

Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION:
LAND TO THE NORTH OF 'RADNOR'
LONDON ROAD
WIDFORD
CHELMSFORD
ESSEX**

NGR: TL 69494 05002

on behalf of Ivy Build Ltd



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January 2011

ASC: 1373/CLR/2



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Site Data

<i>ASC project code:</i>	CLR	<i>ASC project no:</i>	1373
<i>OASIS ref:</i>	91562	<i>Event/Accession no:</i>	-
<i>County:</i>	Essex		
<i>Village/Town:</i>	Chelmsford		
<i>Civil Parish:</i>	Widford		
<i>NGR (to 8 figs):</i>	TL 69494 05002		
<i>Extent of site:</i>	c.650 sq m		
<i>Present use:</i>	Open ground		
<i>Planning proposal:</i>	Erection of two semi-detached two storey dwellings with two detached single garages and associated access		
<i>Planning application ref/date:</i>	Chelmsford Borough Council		
<i>Local Planning Authority:</i>	08/01923/FUL		
<i>Date of fieldwork:</i>	13 th – 14 th December, 2010		
<i>Commissioned by:</i>	Peter Monk Design Properties Ltd Chelmsford Essex		
<i>Client:</i>	Ivy Build Ltd 20 West Station Yard Spital Road Maldon Essex CM9 6TS		
<i>Contact name:</i>	Peter Monk		

Internal Quality Check

<i>Primary Author:</i>	Victoria Osborn	<i>Date:</i>	19th January 2011
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<i>Revisions:</i>		<i>Date:</i>	
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<i>Edited/Checked By:</i>		<i>Date:</i>	
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Figure 1: General location (Scale 1:25,000)

Summary

In December 2010 an archaeological evaluation was undertaken at land north of 'Radnor', London Road, Chelmsford in advance of redevelopment of the site. Four Second World War anti-tank pimples are present in the west part of the development site but no significant buried archaeological features or artefacts were present in the trenches. The archaeological impact of the proposed development is considered to be low.

1. Introduction

1.1 In December 2010 *Archaeological Services and Consultancy Ltd* (ASC) carried out an evaluation of land north of 'Radnor', London Road, Widford, Chelmsford, Essex. The project was commissioned by the client, *Ivy Build Ltd*, and was carried out according to a brief (O'Connor 2010) prepared on behalf of the local planning authority (LPA), *Chelmsford Borough Council*, by their archaeological advisor (AA), *Essex County Council Historic Environment Branch*, and a project design prepared by ASC (Rouse, 2010). The relevant planning application reference is 08/01923/FUL.

1.2 *Planning Background*

This evaluation was required under the terms of *Planning Policy Statement 5* (PPS5), as a condition of planning permission for the development of the site.

1.3 *Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd*

ASC is an independent archaeological practice providing a full range of archaeological services including consultancy, field evaluation, mitigation and post-excavation studies, historic building recording and analysis. ASC is recognised as a *Registered Organisation* by the Institute for Archaeologists and is also accredited ISO 9001, in recognition of its high standards and working practices.

1.4 *The Site*

1.4.1 *Location & Description*

The development site is located in Widford, in the administrative district of Chelmsford, Essex (Fig. 1). It lies on the east side of London Road, south of the Widford Roundabout and is situated at NGR TL 69494 05002 (Fig. 2). It comprises a rectangular plot with access from the west off London Road, which forms the west boundary. To the south, the development site is bounded by residential development and to the north and east by industrial land (Fig. 2).

1.4.2 *Geology & Topography*

The soils of the area are unsurveyed, but are likely to belong to the Windsor Association, which are described as *slowly permeable seasonally waterlogged clayey soils mostly with brown subsoils* (Soil Survey 1983, 712c). The underlying geology is quartzite bearing gravels (BGS, 1996). The development site is flat and lies at an elevation of *c.*50m OD.

1.4.3 *Proposed Development*

The proposed development comprises the erection of two semi-detached two storey houses with two detached single garages and associated access (Fig. 3).

