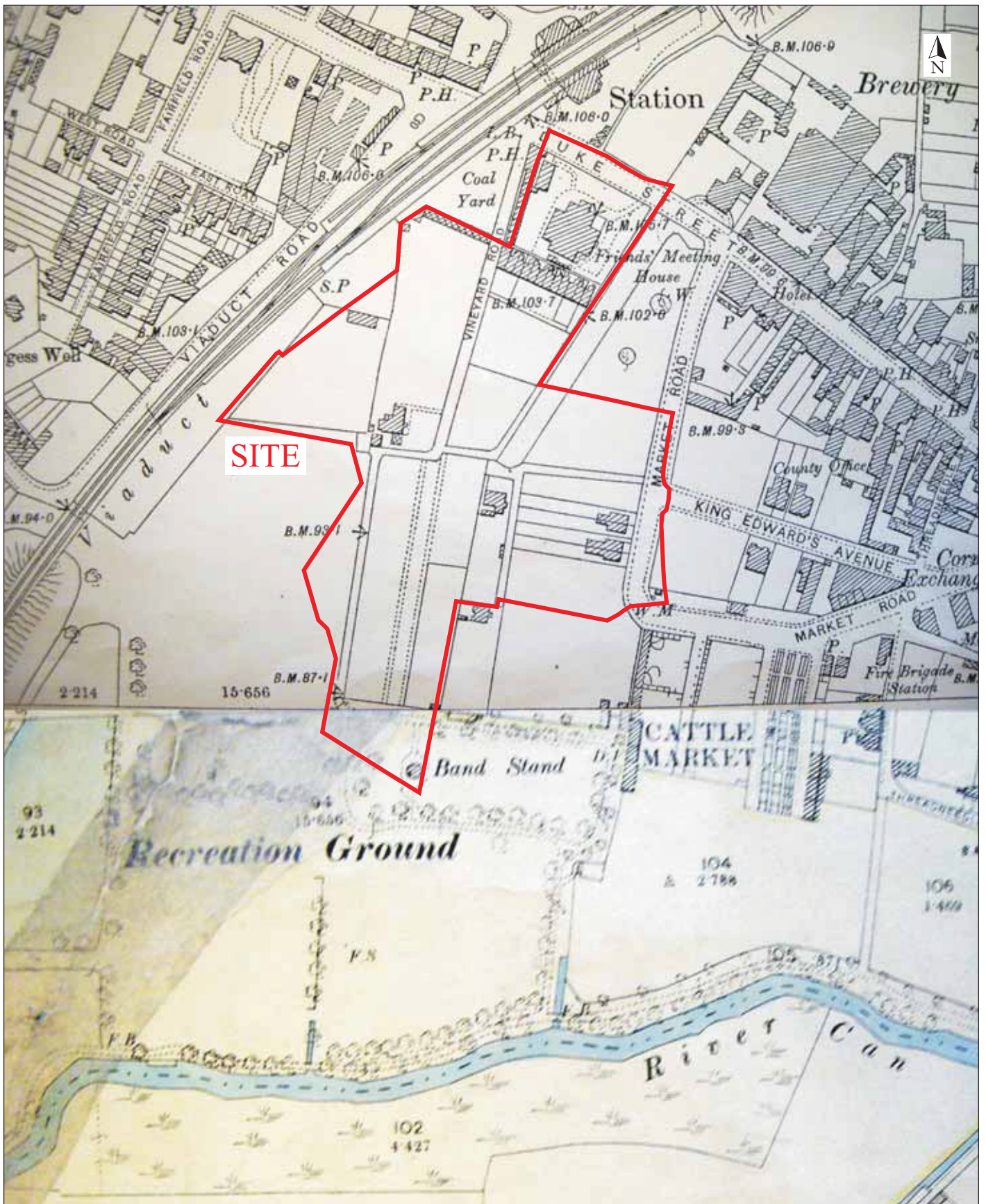
Archaeological Solutions Ltd  
**Fig. 1 Site location plan**  
 Scale 1:25,000 at A4



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**Fig. 2 Trench location plan**  
 Scale 1:500 at A4

