

# Colchester Archaeological Trust



**CAT Report 1893  
January 2023**

**Archaeological evaluation on land adjacent to  
167 Chelmsford Road, Shenfield, Essex  
CM15 8SA: January 2023**



**CAT project ref.: 2022/11p  
ECC code: BWCR23**

**Archaeological evaluation on land adjacent to  
167 Chelmsford Road, Shenfield, Essex  
CM15 8SA: January 2023**

**NGR: TQ 61660 96254**

**Planning ref.: 22/00453/FUL**

**CAT project ref.: 2022/11p  
CAT Report 1893**

**ECC code: BWCR23  
OASIS id: colchest3-511430**

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**commissioned by Matt Driscoll (MJD Planning)  
on behalf of Stowmarket Atallon Homes Ltd**

|                                      |                  |                            |
|--------------------------------------|------------------|----------------------------|
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## Contents

|    |                            |   |
|----|----------------------------|---|
| 1  | Summary                    | 1 |
| 2  | Introduction               | 1 |
| 3  | Archaeological background  | 1 |
| 4  | Aims                       | 2 |
| 5  | Results                    | 2 |
| 6  | Finds                      | 3 |
| 7  | Conclusion                 | 3 |
| 8  | Acknowledgements           | 3 |
| 9  | References                 | 3 |
| 10 | Abbreviations and glossary | 4 |
| 11 | Archive deposition         | 4 |

|            |              |   |
|------------|--------------|---|
| Appendix 1 | Context list | 5 |
|------------|--------------|---|

|         |          |
|---------|----------|
| Figures | after p5 |
|---------|----------|

OASIS summary sheet

### List of photographs and figures

Cover: working shot

|              |                                   |   |
|--------------|-----------------------------------|---|
| Photograph 1 | T3 trench shot, looking southeast | 2 |
| Photograph 2 | T5 trench shot, looking southeast | 3 |

|       |                                     |
|-------|-------------------------------------|
| Fig 1 | Site location                       |
| Fig 2 | Results                             |
| Fig 3 | Detailed trench plans               |
| Fig 4 | Feature and representative sections |

## 1 Summary

*An archaeological evaluation (five trial-trenches) was carried out on land adjacent to 167 Chelmsford Road, Shenfield, Essex in advance of the construction of a residential development. The site lies to the northeast of the historical settlement of Brentwood, which has its origins in the medieval period, and on the southern edge of Chelmsford Road, which follows the course of the Roman road linking Chelmsford and London. Despite lying in an archaeologically-sensitive area only an undatable ditch or gully, a possible tree throw and a natural feature were uncovered, although a sherd of the 11th to early 13th century was recovered from the buried soil layer overlying the site, indicating fleeting activity here during this period.*

## 2 Introduction (Fig 1)

This is the report for an archaeological evaluation carried out by Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT) on land adjacent to 167 Chelmsford Road, Shenfield, Essex on 4th January 2023. The work was commissioned by Matt Driscoll of MJD Planning on behalf of Stowmarket Atallon Homes Ltd, and took place in advance of the construction of a new residential development.

In response to consultation with Essex County Council Place Services (ECCPS), the historic environment advisor advised 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 trial trenching and excavation at land adjacent to 167 Chelmsford Road, Shenfield* written by Mark Baister and detailing the required archaeological work (ECCPS 2022) and a written scheme of investigation (WSI) prepared by CAT in response to the brief and agreed with ECCPS (CAT 2022).

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), CAT report archives 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 scale<sup>1</sup>) shows the bedrock geology of the site to be London clay formation (bioturbated or poorly laminated blue-grey or grey-brown slightly calcareous, silty to very silty clay) on the western half, and claygate member (comprising of dark grey clays with thin layers of sand) on the eastern half, with superficial deposits of Head (poorly sorted angular rock debris and/or clayey hillwash and soil creep).

The site lies to the northeast of Brentwood. The latter was founded on marginal and probably wooded land at the edge of South Weald parish. It was first noted in the historical record in 1176, when the monks of St Osyth were authorised to assart (enclose woodland) at Brentwood. The name Brentwood derives from 'Burnt wood', indicating woodland clearance activity in the area at this time (Medlycott 1999, 4). Brentwood developed over the medieval period as a ribbon settlement extending along the main road between London and Chelmsford.

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

The site is located on the southern side of Chelmsford Road, a thoroughfare originating during the Roman period, when it linked Caesaromagnus (Chelmsford) and Londinium (London) (EHER 5428).

To the immediate east of the site is a Second World War era bomb crater recorded on aerial photographs taken in 1946. An evaluation was carried out on this site in 2015 but no significant archaeological remains were encountered (EHER 18149).

The site forms part of a large parcel of land allocated as site R03 (Land north of Shenfield) in the adopted Local Plan. For a full background, see the desk-based assessment for this site (Barker 2019). For a general background of the area, see the Brentwood 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 2-4)

Five trial-trenches were machine-excavated under the supervision of a CAT archaeologist. Trenches T2, T4 and T5 were 30m long and 1.8m wide; trench T1 was 12m long and 1.8m wide; and trench T3 was 40m long and 1.8m wide. Due to the presence of demolition debris on the site, trench T1 was only partially excavated (offset by an extension of trench T3), while trench T2 was positioned differently from that indicated on trenching plan proposed on the WSI.

The trenches were cut through modern topsoil (L1, 0.07-0.23m thick) and a buried soil (L2, 0.14-0.38m thick) onto natural (L3, encountered at a depth of 0.28-0.53m below current ground level).