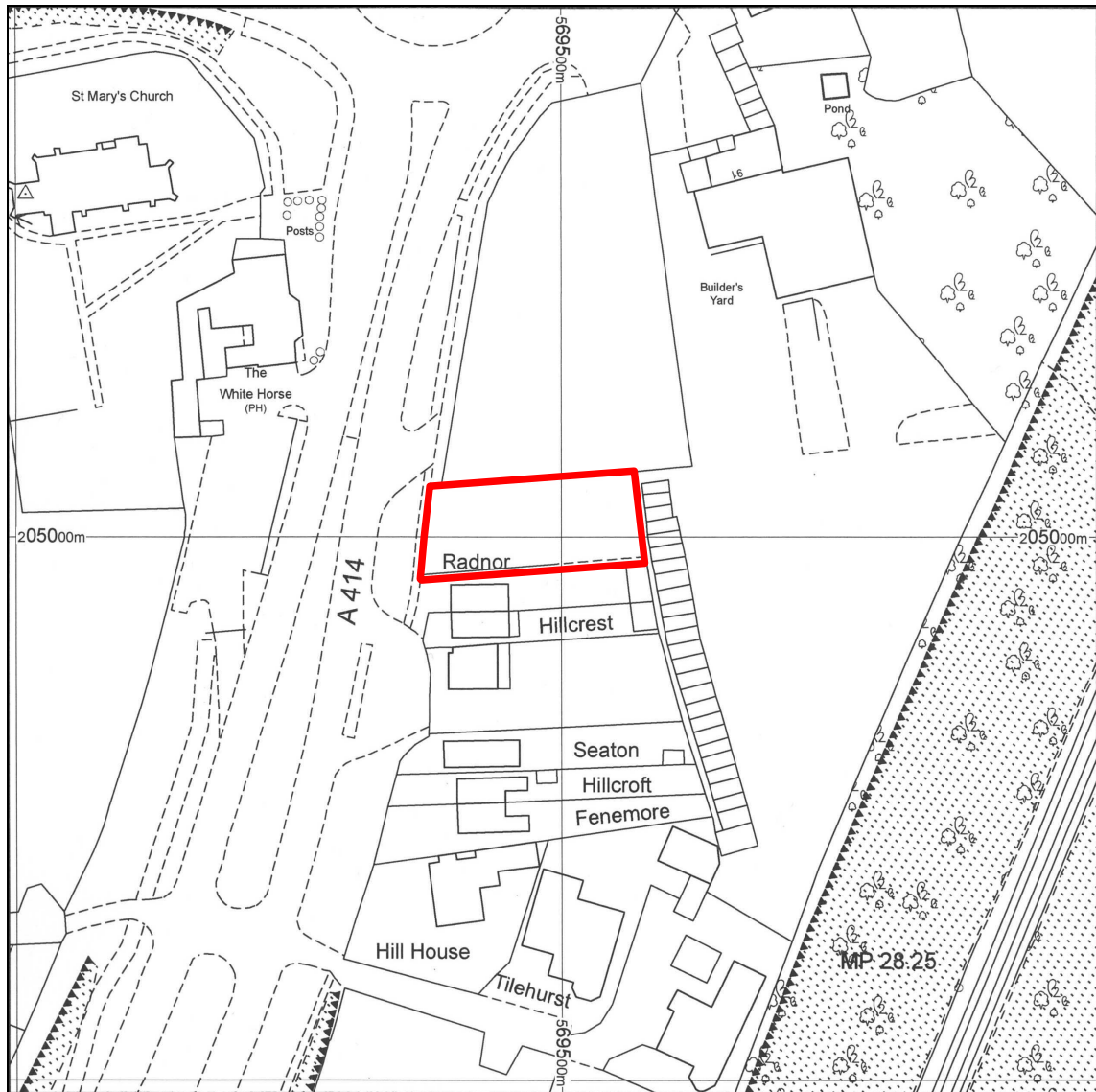


Figure 2: Site plan (Scale 1:1250)