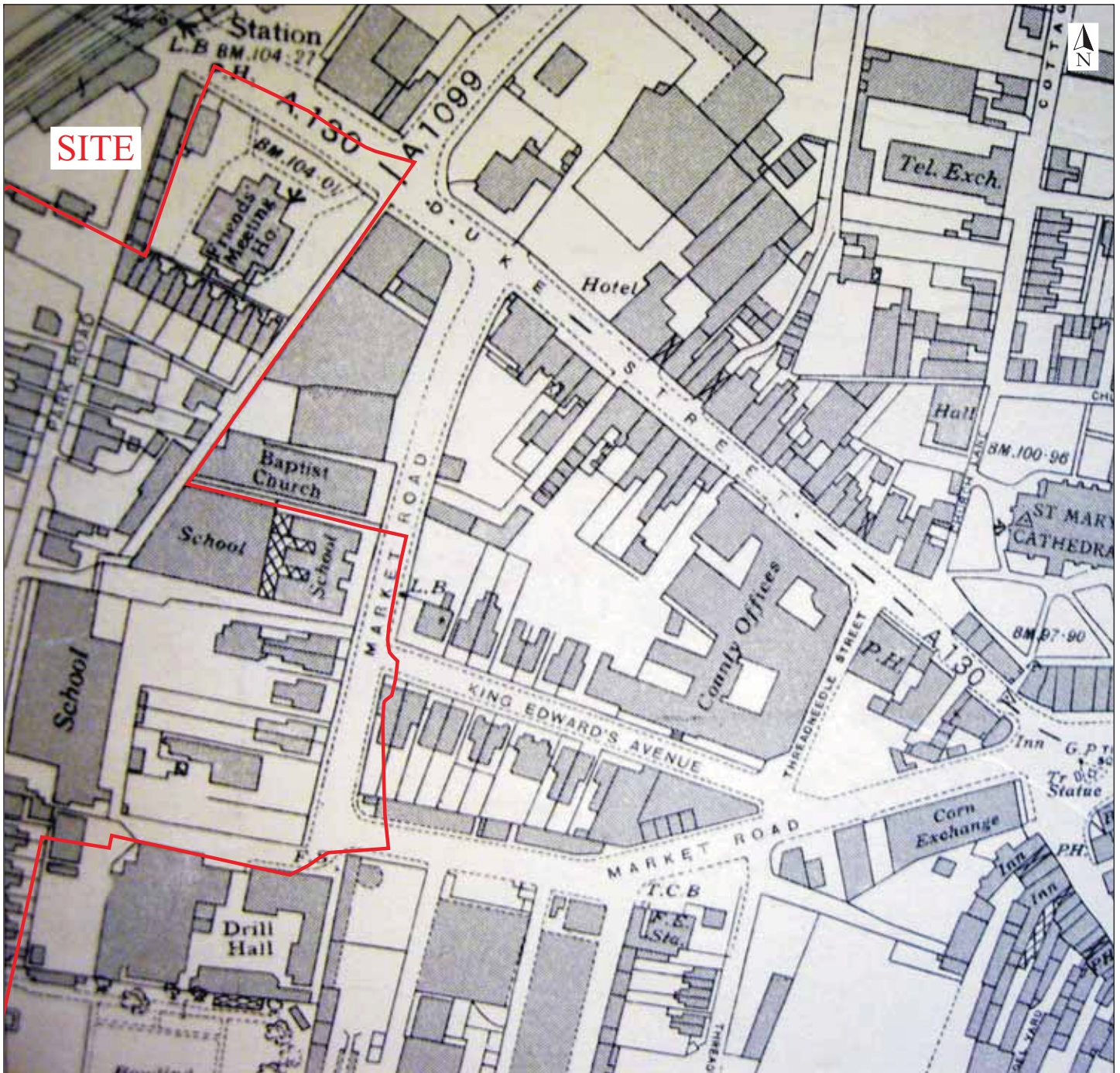


*Archaeological Solutions Ltd*  
Fig. 3 Tithe map of Chelmsford, 1843  
Not to scale



