

Colchester Archaeological Trust



CAT Report 1891
issued January 2023

**Archaeological evaluation on land at
Moulsham Grange, Moulsham Street, Chelmsford,
Essex CM2 9AH: December 2022**



CAT project ref.: 2022/11o
ECC code: CFMG22

**Archaeological evaluation on land at
Moulsham Grange, Moulsham Street, Chelmsford,
Essex CM2 9AH: December 2022**

NGR: TL 69950 05496

Planning ref.: 21/02354/FUL

**CAT project ref.: 2022/11o
CAT Report 1891**

**ECC code: CFMG22
OASIS id: colchest3-511197**

report prepared by Ben Holloway

**fieldwork by Ben Holloway with Robin Mathieson
and Gabrielle Smith**

**Commissioned by Andrew Josephs,
Andrew Josephs Associates**

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Issued:	19/01/2023	

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1 Summary

An archaeological evaluation (three trial-trenches) was carried out at Moulsham Grange, Moulsham Street, Chelmsford, Essex in advance of the construction of a residential building. Moulsham Grange is a locally-listed Edwardian villa located in area of Roman remains with both Napoleonic and WWII defensive features nearby. Stratigraphy of the site showed modern concrete sealing natural ground level, and the only archaeological feature present was a 19th-/20th-century pit.

2 Introduction (Fig 1)

This is the report for an archaeological evaluation carried out by Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT) at Moulsham Grange, Moulsham Street, Chelmsford, Essex between the 19th and 21st December 2022. The work was commissioned by Andy Josephs on behalf of Andrew Josephs Associates, and took place in advance of the construction of a new apartment building and associated landscaping.

As the site lies in an area of potential archaeological sensitivity, the Historic Environment Advisor (HEA) at Essex County Council Place Services recommended that, in order to establish the archaeological implications of this application, the applicant should be required to commission a scheme of archaeological investigation in accordance with the *National Planning Policy Framework* (MHCLG 2021).

All archaeological work was carried out in accordance with the *Brief for archaeological evaluation and Excavation at Land at Moulsham Grange, Moulsham Street, Chelmsford* written by Mark Baister and detailing the required archaeological work (ECCPS 2022), and a written scheme of investigation (WSI) prepared by CAT (2022) in response to the brief and agreed with ECCPS in advance of the work.

In addition to the brief and WSI, all fieldwork and reporting was done in accordance with *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)* (Historic England 2016), and with *Standards for field archaeology in the East of England* (EAA 14 and 24). This report mirrors standards and practices contained in the Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (ClfA 2014a) and *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (ClfA 2014b).

3 Archaeological background

The following archaeological background includes extracts of the ECC Brief (ECCPS 2022) and Essex Historic Environment Records (EHER) held at Essex County Council, County Hall, Chelmsford, Essex (accessed via <http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk>).

Moulsham was a separate hamlet until it was subsumed into Chelmsford during the Victorian expansion of the city. Significant occupation of Moulsham can be traced back to Roman times. Moulsham Street was the main road south of the Roman settlement of *Caesaromagus*. The Roman town developed from a fort dated to post 60 AD. The core of the Roman town was surrounded by a defensive ditch and earth rampart. Excavations within the Roman core have revealed substantial remains of a mansio and its associated bathhouse (Bennett 2006, 47). Roman burials recorded along Moulsham Street indicate the presence of extra-mural cemeteries (Bennett 2006, 8).

Moulsham Grange is a substantial detached Edwardian villa which is locally-listed. Historic maps show that Moulsham Grange replaced an earlier villa on the site. South of the site is the location of the Star Battery and Old Barracks, part of Chelmsford's Napoleonic defences. The Star Battery was constructed in 1803 and described as a 'field fort' designed to accommodate 600 men (EHER 849). A number of WWII defences were located in the road immediately outside the site including a road barrier (EHER 20921), a spigot mortar (EHER 20924), a tette turret (EHER 20925) and anti-tank pimples (EHER 20922). Immediately north-west of the site

was the location of a now-destroyed ammunition shelter (EHER 20926). Find spots near the site include a doublet sleeve recorded on Walker's map 1591 (EHER 819).

Archaeological investigations in the area include evaluations:

- at 200 New London Road which revealed three undated ditches (EHER 48263);
- on land adjacent to the Miami Motel which revealed two prehistoric features and a 17th-century ditch (EHER 14544-5);
- at 116-114 Moulsham Street where a post-hole and three pits were found alongside a number of Roman finds (EHER 49302); and
- at Laurel Grove two residual worked flint flakes were found with the remains of a substantial 19th-century brick building (EHER 16098-16100; Wilkinson 1994, 9).

For more background information, see the Chelmsford Historic Town Assessment Report (Medlycott 1999).

4 Aims

The aims of the archaeological evaluation were to record the extent of any surviving archaeological deposits and to assess the archaeological potential of the site to allow the ECCHEA to determine if further investigation is required.

5 Results (Figs 2-3)

Three trial-trenches (11m, 11.5m & 14m long by 1.8m wide) were machine-excavated under the supervision of a CAT archaeologist. Across all of the trenches, modern tarmac (L1, 0.25m thick) sealed a layer of crushed concrete (L2, 0.35-0.4m thick) which overlay natural clay (L3, at a depth of c 0.45-0.6m below current ground level). The only feature present was pit F1, which contained post-medieval and modern pottery along with pieces of peg-tile, glass and slate and is dated to the 19th/20th century.



Photograph 1 Pit F1, looking north-east.



Photograph 2 Trench 3, looking north.

6 Finds

6.1 Pottery and ceramic building material

by Dr Matthew Loughton

Post-Roman pottery

The post-Roman pottery was recorded according to the fabric groups from *CAR 7* (Cotter 2000) (Table 1) while the number of vessels was determined by rim EVE (estimated vessel equivalent). There was only 24 sherds of post-Roman pottery with a weight of 256g and EVE of 0.27 (Table 2). Ten were of post-medieval red earthenware (fabric F40, 187g), 11 were Staffordshire-type white earthenwares (fabric F48D, 42g) including a bowl (EVE:0.06), and three (27g) were from a modern flowerpot (fabric 51B, EVE:0.21).

Fabric code	Fabric description	Fabric date range guide
F40	Post-medieval red earthenwares	c 1500-19th/20th century
F48D	Staffordshire-type white earthenwares	19th-20th century
F51B	Flowerpot	19th-20th century

Table 2 Post-Roman pottery fabrics recorded.

Fabric group	Fabric description	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)	EVE
F40	Post-medieval red earthenwares	10	187	19	0.00
F48D	Staffordshire-type white earthenwares	11	42	4	0.06
F51B	Flowerpot	3	27	9	0.21
Total		24	256	11	0.27

Table 3 Summary of the post-Roman pottery listed by fabric.

Ceramic building material (CBM)

There were six sherds of medieval/post-medieval peg-tile weighing 322g.

Conclusion

The pottery and CBM from pit F1 suggests that this feature dates to the 19th/20th century. None of this material was retained.

6.2 Miscellaneous finds

by Laura Pooley

Two pieces of slate (140g), two fragments of modern window glass from something like a greenhouse (11g), one fragment of olive green bottle glass (6g), and a fragment of iron nail (21g).

7 Conclusion

Despite lying in an archaeologically-sensitive area, the only feature of archaeological interest was a 19th-/20th-century pit probably associated with Moulsham Grange. Stratigraphy also revealed that the site has been stripped to natural in the recent past.

8 Acknowledgements

CAT would like to thank Andy Josephs for commissioning and funding the work. The project was managed by C Lister, A Wightman and L Pooley, with fieldwork carried out by B Holloway with R Mathieson and G Smith. Figures were compiled by B Holloway and E Holloway. The project was monitored for ECCPS by Mark Baister.

9 References

Note: all CAT reports, except for DBAs, are available online in PDF format at <http://cat.essex.ac.uk>

- | | | |
|--------------------------|-------|---|
| Bennett, A | 2006 | <i>Chelmsford Borough Historic Land Characterisation Project</i> . Essex County Council Historic Environment Branch |
| Brown, N & Glazebrook, J | 2000 | <i>Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties 2. Research agenda and strategy</i> . East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 8 (EAA 8) |
| CAR 7 | 2000 | <i>Colchester Archaeological Report 7: Post-Roman pottery from excavations in Colchester, 1971-85</i> , by J P Cotter. Colchester: Colchester Archaeological Trust Ltd. |
| CAT | 2022a | <i>Health & Safety Policy</i> |
| CAT | 2022b | <i>Written scheme of investigation for an evaluation by trial-trenching on land at Moulsham Grange, Moulsham Street, Chelmsford, Essex, CM2 9AH</i> |
| CIfA | 2014a | <i>Standard and Guidance for archaeological evaluation</i> . Revised October 2020. |
| CIfA | 2014b | <i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials</i> . Revised October 2020. |
| CIfA | 2014c | <i>Code of Conduct</i> . Revised October 2021 . |
| Cotter, J P | 2000 | <i>Colchester Archaeological Report 7: Post-Roman pottery from excavations in Colchester, 1971-85</i> . Colchester: Colchester Archaeological Trust Ltd. |
| ECCPS | 2022 | <i>Brief for Archaeological Evaluation and Excavation at Land At Moulsham Grange, Moulsham Street, Chelmsford</i> , by M Baister |

Gurney, D	2003	<i>Standards for field archaeology in the East of England</i> . East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14 (EAA 14)
Historic England	2015	<i>Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)</i>
Medlycott, M	1999	<i>Chelmsford Historic Town Assessment Report</i> . Essex County Council
Medlycott, M	2011	<i>Research and archaeology revisited: A revised framework for the East of England</i> . East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 24 (EAA 24)
MHCLG	2021	<i>National Planning Policy Framework</i> . Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government.
Wilkinson, K	1994	<i>Laurel Grove, Chelmsford, Essex Archaeological Evaluation Report</i> . Cotswold Archaeological Trust Report no. 93151