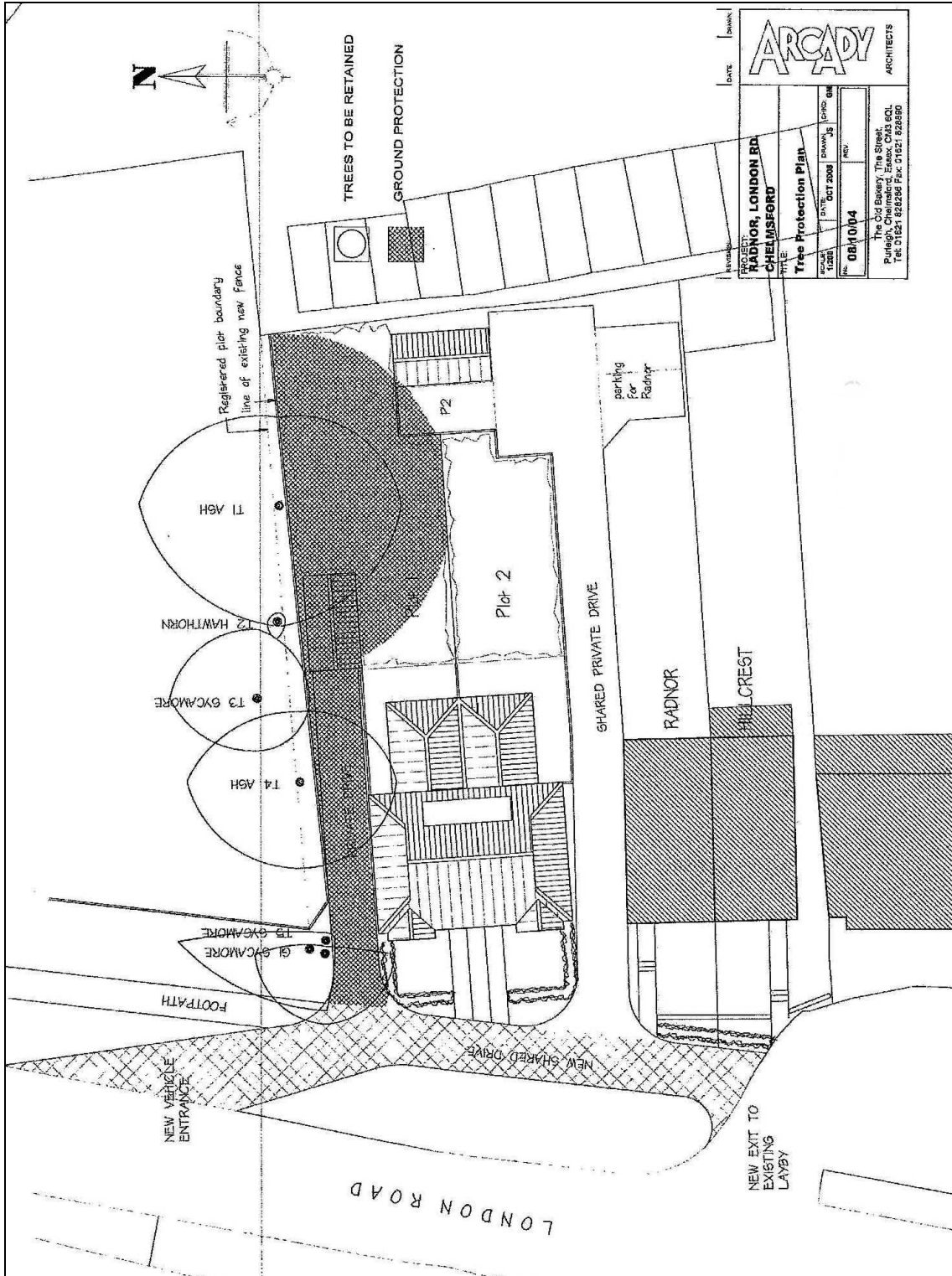


Figure 3: Plan of the proposed development (not to scale)

2. Aims and Methods

2.1 Aims

As described in the project design (Section 3), the aims of the evaluation were:

- To determine the presence or absence and significance of any surviving archaeology and record the deposits prior to development.
- Specific attention was to be paid to the possibility of Roman roadside deposits or former routes, evidence for medieval and post-medieval settlement and evidence for a windmill.

2.2 Standards

The work conformed to the project design, to the relevant sections of the Institute for Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct* (IFA 2000) and *Standard & Guidance Notes* (IFA 2001), to the Association of Local Government Archaeological Officers East of England Region *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (ALGAO 2003), and to the relevant sections of ASC's own *Operations Manual*.

2.3 Methods

The work was carried out according to the project design (Section 5), which required:

- Excavation of five trenches, located as shown in Fig. 4.

ASC's general methodology for the works required in the brief is described in detail in the project design (Sections 3.4 *et seq.*).

2.4 Constraints

The proposed trench layout could not be followed due to constraints imposed by a Tree Preservation Order on trees situated just to the north of the site. As a result, approximately two thirds of the northern part of the site had been fenced off. Of the original trenches, only Trench 4 was opened in its agreed location. The revised trench plan is shown in Fig. 4.

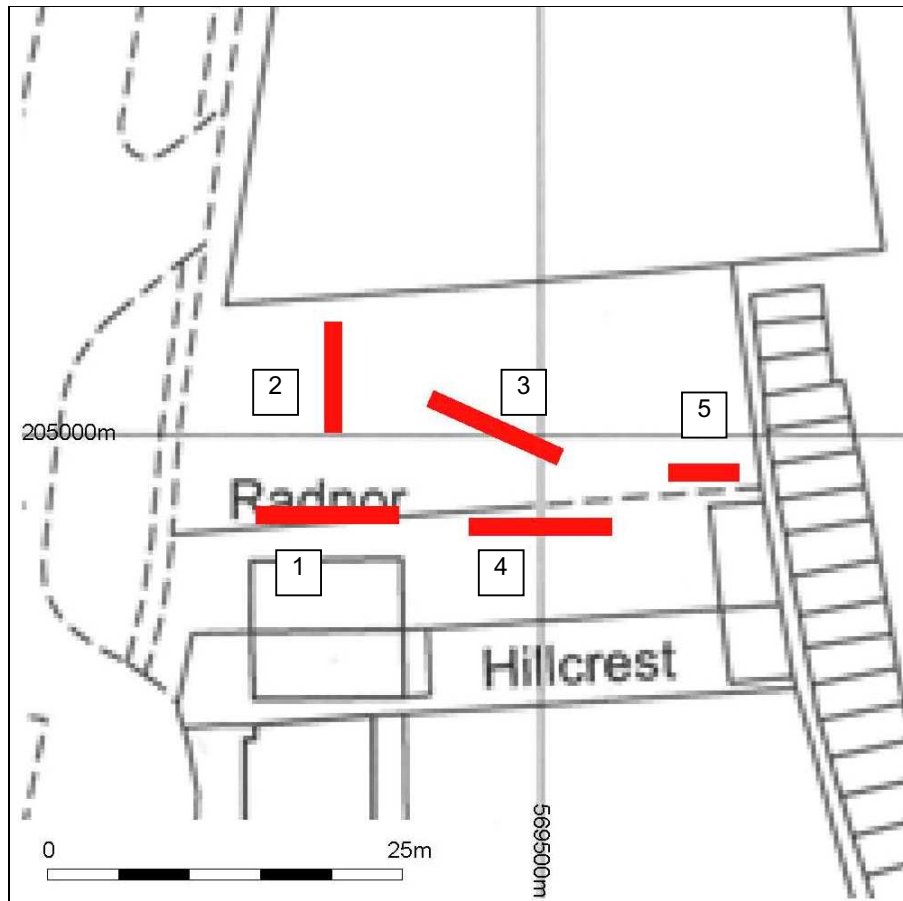


Figure 4: Trench location plan (Scale 1:250)

3. Archaeological & Historical Background

3.1 Introduction

The following section provides a summary of the readily available archaeological and historical background to the development site and its environs. The site lies within an area of archaeological and historical interest, and has the potential to reveal evidence of a range of periods.