There were no archaeological remains in trenches T1, T2 or T4.

##### Trench 3

Undatable ditch or gully F3 extended into the southern end of the trench from the north on a N-S alignment for a short distance before terminating. The feature was 0.55m wide and 0.2m deep with an irregular U-shaped profile. It may have been natural in origin.

Natural feature F2 was also excavated.



Photograph 1 T3 trench shot – looking southeast

## Trench 5

Undatable tree throw F1 was excavated.



**Photograph 2** T5 trench shot – looking southeast

## 6 Finds

by Dr Matthew Loughton

Accumulation layer L2 produced one small sherd (1g) of possible medieval sandy ware (F13) dating from the 11th to the early 13th centuries. The sherd was not retained.

## 7 Conclusion

Despite lying in an archaeologically-sensitive area, excavations only revealed an undatable ditch or gully, a possible treethrow and a natural feature. However, a single sherd of 11th- to early 13th-pottery was recovered from buried soil L2, however, attesting to at least a fleeting presence at the site during this period.

## 8 Acknowledgements

CAT would like to thank Matt Driscoll, MJD Planning and Stowmarket Atallon Homes Ltd for commissioning and funding the work. The project was managed by C Lister, A Wightman and L Pooley, with fieldwork carried out by N Rayner with R Mathieson, K Davies and M Perou. Figures were compiled by C Lister, R Mathieson 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>

- |                          |      |  |
|--------------------------|------|--|
| Barker, J                | 2019 | <i>Land north of Shenfield (Officer's Meadow), Shenfield, Essex: desk-based heritage assessment.</i> Albion Archaeology document 2019/27                   |
| 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 Cotter   |
| CAT                      | 2022 | Health & Safety Policy   |
| CAT                      | 2022 | <i>Written Scheme of Investigation for an evaluation by trial-trenching on land adjacent to 167 Chelmsford Road, Shenfield, Essex, CM15 8SA</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  |
| ECCPS            | 2022  | <i>Brief for archaeological trial trenching and excavation at land adjacent to 167 Chelmsford Road, Shenfield</i> , by M Baister                               |
| Gurney, D        | 2003  | <i>Standards for field archaeology in the East of England</i> . East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers <b>14</b> (EAA <b>14</b> )                          |
| Historic England | 2015  | <i>Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment</i> (MoRPHE).   |
| Medlycott, M     | 2011  | <i>Research and archaeology revisited: A revised framework for the East of England</i> . East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers <b>24</b> (EAA <b>24</b> ) |
| MHCLG            | 2021  | <i>National Planning Policy Framework</i> . Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government  |

## 10 Abbreviations and glossary

|             |   |
|-------------|---|
| CAT         | Colchester Archaeological Trust   |
| CIfA        | Chartered Institute for Archaeologists  |
| context     | a single unit of excavation, which is often referred to numerically, and can be any feature, layer or find  |
| ECC         | Essex County Council  |
| ECCHEA      | Essex County Council Historic Environment Advisor   |
| ECCPS       | Essex County Council Place Services   |
| EHHER       | 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   |
| medieval    | period from AD 1066 to c 1500   |
| modern      | period from c AD 1800 to the present  |
| natural     | geological deposit undisturbed by human activity  |
| NGR         | National Grid Reference   |
| OASIS       | Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations,<br><a href="http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main">http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main</a> |
| Roman       | the period from AD 43 to c AD 410   |
| 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:

Matt Driscoll (MJD Planning)  
Stowmarket Atallon Homes Ltd  
ECC Place Services Historic Environment Advisor  
Essex Historic Environment Record, Essex County Council

**Appendix 1 Context list**

| <b>Context Number</b> | <b>Trench number</b> | <b>Finds Number</b> | <b>Feature / layer type</b> | <b>Description</b>  | <b>Date</b>  |
|-----------------------|----------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------|---|--------------|
| L1                    | All                  | -                   | Topsoil                     | Soft, moist medium/dark grey/brown clayey-silt with charcoal and CBM flecks | Modern       |
| L2                    | All                  | 1                   | Accumulation layer          | soft moist light/medium yellow/orange/brown clayey-silt                     | Undatable    |
| L3                    | All                  | -                   | Natural                     | Soft, moist light/medium orange/brown silty-clay                            | Post-glacial |
|                       |                      |                     |                             |   |              |
| F1                    | 5                    | -                   | ?Treethrow                  | Soft, moist light grey/brown silty-clay with charcoal flecks                | Undatable    |
| F2                    | 3                    | -                   | Natural feature             | Soft, moist light orange/grey clayey-silt                                   | Undatable    |
| F3                    | 3                    | -                   | Ditch/gully                 | Soft, moist light yellow/grey/brown silty-clay with 1% stones               | Undatable    |



