

22a DUKE STREET CHELMSFORD, ESSEX CM1 1HS
AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRIAL TRENCH EVALUATION

Authors: Kerrie Bull (Fieldwork & report)	
NGR: TL 7072 0700	Report No: 5695
District: Chelmsford	Site Code: CF92
Approved: Claire Halpin MCIfA	Project No: 7762
	Date: 22 October 2018
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CONTENTS

OASIS SUMMARY SHEET

SUMMARY

- 1 *INTRODUCTION***
- 2 *DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE***
- 3 *TOPOGRAPHY***
- 4 *ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND***
- 5 *METHODOLOGY***
- 6 *DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS***
- 7 *CONFIDENCE RATING***
- 8 *DEPOSIT MODEL***
- 9 *DISCUSSION***
- 10 *DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE***

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

BIBLIOGRAPHY

WEB SITES

SUMMARY SHEET

Project details			
Project name	22a Duke Street, Chelmsford, Essex. CM1 1HS		
<p>In October 2018 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out an archaeological trial trench evaluation on land at 22a Duke Street, Chelmsford, Essex CM1 1HS (NGR TL 7072 0700; Figs. 1 - 2). The evaluation was carried out in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning permission for the demolition of the derelict building and construction of a residential development of a 3-storey building containing 5 flats and cycle parking (Chelmsford City Council Planning Ref. 15/01231/FUL). It was undertaken based on the advice of Historic Environment Advisor of Essex County Council (ECC HEA).</p> <p>The evaluation revealed modern layers and features. The natural deposits in the northern sector of this small site were encountered at a depth of nearly a metre below the depth of the natural in the southern sector of the site. Modern made ground directly overlay the natural indicating that the site was truncated and that archaeological remains, if present, will have been destroyed.</p> <p>The pottery assemblage consists of sherds entirely of early modern to modern date, with the exception of a small medieval (11th – 14th century) coarseware sherd found, residual in Pit F1022 L1023 (Trench 1).</p>			
Project dates (fieldwork)	October 2018		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	N	Future work (Y/N/?)	TBC
P. number	7762	Site code	CF92
Type of project	Archaeological Evaluation		
Site status			
Current land use	Demolition site		
Planned development	Residential		
Main features (+dates)	Modern pits, ditches and layers.		
Significant finds (+dates)	A residual medieval (11 th – 14 th C) sherd		
Project location			
County/ District/ Parish	Essex	Chelmsford	Chelmsford
HER/ SMR for area	Essex Historic Environment Record		
Post code (if known)	CM1 1HS		
Area of site	c. 0.06ha		
NGR	TL 7072 0700		
Height AOD (min/max)	c.31m AOD		
Project creators			
Brief issued by	Essex County Council		
Project supervisor/s (PO)	Archaeological Solutions Ltd		
Funded by	Gillett Morrissey Ltd		
Full title	22a Duke Street, Chelmsford, Essex. CM1 1HS. An Archaeological Evaluation		
Authors	Bull, K.		
Report no.	5695		
Date (of report)	October 2018		

22a DUKE STREET CHELMSFORD, ESSEX CM1 1HS AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRIAL TRENCH EVALUATION

SUMMARY

In October 2018 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out an archaeological trial trench evaluation on land at 22a Duke Street, Chelmsford, Essex CM1 1HS (NGR TL 7072 0700; Figs. 1 - 2). The evaluation was carried out in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning permission for the demolition of the derelict building and construction of a residential development of a 3-storey building containing 5 flats and cycle parking (Chelmsford City Council Planning Ref. 15/01231/FUL). It was undertaken based on the advice of Historic Environment Advisor of Essex County Council (ECC HEA).

The Essex Historic Environment Record (EHER) notes the site lies within an area of archaeological potential within the historic medieval and later, settlement core area of Chelmsford. Duke Street follows the line of a possible Roman route out from the town, continuing in use as a main route in the medieval period. There were two historic medieval centres, with one around the area of the Cathedral, granted a market in 1199 at the expense of the other area settlement area at Moulsham. This part of Duke Street was an area of early post-medieval settlement. At nearby New Street, Saxon pottery was found within a road side ditch, in association with evidence of 13th century timber buildings. The site thus had a potential for evidence of medieval and post-medieval activity, and possibly for earlier activity.