This section has been compiled with information from the Essex Historic Environment Record (HER) and ASC's in-house library.

3.2 Prehistoric (before 600BC)

The pattern of prehistoric settlement in the area is not understood in detail. An assemblage of Mesolithic blades and flakes has been found within the development site (HER774) and a Neolithic flint axe has been recorded c.0.25km to the east (HER5823). Further Palaeolithic and Neolithic axes have been found in the area, but are not precisely located (HER650, 651).

The site lies within the valley of the rivers Chelmer and Can and a number of sites have been identified as cropmarks through aerial photography. An irregular enclosure with a penannular ditch within it has been recorded c.0.4km south west of the development which may be prehistoric in date (HER858).

3.3 Roman (AD43-c.450)

During the Roman period the development site lay within the civitas territory of the Trinovantes (Dunnett 1975). Chelmsford was the location of a small town known as *Caesaromagus* (OS 1979; Kemble 2001, 86-9, 120-2) and the development site lies beyond the southern boundary of the town. London Road, which forms the west boundary of the development site, partially follows the course of a Roman road (HER763), which linked *Caesaromagus* with *Londinium* (London).

The pattern of Roman settlement in the area is not understood in detail but a large assemblage of Roman pottery was discovered in Cherry Garden Lane, c.0.3km to the north east of the development site (HER719). Fragments of tegulae were also recovered c.0.2km to the south of the development site (HER828).

3.4 Saxon - Medieval (c.450-1500)

The area was probably settled during the Saxon and medieval periods but the pattern of settlement is not understood in detail. There is currently no evidence for occupation of these periods within the development site but archaeological material has been recorded from a number of locations in the surrounding area.

The only archaeological feature of these periods in the area comprises a ditch containing an assemblage of artefacts dating from the 13th century (HER775) c.0.2km to the north of the development site. The remaining evidence comprises scatters of pottery sherds recorded from a variety of locations around the development site (HER648, 829, 832, 860 & 861).

3.5 **Post-Medieval** (1500-1900)

The settlement at Widford probably developed during the post-medieval period and the former Roman road (HER763; now the A1014 dual carriageway) probably acted as a focus of settlement and communications.

The layout of the area in 1773 is shown on Chapman and Andre's map of Essex which illustrates a windmill close to or within the development site (HER773).

During the 18th and 19th centuries much of the area lay within the estate of Hylands Park, which was centred on Hylands House c.1km southwest of the development site (HER7379). The house was built for Sir John Comyns in 1726 but was later remodelled by Humphrey Repton (Bettley & Pevsner 2007, 500-1).

Chelmsford was considered a significant strategic location during the Napoleonic War and a defensive structure, known as the *The Star Battery* was constructed in 1803, c.0.2km east of the development site. Described as a field fort, it was constructed to overlook and command the London Road. The defences were never used, and it was dismantled prior to Napoleon's final defeat in 1815. Its remains were probably destroyed by the construction of the Chelmsford to London railway (HER849). A bastion, dating to the same period, is also located close by (HER8931).

The 19th century village of Widford was served by the church of St Mary which was constructed in 1862 and is located to the north west of the development site (HER31524; Bettley & Pevsner 837). A barrack block was constructed c.0.5km east of the development site and the site was subsequently occupied by the Chelmsford Union Workhouse (HER5742). A further significant building is Widford Hall (HER718) which is a late 17th century red brick house (HER718) formerly with a moat (HER717) c.0.3km to the north west of the development site. It is a Grade II Listed building.

3.6 **Modern** (1900-present)

A range of defences were built in the area during the Second World War notably at the junction of Princess Road, Wood Street, Widford Road and London Road where road barriers and anti-tank obstacles were built (HER20916). Fifty-nine anti-tank pimples were constructed south west of the roundabout and extended into the development site (HER20917-22; below section 4.2.1). Three ammunition shelters are recorded in the area (HER20923, 20930, 20931), along with a spigot mortar (HER20924) and a Tett Turret (HER20925).

A bungalow was constructed on the development site during the late 1940's or 1950's, avoiding the locations of the anti-tank pimples. It is not shown on the 1972 edition Ordnance Survey map and modern brick structures recorded in Trenches 1 and 2 may be the remains of its foundations (section 4.2).

4 Results

4.1 General

4.1.1 This section provides a summary of the results of the evaluation. Full descriptions, in tabulated form, are provided in Appendix 1.

4.1.2 Five trenches were excavated (Fig. 4) using a mechanical excavator fitted with a 1.6m wide toothless bucket operating under continuous archaeological supervision. Following excavation the trenches were cleaned sufficiently to determine if archaeological remains were present. Basic trench information was recorded on pro-forma sheets and a photographic record was made. The spoil heaps were scanned with a metal detector.

4.2 Results

4.2.1 Trench 1 (Figure 5: Plate 3)

Trench 1 was orientated east to west and was situated at the south west end of the development site.

