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Interpretation, Design & Display

**Marrable House, The Vineyards,
Great Baddow, Chelmsford
Essex**

Archaeological Evaluation

Report No. MK049/16

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**Marrable House, The Vineyards,
Great Baddow, Chelmsford
Essex**

Archaeological Evaluation

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SUMMARY

An archaeological evaluation was carried out by CFA Archaeology on land at Marrable House, The Vineyards, Great Baddow, Essex during April 2016. Three trenches were excavated across the site targeting the potential survival of foundations relating to a pre-existing 18th century house on the site.

Within the trenches, one small north-south orientated likely garden wall feature was recorded along with a pit containing pottery dated from the 11th - 13th centuries. No evidence for the main 18th century house was identified within the excavated trenches, with the lack of demolition materials within suggesting landscaping of the site during the construction of the 1960's building.

1. INTRODUCTION

This report presents the results of an archaeological evaluation undertaken by CFA Archaeology Ltd (CFA) during April 2016 at Marrable House, The Vineyards, Chelmsford, Essex (Fig. 1, NGR TL 7284 0510). The work was commissioned by Weston Homes and was carried out in accordance with a brief produced by Essex County Council (Bennett 2015).

1.1 Site Location and Description

The site is located at Marrable House, The Vineyards, Great Baddow, Essex, approximately 2.7 miles to the south-east of Chelmsford.

At the time of evaluation the site featured the partially demolished Marrable House in an area of land 0.6ha in size. The site was bounded to the north by Maldon Road, to the east by High Street, to the south by existing residential flats and shops and to the west by an existing car park and The Causeway.

The underlying solid geology of the site is London Clay Formation - Clay, Silt and Sand, with superficial deposits of Head – Clay, Silt, Sand and Gravel (BGS 2016). The overlying soil is described as 'freely draining slightly acid loamy soils' (Landis 2016).

1.2 Historical and Archaeological Background

The following is taken from the Written Scheme of Investigation for the project (CFA 2016) and the brief produced by Essex County Council (Bennett 2015), sites referred to are related to the Historic Environment Record for the Essex area.

The proposed development lies in an area of archaeological interest within the historic core and conservation area of the village of Great Baddow. The site lies at the northern end of the postulated extent of the medieval and post-medieval settlement, and occupies a location north of the medieval Church of St Mary. The Church (HER 5639-5640) was built in the 13th century and is thought to have been built on the site of an earlier church.

Several listed buildings line Maldon Road, close to the northern boundary of the proposed site, dating from as early as the 14th century onwards. The site has been traced as having existed from at least 1421 when it was known as "Vynezerde" (HER

5730) and there was a house on the site from at least 1740 (HER 5731). The 1st edition OS map depicts a substantial building with vineyards and grounds on the proposed development site. There is high potential for the proposed development to disturb or destroy medieval and post-medieval archaeological deposits.

A stream is known to have crossed the site flowing northwards towards the Chelmer. The original brick culvert was uncovered under the High Street when it was replaced with a concrete one. It is unclear whether the culverting of the stream has led to disturbance below the site or whether the original course and river deposits survive in places. Alluvial sediments often have the potential to preserve important palaeoenvironmental information within waterlogged deposits. (Bennett 2015).

Heritage Gateway website gives 16 records of archaeological excavations within 1km of the Site. There are records for 3 excavations nearby; a watching brief on the culvert replacement (HER 5732) is detailed below. Work behind 16 High Street yielded no result. An evaluation in Great Baddow has unclear records.

The record for HER 5732 is 'Watching Brief on scheme to replace original brick culvert running down the High Street. Apart from the culvert itself, the only visible archaeological feature was a large midden. This was cut by the trench where it crossed the front lawn of 'The Vineyards'. The midden was over 2m deep x 4m or more across. The waterlogged fill produced a leather fragment, a fragment of wood, some oyster and mussel shells, an animal bone fragment (possibly horse or cow pelvis) and a couple of potsherds. The latter included a rim sherd of a bowl with interior brown glaze of mid 17th-18th century date. Further investigation was made difficult by the state of the site. The finds are now in Chelmsford Museum. The midden had presumably been cut by the old culvert which was on the same line (see TL70-119, 5728 for this also). 3 potsherds were found including the one mentioned above and 2 body sherds'.