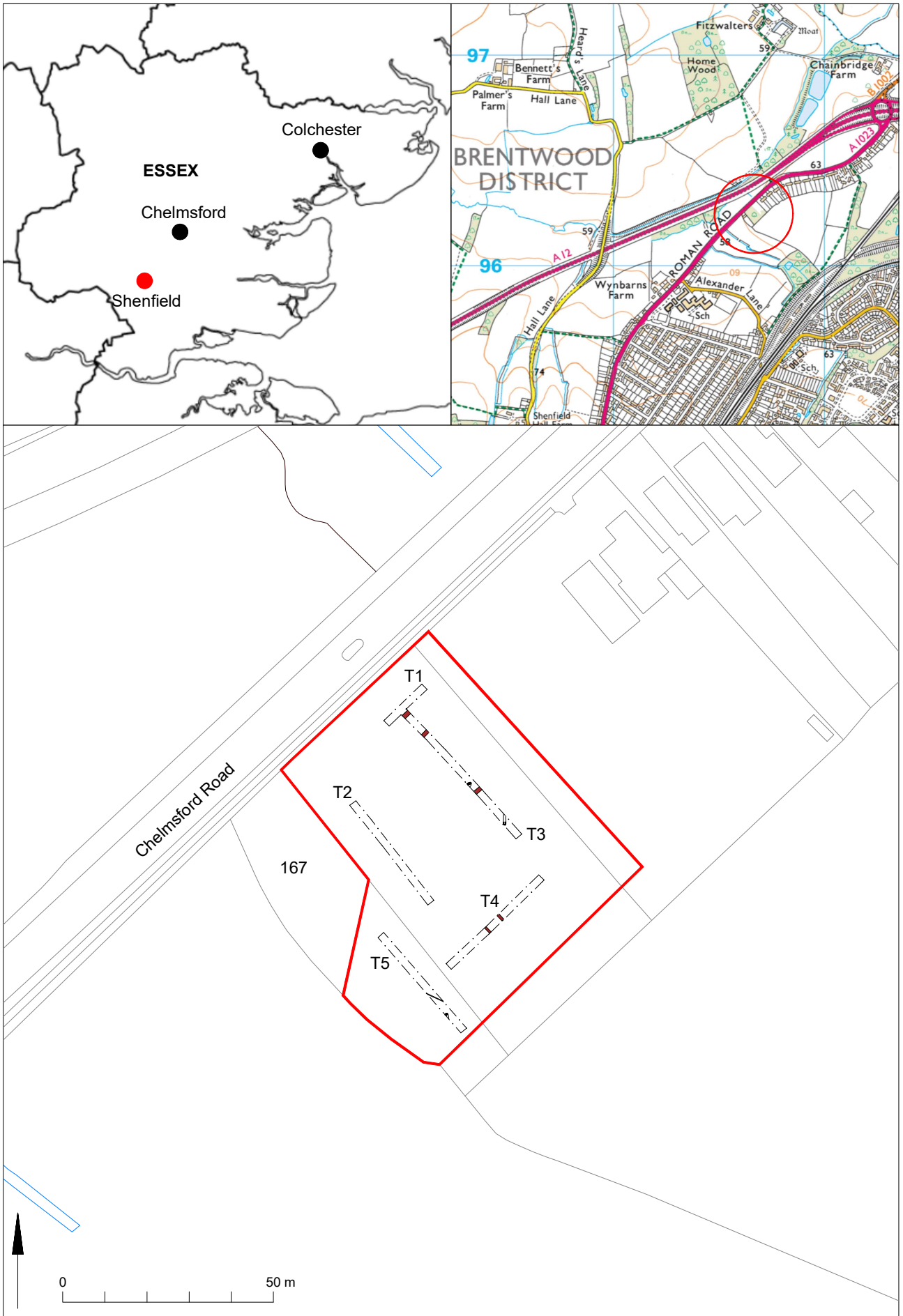


Fig 1 Site location

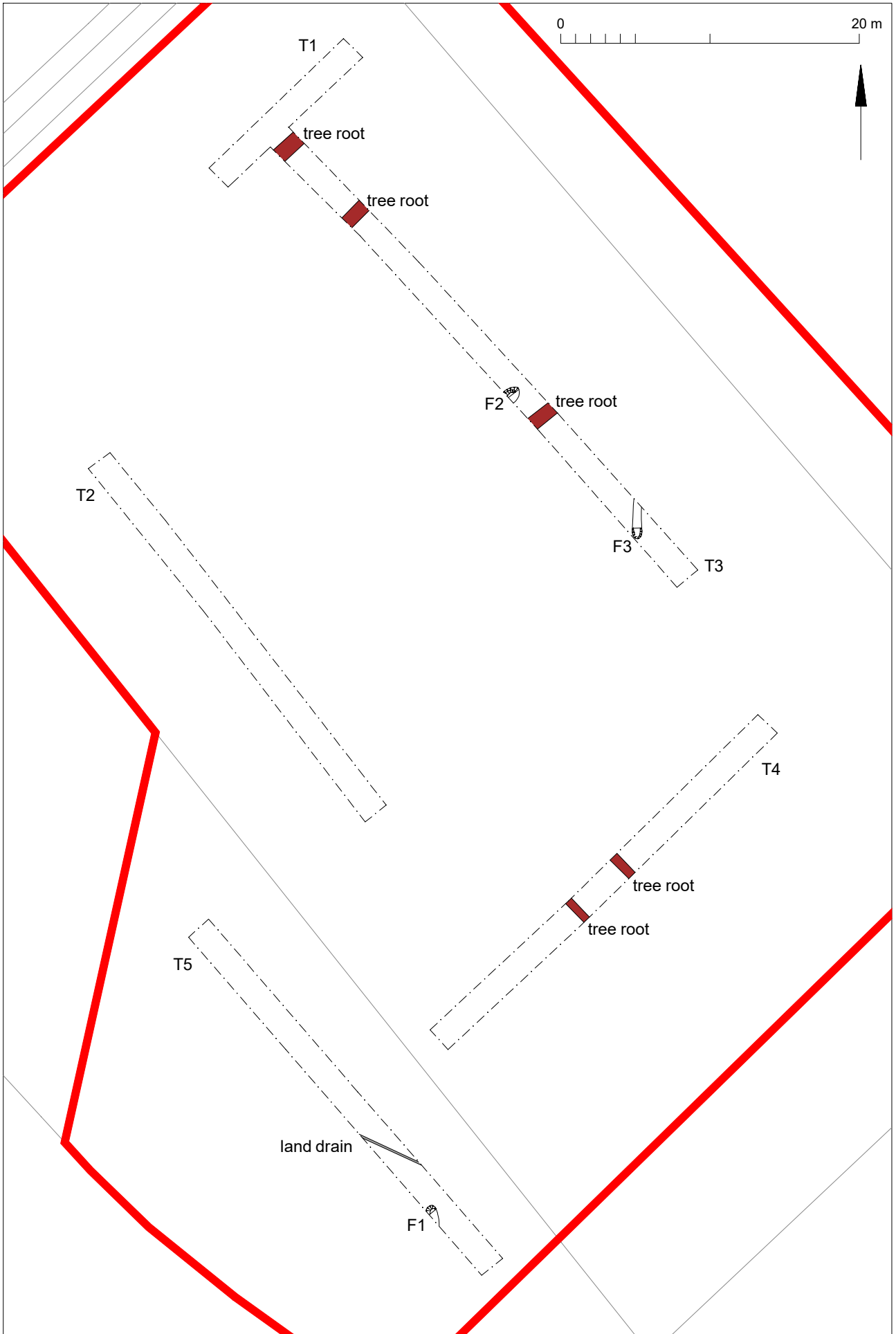


Fig 2 Results

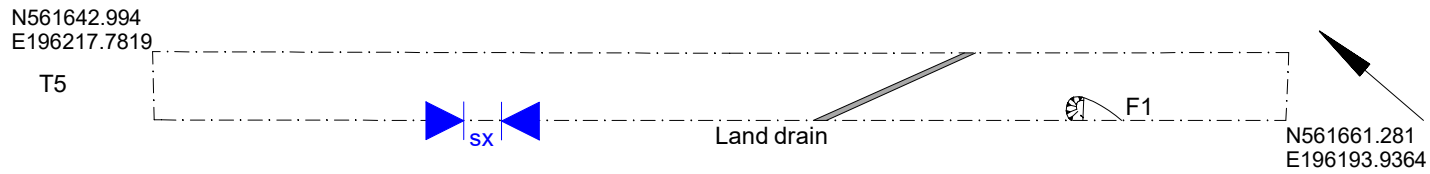