10 Abbreviations and glossary

CAT	Colchester Archaeological Trust
CIfA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
ECC	Essex County Council
ECCHEA	Essex County Council Historic Environment Advisor
ECCPS	Essex County Council Place Services
EHER	Essex Historic Environment Record
feature (F)	an identifiable thing like a pit, a wall, a drain: can contain 'contexts'
layer (L)	distinct or distinguishable deposit (layer) of material
modern	period from cAD 1800 to the present
natural	geological deposit undisturbed by human activity
NGR	National Grid Reference
OASIS	Online Access to the Index of Archaeological InvestigationS, http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main
post-medieval	from cAD 1500 to c 1800
section	(abbreviation sx or Sx) vertical slice through feature/s or layer/s
wsi	written scheme of investigation

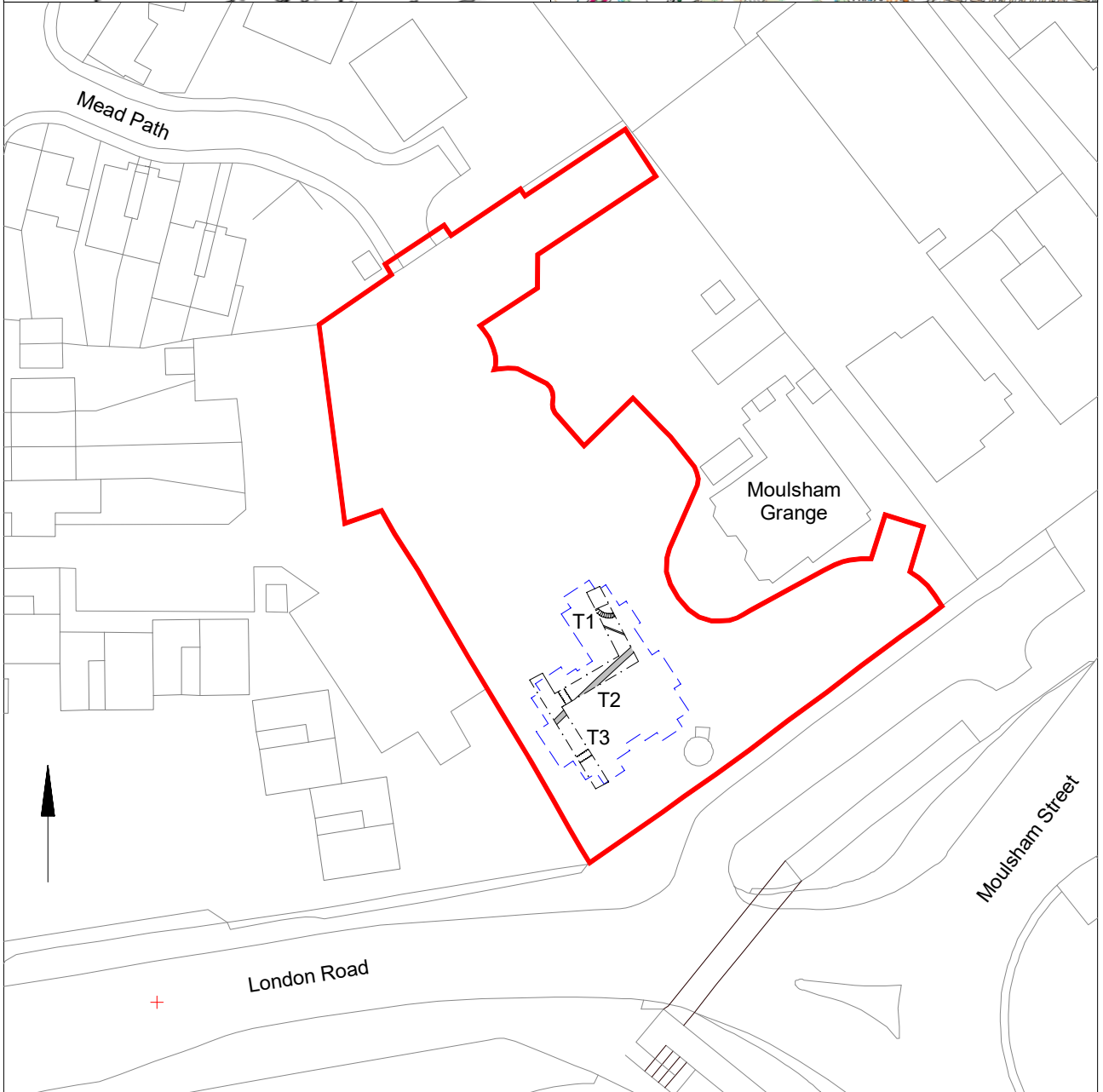
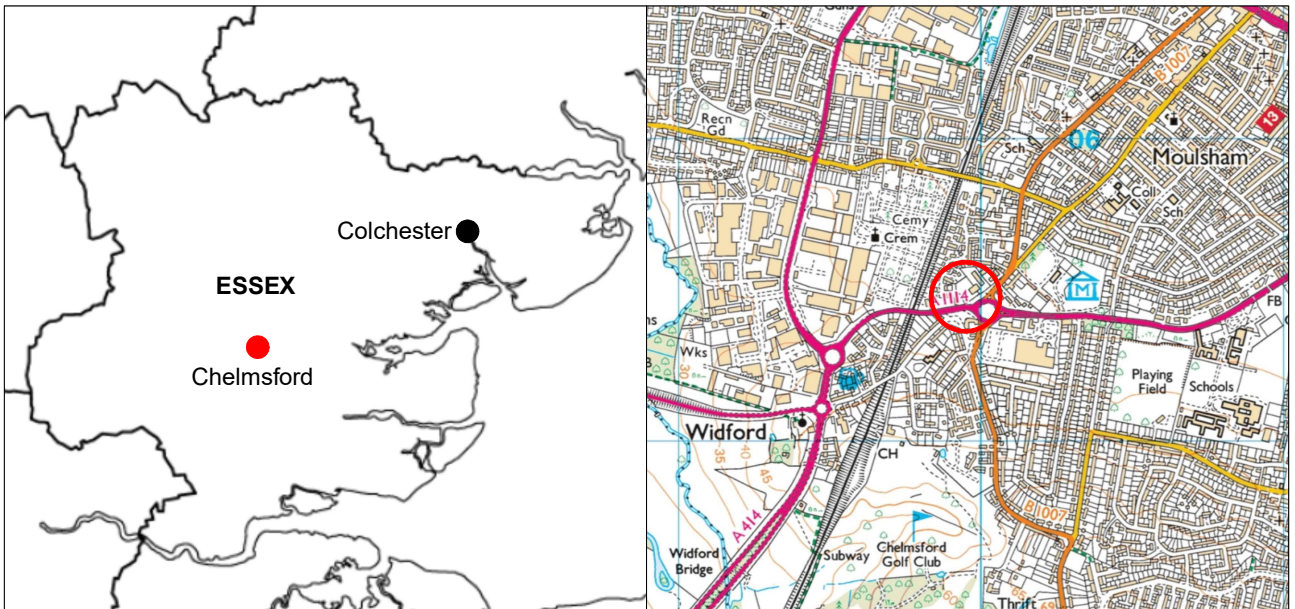
11 Archive deposition

This project falls within the CIfA definition of a sterile project (<https://www.archaeologists.net/selection-toolkit/sterile-projects>), and as such the preserved archaeological archive will take the form of a single digital document that incorporates all the relevant elements from the project archive. This document will be uploaded to OASIS and released into the Archaeological Data Service (ADS) library, from where it will be curated by the ADS. The single digital document will include the report, brief, WSI, photographs, and original site data (for example context sheets, section drawings).

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Distribution list:

Andrew Josephs, Andrew Josephs Associates
ECC Place Services Historic Environment Advisor
Essex Historic Environment Record, Essex County Council



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Fig 1 Site location and trench layout in relation to proposed development (dashed blue lines).