The evaluation revealed modern layers and features. The natural deposits in the northern sector of this small site were encountered at a depth of nearly a metre below the depth of the natural in the southern sector of the site. Modern made ground directly overlay the natural indicating that the site was truncated and that archaeological remains, if present, will have been destroyed.

The pottery assemblage consists of sherds entirely of early modern to modern date, with the exception of a small medieval (11th – 14th century) coarseware sherd found, residual in Pit F1022 L1023 (Trench 1).

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In October 2018 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out an archaeological trial trench evaluation on land at 22a Duke Street, Chelmsford, Essex CM1 1HS (NGR TL 7072 0700; Figs. 1 - 2). The evaluation was carried out in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning permission for the demolition of the derelict building and construction of a residential development of a 3-storey

building containing 5 flats and cycle parking (Chelmsford City Council Planning Ref. 15/01231/FUL). It was undertaken based on the advice of Historic Environment Advisor of Essex County Council (ECC HEA).

1.2 The evaluation was undertaken in accordance to a brief prepared by the Historic Environment Advisor of Essex County Council (ECC HEA), *Brief for Archaeological Trial Trenching and Excavation at 22a Duke Street, Chelmsford*. dated 6th April 2017), and a written scheme of investigation (specification) prepared by AS (dated 29th August 2018), and approved by ECC HEA. The project conformed to the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Evaluation* (2014), as well as the document *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003).

1.3 The objectives of the evaluation were to determine the location, date, extent, character, condition significance and quality of any archaeological remains liable to be threatened by the proposed development.

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

3.1 The site lies on the northern side of Duke Street, to the rear of N° 22a (Fig.2). It is a small plot and extends to some 0.06ha.

3 TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

3.1 The site lies at c.28m AOD on the lower slope of the valley of the river Can, whose course passes c.300m to the south, prior its confluence with the River Chelmer c.800m to the south-east. The natural valley slope rises gently to the north-west but the urban landscape of the site is relatively flat and even.

3.2 The solid geology of the site comprises clay, sand and silt of the London Clay Formation; overlain by superficial Head Deposits of clay, silt, sand and gravel. The site is sealed by freely draining slightly acid loamy soils.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL & HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

4.1 The Essex Historic Environment Record (EHER) notes the site lies within an area of archaeological potential within the historic medieval and later, settlement core area of Chelmsford. The development of the historic town is discussed in detail by Medlycott (1999). Although Chelmsford is renowned for significant Roman archaeological remains that represent the major urban centre of *Caesaromagus*, the site is significantly to the north of the areas of Roman activity, and while Duke Street may follow the postulated route of a Roman road, only a single Roman pottery sherd has been recorded in a test pit in the grounds of the cathedral's churchyard (EHER 16093).

4.2 There were two historic medieval centres at Chelmsford, with one around the area of the Cathedral, granted a market in 1199 at the expense of the other area settlement area at Moulsham; and the site appears to be within the postulated western edge of the medieval settlement around the cathedral, potentially within a built-up area that fronted the road immediately adjacent to the south (Medlycott 1999, 55 & 58). The local medieval landscape is dominated by the Church of St. Mary c.75m to the east, whose current building incorporates components built in the 15th century, although a 13th century coffin lid in the churchyard suggests earlier antecedents, consistent with documents that record the church as founded by the Bishop of London at this time (EHER 31483, 5870-1 & 46786). The church likely dates

from the founding of the town at the end of the 12th century, but was entirely re-built in the latter half of the 15th century, and extensively rebuilt following a roof collapse in 1800, before it was promoted to cathedral status in 1913. Medieval graveyard soils and pottery sherds have been recorded in test pits in the grounds of the churchyard. This part of Duke Street was an area of early post medieval infill settlement; however historic buildings in the close vicinity are limited to 18th century structures on Duke Street, close to the south-east (EHER 31502-5); while an evaluation c.100m to the north-west recorded planting beds and garden soils dating to the mid-late 18th century (EHER 48522). The site thus has potential for evidence of medieval and post medieval activity, and possibly for earlier activity.

5 METHODOLOGY

5.1 The brief required a sample of the proposed development site to be investigated by trial trenching. Two trenches were excavated: Trench 1 was 15m x 1.8m and Trench 2 was 5m x 1.8 m (Fig. 3)

5.2 The overburden was mechanically excavated under close archaeological supervision. Exposed surfaces were cleaned by hand and examined for archaeological features. Deposits were recorded using *pro forma* recording sheets, drawn to scale, and photographed as appropriate. Excavated spoil was searched for finds and the trenches were scanned by a metal detector.