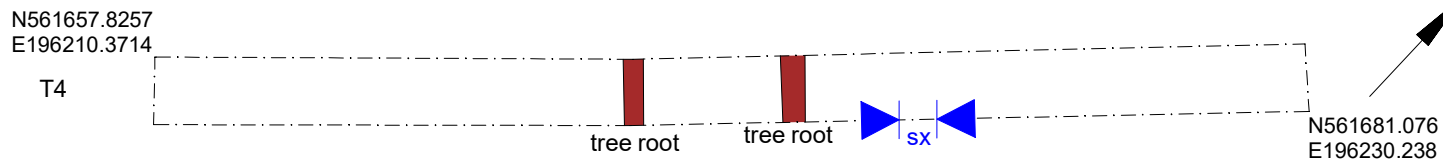
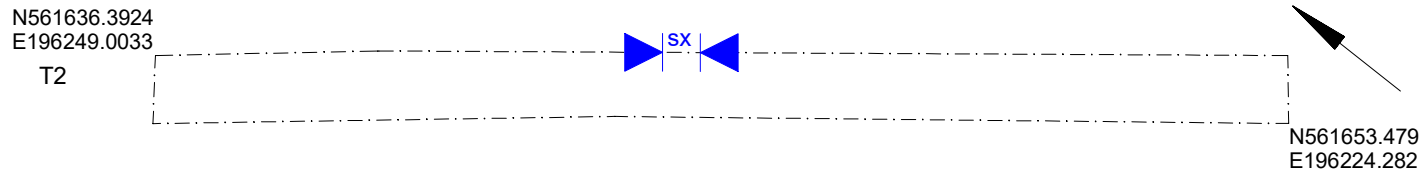
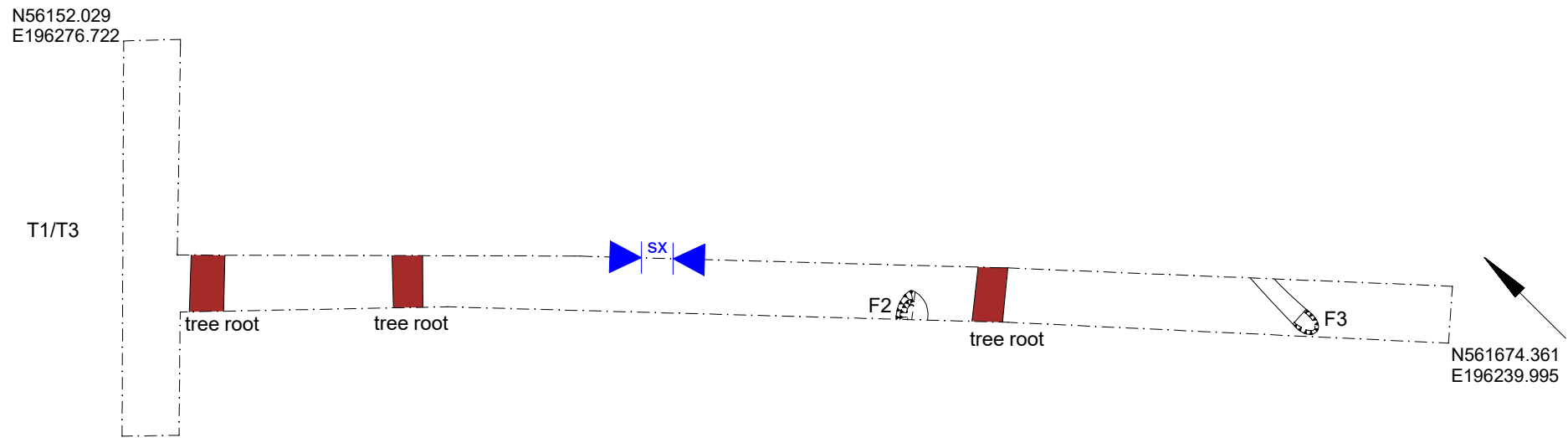