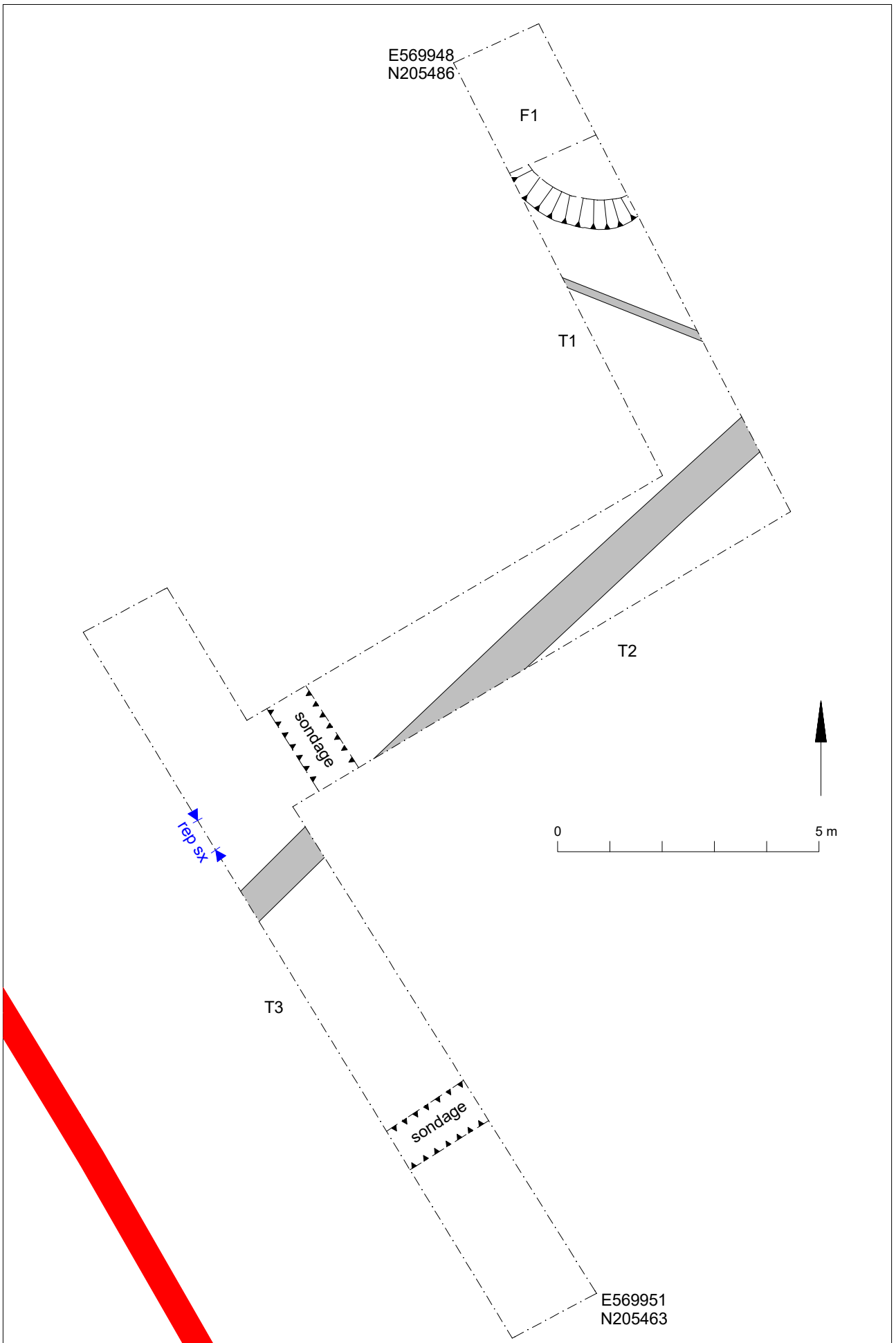


Fig 2 Evaluation results.

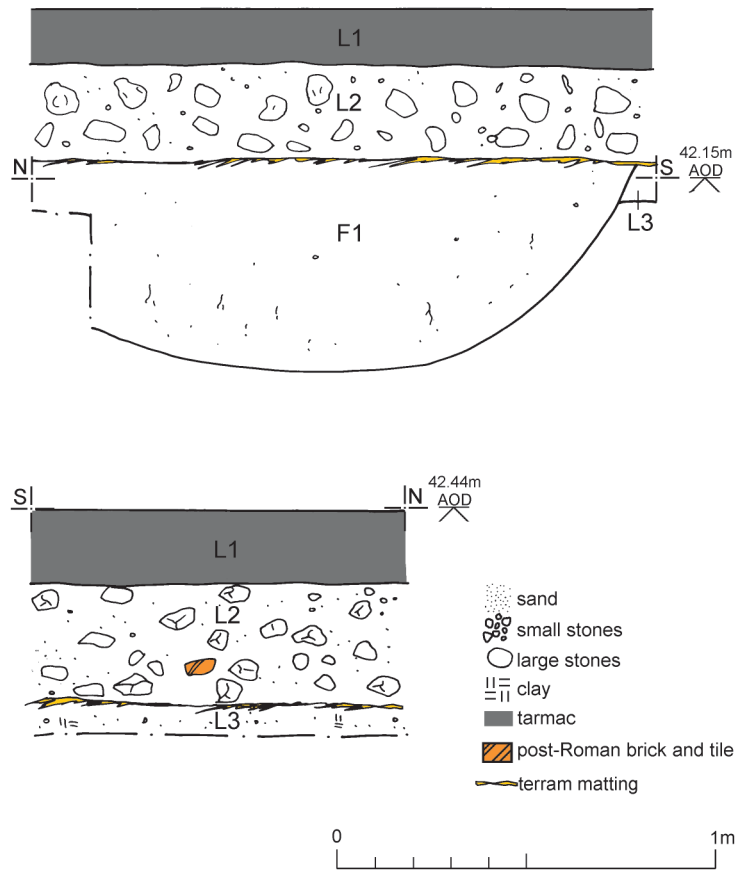


Fig 3 Feature and representative sections.

Summary for colchest3-511197

OASIS ID (UID)	colchest3-511197
Project Name	Archaeological evaluation on land at Moulsham Grange, Moulsham Street, Chelmsford, Essex, CM2 9AH.
Sitename	Land at Moulsham Grange, Moulsham Street, Chelmsford, Essex, CM2 9AH.
Activity type	Evaluation
Project Identifier(s)	2022/11o
Planning Id	21/02354/FUL
Reason For Investigation	Planning: Post determination
Organisation Responsible for work	Colchester Archaeological Trust
Project Dates	19-Dec-2022 - 21-Dec-2022
Location	Land at Moulsham Grange, Moulsham Street, Chelmsford, Essex, CM2 9AH. NGR : TL 69950 05496 LL : 51.722432669411, 0.459095725359942 12 Fig : 569950,205496
Administrative Areas	Country : England County : Essex District : Chelmsford Parish : Chelmsford, unparished area
Project Methodology	Archaeological evaluation of three trial-trenches as per conditions specified in the Project Brief and WSI.
Project Results	An archaeological evaluation (three trial-trenches) was carried out at Moulsham Grange, Moulsham Street, Chelmsford, Essex in advance of the construction of a residential building. Moulsham Grange is a locally-listed Edwardian villa located in area of Roman remains with both Napoleonic and WWII defensive features nearby. Stratigraphy of the site showed modern concrete sealing natural ground level, and the only archaeological feature present was a 19th-/20th-century pit.
Keywords	
Funder	
HER	Essex HER - unRev - STANDARD
Person Responsible for work	B, Holloway
HER Identifiers	HER Event No - CFMG22
Archives	

Brief for Archaeological Evaluation and
Excavation at
**Land At Moulsham Grange, Moulsham
Street, Chelmsford**

Date: 25/10/22



Essex County Council



Title: Brief for Archaeological Evaluation and Excavation at Land At Moulsham Grange, Moulsham Street, Chelmsford

Consultant: Andrew Josephs Associates Ltd

Planning Reference: 21/02354/FUL

Date issued: 25/10/22

Historic Environment Advisor: Mark Baister | mark.baister@essex.gov.uk

Museum: Chelmsford Museum

This archaeological brief is only valid for six months. After this period the Historic Environment Advisor of Essex County Council should be contacted to assess whether any changes are required. Any Written Scheme of Investigation resulting from this brief shall only be considered for the same period.

*The contractor is advised to visit the site before completing their **Written Scheme of Investigation** as there may be implications for accurately costing the project.*

1. Introduction

The Historic Environment Advisor of Essex County Council has prepared this brief for archaeological investigation at Land At Moulsham Grange, Moulsham Street, Chelmsford. The proposed development site lies in an area with the potential for archaeological remains.

The purpose of the initial investigation, consisting of trial-trenching, is to determine the presence/absence and significance of any surviving archaeological deposits/features within the development area and, where present, to record these features and to determine the need for any further archaeological work or mitigation measures.

This brief details the first phase of below ground archaeological work on the site. If any further work is required, this will follow on from a site visit and agreement to expand into open area excavation and/or monitoring of groundworks associated with the development.

This document forms the basis for any Written Scheme of Investigation submitted by an archaeological contractor for approval by this office. It is recommended that an individual or organisation with membership of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists is instructed for this work. Details of ClfA registered organisations can be found at:

<https://www.archaeologists.net/ro>.

2. Site Location and Description

The proposed development is situated on the north-western side of Moulsham Street, approximately 1.6km to south-west of Chelmsford City centre, centred on NGR TL 69950 05496. The development area is currently occupied by Moulsham Grange, its gardens and car park. Details of the proposed application can be found on the Chelmsford planning website.

3. Planning Background

The development comprises the construction of a residential apartment building, with associated parking and infrastructure. A planning application was submitted to Chelmsford City Council in December 2021. As the site lies within an area of archaeological potential, an archaeological condition was recommended to ensure that appropriate archaeological recording is undertaken. This advice is in line with the National Planning Policy Framework paragraph 205. The recommendation that was made is:

RECOMMENDATION: Archaeological Evaluation

- (i) No development or preliminary ground works shall take place within the site until a Written Scheme of Investigation for the programme of archaeological work has been submitted to and approved in writing by the local planning authority.**
- (ii) No development or preliminary ground works shall take place until such time that the programme of archaeological work has been carried out in accordance with the approved Written Scheme of Investigation.**

4. Archaeological Background

The following archaeological background utilises the Essex Historic Environment Record (EHER) held at Essex County Council, County Hall, Chelmsford. Prospective contractors are advised to obtain the EHER data prior to the completion of any Written Scheme of Investigation.

The EHER shows the proposed development is within an area of known archaeological remains. Moulsham Street was the main road south from the Roman settlement of Caesaromagus (a precursor to modern-day Chelmsford), and Roman remains, including burials, have been discovered on both sides of this historic routeway.

Several previous investigations have uncovered archaeological remains in proximity to the proposed development. An excavation undertaken to the north-east in 1994 (EHER 16100), uncovered Roman pottery and the remains of a 19th-century brick building. Another excavation to the south-east, carried out in 1992 (EHER 14544), uncovered remains of a Neolithic or Bronze Age date, suggesting prehistoric activity in the vicinity.