The natural geology in Trench 1 comprised mid yellow sandy gravel (100) which was situated at depths between 0.45 and 1.25m. This was overlain by a variable deposit of mid brownish orange gravel and silt (101), (102) which was 0.25m thick and is interpreted as redeposited natural gravel. In the south part of the trench these deposits were overlain by a layer of dark grey silt (103) which is probably a buried topsoil layer.

A modern brick structure (106) was present in the east facing baulk at the west end of the trench. Three courses of modern frogged red brick with a skin of cement render were observed, over four brick foundation steps. The structure is modern and is interpreted as the foundations of the house constructed on the site during the mid 20th century (section 3.6). A spread of modern demolition debris (104) was situated above the foundations at a depth of 0.1m.

The rubble (104) had been cut by a modern gas pipe and drain [114] and the overlying soil comprised dark brown silty clay topsoil and turf (105) which was c.0.1m thick.

Four concrete anti-tank pimples (107), (108), (109) and (110) were present adjacent to the west end of the trench (Plate 4; above, section 3.6). They were circular with a diameter of 0.95m and tapered profile and a height above ground level of 0.74m.

No other archaeological features or deposits were present in the trench.

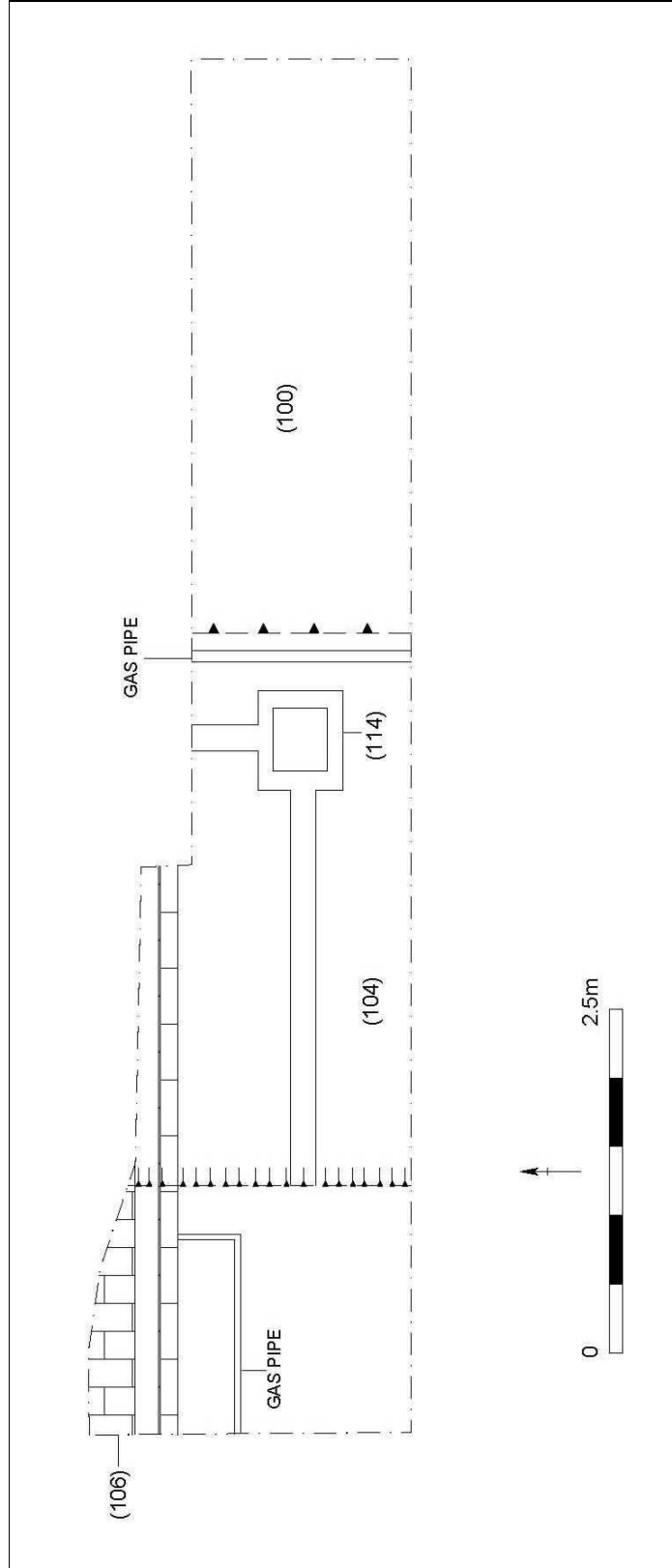


Figure 5: Plan of Trench 1

4.2.2 **Trench 2**

Trench 2 was aligned from north to south and was situated at the west end of the site.

The natural strata in Trench 2 comprised mid yellow sandy gravel (200) and was reached at a depth of *c.*0.7m. It was overlain by a 0.3m thick deposit of similar gravel (201) which is probably redeposited material laid down or disturbed during the construction of the house (below). The top of this material was present at a depth of *c.*0.4m.

A modern brick built structure was present in the east facing baulk. It comprised frogged red bricks (203) with two courses of stepped footings faced with concrete set on a concrete foundation (202). This structure is modern and is interpreted as part of the modern building present in Trench 1.