A heritage impact assessment (Lichfield and Partners) sets the development within the more recent past; 'in 1874, the site was occupied by Vineyards House, a substantial detached house of three storeys raised above the basement level with a pitched roof set behind a parapet and set in an extensive plot. Historic photographs show that the building had its principal façade facing west toward High Street. The building was constructed in brick and had a symmetrical façade of five bays with a central entrance portico. Built around 1740, the house was subsequently altered in the early 20th century and became a hotel between 1946 and 1961. It was demolished in 1965 to enable the construction of the Vineyards and Marrable House to create a new local centre with parking'.

There is a wartime record (HER 20891) of ammunition storage around The Vineyards but these, presumably, temporary structures are not visible on 1946 maps or aerial photographs.

This gives a picture of a part of Great Baddow probably occupied by settlement from the 14th-century, with surviving houses and excavated midden deposits. A large 18th-century house was built on the Site and removed in 1965 for the building about to be demolished.

1.3 Previous Archaeological Work

No previous invasive archaeological work had been carried out on the site.

1.4 Project Aims

In accordance with the brief (Bennett 2015) the specific aim of the project was to:

‘record the location, extent, date and character of any surviving archaeological remains within the area of the proposed development’

Specific aims of the project on encountering archaeological remains were;

- To determine the form and function of any archaeological features encountered;
- To determine the spatial arrangement of any archaeological features encountered;
- To, as far as practicable, recover dating evidence from the archaeological features, and;
- To establish the sequence of any archaeological remains present on the site

The research objectives of the project followed the Eastern Counties Research Agenda (Medlycott 2011).

2. WORKING METHODS

CFA Archaeology Ltd is a registered organisation (RO) with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA). CFA Archaeology follows all relevant CIfA and Historic England standards and guidance (CIfA 2014a-c and EH 2008 and 2011).

Where encountered, linear features (ditches and gullies) were sample excavated at a minimum of 10% of their length and a minimum of 1m per section at regular intervals. Intersections were investigated to establish relationships between features. Pits and post holes were sampled at a minimum of 50%.

Archaeological remains were recorded by means of photographs, drawings and written records conforming to CIfA standards (2014b) and CFA’s quality manuals. All features were planned and drawn in section appropriate scales. The trenches, section lines and drawing points were surveyed using an industry standard Trimble GPS. The same equipment was used to establish levels above Ordnance Datum for the trenches and archaeological features.

All finds were treated in accordance with relevant guidance (CIFA 2014c). Modern finds were recorded and then discarded.

A summary of the results of archaeological works will be submitted for inclusion in OASIS. The OASIS reference is cfaarcha1-251204.

2.1 Trial Trenching

Four trial trenches, three measuring 20 x 1.8m and one ‘L-shaped’ trench, each branch measuring 10 x 1.8m in size were due to be excavated, although for various onsite reasons these dimensions and sizes were changed during the course of the evaluation (see detailed trench descriptions following and Fig. 1 for trench locations). Deposits were removed in even, shallow spits by a 360° excavator equipped with a 1.8m wide smooth-bladed ditching bucket. All mechanical excavation work was carried out under constant archaeological supervision. Any further excavation required to fulfil the objectives of the evaluation was carried out by hand.

3. RESULTS

A summary of all contexts from the evaluation forms Appendix 1 whilst the complete site archive is listed in Appendix 2. The following results should be read in conjunction with figures 1-3.

Descriptions of the three trenches excavated appear in Table 3.1 below. Detailed descriptions of trenches with archaeological remains follow.

The site consisted of a mixture of grassed areas and tarmac surfaces with varying underlying deposits (see trench descriptions below). The natural substrate consisted of yellow-gray silty sand gravel (103) and was identified in all excavated trenches.

No.	Size (m)	Description
1	18.78 x 2.80	<p>Trench 1 was on a north-south orientation and sloped slightly downwards from east to west. Topsoil for the majority of the trench had been stripped during the demolition of the existing Marrable House, and the uppermost layer recorded was a layer of brick/rubble demolition materials (100, Figs. 2.1 and 3.1).</p> <p>The trench was stripped to the natural substrate (103) in four sections due to the lack of space and the depth of the materials removed. The natural substrate was reached at a depth of 28.42m AOD at the southern end of the trench and at 28.29m AOD at the northern end of the trench.</p> <p>Overlying the natural substrate was a layer of possible compacted buried topsoil (102) measuring 0.9-1.1m in thickness. Sealing 102 was a layer of orange-brown redeposited natural gravel substrate (101) 0.75m in thickness, and which contained a shallow lens of yellow sandy gravel (105) towards the northern end of the trench. Overlying these layers was the demolition material layer (100).</p> <p>Two modern land drains were noted within the trench towards the southern end along with a larger sewage drain.</p> <p>No archaeological features were identified within the trench.</p>
2	22.96 x 2.80	<p>Trench 2 was on an east to west orientation and sloped downwards from east to west. Topsoil for the trench had been stripped during the demolition of the existing Marrable House, and the uppermost layer recorded was a layer of brick/rubble demolition materials (100, Figs. 2.2 and 3.2).</p> <p>The natural substrate (103) for the trench was reached at a depth of 29.32m AOD at the western end of the trench and at 30.48m AOD at the eastern end.</p> <p>Overlying the natural substrate was a layer of possible compacted buried topsoil (102) measuring 0.2-0.45m in thickness. Sealing 102 for approximately 6m at the</p>