6 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS

6.1 The individual trench descriptions are presented below:

Trench 1 (Figs 3 - 4)

<i>Sample section 1A</i>		
0.00 = 31.27m AOD		
0.00 – 0.03m	L1001	Current surface. Pale grey concrete screed.
0.03 – 0.16m	L1002	Preparatory layer. Roughly poured pale grey concrete.
0.16 – 0.36m	L1003	Levelling layer. Loose, mid brown grey silty sand with frequent medium and large CBM fragments, and small and medium sub-rounded flints.
0.36 – 0.90m	L1030	Fill of Pit F1029. Friable, mid yellow grey silty sand with small sub-rounded and rounded flints.
0.90 – 1.08m	L1005	Made Ground. Friable, mid-dark grey brown sandy silt with occasional small sub-angular and sub-rounded flints, and CBM, chalk, and charcoal flecks. It contained CBM (635g).
1.08 – 1.28m+	L1007	Made Ground. Firm, mid yellow brown clayey sandy silt with occasional small sub-rounded flints and charcoal flecks. Augered to a depth of 0.25m when natural deposits were encountered. It contained late 18 th – early 20 th C pottery (19; 123g) and CBM (6929g).

<i>Sample section 1B</i>		
0.00 = 30.84m AOD		
0.00 – 0.38m	L1000	Topsoil. Friable, mid-dark grey brown sandy silt with occasional small sub-rounded flints, and CBM frgments.
0.38 – 1.12m	L1005	Made Ground. As above.
1.12 – 1.27m+	L1007	Made Ground. As above.

Description: Trench 1 contained modern features: Ditch F1027 and Pits F1022 and F1029. A small medieval (11th – 14th century) coarseware sherd was found, residual in Pit F1022 L1023.

L1004 was a small layer (1.50 x 0.08m), located towards the north-eastern end of the trench, below L1003 and above L1005. It comprised a firm, mid yellow brown clay sand and it contained no finds.

Pit F1022 was a sub-rectangular (4.60 x 1.05 x 0.59m) with vertical sides and a flattish base. It was cut by Ditch F1027. It contained four fills:

Context	Fill description	Finds
L1023	Compact, mid grey orange, sandy gravel.	Late 18 th – early 20 th C pottery (2; 4g) and CBM (1590g)
L1024	Friable, mid-dark brown grey sandy silt with frequent CBM fragments, and occasional small and medium sub-rounded flints and charcoal.	19 th – early 20 th C pottery (6; 115g) and CBM (8214)
L1025	Firm, dark brown grey sandy silt with occasional small sub-rounded flints.	CBM (xg)
L1026	Friable, mid brown silty sand with moderate small sub-angular and sub-rounded flints, and occasional CBM fragments and chalk flecks.	19 th – early 20 th century pottery (1; 9g) and CBM (127g)

Ditch F1027 was linear (2.00+ x 2.60 x 0.50m), orientated northwest/southeast. It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill (L1028) was a firm, mid brown yellow silty clay and it contained 10th – early 20th century pottery (1; 6g) and CBM (540g). It cut modern Pit F1022.

Pit F1029 was sub circular (2.20 x 1.10+ x 0.27m). It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill (L1030) was a friable, mid yellow green silty sand with frequent small sub-rounded and rounded flints. It contained plastic bags and CBM (229g).

Trench 2 (Figs. 3 - 4)

<i>Sample section 2A</i> 0.00 = 31.07m AOD		
0.00 – 0.33m	L1010	Made Ground. Friable, mid yellow brown sandy silt with moderate small sub-angular and sub-rounded flints, and CBM fragments.
0.33 – 0.94m	L1018	Fill of Pit F1015. Friable, pale yellow brown sandy silt.
0.94 – 1.16m	L1017	Fill of Pit F1015. Friable, mid yellow brown sandy silt.
1.16 – 1.51m	L1016	Fill of Pit F1015. Firm, dark grey brown sandy clay with occasional small sub-rounded and rounded flints. Augered a further 0.30m and still not bottomed.