No significant archaeological features or artefacts were present in Trench 2.

4.2.3 **Trench 3**

Trench 3 had a northwest to southeast alignment, situated along the fence line in centre of the site.

The natural strata (302) comprised a variable deposit of light yellow brown and light grey sandy gravel the top of which was recorded at a depth of 0.45m. The subsoil was 0.28m thick and comprised mid greyish brown silty clay (301) and the overlying topsoil and turf (300) comprised dark brown silt and was 0.17m thick.

No archaeological features or artefacts were present in the trench.

4.2.4 **Trench 4**

Trench 4 was orientated from east to west and was situated in the southeast part of the development site.

The top of the natural strata in Trench 4 lay at a depth of *c.*0.63m and the deposit comprised mixed mid yellow brown and light blue clays and gravels (403). A 0.37m thick deposit of darker greyish brown silty sand and gravel (402) was present above the natural strata, which may be redeposited material.

The natural subsoil (401) comprised dark brown silty clay and was 0.14m thick. It was overlain by turf and topsoil (400) which consisted of dark brown silt and was 0.12m thick.

Significant archaeological features and artefacts were not present in Trench 4.

4.2.5 Trench 5

Trench 5 was situated at the east end of the development site and was aligned from east to west.

The stratigraphy was similar to that in Trench 4 and the natural strata (503) comprised mixed yellowish brown gravel and clay. It sloped slightly from west to east but the top lay at an average depth of *c.*0.87m. A 0.18m thick deposit of greyish brown sandy gravel (502) was situated above it.

The natural subsoil (501) was 0.49m thick and comprised dark brown silty clay and was overlain by topsoil and turf (500) which was 0.2m thick.

No archaeological features or artefacts were present in the trench.



Plate 1: General view of the development site looking east



Plate 2: General view of the development site looking west



Plate 3: Brick foundation (106) in Trench 1



Plate 4: One of the Anti-Tank Pimples adjacent to Trench 1

5. Conclusions

- 5.1 Five trial trenches were excavated across the development site targeting the footprints of the proposed house, garages and access route but no significant archaeological features were present.
- 5.2 The trenches revealed a generally consistent sequence of topsoil, turf and natural gravel. Modern brick foundations (106), (203) were present in Trenches 1 and 2, which are interpreted as the remains of a house constructed during the mid 20th century (section 3.6). The absence of other archaeological remains suggests that the development site lies beyond the area of medieval settlement and Roman roadside activity.
- 5.3 Four concrete ant-tank pimples (107)-(110) are situated in the west part of the development site (Plate 4). A four row chevron pattern of fifty nine pimples was constructed between two road barriers at the Widford roundabout and it is likely that the structures within the development site formed part of this complex (HER20917-22).
- 5.4 Significant archaeological features were not revealed during the evaluation. While the occasional existence of individual isolated archaeological features away from the trenches cannot be specifically excluded, it is unlikely that large numbers of archaeological features were present on the development site. It is unlikely that the proposed development will have a significant impact on archaeological remains and the archaeological impact of the development is considered to be low.
- 5.5 ***Confidence rating***

The work was undertaken in generally hazy and overcast conditions and full co-operation was received from the client and machining contractor. Visibility was good and a high confidence rating is attached to the results of the evaluation.

6. Acknowledgements

The evaluation was commissioned by Mr Peter Monk on behalf of *Ivy Build Ltd*. The writer is grateful to Teresa O'Connor of *Essex County Council* for her assistance and for monitoring the project on behalf of the local planning authority.

The project was managed for *ASC Ltd* by Karin Semmelmann BA MA MIFA. Fieldwork was carried out by Victoria Osborn BSc MA and Gareth Shane BSc. The report was prepared by Victoria Osborn and edited by David Fell BA MA MIFA.

7. Archive

7.1 The project archive will comprise:

1. Brief
2. Project Design
3. Initial Report
4. Clients site plans
5. Site records
6. Site record drawings
7. List of photographs
8. B/W prints & negatives
9. CDROM with copies of all digital files.

7.2 The archive will be deposited with *Chelmsford Museum*. Accession number pending.

8. References


Standards & Specifications


- ALGAO 2003 *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper **14**.
- EH 1991 *The Management of Archaeological Projects*, 2nd edition. English Heritage (London).
- IFA 2000a Institute for Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct*.
- IFA 2001 Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard & Guidance documents (Desk-Based Assessments, Watching Briefs, Evaluations, Excavations, Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings, Finds)*.
- O'Connor, T 2010 *Brief for Archaeological Trial Trenching at Land north of Radnor, London Road, Widford, Chelmsford* Essex County Council.
- Rouse, C, 2010 *Project Design for Archaeological Evaluation: Land to the North of 'Radnor', London Road, Chelmsford, Essex* Archaeological Services and Consultancy Ltd ASC:1373/CLR/1


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- BGS *British Geological Survey 1:50,000 Series, Solid & Drift Geology*
- BGS, 1996 *British Regional Geology; London and the Thames Valley* Fourth Edition
- Dunnett R, 1975 *The Trinovantes*. Duckworth
- Kemble J, 2001 *Prehistoric and Roman Essex*. Tempus
- OS 1979, *Ordnance Survey map of Roman Britain*. Ordnance Survey. Southampton
- Soil Survey 1983 *1:250,000 Soil Map of England and Wales, and accompanying legend* (Harpden).