No.	Size (m)	Description
		<p>western end of the trench was a thin band of yellow-grey mortar rich silty clay (107) 0.10m in thickness, while the for the remainder of the trench 102 was sealed by a layer of black silty clay (106) measuring 0.15-0.35m in thickness.</p> <p>Overlying 106 was a layer of yellow redeposited sand and gravels (105) measuring 0.15-0.25m in thickness which was overlain by the modern demolition materials (100).</p> <p>Two electrical cables were recorded in the trench including one high voltage cable on a north-south orientation. One water cable was also noted.</p> <p>The gravels in the centre of the trench immediately started to flood upon excavation suggesting the proximity of a nearby watercourse in this area of the site, although there was no evidence for any such feature within the trench. A sondage was dug at the eastern end of the trench to a depth of 1.4m below the current ground surface to examine this possibility, however no organic materials were identified (Fig. 3.3).</p> <p>No archaeological features were identified within the trench.</p>
3	8.26 x 5.32	<p>Trench 3 was on a north to south orientation and was generally flat (Fig. 3.4). The trench was moved to the east and changed in shape due to the presence of live electrical cables and a live sewage main in the originally proposed location.</p> <p>The natural substrate (103) was reached at a depth of 30.83m AOD within a sondage dug towards the southern end of the trench.</p> <p>Overlying the natural substrate was a layer of brown silty clay (111) measuring 0.05-0.10m in thickness and which was overlain by a layer of black silty clay containing brick rubble throughout (110) measuring up to 0.15m in depth.</p> <p>Overlying the brick rubble 105 was a layer of stone/brick hardcore material (109) which formed the base for a modern tarmac car park surface (108).</p> <p>One electrical cable was recorded within the trench along with the manhole for the sewage main.</p> <p>One north-south orientated brick wall (112) was recorded along with a steep sided pit (114) towards the southern end of the trench.</p>
4	N/A	Not excavated due to the presence of live sewage mains and electrical cables, and the proximity of ongoing demolition work on the existing Marrable House.

Table 3.1: Trench Summaries

Trench 3

Two archaeological features were identified within Trench 3 (Fig. 2.3), a north-south orientated wall (112) and below this a steep sided pit (114).

Wall 112 was on a north-south alignment across the centre of the trench and appeared to continue beyond the limits of the excavation. The wall survived to a height of 6 courses (0.52m) which included two courses of stepped foundation, and to a width of 0.36m (Figs. 2.4 and 3.5). The wall itself was constructed of red unfrogged brick bonded with a lime mortar, with the bricks measuring 9" x 10" x 5.5" in size. No makers marks were

visible. There was no evidence for a wall cut in the trench, with the wall seemingly built directly onto the top of the natural gravel substrates.

Pit 114 was recorded within a sondage dug to determine the depth of Wall 112 and was found to lie underneath the wall and is therefore likely to predate the feature. The pit measured 0.70m in width in section and had a depth of 0.76m and featured steep sides with a flat base and continued beyond the extents of the sondage to both the north and east (Figs. 2.5 and 3.6). The fill of the pit (113) was mid brown silty sandy clay and contained fragments of pottery dating from the 11th – 13th centuries.

4. SPECIALISTS

4.1 Pottery by Rebekah Pressler

Introduction

A total of 5 finds were collected from a single context, as shown in the table below (Table 4.1). The assemblage is characterised and assessed for potential for further analysis in the commentary below the table.