Fig 3 Detailed trench plans

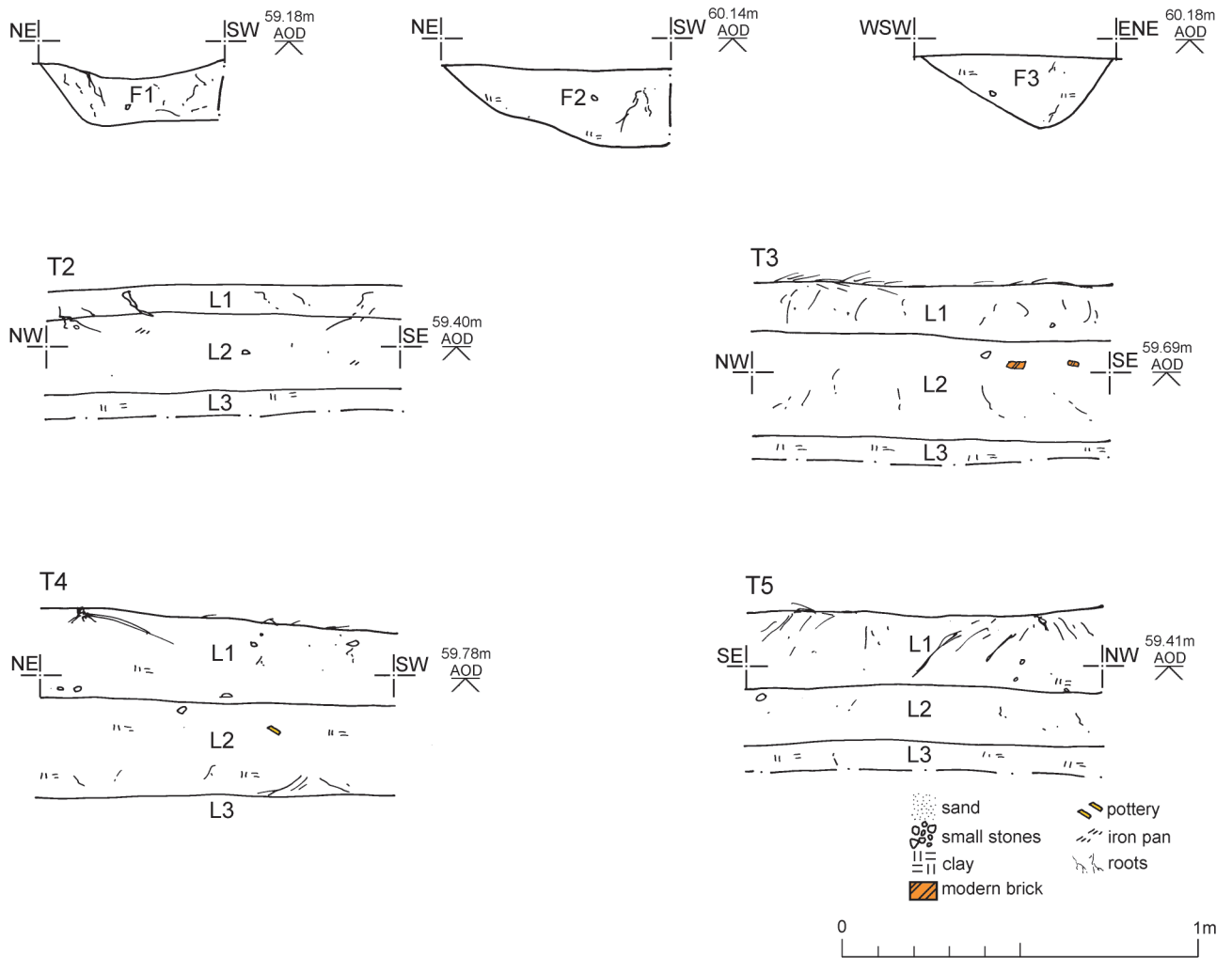


Fig 4 Feature and representative sections.