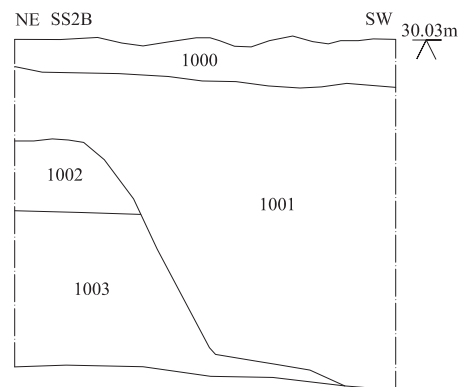
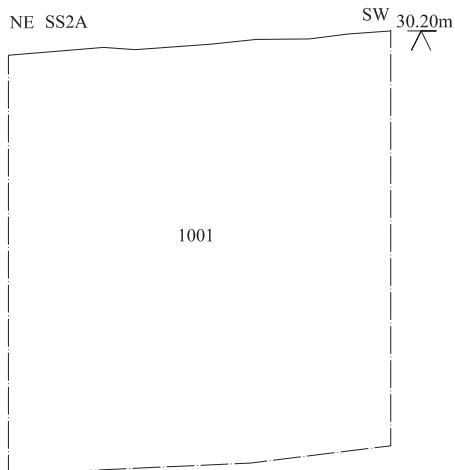
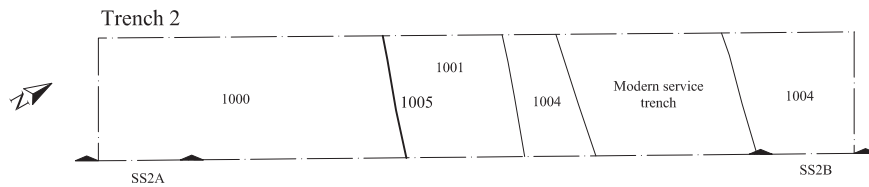
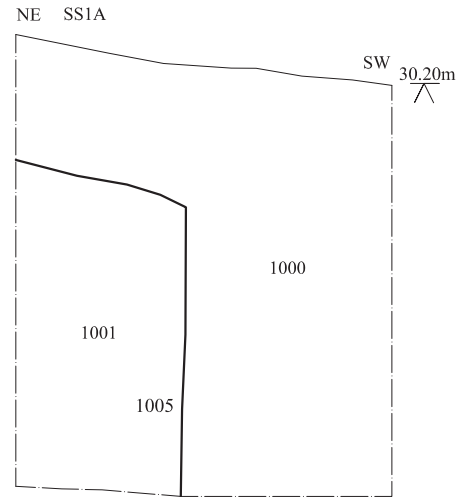
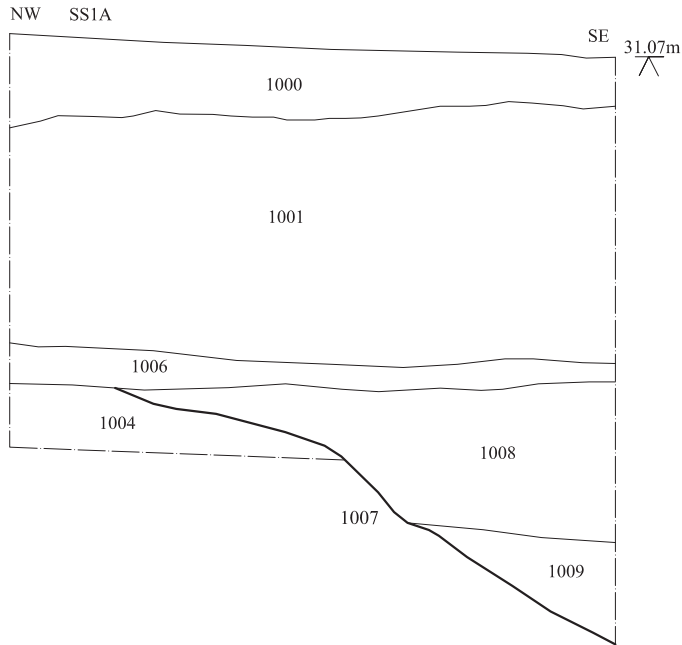
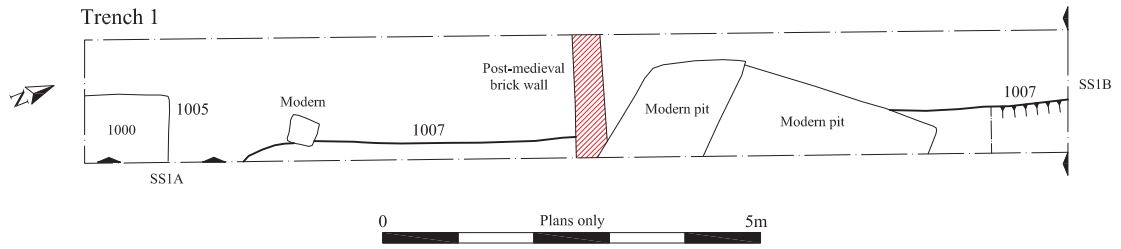
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 Fig. 4 OS map of Essex, 1897  
 Not to scale