<i>Sample section 2B</i> 0.00 = 30.96m AOD		
0.00 – 0.10m	M1031	Brick Floor. Mix of mid red and mid yellow bricks.
0.10 – 0.40m	L1010	Made Ground. As above.
0.40 – 0.62m	L1009	?Subsoil. Firm, mid yellow brown clayey sandy silt with occasional small sub-rounded flints.
0.62 – 0.80m+	L1008	Natural deposits. Firm, mid yellow orange sandy clay with occasional small sub-rounded flints.

Description: Trench 2 contained Ditch F1011, Pits F1013 and F1015, Post Hole F1019 and Wall M1021. The features were modern except Post Hole F1019 which was undated.

Ditch F1011 was linear (2.00+ x 0.57 x 0.42m), orientated east/west. It had steep sides and a flat base. It cut Post Hole F1019. Its fill (L1012) was a friable, dark orange grey silty clay with moderate small sub-angular flints and CBM. It contained late 18th – early 20th century pottery (8; 187g) and CBM (3711g).

Pit F1013 was sub-rectangular (2.50 x 0.47 x 0.19m). It had steep sloping sides and a flat base. Its fill (L1014) was a firm, mid-dark yellow grey silty clay with occasional small sub-rounded flints. It contained mid 18th – early 20th century pottery (4; 115g) and CBM (2556g).

Pit F1015 was sub circular pit (2.00+ x 2.00+ x 1.70+m) with a steep northwest side. Its base was not exposed. It was augered a further 0.30m but the base was still not reached. Its upper fill (L1018) was a friable, pale yellow brown sandy silt. It contained CBM. Its middle fill (L1017) was a friable, mid yellow brown sandy silt. It contained CBM (2347g). Its lower fill (L1016) was a firm, dark grey brown sandy clay with occasional small sub-rounded and rounded flints. It contained mid 18th – early 20th century pottery (2; 6g), and CBM (800g).

Post Hole F1019 was sub circular (0.20 x 0.20 x 0.35m) with steep sides and flat base. It was cut by Ditch F1011. Its fill (L1020) was a Firm, mid grey brown silty sand and it contained no finds.

M1021 was a brick and concrete wall that was part of the present day structure orientated northeast/southwest.

7 CONFIDENCE RATING

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

8 DEPOSIT MODEL

8.1 In the north of the site the ground surface (L1001) was a 0.03m thick pale grey concrete screed, overlying a 0.13m thick roughly poured pale grey concrete layer (L1003). Below this was a 0.74m thick made ground layer (L1005) of friable, mid-dark grey brown sandy silt with occasional small sub-angular and sub-rounded flints, and CBM, chalk, and charcoal flecks. Below this was a 0.50m thick made ground layer (L1007) of firm, mid yellow brown clayey sandy silt with occasional small sub-rounded flints and charcoal flecks. The natural deposits (L1008) of firm, mid yellow orange sandy clay with occasional small sub-rounded flints were encountered at a depth of 1.53m below the current ground surface.

8.2 In the south of the site a 0.10m thick brick floor, constructed from mid red and mid yellow bricks overlay a 0.30m thick made ground layer (L1010) of friable, mid yellow brown sandy silt with moderate small sub-angular and sub-rounded flints, and CBM fragments. Below this was a 0.22m thick buried subsoil (L1009) of firm, mid yellow brown clayey sandy silt with occasional small sub-rounded flints. The natural deposits (L1008) were encountered at a depth of 0.62m below the current ground surface.

9 DISCUSSION

9.1 The Essex Historic Environment Record (EHER) notes the site lies within an area of archaeological potential within the historic medieval and later, settlement core area of Chelmsford. Duke Street follows the line of a possible Roman route out from the town, continuing in use as a main route in the medieval period. There were two historic medieval centres, with one around the area of the Cathedral, granted a market in 1199 at the expense of the other area settlement area at Moulsham. This part of Duke Street was an area of early post-medieval settlement. At nearby New Street, Saxon pottery was found within a road side ditch, in association with evidence of 13th century timber buildings. The site thus had a potential for evidence of medieval and post-medieval activity, and possibly for earlier activity.

9.2 The evaluation revealed modern layers and features. The natural deposits in the northern sector of this small site were encountered at a depth of nearly a metre below the depth of the natural in the southern sector of the site. Modern made ground directly overlay the natural indicating that the site was truncated and that archaeological remains, if present, will have been destroyed.