Context	Pottery		CBM		Animal bone		Iron		Miscellaneous	Spot date
	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g		
113	5	36								Mid C11th-early 13th
Total	5	36								

Table 4.1 – Pottery Quantification

Post-Roman

A total of 5 small to large sherds of medieval pottery were recovered from pit deposit **113**. The assemblage is comprised entirely of body sherds of Early Essex Micaceous Sandy ware (*Mephams, L. 2007*), a quartz rich fabric which (albeit not closely dateable due to a lack of undiagnostic sherds) dates widely from the mid 11th to the early 13th century. However one of the sherds with a larger percentage of rose coloured quartz may be a separate albeit similar fabric (*fabric 13r in Mephams, L. 1999-2001*) but is probably similarly. Two of the sherds are sooted suggesting they belong to a jar or cooking vessel.

Condition

The condition of the sherds is generally good, with abrasion apparent slightly more on two of the less well fired fragments.

Discussion

The pottery provides some dating for the context, but does not really add anything substantial to the wider context of the site. It may be useful to keep the material for reference purposes, however the small size of the assemblage combined with the lack of

diagnostic sherds suggests there is no potential for further analysis.

5. DISCUSSION

The lack of demolition materials on the site, other than those created during the current demolition activities, suggests that extensive landscaping of the area may have taken place prior to the construction of Marrable House in the 1960's. Indeed, trenches 1 and 2 showed no evidence for any surviving debris associated with such a destructive process, and it is possible that the ground here was bulldozed prior to construction of the modern building before being levelled to the formation levels required using the redeposited natural sands and gravels seen in both trenches.

The north-south orientated brick wall recorded in Trench 3 seems likely to be a garden wall feature based on its construction and size. Indeed, the foundations of the wall are laid directly onto the natural gravels with no evidence of a wall cut, and as such the feature was unlikely to support the weight of anything other than a simple structure.

The steep sided pit recorded within Trench 3 beneath Wall 102, and which produced pottery dating to the Medieval period is interesting in that it suggests potential survival of archaeological features in the eastern end of the site. It is possible that the landscaping carried out to the west in the footprint of the early house to remove brick/stone rubble and demolition materials was not needed here, perhaps because this trench was located within the former gardens of the property, and therefore there was no such material to remove.

6. CONCLUSION

The trenching at Marrable House successfully addressed the aims of the evaluation set out at the start of the project. No evidence for the early 17th century house on the site was identified within the evaluation, with the exception of the likely garden wall feature that was recorded within Trench 3.

The majority of the site in trenches 1 and 2, to the west of the surviving wall, appeared to have been subjected to landscaping in the past, most likely undertaken prior to the construction of the modern building on the site, with the lack of surviving materials associated with the demolition of the early building suggesting large scale machine clearance of the site.

The survival of the pit beneath the wall, and the presence of medieval pottery, suggests that there may be further surviving features of this date towards the eastern extent of the site, although the presence of sewage drains and other cabling may have truncated any potential surviving archaeological features in this area.

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Landis, 2016, <http://www.landis.org.uk/soilscapes> (Accessed 26/04/2016)