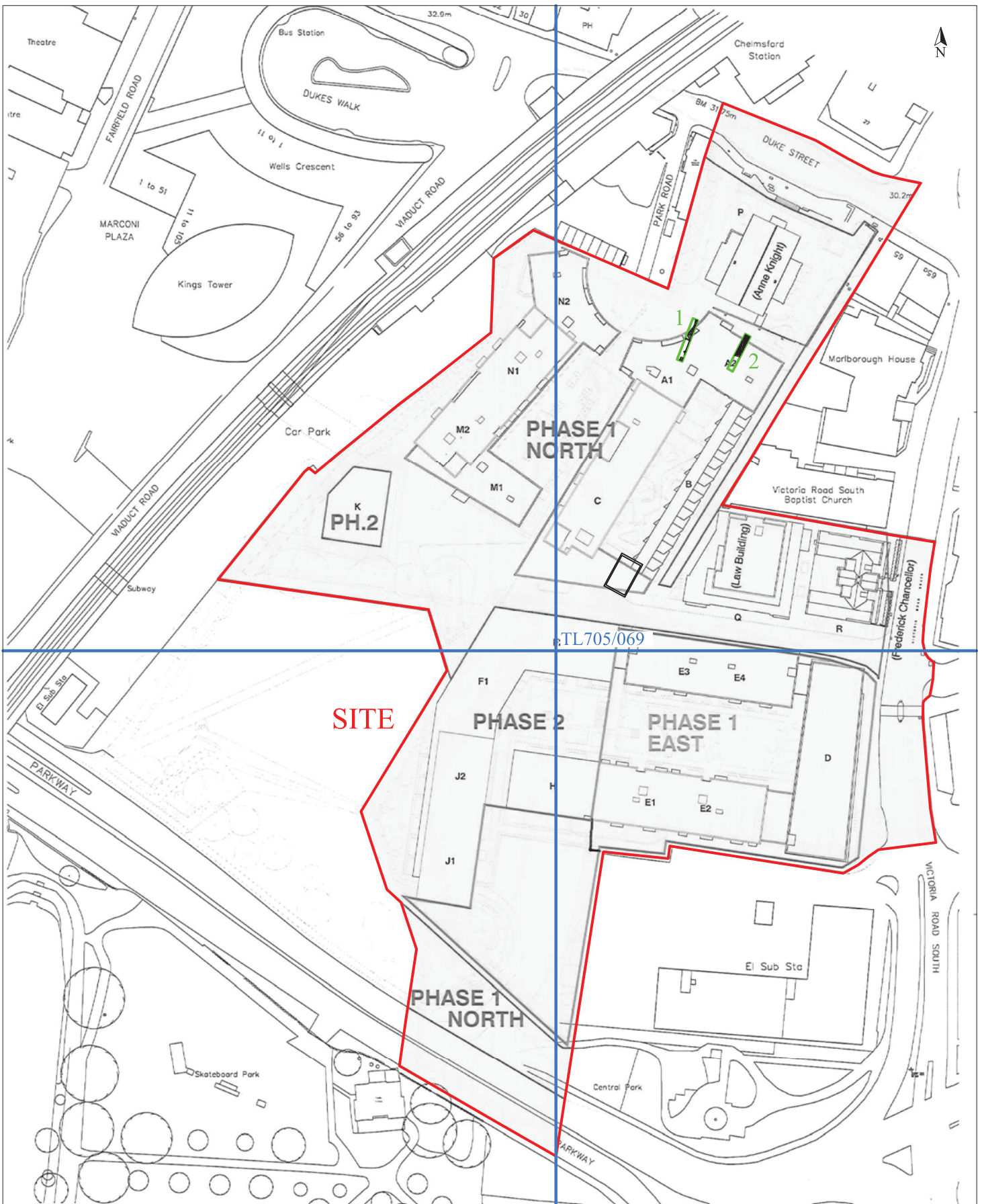
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**Fig. 5 OS map of Essex, 1940**  
Not to scale



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**Fig. 6 Trench plans and sections**  
 Scale Plans 1:100 and sections 1:20 at A4





*Archaeological Solutions Ltd*

**Fig. 7 Proposed development**

Scale 1:1500 at A4