## Summary for colchest3-511430

|                                   |  |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| OASIS ID (UID)                    | colchest3-511430   |
| Project Name                      | Trial Trench at Land adjacent to 167 Chelmsford Road, Shenfield, Essex, CM15 8SA.  |
| Sitename                          | Land adjacent to 167 Chelmsford Road, Shenfield, Essex, CM15 8SA.  |
| Activity type                     | Trial Trench   |
| Project Identifier(s)             | 2022/11p   |
| Planning Id                       | 22/00453/FUL   |
| Reason For Investigation          | Planning: Post determination   |
| Organisation Responsible for work | Colchester Archaeological Trust  |
| Project Dates                     | 04-Jan-2023 - 04-Jan-2023  |
| Location                          | Land adjacent to 167 Chelmsford Road, Shenfield, Essex, CM15 8SA.<br>NGR : TQ 61660 96254<br>LL : 51.641854476206, 0.33490920578641<br>12 Fig : 561660,196254  |
| Administrative Areas              | Country : England<br>County : Essex<br>District : Brentwood<br>Parish : Brentwood, unparished area   |
| Project Methodology               | Evaluation was carried out as per the brief and WSI.   |
| Project Results                   | An archaeological evaluation (five trial-trenches) was carried out on land adjacent to 167 Chelmsford Road, Shenfield, Essex in advance of the construction of a residential development. The site lies to the northeast of the historical settlement of Brentwood, which has its origins in the medieval period, and on the southern edge of Chelmsford Road, which follows the course of the Roman road linking Chelmsford and London. Despite lying in an archaeologically-sensitive area only an undatable ditch or gully, a possible tree throw and a natural feature were uncovered, although a sherd of the 11th to early 13th century was recovered from the buried soil layer overlying the site, indicating fleeting activity here during this period. |
| Keywords                          | Tree Throw - UNCERTAIN - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types<br>Natural Feature - None - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types<br>Ditch - UNCERTAIN - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types<br>Gully - UNCERTAIN - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types<br>Sherd - MEDIEVAL - FISH Archaeological Objects Thesaurus   |
| Funder                            |  |
| HER                               | Essex HER - unRev - STANDARD   |
| Person Responsible for work       | E, Hicks   |
| HER Identifiers                   |  |
| Archives                          |  |

# Brief for Trial Trenching & Excavation Land Adjacent To 167 Chelmsford Road, Shenfield

**Date:**  
28/11/22





**Title:** Brief for Archaeological trial trenching and excavation at Land Adjacent To 167 Chelmsford Road, Shenfield

**Contractor:** Chris Lister (Colchester Archaeological Trust) | [cl@catuk.org](mailto:cl@catuk.org)

**Planning Reference:** 22/00453/FUL

**Date issued:** 28/11/22

**Historic Environment Advisor:** Mark Baister | [mark.baister@essex.gov.uk](mailto:mark.baister@essex.gov.uk)

**Museum:** Chelmsford

***This archaeological brief is only valid for six months. After this period the Historic Environment Advisor 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 Adjacent To 167 Chelmsford Road, Shenfield. The proposed development site lies on a historic Roman road and to the north-east of the medieval town of Brentwood and is likely to contain archaeological remains.

The purpose of the initial investigation, consisting of trial-trenching, is to determine the presence/absence and significance of any surviving archaeological remains within the development area and, where present, to record these remains 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 CIfA registered organisations can be found at:

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

## **2. Site Location and Description**

The proposed development site lies to the north-east of the town of Brentwood, immediately to the south of the A1023 (TQ 61660 96254). The site is currently open land. Details of the development proposals can be found on the Brentwood Planning web site.



### 3. Planning Background

An outline planning application was validated by Brentwood Borough Council in March 2022, detailing the construction of six new dwellings with associated access, parking and amenity space.

As the site lies within an area of archaeological potential, an archaeological condition was recommended to ensure that appropriate archaeological recording is undertaken, in line with the National Planning Policy Framework, paragraph 205. The recommendation that was made is:

#### **RECOMMENDATION: Archaeological Evaluation**

**(i) No demolition, 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 demolition, 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 that the proposed development lies to the north-east of the medieval settlement of Brentwood (EHER 525), which was first recorded in 1176. Brentwood evolved in the medieval period as a ribbon settlement along the line of the main road between London and Chelmsford (the modern A1023), and the possibility exists of archaeological remains associated with the nearby medieval town surviving on the development site.

The proposed development is situated immediately to the south of the A1023, which is on the line of the original Roman road between Caesaromagus (Chelmsford) and Londinium (London) (EHER 5428).

Accordingly, there is the possibility that archaeological remains related to both or either of these heritage assets may survive on the development site. Roman remains could include roadside settlement evidence, including burials, field systems and farmsteads, as well as

features directly related to the road itself, including roadside ditches and road surfaces. Extramural remains related to the medieval settlement may also survive, particularly evidence of agricultural activity.

## **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 proposed development. The archaeological work will comprise the excavation of a series of 1.8m wide trial trenches across the development site, focused on the footprints of the proposed dwellings and the new access from Chelmsford Road. The fieldwork will assess the potential for archaeological remains to be present within the development site.

Specific aims will include the recovery of:

- Medieval and post-medieval evidence associated with the nearby historic town of Brentwood.
- Evidence associated with the Roman road immediately to the north of the site.
- Evidence pertaining to previous land use(s).

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, following an on-site meeting with the Historic Environment Advisor. 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, 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 and finds recovery policy 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 If masonry walls are located as part of the evaluation they should be planned and left in situ until discussions with the Historic Environment Advisor have taken place to consider if their removal is required for the successful completion of the evaluation.
- 7.8 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.
- 7.9 The site and spoil heaps shall be checked by metal detector, with any finds recovered.
- 7.10 The CiFA'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.
- 7.11 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 A post excavation assessment shall be submitted within 2 months or at an alternatively agreed time with the Historic Environment Advisor.
- 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 CIFA Guidelines.