APPENDIX 1: Context Summary

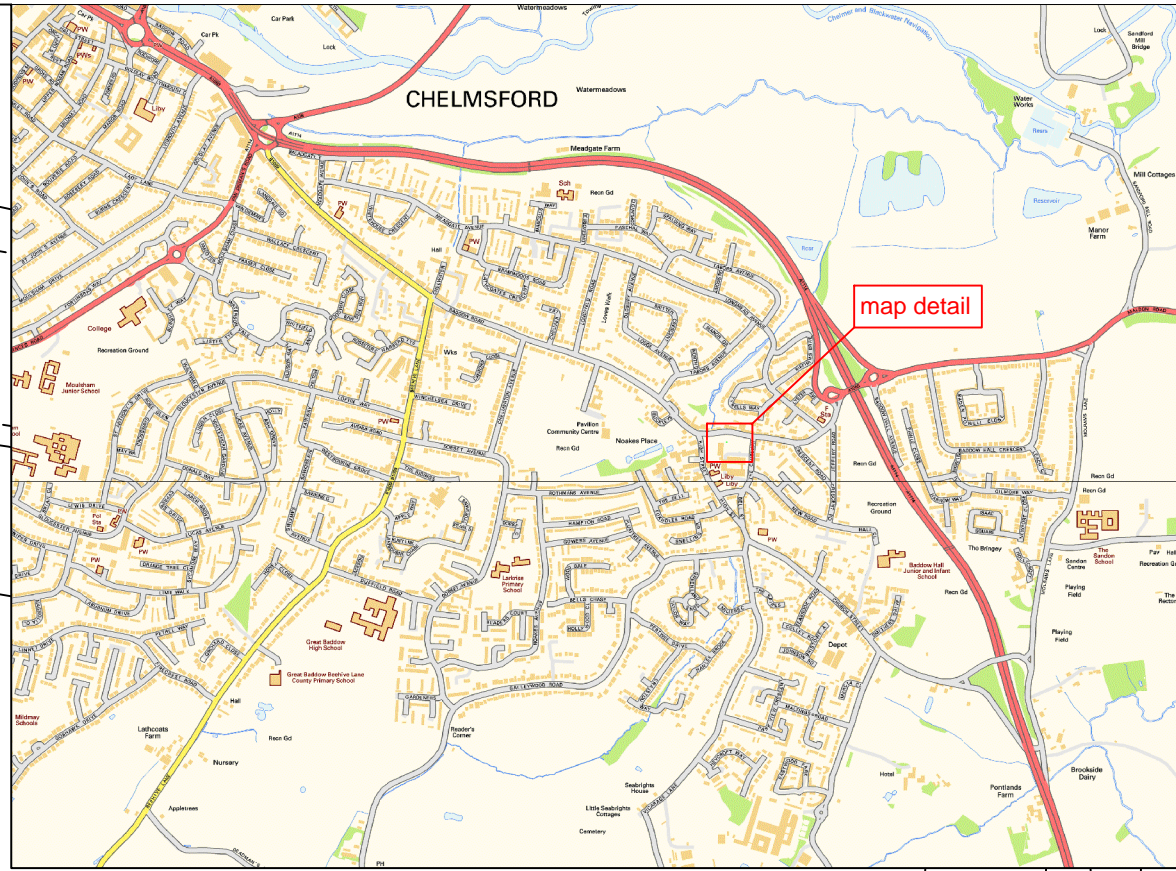
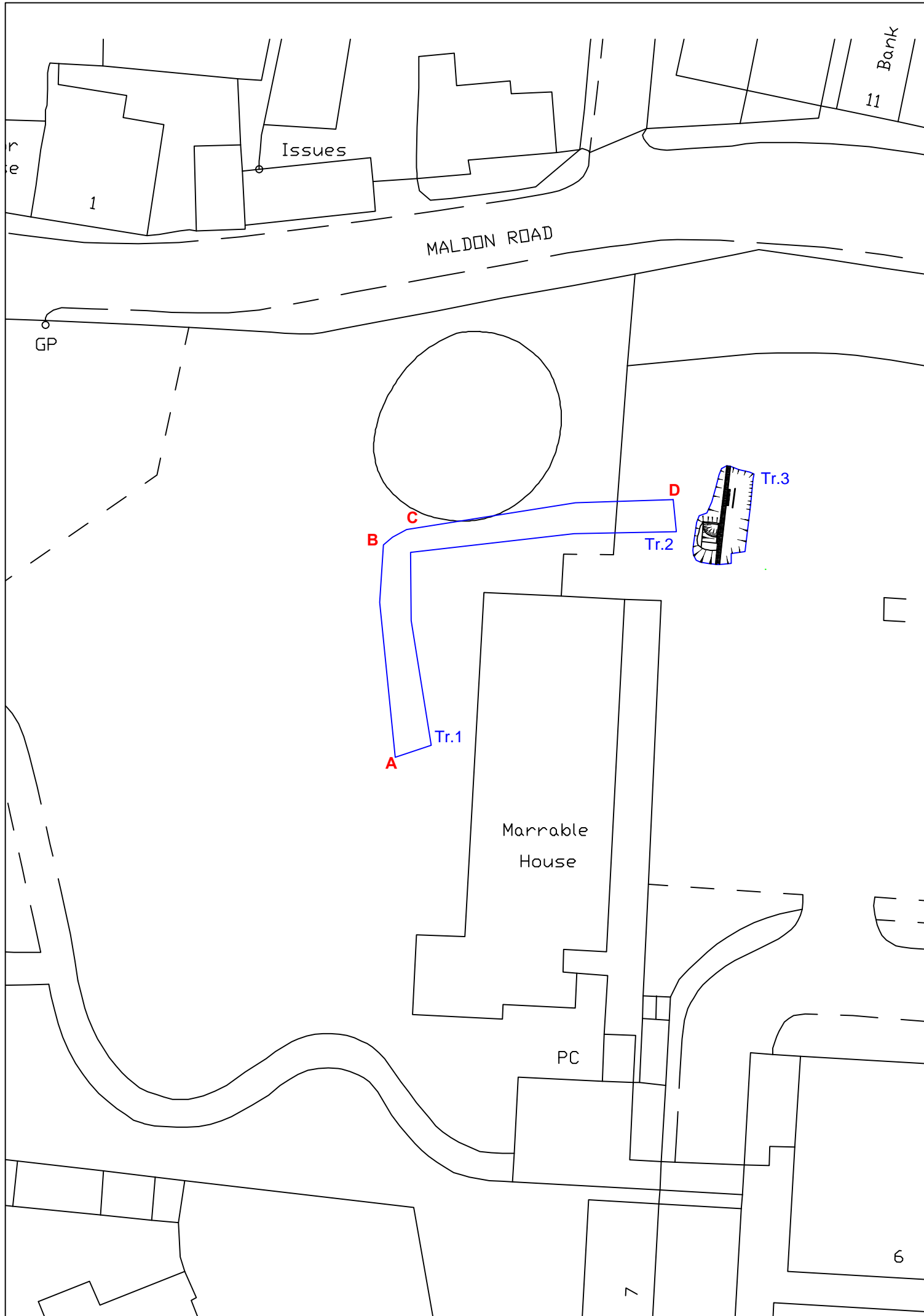
Context no.	Type	Fill of	Width (m)	Max Depth (m)	Description
100	Layer			0.15-0.30	Layer of demolition overburden created by the demolition of the existing Marrable House. Consisted of dark brown silt with large amounts of brick, concrete and steel rebar materials throughout.
101	Layer			0.75	Layer of redeposited natural gravel at the southern end of Trench 1. Consisted of yellow-gray silty gravel with stone inclusions throughout. Possibly made ground for construction of modern Marrable House building.
102	Layer			0.9-1.1	Layer of dark brown sand silt with small stone inclusions throughout. Some ceramic material, modern in date noted. Possibly an earlier buried topsoil layer, perhaps original ground level in this area before construction of modern Marrable House. Compacted by overlying layers suggesting machine compaction of area.
103	Layer				Natural substrate for site area. Consisted of light yellow sandy clay with patches of gravels in places.
104	Layer			0.1	Layer of topsoil noted towards northern end of Trench 1. Consisted of dark brown silty clay with some small stone inclusions in places. Part of existing landscaped area of the site.