Additionally, to the south of the proposed development was the northern extent of the "Star Battery", constructed in 1803 as part of the Napoleonic Era defences of Chelmsford (EHER 849).

Based on the remains encountered nearby there is a possibility that further archaeological features and deposits of varying phases may survive in the proposed development area.

5. Requirement for Work

The archaeological work should aim to record the location, extent, date and character of any surviving archaeological remains within the area of the proposed development. The archaeological work will comprise a programme of evaluation trenches, focused on the areas that will be most impacted by the proposed development, including the footprint of the proposed building and the area designated for drainage and service runs. If the proposed new access roads and car parking areas are proposed to have substantial sub-bases these will also need to be evaluated. The evaluation trenches should be 1.8m in width. This fieldwork will assess the potential for further archaeological remains being present within the development site.

Specific aims include the recovery of:

- Evidence relating to Roman burials or activity on or nearby the site, associated with the historic routeway of Moulsham Street.
- Evidence relating to any earlier prehistoric activity associated with the remains uncovered nearby.
- Evidence relating any possible medieval or post-medieval activity along Moulsham Street.

The initial work will comprise trial trenching which will be followed by a summary report. If significant archaeological deposits are identified, further work may be required, comprising open area excavation of those deposits and/or monitoring of the development's groundworks. If no archaeological deposits are identified a report on the trial trenching alone will be required.

6. General Methodology

- 6.1 The archaeological work shall be undertaken by a professional team of field archaeologists. The number of staff involved the structure of the team and an indicative timetable for the work shall be stated in the Written Scheme of Investigation.
- 6.2 The archaeological contractor is expected to follow the Code of Conduct of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists and the document Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England (Gurney 2003).
- 6.3 All of the latest Health and Safety guidelines must be followed on site.
- 6.4 The contractor shall ensure detailed study of all mains' service locations and avoid damage to these.
- 6.5 Notification of the supervisor/project manager's name for the project shall be provided to the Historic Environment Advisor one week in advance of commencement of work.

- 6.6 A site code shall be obtained from the Historic Environment Advisor of Essex County Council.
- 6.7 At the start of work (immediately before fieldwork commences) an OASIS online record (<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/>) must be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators forms.

7. Trial Trenching Methodology

- 7.1 Machine stripping shall be undertaken to an agreed standard, using a toothless ditching bucket, and under the supervision and to the satisfaction of a professional archaeologist. The exposed sub-soil or archaeological horizon will be cleaned by hand immediately after machine stripping, if required, and any archaeological deposits or negative features planned.
- 7.2 Machine stripping will only be undertaken to the top of the archaeological horizon unless agreement is obtained from the Historic Environment Advisor to deepen the trenches by this method.
- 7.3 The contractor shall provide details of the site surveying, excavation, photographic record and finds recovery policies in the Written Scheme of Investigation. The site grid shall be tied into the National Grid.
- 7.4 Details of the site planning policy shall be given in the Written Scheme of Investigation. The normal preferred policy for the scale of archaeological site plans is 1:20 and sections at 1:10, unless circumstances indicate that other scales would be more appropriate.
- 7.5 The contractor shall provide details of the sampling strategies for retrieving artefacts, biological remains (for palaeoenvironmental and palaeoeconomic investigations), and samples of sediments and/or soils (for micromorphological and other pedological/sedimentological analyses). Advice on the appropriateness of the proposed strategies will be sought from the Historic England Regional Adviser in Archaeological Science (East of England).
- 7.6 Should human remains be discovered the coroner will be informed and a licence from the Home Office sought immediately; both the client and the monitoring officer will also be informed. Human remains must be left *in situ* except in those cases where damage or desecration are anticipated, or where analysis of the remains is considered to be a necessary requirement for satisfactory evaluation of the site.
- 7.7 The photographic record shall include both general and feature specific photographs, a photographic scale (including north arrow) shall be included in the case of detailed photographs. The photographic record shall be accompanied by a photographic register detailing as a minimum feature number, location, and direction of shot.

7.8 The site and spoil heaps shall be checked by metal detector, with any finds recovered.

7.9 The ClifA's *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation*, *Standard and guidance for archaeological excavation*, and the *EAA Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* documents should all be used for additional guidance in the production of the Written Scheme of Investigation, the content of the report, and the general execution of the project.

7.10 A meeting will be held on site once the trial trenching has been completed to define requirements for further work. A summary of the results and a plan of the findings with a completed spot-dating report of all finds will be available at the meeting.

8. Post Excavation Assessment

8.1 An updated post excavation assessment shall be submitted within 2 months of the end of the fieldwork, or at an alternatively agreed time with the Historic Environment Advisor. A final publication report and grey literature report deadline shall be agreed following the post excavation assessment.

8.2 Where archaeological results do not warrant a post excavation assessment then agreement will be sought from the Historic Environment Advisor to proceed straight to grey literature/publication.

9. Finds

9.1 All finds, where appropriate, shall be washed.

9.2 All pottery, and other finds where appropriate, shall be marked with the site code and context number.

9.3 The Written Scheme of Investigation shall include an agreed list of specialist consultants, who will be required to conserve and/or report on finds, and advise or report on other aspects of the investigation.

9.4 The requirements for conservation and storage shall be stated within the Written Scheme of Investigation.

9.5 Finds work should be to accepted professional standards and adhere to Chartered Institute for Archaeologists Guidelines.

10. Results

10.1 The full report shall be submitted to the Historic Environment Advisor within a length of time (but not exceeding 4 months) from the end of the fieldwork. A single digital copy shall be supplied to the Historic Environment Advisor.

10.2 This report must contain:

- The aims and methods adopted in the course of the archaeological programme.
- Location plan of trenches and excavated areas in relation to the proposed development. At least two corners of each of the excavated areas shall be given 10 figure grid references.
- A section/s drawing showing depth of deposits including present ground level with Ordnance Datum, vertical and horizontal scale.
- Reports on specific areas of specialist study.
- Methodology and detailed results including a suitable conclusion and discussion. Where appropriate the discussion should be completed in consultation with the Eastern Counties Research Agenda and Strategy (Brown and Glazebrook 2000, Medlycott 2011 and <https://researchframeworks.org/eoe/>).
- An OASIS sheet shall be completed at the end of the project and included in the report. A copy should also be e-mailed to the Hon. Editor of the Essex Archaeology and History Journal for inclusion in the annual round-up of projects in the Journal (paul.gilman@me.com).

10.3 Publication of the results at least to a summary level (i.e. round up of archaeology in Essex in *Essex Archaeology and History*) shall be undertaken in the year following the archaeological field work. An allowance shall be made within the costs for full publication in an appropriate journal.

11. Archive Deposition

11.1 The requirements for archive storage shall be agreed with the appropriate museum (Chelmsford), and confirmed to the Historic Environment Advisor.

11.2 If the finds are to remain with the landowner a full copy of the archive shall be housed with the appropriate museum.

11.3 The full archive shall be deposited with the appropriate museum within 2 months of the completion of the report and confirmed to the Historic Environment Advisor.

11.4 A summary of the contents of the archive shall be supplied to the Historic Environment Advisor at the time of deposition to the museum.

12. Monitoring

- 12.1 The Historic Environment Advisor will be responsible for monitoring progress and standards throughout the project. This will include the fieldwork, post-excavation and publication stages.
- 12.2 Notification of the start of the archaeological work shall be given to the Historic Environment Advisor one week in advance of its commencement.
- 12.3 Any variations of the Written Scheme of Investigation shall be agreed with the Historic Environment Advisor prior to them being carried out.
- 12.4 All excavated trenches must be inspected by the Historic Environment Advisor prior to their backfilling.

13. Contractor's Written Scheme of Investigation

- 13.1 In accordance with Standards and Guidance produced by the ClfA this design brief should not be considered sufficient to enable the total execution of the project. A Written Scheme of Investigation is required therefore in order to provide the basis for a measurable standard and for submission by the developer to the Local Planning Authority for approval.
- 13.2 Archaeological contractors shall forward a Written Scheme of Investigation to the Historic Environment Advisor for validation prior to fieldwork commencing.
- 13.3 The involvement of the Historic Environment Advisor shall be acknowledged in any report or publication generated by this project.

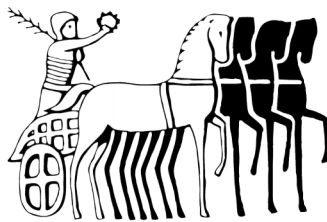
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- Medlycott, M. 2011 *Research and Archaeology Revised: A Revised Framework for the East of England* East Anglian. Archaeol. Occ. Pap. 24

For further information regarding the content of this brief and as part of our desire to provide a quality service, we would welcome any comments you may have on the content and presentation of this archaeological brief. Please address them to the author at the address below.

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Colchester Archaeological Trust



**Written scheme of investigation
for an evaluation by trial-trenching on land at
Moulsham Grange, Moulsham Street, Chelmsford,
Essex, CM2 9AH.**

November 2022

**CAT project ref.: 2022/11o
ECC code: tbc**

**Written scheme of investigation for an evaluation by
trial-trenching on land at Moulsham Grange,
Moulsham Street, Chelmsford, Essex, CM2 9AH.**

November 2022

NGR: TL 69950 05496

**Planning district.: Chelmsford
Planning ref.: 21/02354/FUL**

CAT project ref.: 2022/11o

**ECC code: tbc
ECC monitor: Mark Baister
OASIS id: colchest3-511197**

**WSI prepared by: Emma Holloway
Figure by: Chris Lister**

**Commissioned by: Andrew Josephs
Client: Andrew Josephs Associates**

Prepared by:	Emma Holloway	Junior Project Officer
Reviewed and approved by:	Chris Lister	Contracts Manager
Issued:	22/11/2022	

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Site location and description

The site is located approximately 1.6km south-west of Chelmsford City Centre within the garden and car park of Moulsham Grange, Moulsham Street, Chelmsford, Essex. The site is centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) TL 69950 05496. The site is located to the south-west of the current city centre, within a conservation area.