## 10. Results

10.1 The 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. A final publication report and grey literature report deadline shall be agreed following the post excavation assessment.

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](mailto: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. Contractors 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 WSI 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 WSI 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.

## References

- Brown, N. and Glazebrook, J. 2000 Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties  
2. Research agenda and strategy. East Anglian. Archaeol. Occ. Pap. 8
- Gurney, D. 2003 Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England. East Anglian. Archaeol. Occ. Pap. 14
- Medlycott, M. 1999 Brentwood Historic Town Assessment Report. ECC.
- 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 adjacent to  
167 Chelmsford Road, Shenfield, Brentwood, Essex,  
CM15 8SA.**

**December 2022**

**CAT project ref.: 2022/11p  
ECC code: BWCR23**



**Written scheme of investigation for an evaluation by  
trial-trenching on land adjacent to  
167 Chelmsford Road, Shenfield, Brentwood, Essex,  
CM15 8SA.**

**December 2022**

**NGR: TQ 61660 96254**

**Planning district.: Brentwood  
Planning ref.: 22/00453/FUL**

**CAT project ref.: 2022/11p**

**ECC code: BWCR23  
ECC monitor: Mark Baister  
OASIS id: colchest3-511430**

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

**Client: Atallon Homes Ltd**

|                           |               |                        |
|---------------------------|---------------|------------------------|
| Prepared by:              | Emma Holloway | Junior Project Officer |
| Reviewed and approved by: | Chris Lister  | Contracts Manager      |
| Issued:                   | 02/12/2022    |                        |
| Revised by                | Emma Holloway | Junior Project Officer |
| Re-issued:                | 05/12/2022    |                        |

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## Site location and description

The site is located on the southern side of A1023 Chelmsford Road within an area currently classed as the Metropolitan Green Belt to the north-east of corner of Shenfield on land adjacent to 167 Chelmsford Road, Shenfield, Essex (Fig 1). The site is centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) TQ 61660 96264. The development is a c 0.54 hectare area currently laid to grass with a number of mature trees.

## Proposed work

The proposed development comprises the construction of 6 detached dwellings and associated groundworks (including access, utilities and landscaping).

## Archaeological background (Fig 2)

The following archaeological background includes extracts of the ECC Brief (ECCPS 2022), CAT report archives 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 scale<sup>1</sup>) shows the bedrock geology of the site to be London clay formation (bioturbated or poorly laminated blue-grey or grey-brown slightly calcareous, silty to very silty clay) on the western half, and claygate member (comprising of dark grey clays with thin layers of sand) on the eastern half, with superficial deposits of Head (poorly sorted angular rock debris and/or clayey hillwash and soil creep).

The site lies to the north-east of Brentwood. Brentwood was deliberately founded, on marginal and probably wooded land at the edge of South Weald parish. Its development is attested by a series of late 12th and early 13th century documents. It is first mentioned in 1176 when the monks of St Osyth were given leave to assart (enclose woodland) at Brentwood. The name Brentwood derives from 'Burnt wood' suggesting woodland clearance in the area (Medlycott 1999, 4). Brentwood evolved in the medieval period as a ribbon settlement along the line of the main road between London and Chelmsford.

The site is located on the southern side of Chelmsford Road, the line of a Roman road between Caesaromagnus (Chelmsford) and Londinium (London) (EHER 5428).

To the immediate east of the site is an area recorded to include a bomb crater on 1946 aerial photographs. The HER states an evaluation was carried out on this site in 2015 but no significant archaeological remains were identified (EHER 18149).

The site forms part of a large parcel of land allocated as site R03 (Land north of Shenfield) in the adopted Local Plan. For a full background see the desk-based assessment for this larger site (Barker 2019). For a general background of the area see the Brentwood Historic Town Assessment report (Medlycott, 1999).

## Planning background

A planning application (22/00453/FUL) was submitted to Brentwood District Council in March 2022 proposing the construction of six new dwellings with associated access, parking and amenity space.

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).

---

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

## 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 ECCPS (*Brief for programme of archaeological trial-trenching and excavation at land adjacent to 167 Chelmsford Road, Shenfield – ECCPS 2022*).

*Specifically* CAT proposes to evaluate 5 trenches, all measuring 30m long by 1.8m wide. This equates to 150m of trenching covering an area of 270m<sup>2</sup>, to cover a 5% sample of the site. The trenches are positioned to target the locations of the new dwellings but positioned to avoid arboreal constraints.

Specific project aims to look for:

- Medieval and post-medieval evidence associated with the nearby historic town of Brentwood.
- Evidence associated with the Roman road immediately to the north of the site.
- Evidence pertaining to previous land use(s).

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 three archaeologists for two days.

In charge of day-to-day site work: Ben Holloway

## **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 micromorphical 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](mailto: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](http://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](http://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.