105	Layer			0.30-0.35	Layer of yellow sandy gravel with numerous stone inclusions throughout. Likely redeposited sand noted towards the eastern end of Trench 2.
106	Layer			0.1-0.35	Layer of compacted black silty clay within Trench 2. Possible evidence of machine compaction during construction of existing Marrable House.
107	Layer			0.10-0.15	Layer of mortar rich yellow-silty clay material noted towards western end of Trench 2. Fragments of brick, stone etc throughout, possible a layer of demolition material from original house on the site.
108	Layer			0.05	Layer of grey-black tarmac forming car park surface for existing car park of Marrable House.
109	Layer			0.1	Layer of stone hardcore material used to form levelled layer for tarmac surface above. Consisted of grey-brown crushed stone/brick silt.
110	Layer			0.15	Layer of black silty clay with fragments of brick, stone rubble throughout. Likely a layer of made ground material for construction of existing Marrable House. Noted within Trench 3.
111	Layer			0.05-0.10	Layer of brown silty clay noted within Trench 3. Overlies natural substrate here. Some small stone inclusions throughout.
112	Wall		0.36	0.52	Brick wall noted within Trench 3. On a north-south orientation. Wall constructed of red, unfrosted brick bonded by a lime mortar. Bricks measured 9" x 10" x 5.5" in size. Wall survived to a height of 6 courses, lower two courses were