Proposed work

The proposed development comprises the construction of an apartment building containing 9 apartments and associated groundworks (including access, services and landscaping) within the grounds of Moulsham Grange.

Archaeological background

The following archaeological background includes extracts of the ECC Brief (ECCPS 2022) and Essex Historic Environment Records (EHER) held at Essex County Council, County Hall, Chelmsford, Essex (accessed via <http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk>).

The Geology of Britain viewer (1:50,000 scale¹) shows the bedrock geology of the site to be London clay formation (clay, silt and sand) with superficial deposits of head (clay, silt and sand).

Moulsham Grange is a substantial detached Edwardian villa which is locally listed. Historic maps show that Moulsham Grange replaced an earlier villa on the site.

"Chelmsford is situated at the confluence of the rivers Can and Chelmer, where they are crossed by the Roman road from London to Colchester. The town lies at the margin of the boulder clay plateau of north and west Essex, and is the optimum crossing point of the Chelmer and its tributaries, which flow into the Blackwater estuary 15km to the east" (Medlycott 1999, 4).

Moulsham was a separate hamlet until it was subsumed into Chelmsford during the Victorian expansion of the city. Significant occupation of Moulsham can be traced back to Roman times. Moulsham Street was the main road south of the Roman settlement of *Caesaromagus*. The Roman town developed from a fort dated to post 60AD. The core of the Roman town was surrounded by a defensive ditch and earth rampart. Excavations within the Roman core have revealed substantial remains of a Mansio and its associated bathhouse (Bennett 2006, 47). Roman burials recorded along Moulsham Street indicate the presence of extra-mural cemeteries (Bennett 2006, 8).

South of the site is the location of the Star Battery and Old Barracks, part of Chelmsford's Napoleonic defences. The Star Battery was constructed in 1803 and described as a 'field fort' designed to accommodate 600 men (EHER 849).

Archaeological investigations in the area include an evaluation trench excavated at 200 New London Road which revealed three undated ditches (EHER 48263); An archaeological evaluation on land adjacent to the Miami Motel revealed two prehistoric features and a 17th-century ditch (EHER 14544-5); Evaluation trenching at 116-114 Mousham Street revealed a post-hole and three pits alongside a number of Roman finds (EHER 49302); An evaluation at Laurel Grove in 1994 revealed two residual worked flint flakes and the remains of a substantial 19th-century brick building (EHER 16098-16100; Wilkinson 1994, 9).

A number of WWII defences were located in the road immediately outside the site including a road barrier (EHER 20921), a spigot mortar (EHER 20924), a tette turret (EHER 20925) and anti-tank pimples (EHER 20922). Immediately north-west of the site was the location of a now destroyed ammunition shelter (EHER 20926).

¹ British Geological Survey – <https://geologyviewer.bgs.ac.uk/>

Find spots near the site include a doublet sleeve recorded on Walker's map 1591 (EHER 819).

For more background information see the Chelmsford Historic Town Assessment Report (Medlycott 1999).

Planning background

A planning application (21/02354/FUL) was submitted to Chelmsford City Council in December 2021 proposing the *construction of a residential apartment building comprising of 9 dwellings, hard and soft landscaping with associated parking and infrastructure. Formation of access to rear of site.*

As the site lies within an area highlighted by the EHER as having a high potential for archaeological remains an archaeological condition was recommended. This follows the guidelines given in National Planning Policy Framework (MHCLG 2021).

Requirement for work (Fig 1)

The archaeological work will consist of an evaluation by trial-trenching. Details are given in a Project Brief written by the ECCPS (*Brief for a trial-trenching evaluation and excavation at Land at Moulsham Grange., Moulsham Street, Chelmsford – ECCPS 2022*).

Specifically CAT proposes three joined together linear trenches targeting the location of the proposed apartment block. Trenches sizes will be 20m long (T1), 10m long (T2-T3), by 1.8m wide. This equates to 40m of trenching covering an area of 72m².

Specific project aims include the recovery of:

- Evidence relating to Roman burials or activity on or nearby the site, associated with the historic routeway of Moulsham Street.
- Evidence related to any earlier prehistoric activity associated with the remains uncovered nearby.
- Evidence relating to any possible medieval or post-medieval activity along Moulsham Street.

The initial work will comprise of the trial-trenching which will be followed by a site meeting with the ECCHEA. Further archaeological work may be required. This will be decided by the ECCHEA on completion of the trial-trenching and report.

General methodology

All work carried out by CAT will be in accordance with:

- Professional standards of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, including its *Code of Conduct* (CIfA 2014a-c)
- East of England Standards and Frameworks published by East Anglian Archaeology (Gurney 2003, Medlycott 2011) and the recent review updates on <https://researchframeworks.org/eoe/>
- Relevant Health & Safety guidelines and requirements (CAT 2022)
- the Project Brief issued by ECC Historic Environment Advisor (ECCPS 2022)

Professional CAT field archaeologists will undertake all specified archaeological work, for which they will be suitably experienced and qualified.

Notification of the supervisor/project manager's name and the start date for the project will be provided to the ECCHEA one week before start of work.

Unless it is the responsibility of other site contractors, CAT will study mains service locations and avoid damage to these.

At the start of the project (when the WSI is written) an OASIS online record <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> will be initiated and key fields completed (Activity type, Location and Reviewers/Admin areas). At the end of the project all parts of the OASIS online form will be completed for submission to the EHER. This will include an uploaded .PDF version of the entire report.

A project or site code will be sought from the ECCHEA and/or the curating museum, as appropriate to the project. This code will be used to identify the project archive when it is deposited at the curating museum.

Staffing

The number of field staff for this project is estimated as follows: One CAT project officer and two archaeologists for two days.

In charge of day-to-day site work: Ben Holloway/ Nigel Rayner

Evaluation methodology

Where appropriate, modern overburden and any topsoil stripping/levelling will be performed using a mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless ditching bucket under the supervision and to the satisfaction of a professional archaeologist. If no archaeologically significant deposits are exposed, machine excavation will continue until natural geology is reached.

Where necessary, areas will be cleaned by hand to ensure the visibility of archaeological deposits.

If archaeological features or deposits are uncovered time will be allowed for these to be excavated, planned and recorded.

There will be sufficient excavation to give clear evidence for the period, depth and nature of any archaeological deposit. All features or deposits will be excavated by hand. This includes a 50% sample of discrete features (pits, etc), at least 10% of linear features (ditches, etc) in 1m wide sections, and 100% of complex structures/features. Complex archaeological structures such as walls, kilns or ovens will be carefully cleaned, planned and fully recorded, but where possible left *in situ*. Only if it can be demonstrated that the complex structure/feature is likely to be destroyed by groundworks, and only then after discussion with the ECCHEA, will it be removed.

Fast hand-excavation techniques involving (for instance) picks, forks and mattocks will not be used on complex stratigraphy.

The depth and nature of colluvial or other masking deposits will be established. Therefore, a sondage will be excavated in each trench to test the stratigraphy of the site. This will occur in every trench unless it can be demonstrated that a feature excavated within a particular trench has clearly penetrated into the natural geology.

A representative section will be drawn of each trench, to include ground level, the depth of machining within the trench and the depth of any sondages.

Trained CAT staff will use a metal detector to scan all trenches both before and during excavation. All spoil heaps will also be scanned and finds recovered.

Individual records of excavated contexts, layers, features or deposits will be entered on proforma record sheets. Registers will be compiled of finds, small finds and soil samples.

All features and layers or other significant deposits will be planned, and their profiles or sections recorded. The normal scale will be site plans at 1:20 and sections at 1:10, unless circumstances indicate that other scales would be appropriate.

The photographic record will consist of general site shots, and shots of all archaeological features and deposits. A photographic scale (including north arrow) shall be included in the case of detailed photographs. A photographic register will accompany the photographic record. This will detail as a minimum feature number, location, and direction of shot.

The trenches will not be backfilled until they have been signed off by the ECCHEA.

Site surveying

The evaluation trenches and any features will be surveyed by Total Station or GPS, unless the particulars of the features indicate that manual planning techniques should be employed. Normal scale for archaeological site plans and sections is 1:20 and 1:10 respectively, unless circumstances indicate that other scales would be more appropriate.

The site grid will be tied into the National Grid. Corners of excavation areas will be located by NGR coordinates.

Environmental sampling policy

The number and range of samples collected will be adequate to determine the potential of the site, with particular focus on palaeoenvironmental remains including both biological remains (e.g. plants, small vertebrates) and small sized artefacts (e.g. smithing debris), and to provide information for sampling strategies on any future excavation. Samples will be collected for potential micromorphological and other pedological sedimentological analysis. Environmental bulk samples will be 40 litres in size (assuming context is large enough).

Sampling strategies will address questions of:

- The range of preservation types (charred, mineral-replaced, waterlogged), and their quality.
- Concentrations of macro-remains.
- Differences in remains from undated and dated features.
- Variation between different feature types and areas of site.

CAT has an arrangement with Val Fryer / Lisa Gray whereby any potentially rich environmental layers or features will be appropriately sampled as a matter of course. Trained CAT staff will process the samples and the flots will be sent to Val Fryer or Lisa Gray for analysis and reporting.