9.3 The pottery assemblage consists of sherds entirely of early modern to modern date, with the exception of a small medieval (11th – 14th century) coarseware sherd found, residual in Pit F1022 L1023 (Trench 1).

10 DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE

10.1 Archive records, with inventory, will be deposited at Chelmsford Museum in accordance with their requirements. 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

Archaeological Solutions would like to thank Gillett Morrissey Ltd for funding the evaluation and for their assistance (in particular Mr Andy Jones for assistance).

AS would like to acknowledge the input and advice of Ms Alison Bennett, Essex County Council Historic Environment Advisor.

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Appendix 1 - Concordance of Finds

CF92 - P7792, 22 Duke Street Chelmsford

Feature	Context	Segment	Trench	Description	Spot Date (Pot Only)	Pot Qty	Pottery (g)	CBM (g)	A.Bone (g)	Other Material	Other Qty	Other (g)
	1005		1	Layer				635				
	1006		1	Layer	Late 18th-early 20th C	2	4	1590				
	1007		1	Layer	Late 18th-early 20th C	19	123	6929				
1011	1012		2	Fill of Gully	Late 18th-early 20th C	8	187	3711				
1013	1014		2	Fill of Pit	Mid 18th-early 20th C	4	115	2556				
1015	1016		2	Fill of Pit	Mid 18th-early 20th C	2	6	800				
	1017		2	Fill of Pit				2347				
1022	1024		1	Fill of Pit	19th-early 20th C	6	115	8214				
	1025		1	Fill of Pit	19th-early 20th C	1	9	127				
1027	1028		1	Fill of Ditch	19th-early 20th C	1	6	540				
1029	1030		1	Fill of Pit				229				

APPENDIX 2 SPECIALIST REPORTS

The Pottery Report

Peter Thompson

The archaeological evaluation recovered 43 sherds weighing 565g from five features and a layer. The assemblage consisted of sherds entirely of early modern to modern date, with the exception of a single small medieval coarseware sherd, residual in Pit F1022 L1023.

Methodology

The sherds were recorded in keeping with the Medieval Pottery Research Group Guidelines (Slowikowski et al 2001). Fabric codes are those used for the Essex County Council pottery type series.

Key:

F13/F20: Medieval coarse ware 11th-14th

PMRE: Post-medieval red earthenware 16th+

GRE: Glazed red earthenware late 16th+

ENGS: English stoneware 18th+

STMBL: Staffordshire type marbled slipware late 17th-18th

CREA: Creamware mid 18th-19th

TPW: Transfer Printed ware mid 18th+

RWE: Factory made white earthenware late 18th+

MOCH: Mocha type ware late 18th+

Feature	Context	Quantity	Date	Comment
Layer	1007	6x19g RWE 1x20g CREA 1x2g MOCH 3x9g TPW 3x42g GRE 4x29g ENGS 1x2g STMBL	late 18th- early 20th	
Gully 1011	1012	6x178g GRE 1x4g ENGS 1x5g RWE	late 18th- early 20th	
Pit 1013	1014	4x115g GRE	late 18th- early 20th	
Pit 1015	1016	2x6g RWE	late 18th- early 20th	
Pit 1022	1023	1x2g F13/F20 1x2g TPW	late 18th- early 20th	F13/F20: moderate to common fine and occasionally medium sub-angular and sub-rounded quartz, occasional burnt organics, rare red iron ore, slightly micaceous surfaces. Grey throughout bar a red brown outer

				margin
	1024	3x97g GRE 2x14g PMRE 1x4g CREA	19th-early 20th	
	1025	1x9g ENGS	19th-early 20th	
Ditch 1027	1028	1x6g RWE	19th-early 20th	

Table 1: Quantification of pottery by context

Bibliography

Slowikowski, A., Nenck, B. and Pearce, J. 2001 *Minimum Standards for the Processing, Recording, Analysis and Publication of Post-Roman*

The Ceramic Building Materials

Andrew Peachey

The evaluation recovered a total of 167 fragments (27678g) of late post-medieval to early modern CBM, predominantly peg tile and soft red brick, with sparse fragments of pantile, sewer pipe and gault brick (Table 2). The bulk of the assemblage could have been produced between the 18th to early 20th centuries, but is in a highly fragmented and abraded condition that is best regarded as 'rubble', and the presence of the pantile and sewer pipe suggests that it was not (re-)deposited before the Victorian era (early/mid 19th century), potentially as buildings were demolished and rebuilt, or possibly as leveling and backfill material. The CBM was principally contained in a limited number of layers and fills, with modest groups of rubble notable in Layer L1007 and Pit F1022, with smaller groups in Gully F1011, Pits F1013 and F1015, and a sparse scatter in other features.