Appendix 1: Trench Summary Tables

Trench 1							
	Max Dimensions (m)						
	Length	10m	Width	1.2m	Depth	0.45m (e): 1.25m (w)	
	Levels						
	Trench top			m OD			
	Trench base			m OD			
	Trench top			m OD			
	Trench base			m OD			
	NGR Co-ordinates						
	E	TL 69490 04995		W	TL 69480 04995		
	Orientation			East – West			
Reason for Trench			General evaluation				
Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Width (max: mm)	Thickness (max: mm)	Depth (BGL: mm)		
105	Layer	Grass and soft, dark brown silt. Turf and topsoil	1.20m	100	-		
107	Structure	Circular and slightly tapered pre-fabricated concrete cone World War II anti-tank pimple	950	740	-		
108	Structure	Circular and slightly tapered pre-fabricated concrete cone World War II anti-tank pimple	950	740	-		
109	Structure	Circular and slightly tapered pre-fabricated concrete cone World War II anti-tank pimple	950	740	-		
110	Structure	Circular and slightly tapered pre-fabricated concrete cone World War II anti-tank pimple	950	740	-		
111	Layer	Soft, mid, grey brown silty clay with frequent stones c. 20mm in dia. & oc. roots. Topsoil	1.20m	150	c.240		
112	Fill	Soft, dark brown silty clay with occasional medium brick and iron fragments. Fill within modern drain cut [114].	620	unexcavated	c.100		
113	Structure	Mid orange, frogged bricks 215mm x 110mm x 55mm in English bond. Square drain, 1 brick wide with associated ceramic pipes to the north and west. Modern drain within cut [114]	820	unexcavated	c.100		
114	Cut	Square with straight sides. Construction cut of modern drain for (113), (114).	820	unexcavated	c.100		
104	Layer	Modern compact brick rubble and cement. Modern demolition layer.	1.20m	140	100		
106	Structure	3 courses of frogged red brick with a thin cement skein above 4 brick foundation steps. Modern brick foundations	100	630	100		
103	Layer	Soft, dark grey silt. Buried topsoil	1.20m	190	240		
102	Layer	Loose, mid brown orange gravel and silt, moderately sorted. Redeposited natural strata	1.20m	250	400		
101	Layer	Loose, mid brown orange gravel, moderately sorted. Gravel pocket- variation within (102)	1.20m	250	400		
100	Layer	Loose, mid yellow sandy gravel, moderately sorted. Natural strata	1.20m	-	1.25m		

Trench 2													
							Max Dimensions (m)						
							Length	7.80m	Width	1.20m	Depth	0.46m (N): 1.20m (S)	
							Levels						
							Trench top				m OD		
							Trench base				m OD		
							Trench top				m OD		
							Trench base				m OD		
							NGR Co-ordinates						
							N	TL 69486 05008			S	TL 69486 04998	
							Orientation				North – South		
Reason for Trench				General evaluation									
Context	Type	Description and Interpretation			Width (max: mm)	Thickne ss (max: mm)	Depth (BGL: mm)						
203	Structure	Modern frogged, mid red orange bricks laid on bed with 2 stepped footings. Bond unknown as covered with a thin skin of cement			360+	160	-						
202	Structure	Modern concrete platform for brick foundations (203)			80+	240	160						
201	Layer	Loose, dark grey brown sandy silt with freq. rounded stones c. 20mm dia. Redeposited natural strata			1.20m	300	400						
200	Layer	Loose mid yellow brown sandy gravel. Natural strata			1.20m	-	700						

Trench 3													
							Max Dimensions (m)						
							Length	10.00m	Width	1.20m	Depth	0.51m (NW): 0.94m (SE)	
							Levels						
							Trench top				m OD		
							Trench base				m OD		
							Trench top				m OD		
							Trench base				m OD		
							NGR Co-ordinates						
							W	TL 69492 05002			E	TL 69501 04998	
							Orientation				North west – South east		
Reason for Trench				Evaluation									
Context	Type	Description and Interpretation			Width (max: mm)	Thickne ss (max: mm)	Depth (BGL: mm)						
300	Layer	Soft, dark brown silt with moderate medium subangular stones and pebbles c.20mm dia. & freq. rooting. Topsoil			1.20m	170	-						
301	Layer	Soft, mid grey brown silty clay with freq. medium subangular stones and pebbles c.40mm dia. & occasional rooting. Natural subsoil			1.20m	280	170						
302	Layer	Loose, mixed light yellow brown and light grey sandy gravel, moderately sorted with occasional patches of light yellow brown clay at the NW end and light yellow brown sand at the SE end. Natural strata			1.20m	-	450						