Should any complex, or otherwise outstanding deposits be encountered, VF or LG will be asked onto site to advise. Waterlogged 'organic' features will always be sampled. In all cases, the advice of VF/LG and/or the Historic England Regional Advisor in Archaeological Science (East of England) on sampling strategies for complex or waterlogged deposits will be followed, including the taking of monolith samples.

Human remains

CAT follows the policy of leaving human remains *in situ* unless there is a clear indication that the remains are in danger of being compromised as a result of their exposure or unless advised to do so by the project osteologist or the ECCHEA. If circumstances indicated it were prudent or necessary to remove remains from the site during the evaluation, the following criteria would be applied; if it is clear from their position, context, depth, or other factors that the remains are ancient, then normal procedure is to apply to the Department of Justice for a licence to remove them and seek advice from the project osteologist. Following Historic England guidance (2018) if the human remains are not to be lifted, the project osteologist should be available to record the human remain *in situ* (i.e. a site visit). Conditions laid down

by the DoJ license will be followed. If it seems that the remains are not ancient, then the coroner, the client, and the ECCHEA will be informed, and any advice and/or instruction from the coroner will be followed.

Photographic record

Will include both general and feature-specific photographs, the latter with scale and north arrow. A photographic register giving context number, details, and direction of shot will be prepared on site, and included in the site archive.

Finds

All significant finds will be retained.

All finds, where appropriate, will be washed and marked with site code and context number.

Most of our finds reports are written internally by CAT staff under the supervision and direction of Philip Crummy (Director) and Laura Pooley (Post-excavation Manager). This includes specialist subjects such as:

ceramic finds (pottery and ceramic building material): Matthew Loughton
animal bones: Alec Wade (or Adam Wightman/Pip Parmenter - small groups only)
small finds, metalwork, coins, etc.: Laura Pooley
non-ceramic bulk finds: Laura Pooley
flint: Adam Wightman
environmental processing: Bronagh Quinn
osteology: (human remains): Megan Seehra

or to outside specialists:

animal and human bone: Julie Curl (*Sylvanus*)
environmental assessment and analysis: Val Fryer / Lisa Gray
archaeometallurgy: David Dungworth
radiocarbon dating: SUERC Radiocarbon Dating Laboratory, Glasgow
conservation/x-ray: Laura Ratcliffe (LR Conservation) / Norfolk Museums Service, Conservation and Design Services

Other specialists whose opinion can be sought on large or complex groups include:

flint: Tom Lawrence
prehistoric pottery: Stephen Benfield / Nigel Brown / Paul Sealey
Roman pottery: Stephen Benfield / Paul Sealey / Jo Mills / Gwladys Monteil
Roman brick/tile: Ian Betts
Roman glass: Hilary Cool
small finds: Nina Crummy
other: EH Regional Adviser in Archaeological Science (East of England).

All finds of potential treasure will be removed to a safe place, and the coroner informed immediately, in accordance with the rules of the Treasure Act 1996. The definition of treasure is given in pages 3-5 of the Code of Practice of the above act. This refers primarily to gold or silver objects.

Requirements for conservation and storage of finds will be agreed with the appropriate museum prior to the start of work, and confirmed to the ECCHEA.

A contingency will be made in the budget for scientific assessment/analysis if suitable deposits are identified. This can include soil micromorphological and geochemical analysis of floors and dark earth deposits and/or absolute dating (such as archaeomagnetic and radiocarbon). The Historic England Regional Science Advisor will be consulted for advice.

Post-excavation assessment

An updated post-excavation assessment will be submitted within 2 months or at an alternatively agreed time with the ECCHEA.

Where archaeological results do not warrant a post-excavation assessment then agreement will be sought from the ECCHEA to proceed straight to grey literature / publication.

Results

Notification will be given to ECCHEA when the fieldwork has been completed.

An appropriate archive will be prepared to minimum acceptable standards outlined in *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (Historic England 2015).

The report will be submitted within 6 months of the end of fieldwork, with a copy supplied to the Historic Environment Advisor as a single PDF.

The report will contain:

- Location plan of trenches in relation to the proposed development. At least two corners of each excavated area will be given a 10 figure grid reference.
- Section/s drawings showing depth of deposits from present ground level with Ordnance Datum, vertical and horizontal scale.
- Archaeological methodology and detailed results including a suitable conclusion and discussion.
- Appropriate discussion and results section assessing the site in relation to the Regional Research Frameworks (Brown and Glazebrook 2000, Medlycott 2011. <https://researchframeworks.org/eoe/>).
- All specialist reports or assessments
- A concise non-technical summary of the project results.

An OASIS summary sheet will be completed at the end of the project and supplied to the ECCHEA. This will be completed in digital form with a paper copy included with the archive. A copy (with trench plan) will also be emailed to the Hon. Editor of the Essex Archaeology and History Journal for inclusion in the annual round-up of projects (paul.gilman@me.com).

Publication of the results at least a summary level (i.e. round-up in *Essex Archaeology & History*) shall be undertaken in the year following the archaeological fieldwork. An allowance will be made in the project costs for the report to be published in an adequately peer reviewed journal or monograph series.

A PDF copy of the full report will be uploaded by CAT to the OASIS website and the Colchester Archaeological Trust's Online Report Library (<http://cat.essex.ac.uk/>), both of which are publicly accessible.

Archive deposition

The requirements for archive storage shall be agreed with the Curating museum.

If finds are retained from the site the full archive will be deposited with Chelmsford Museum unless otherwise agreed in advance. (A full copy of the archive shall in any case be deposited). If there are no finds a full digital archive will be deposited with ADS Archaeology.

The requirements for archive storage will be agreed with the curating museum.

If the finds are to remain with the landowner, a full copy of the archive will be housed with the curating museum and provision must be made for additional recording (e.g. photography, illustration and analysis) as appropriate.

The digital archive resulting from the work will be deposited with the Archaeology Data Service (www.archaeologydataservice.ac.uk) to safeguard the long-term curation of the digital records. The ECCHEA will be notified when the digital archive has been deposited. Prior to deposition CAT's data management plan (based on the official guidelines from the Digital Curation Centre [DCC 2013]) will ensure the integrity of the digital archive. A summary of the contents of the archives shall be supplied to the ECCHEA at the time of their deposition.

The ECCHEA will be notified when the digital archive has been deposited.

Monitoring

ECCHEA will be responsible for monitoring progress and standards throughout the project, and will be kept regularly informed during fieldwork, post-excavation and publication stages.

Notification of the start of work will be given to the ECCHEA one week in advance of its commencement.

Any variations in this WSI will be agreed with the ECCHEA prior to them being carried out.

The ECCHEA will be notified when the fieldwork is complete.

The involvement of the ECCHEA shall be acknowledged in any report or publication generated by this project.

Public outreach

As part of CAT's public outreach programme, CAT is committed to engaging our local community with their archaeological resource. Among other activities, CAT regularly invites volunteers to engage in finds processing tasks at our office, such as washing, marking, sorting and packing bulk archaeological finds from commercial archaeological projects. Our volunteer programme is not designed to replace the work of paid archaeologists but to compliment it, and to provide greater public benefit by means of community engagement and participation.

CAT volunteers are fully trained in all tasks they are engaged in and are fully supervised by a CAT employee at all times. Finds processing volunteers are managed and supervised by a Senior Post-Excavation Assistant, whose role is to ensure that all volunteer processing is carried out to the highest possible standard and within professional guidelines. This is overseen by the Post-Excavation Manager and Director.

CAT will never use volunteers in place of employees when funding is agreed for the latter, or if doing so would disadvantageously affect the timetable of works agreed between CAT and our clients.

CAT's liability insurance policies cover the activities of volunteers and liability towards them. All activities are carried out according to CAT's 'Volunteer and work experience policy' and 'Outreach, public relations and publicity policy'.