The CBM was fully quantified by fragment count and weight, with characterization by form and fabric type, and all data entered into a spreadsheet that forms part of the site archive.

CBM type	Fragment Count	Weight (g)
Peg tile	96	11121
Pantile	5	386
Soft red brick	58	13338
Gault Brick	6	1513
Sewer Pipe	2	1320
<i>Total</i>	<i>167</i>	<i>27678</i>

Table 2: Quantification of CBM

There are relatively few diagnostic traits extant in the CBM due to the high level of fragmentation. The peg tile is 12mm thick with circular peg holes, an un-sanded base and relatively regular appearance; although not as smooth as the pantile. The soft red and white (gault) brick occurs as a single type with partial dimensions of ?x110x65mm, a

smooth base and regular sharp to slightly rounded arrises; consistent with types mass-produced in the local area throughout the 18th and 19th centuries. The sewer pipe is made of salt-glazed white earthenware.

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OASIS ID: archaeol7-332788

Project details

Project name	22a DUKE STREET CHELMSFORD, ESSEX CM1 1HS (TT)
Short description of the project	In October 2018 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out an archaeological trial trench evaluation on land at 22a Duke Street, Chelmsford, Essex CM1 1HS (NGR TL 7072 0700; Figs. 1 - 2). The evaluation was carried out in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning permission for the demolition of the derelict building and construction of a residential development of a 3-storey building containing 5 flats and cycle parking (Chelmsford City Council Planning Ref. 15/01231/FUL). It was undertaken based on the advice of Historic Environment Advisor of Essex County Council (ECC HEA). The evaluation revealed modern layers and features. The natural deposits in the northern sector of this small site were encountered at a depth of nearly a metre below the depth of the natural in the southern sector of the site. Modern made ground directly overlay the natural indicating that the site was truncated and that archaeological remains, if present, will have been destroyed. The pottery assemblage consists of sherds entirely of early modern to modern date, with the exception of a small medieval (11th - 14th century) coarseware sherd found, residual in Pit F1022 L1023 (Trench 1).
Project dates	Start: 01-10-2018 End: 30-10-2018
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	P7762 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	CF92 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Area of Archaeological Importance (AAI)
Current Land use	Other 15 - Other
Monument type	PITS AND DITCHES Modern
Significant Finds	RESIDULE SHERD Medieval
Methods & techniques	"Targeted Trenches"
Development type	Rural residential
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	Not known / Not recorded

Project location

Country England

Site location ESSEX CHELMSFORD CHELMSFORD 22A Duke Street Chelmsford
 Postcode CM11HS
 Study area 0.06 Hectares
 Site coordinates TL 7072 0700 51.73517047746 0.472654873748 51 44 06 N 000 28 21 E Point
 Height OD / Depth Min: 31m Max: 31m

Project creators

Name of Organisation Archaeological Solutions Ltd
 Project brief originator ESCC
 Project design originator Jon Murray
 Project director/manager Jon Murray
 Project supervisor Archaeological Solutions
 Type of sponsor/funding body Gillett Morrissey Ltd
 Name of sponsor/funding body Gillett Morrissey Ltd

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient Chelmsford Museum
 Physical Contents "Ceramics"
 Digital Archive recipient Chelmsford Museum
 Digital Contents "Ceramics"
 Digital Media available "Database","Images raster / digital photography","Spreadsheets","Text"
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 Paper Contents "Ceramics"
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PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX (P7762)