Context no.	Type	Fill of	Width (m)	Max Depth (m)	Description
					slightly stepped foundations. Overlay natural substrate, no evidence for a wall cut. Likely garden wall feature.
113	Fill	114	0.7	0.76	Fill of a large, steep sided pit recorded in Trench 3 underlying, and to the west of, Wall 112. Consisted of mid brown silty sandy clay with some stone inclusions in places. Fragments of pottery recovered.
114	Pit		0.7	0.76	Cut for a large, steep sided pit noted in Trench 3. Overlain by Wall 112 and likely predates that feature. Sub-circular in plan with steep sides and a flat base. Contained fragments of pottery. Continued beyond visible excavation area to the north and east.

Appendix 2: Inventory of Primary Archive

Phase	File/Box No.	Description	Quantity
Evaluation	File no. 1	Context register sheets	1
		Context sheets	14
		Drawing register sheets	1
		Trench record sheets	3
		Digital photographic register sheets	2

FIGURES 1 – 3



Key:

Evaluation trench

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Title:
Site location and location

Project:
**Marrable House, The Vineyards,
 Great Baddow, Chelmsford,
 Essex: Archaeological Evaluation**

Client:
Weston Homes

Scale at A3:
1:400

Drawn by: GC	Checked: SW	Date: 12/05/2016
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Report No: MK049/16	Fig. No: 1
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Key:

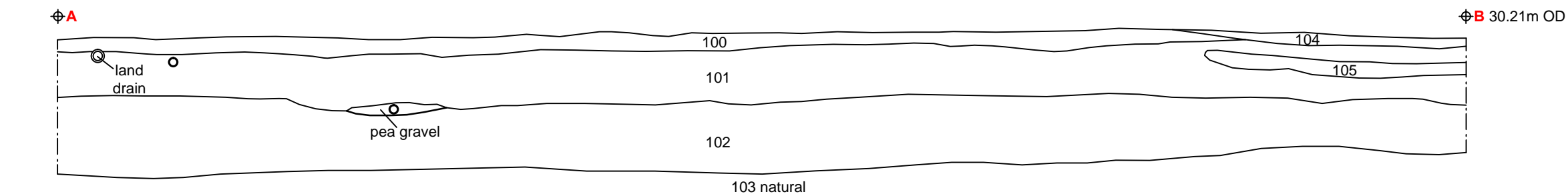


Fig. 2.1 East-facing section of Trench 1

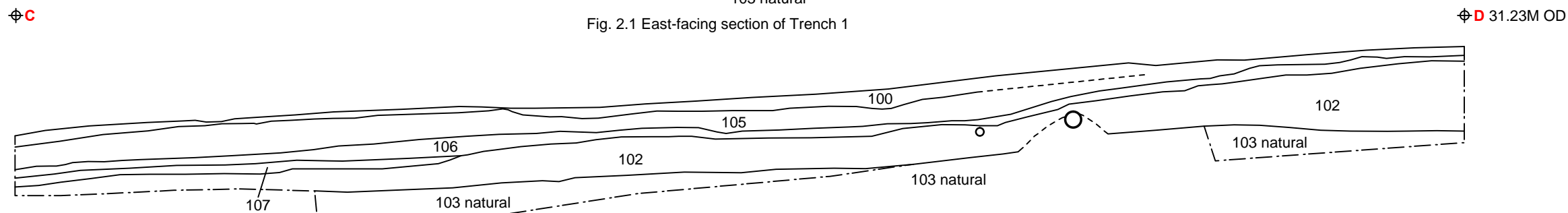


Fig. 2.2 South-facing section of Trench 2

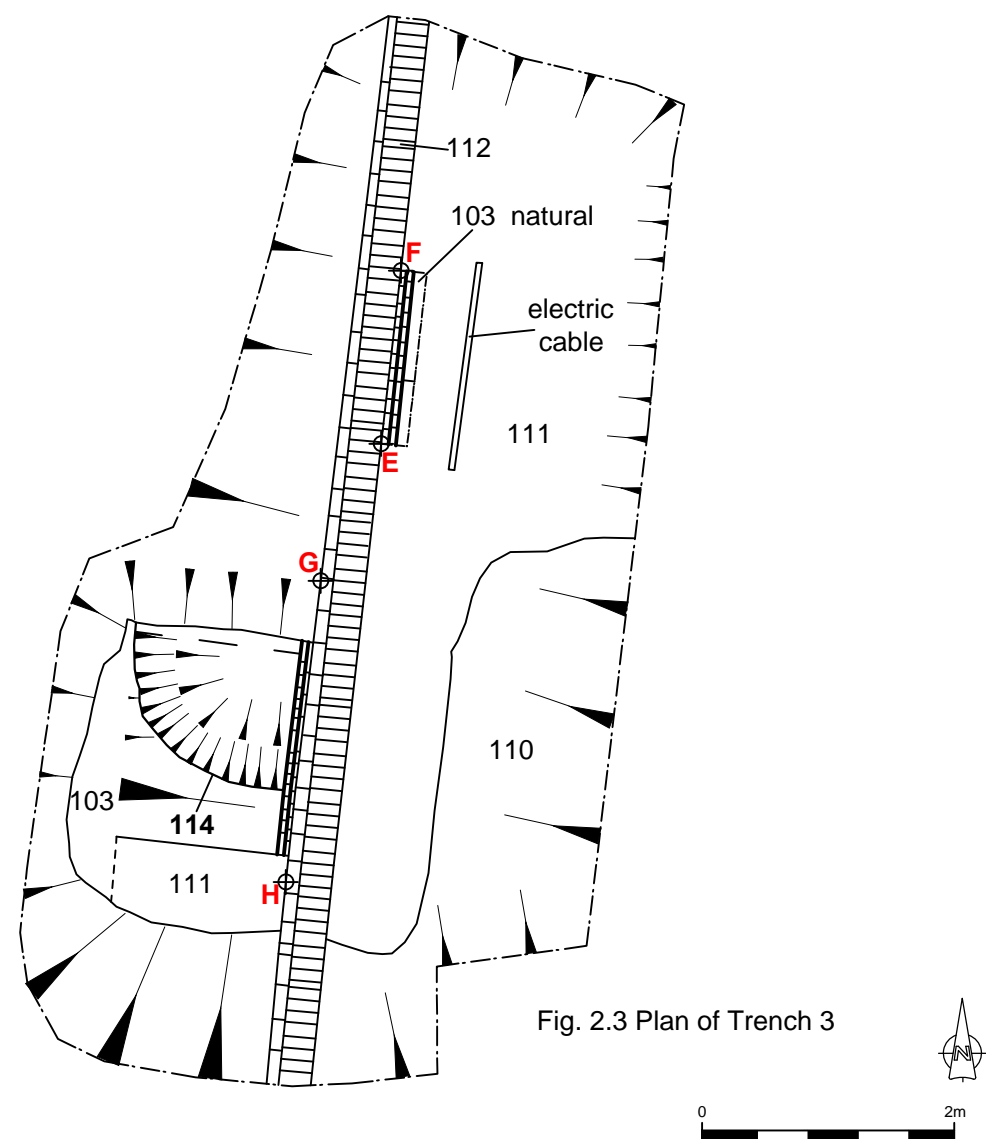
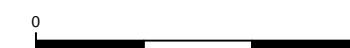


Fig. 2.3 Plan of Trench 3

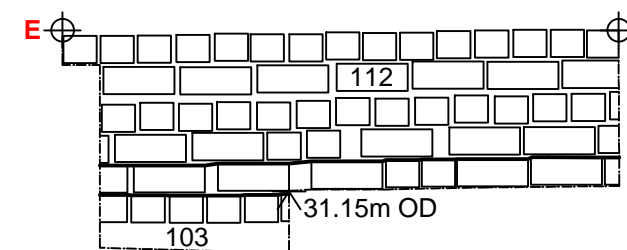


Fig. 2.4 East-facing section of Wall 112

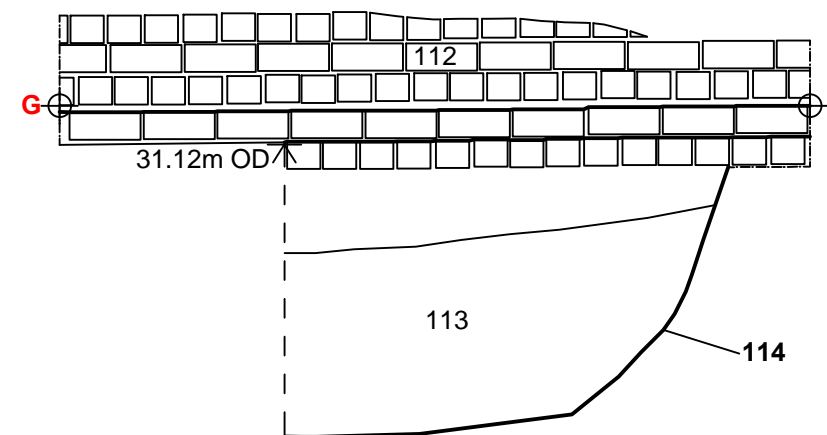


Fig. 2.5 West-facing section of Wall 112 and Pit 114



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Title:
Sections and plans

Project:
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Essex: Archaeological Evaluation

Client:
Weston Homes

Scale at A3:
2.1-2 @ 1:70, 2.3 @ 1:60 & 2.3-4 @ 1:20

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Fig. 3.1 Trench 1, east-facing section



Fig. 3.2 Trench 2, south-facing section

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Fig. 3.3 Trench 2 sondage, north-facing section



Fig. 3.4 Trench 3, facing north

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Fig. 3.5 Wall 112, east-facing elevation, Trench 3



Fig. 3.6 Pit 114, north-east-facing section, Trench 3

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