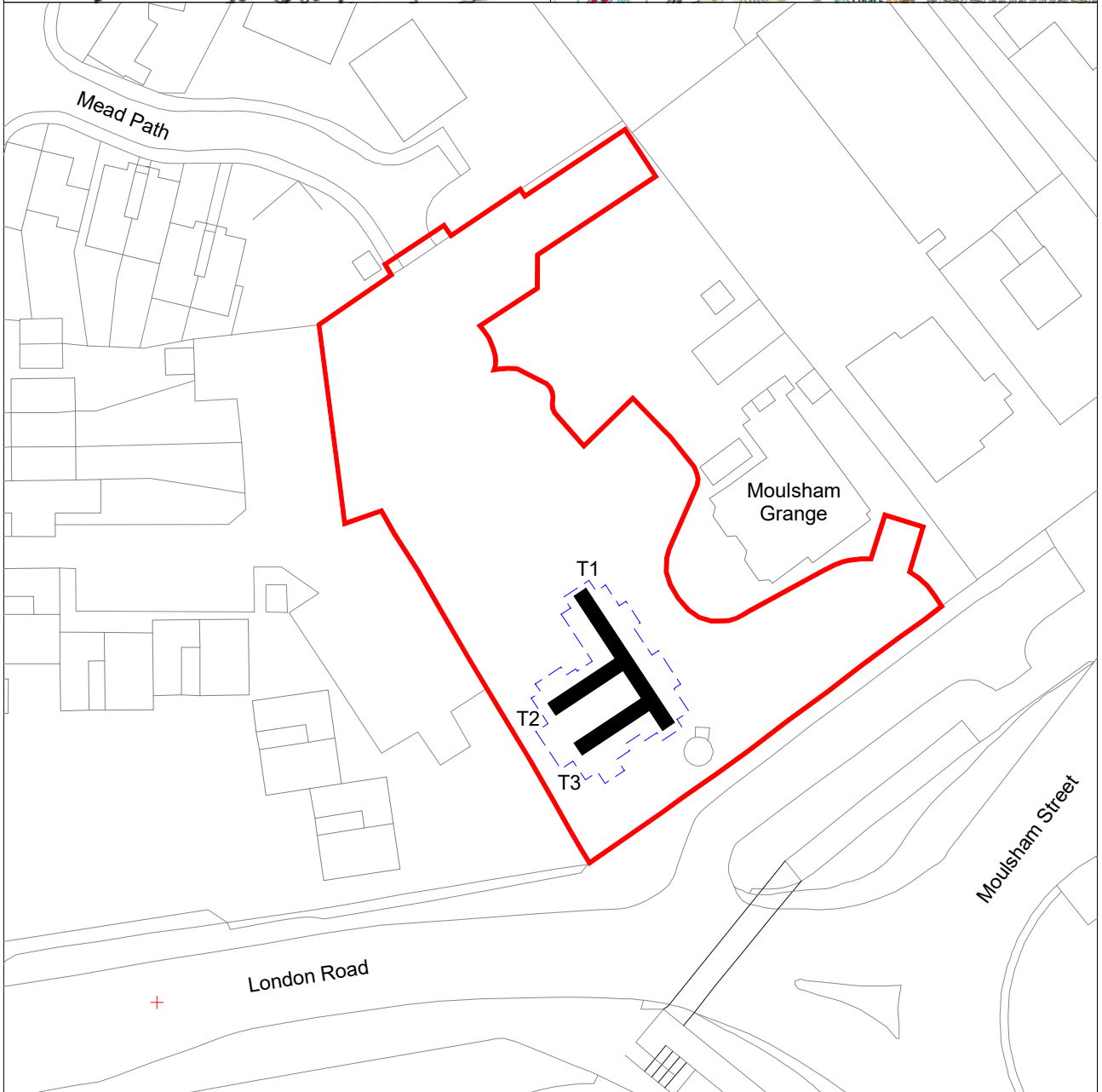
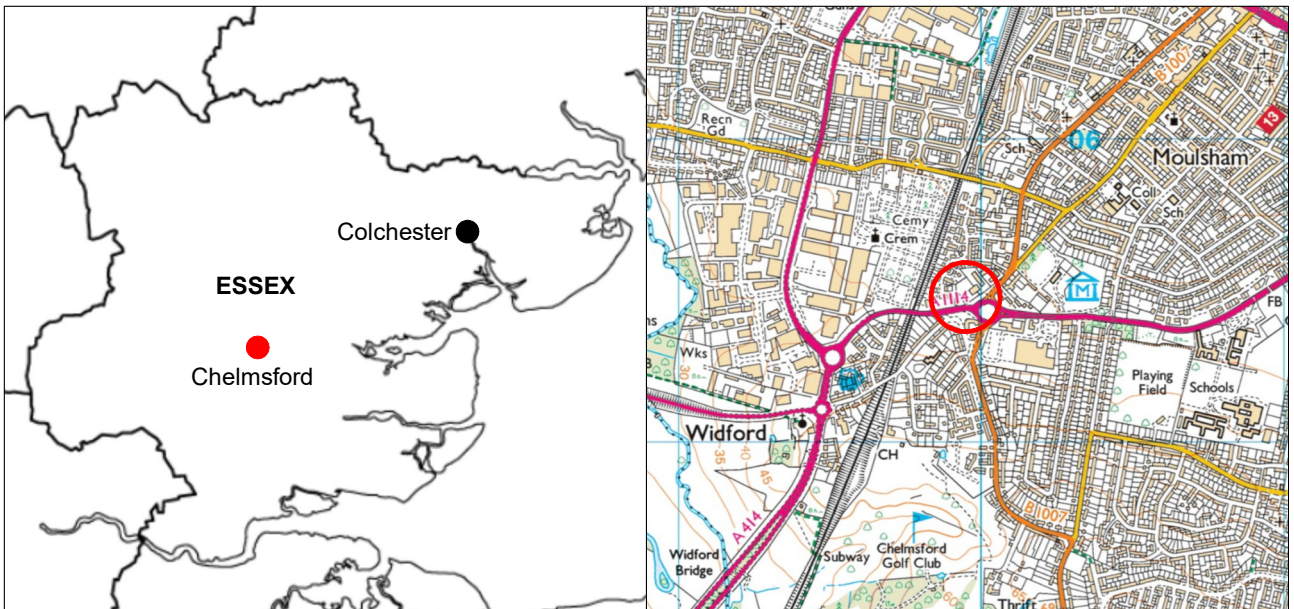
Events, activities and social media

In addition, the CAT website (www.thecolchesterarchaeologist.co.uk) and social media sites are updated regularly with information on our events and activities, with copies of our archaeological reports freely available at <http://cat.essex.ac.uk/>. Staff regularly give talks/lectures to groups, societies and schools, information on which (including any fees) is available by contacting the office on 01206 501785. CAT also works in partnership with both the Colchester Archaeological Group and Young Archaeologists Club providing venues for their meetings, advice and assistance.

References

Note: all CAT reports, except for DBAs, are available online in PDF format at <http://cat.essex.ac.uk>

Bennett, A	2006	<i>Chelmsford Borough Historic Land Characterisation Project</i> . Essex County Council Historic Environment Branch
Brown, N & Glazebrook, J	2000	<i>Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties 2. Research agenda and strategy</i> . East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 8 (EAA 8).
CAT	2022	<i>Health & Safety Policy</i> .
CIfA	2014a	<i>Standard and Guidance for archaeological evaluation</i> . Revised October 2020.
CIfA	2014b	<i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials</i> . Revised October 2020.
CIfA	2014c	<i>Code of Conduct</i> . Revised October 2022.
Digital Curation Centre (DCC)	2013	<i>Checklist for Data Management Plan v. 4.0</i> .
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Gurney, D	2003	<i>Standards for field archaeology in the East of England</i> . East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14 (EAA 14).
Historic England	2015	<i>Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)</i> .
Historic England	2018	<i>The Role of the Human Osteologist in an Archaeological Fieldwork Project</i> . By S Mays, M Brickley & J Sidell.
Medlycott, M	1999	<i>Chelmsford Historic Town Assessment Report</i> . Essex County Council
Medlycott, M	2011	<i>Research and archaeology revisited: A revised framework for the East of England</i> . East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 24 (EAA 24).
MHCLG	2021	<i>National Planning Policy Framework</i> . Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government.
Wilkinson, K	1994	<i>Laurel Grove, Chelmsford, Essex Archaeological Evaluation Report</i> . Cotswold Archaeological Trust Report no. 93151



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Fig 1 Site location and trench layout in relation to proposed development (dashed blue lines).



Site: Chelmsford Moulsham Grange EVAL Site code: CFMG22

Layer No.

Interpretation Hardtop

Period Modern

Location Across evaluation area

1

SOIL DESCRIPTION

Consistence very loose soft friable firm hard dry moist wet ✓

Colour very light medium dark yellow orange green grey brown black ✓

Soil Type sand silt clay loam clay silt sand

charcoal oyster daub brick tile

Inclusions: flecks

gravel % stone % tile/brick % pot %

Inclusions: pieces

RECORDING 1:10 rep sx drawing and photo

Plan nos

Section nos

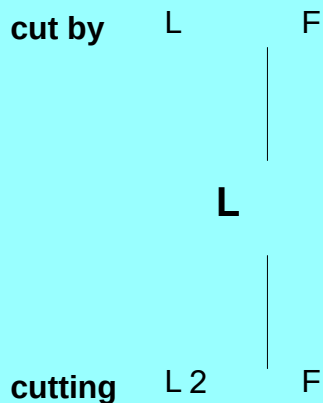
pre-exc ex post-ex

Photos taken

FINDS None

Find Nos:

NOTES Tarmac hardtop, surface of car park area, 200mm in thickness.



By BH Date 20/12/22

Site: Chelmsford Moulsham Grange EVAL Site code: CFMG22

Layer No.

Interpretation Hard core / crush

Period Modern

Location Across evaluation area

2

SOIL DESCRIPTION

Consistence very loose soft friable firm hard dry moist wet
✓ ✓

Colour very light medium dark yellow orange green grey brown black
✓ ✓

Soil Type sand silt clay loam clay silt sand

charcoal oyster daub brick tile

Inclusions: flecks

gravel % stone % tile/brick % pot %

Inclusions: pieces

RECORDING 1:10 rep sx drawing and photo

Plan nos

Section nos

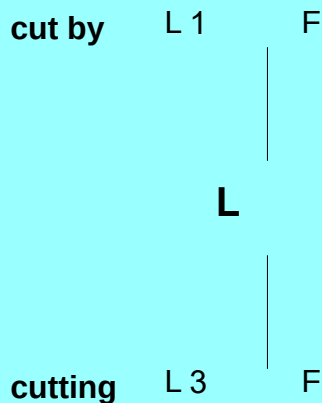
pre-exc ex post-ex

Photos taken

FINDS Concrete, brick (not retained)

Find Nos:

NOTES Imported material, mix of crushed concrete and brick. Sub-base for parking surface. 300-400mm in thickness.



By BH Date 20/12/22

Site: Chelmsford Moulsham Grange EVAL **Site code:** CFMG22

Layer No.