1
Trench 1 looking south-west



2
Trench 1 looking north-east



3
Section 1a in Trench 1 looking south-east



4
Pit F1029 in Trench 1 looking south-east



5
Section 1a in Trench 1 looking south-east



6
Ditch F1027 in Trench 1 looking south-east



7
South-west end of Section 1a in Trench 1 looking south-east



8
North-east end of Section 1b in Trench 1 looking north-west



9
Section 1b in Trench 1 looking north-west



10
Ditch F1027 and Pit F1022 in Trench 1 looking north-west



11
Test Pit A in Trench 1 looking south-east



12
Test Pit B in Trench 1 looking south-east



13
Test Pit C in Trench 1 looking south-east



14
Ceramic tile box in Test Pit C in Trench 1



15
Pit F1022 in Trench 1 looking north-west



16
Trench 2 looking north-west



17
Gully F1011 in Trench 2 looking north-east



18
Gully F1011 in Trench 2 looking west



19
Pits F1015 and F1013 in Trench 2 facing south-west



20
Pit F1013 in Trench 2 looking east



21
Pit F1015 in Trench 2 looking east



22
Posthole F1019 in Trench 2 looking south



23
Wall M1021 in Trench 2 looking south-west



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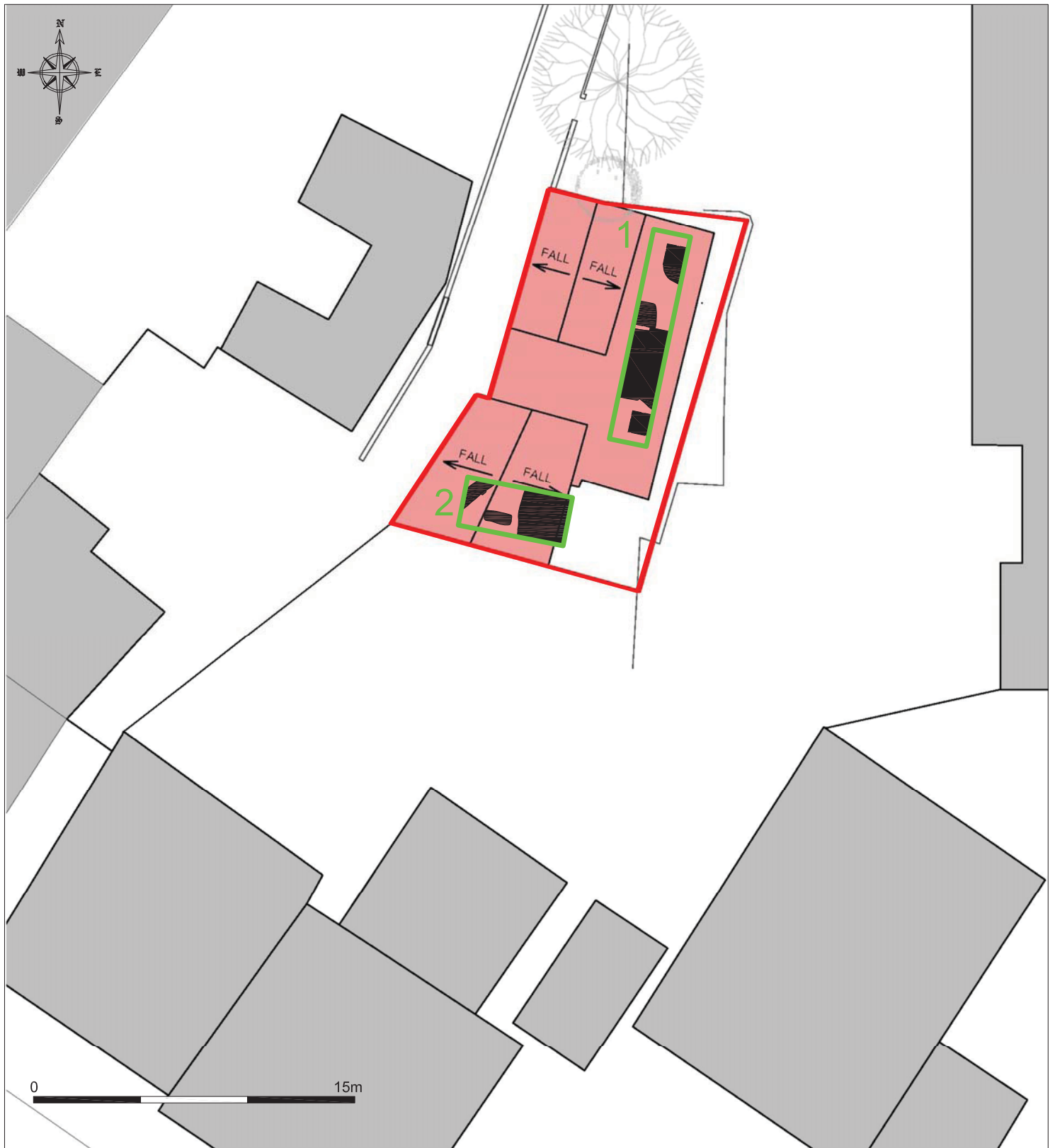
Fig. 1 Site location plan