Trench 4							
	Max Dimensions (m)						
	Length	10.00m	Width	1.20m	Depth	0.72m (E): 0.42m (W)	
	Levels						
	Trench top	m OD					
	Trench base	m OD					
	Trench top	m OD					
	Trench base	m OD					
	NGR Co-ordinates						
	W	TL 69495 04993		E	TL 69505 04993		
	Orientation				East - West		
Reason for Trench				General evaluation			
Context	Type	Description and Interpretation			Width (max: mm)	Thickne ss (max: mm)	Depth (BGL: mm)
400	Layer	Soft, dark brown silt with moderate medium subangular stones and pebbles c. 20-40mm in dia. and freq. root. Topsoil & turf			1.20m	120	-
401	Layer	Soft, mid grey brown silty clay with freq. medium subangular stones and pebbles c.20-30mm dia & occ rooting. Subsoil			1.20m	140	120
402	Layer	Loose, mid grey brown silty, sandy gravels moderately sorted. Redeposited nat. strata.			1.20m	370	260
403	Layer	Loose, mixed light yellow brown & light grey sandy gravel, moderately sorted with occ. patches of light yellow brown clay			1.20m	-	630

Trench 5							
	Max Dimensions (m)						
	Length	5.00m	Width	1.20m	Depth	0.80m (E): 0.59m (W)	
	Levels						
	Trench top	m OD					
	Trench base	m OD					
	Trench top	m OD					
	Trench base	m OD					
	NGR Co-ordinates						
	W	TL 59509 04998		E	TL 59514 04998		
	Orientation				East - West		
Reason for Trench				General evaluation			
Context	Type	Description and Interpretation			Width (max: mm)	Thickne ss (max: mm)	Depth (BGL: mm)
500	Layer	Soft, dark brown silt with moderate medium subangular stones & pebbles c. 40mm dia, freq roots and modern debris. Topsoil			1.20m	200	-
501	Layer	Soft, dark black brown silty clay with moderate small subangular stones c. 10mm dia. & occ roots. Subsoil			1.20m	490	200
502	Layer	Loose, mid grey brown silty, sandy gravels moderately sorted. Redeposited natural strata.			1.20m	180	690
503	Layer	Soft, mid yellow brown & light blue grey clay with loose, mid yellow brown sandy gravels moderately sorted. Natural strata			1.20m	-	870

Appendix 2: List of Photographs

SITE NAME: Land North of 'Radnor', London Road, Chelmsford			SITE NO/CODE: 1373/CLR
Shot	B&W	Digital	Subject
1	36	1	North facing section of Trench 1 – East end before backfilling
2	35	2	General site shot facing East
3	34	3	General site shot facing West
4	33	4	Trench 5 – West end
5	32	5	Trench 5 – East end
6	31	6	South facing section of Trench 5
7	30	7	Trench 4 – East end
8	29	8	Trench 4 – West end
9	28	9	South facing section of Trench 4
10	27	10	Trench 3 – South east end
11	26	11	Trench 3 – North west end
12	25	12	South west facing section of Trench 3
13	24	13	Trench 2 – North end
14	23	14	Trench 2 – South end
15	22	15	East facing oblique shot of stepped brick footings – Trench 2
16	21	16	East facing sample elevation of stepped brick footings – Trench 2
17	20	17	Trench 1 – West end
18	19	18	Trench 1 – East end
19	18	19	South facing elevation of brick foundations – Trench 1
20	17	20	North facing section – Trench 1
21	16	21	4 concrete anti – tank pimples as found – West of Trench 1
22	15	22	4 concrete anti – tank pimples as cleaned – West of Trench 1
23	14	23	North facing side of anti – tank pimple 107
24	13	24	General site shot of backfilling facing West
25	12	25	General site shot of backfilling facing East

Appendix 3: ASC OASIS Form

PROJECT DETAILS			
Project Name:	Land north of 'Radnor', London Road	OASIS reference:	91562
Short Description:	In December 2010 an archaeological evaluation was undertaken at land north of 'Radnor', London Road, Chelmsford in advance of redevelopment of the site. Four Second World War anti-tank ditches are present in the west part of the development site but no significant buried archaeological features or artefacts were present in the trenches. The archaeological impact of the proposed development is considered to be low.		
Project Type:	Evaluation		
Previous work: (eg. SMR refs)	None	Site status: (eg. none, SAM, listed)	None
Current land use:	Open Ground	Future work: (yes/no/unknown)	Not known
Monument type:	none	Monument period:	n/a
Significant finds: (artefact type & period)	4 x WWII anti-tank ditches		
PROJECT LOCATION			
County:	Essex	OS reference: (8 figs min)	TL 69494 05002
Site address: (+ postcode if known)	London Road, Chelmsford Essex		
Study area: (sq. m. / ha)	c.650 sq m	Height OD: (metres)	c.60m
PROJECT CREATORS			
Organisation:	Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd		
Project brief originator:	Essex CC	Project design originator:	ASC Ltd
Project Manager:	Karin Semmelman MA MIFA	Director/Supervisor:	Victoria Osborn BSc MA
Sponsor / funding body:	Ivy Build Ltd		
PROJECT DATE			
Start date:	13.12.10	End date:	14.12.10
PROJECT ARCHIVES			
	Location (Accession no.)	Content (eg. pottery, animal bone, files/sheets)	
Physical:	-	None-	
Paper:	Chelmsford Museum	Site records	
Digital:	Chelmsford Museum	CD with digital files	
BIBLIOGRAPHY (Journal/monograph, published or forthcoming, or unpublished client report)			
Title:	Archaeological Evaluation: Land to the north of 'Radnor', London Road, Chelmsford		
Serial title & volume:	ASC Ltd Report ref. 1373/CLR/2		
Author(s):	Victoria Osborn BSc MA		
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