Interpretation Natural geological deposit

Period Post-glacial

Location Across evaluation area

3

SOIL DESCRIPTION

Consistence very loose soft friable firm hard dry moist wet

Colour very light medium dark yellow orange green grey brown black

Soil Type sand silt clay loam clay silt sand

charcoal oyster daub brick tile

Inclusions: flecks

gravel % stone % tile/brick % pot %

Inclusions: pieces

RECORDING 1:10 rep sx drawing and photo

Plan nos

Section nos

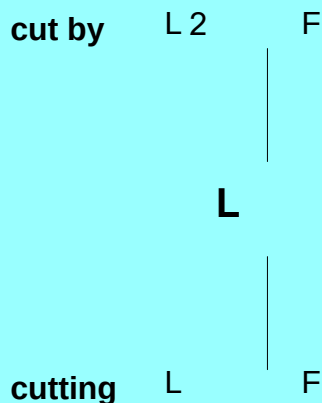
pre-exc ex post-ex

Photos taken

FINDS None

Find Nos:

NOTES Natural geological deposition, truncated by modern service runs and by pit F1. Observed to 100mm in thickness.



By BH **Date** 20/12/22

Site: Chelmsford Moulsham Grange EVAL

Site Code: CFMG22

Feature No.

Interpretation Pit
Period Post-medieval
Location North end of T1

1

SOIL DESCRIPTION

Consistence very loose soft friable firm hard dry moist wet
FAL FALS
Colour very light medium dark yellow orange green grey brown black
FALSE FAL FALS
Soil sand silt clay loam clay silt sand
Type FAL
charcoal oyster daub brick tile

Inclusions: flecks
gravel % stone % tile/brick % pot %

Inclusions: pieces

RECORDING Photo, 1:10 sx drawing

Plan nos

Section nos

pre-exc ex post-ex

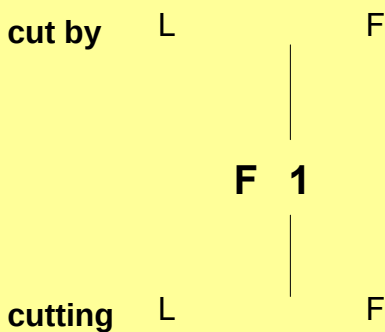
Photos taken

FINDS Pottery, pegtile, slate

Find Nos

1

NOTES Large pit feature, regular even profile, slight root disturbance in mid - upper fill. Pottery from mid - upper fill, continues outside trench limit of excavation. Observed width 1.4m 400mm deep.



By BH Date 20/12/22

Site: Chelmsford Moulsham Grange EVAL

Site code: CFMG22

Feature No. Layer No. u/s

Find No.

CONTEXT

1

1

upper fill

middle fill

lower fill

?

good

poor

?

Notes Found from the fill of pit

Pottery

whole

frags

FALS

prehis Roman

Saxon

Med

Post-med

Mod

?

FALSE

CBM

R Brick

R Tile

box tile

tessera

P-R Brick

unfrogged

frogged

Peg tile

FALSE

FALSE

Organics

Animal bone

Human bone

shell

leather

wood

other

flint

fe nail

R glass

P-R glass

painted plaster

mortar

slate

clay pipe

burnt stone

FALS

Small Find?

Small Find No.

Small Find type

Sample?

Sample No.

Sample type



001



002



003



004



005



006



007



008



009



010



011



012



013



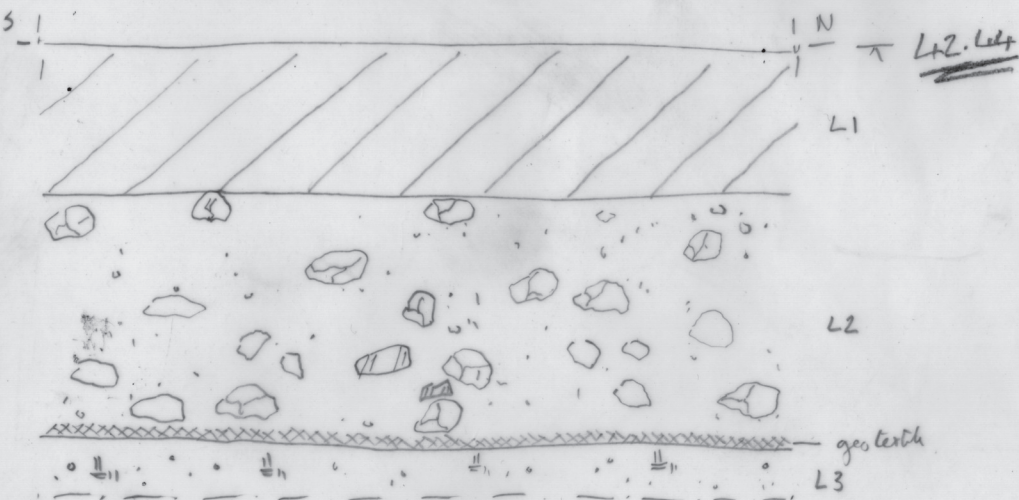
014



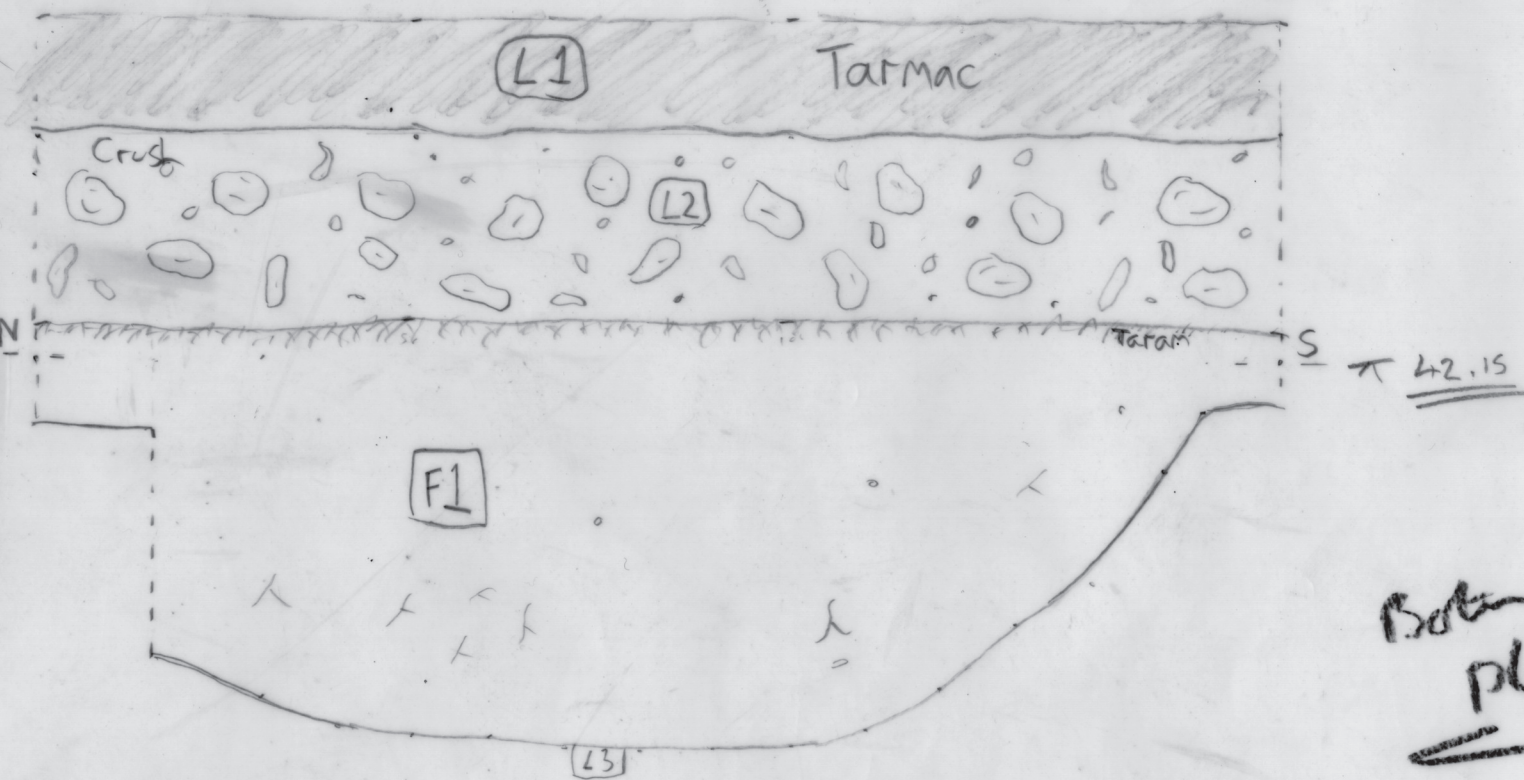
015

Filename	Description
CFMG22_Photograph_001.jpg	T3 rep sx view W
CFMG22_Photograph_002.jpg	T3 rep sx view W
CFMG22_Photograph_003.jpg	site shot
CFMG22_Photograph_004.jpg	site shot
CFMG22_Photograph_005.jpg	site shot
CFMG22_Photograph_006.jpg	T3 trench shot view N
CFMG22_Photograph_007.jpg	T3 trench shot view S
CFMG22_Photograph_008.jpg	T2 trench shot view E
CFMG22_Photograph_009.jpg	T2 trench shot view W
CFMG22_Photograph_010.jpg	F1 rep sx T1 view E
CFMG22_Photograph_011.jpg	F1 rep sx T1 view E
CFMG22_Photograph_012.jpg	F1 sx oblique view NE
CFMG22_Photograph_013.jpg	F1 sx oblique view NE
CFMG22_Photograph_014.jpg	T1 trench shot view N
CFMG22_Photograph_015.jpg	T1 trench shot view N

E. Facing sx (REP) T3 1:10 BH 20/12/22



F1 & Rep sx West Facing 1:10 RM & GS 20/12/22



Bottom please
←

F1 = Medium grey/brown silty sand. Dry and firm at the top. Occasional rooting and CBM inclusion.

L2 = Concrete Crush

L1 = Tarmac

L3 = Orange clay natural