Scale 1:25,000 at A4

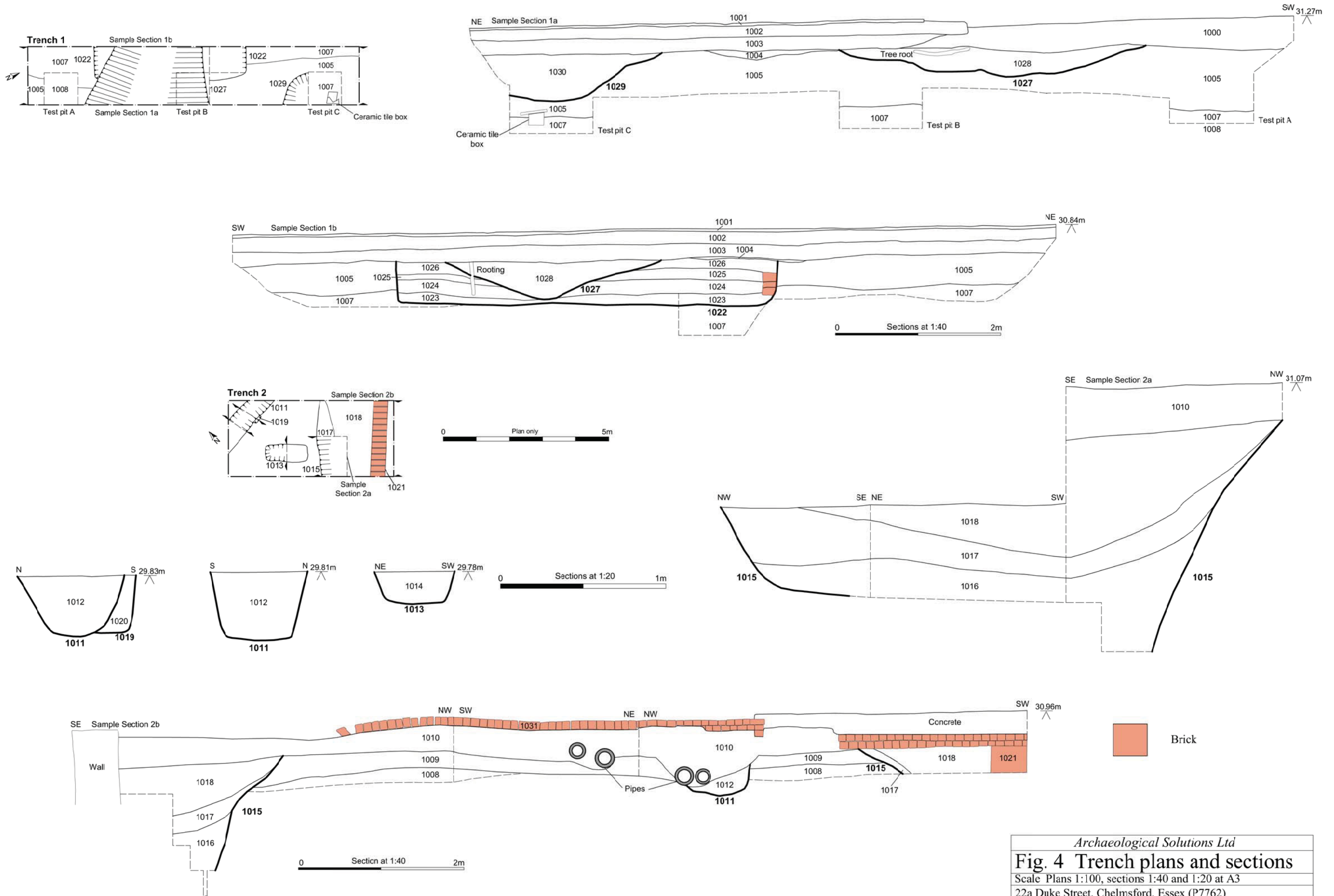
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Fig. 2 Detailed site location plan
Scale 1:1000 at A4
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Fig. 3 Trench location plan
Scale 1:250 at A4
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Fig. 4 Trench plans and sections
 Scale Plans 1:100, sections 1:40 and 1:20 at A3
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