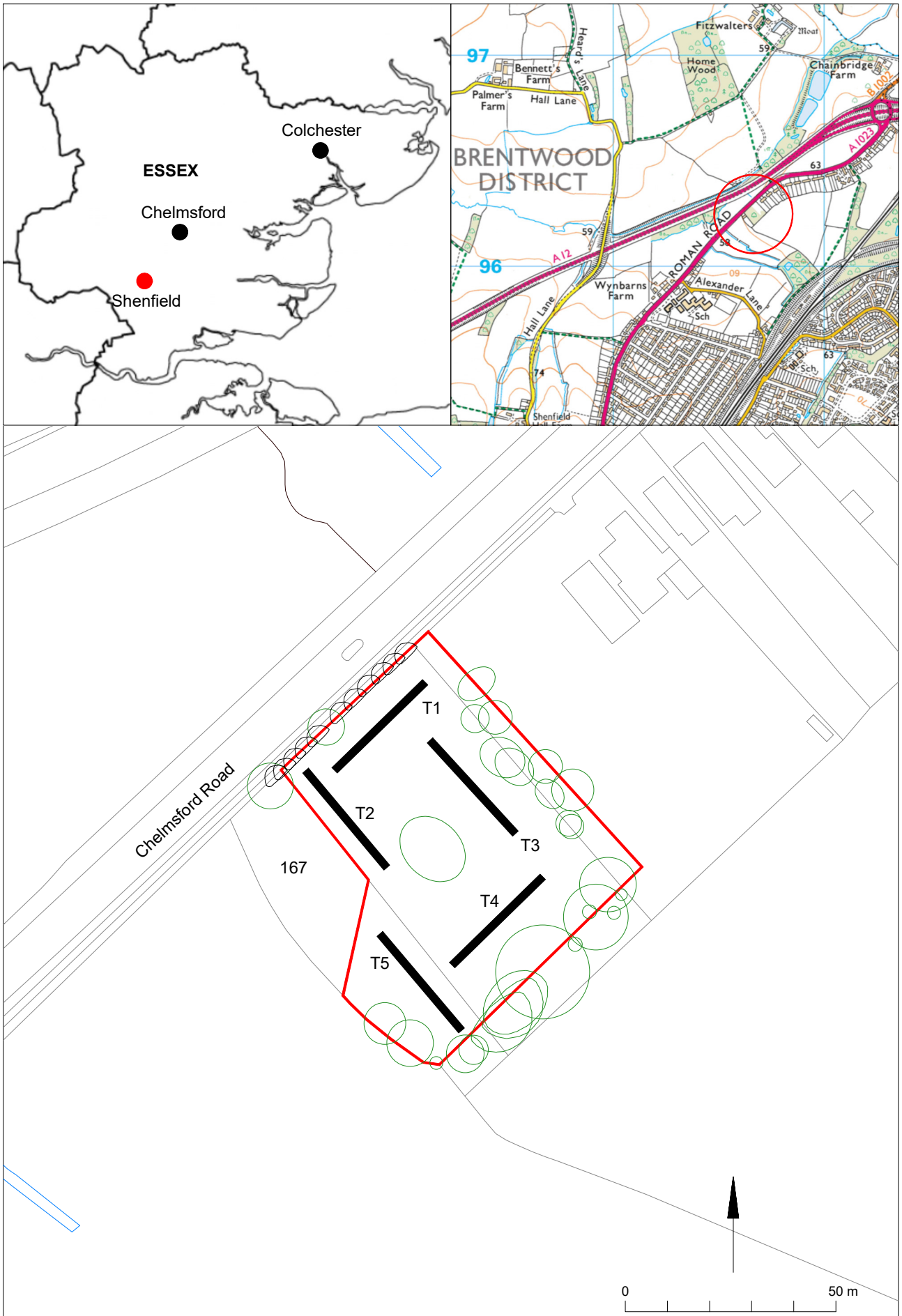
## References

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

|                          |       |  |
|--------------------------|-------|--|
| Barker, J                | 2019  | Land north of Shenfield (Officer's Meadow), Shenfield, Essex: desk-based heritage assessment. Albion Archaeology document 2019/27                    |
| Brown, N & Glazebrook, J | 2000  | Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties 2. Research agenda and strategy. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 8 (EAA 8). |
| CAT                      | 2022  | Health & Safety Policy.  |
| CIfA                     | 2014a | Standard and Guidance for archaeological evaluation. Revised   |



|                               |       |  |
|-------------------------------|-------|--|
| CIfA                          | 2014b | October 2020.<br>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials. Revised October 2020. |
| CIfA                          | 2014c | Code of Conduct. Revised October 2022.   |
| Digital Curation Centre (DCC) | 2013  | Checklist for Data Management Plan v. 4.0.   |
| ECCPS                         | 2022  | Brief for Programme of Archaeological trial-trenching and excavation at land adjacent to 167 Chelmsford Road, Shenfield, by M Baister                  |
| Gurney, D                     | 2003  | Standards for field archaeology in the East of England. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14 (EAA 14).  |
| Historic England              | 2015  | Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE).  |
| Historic England              | 2018  | The Role of the Human Osteologist in an Archaeological Fieldwork Project. By S Mays, M Brickley & J Sidell.  |
| Medlycott, M                  | 2011  | Research and archaeology revisited: A revised framework for the East of England. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 24 (EAA 24).               |
| MHCLG                         | 2021  | National Planning Policy Framework. Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government.   |



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Fig 1 Site location and trench proposal in relation to arboreal constraints.

Site: Shenfield land adj 167 Chelmsford Rd  
EVAL

Site code: BWCR23

Layer No.

Interpretation Topsoil  
Period Modern  
Location All trenches

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  
✓ ✓

Inclusions: flecks charcoal oyster daub brick tile  
✓ ✓ ✓

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

**RECORDING** Photo, 1:10 sx drawing

Plan nos

Section nos

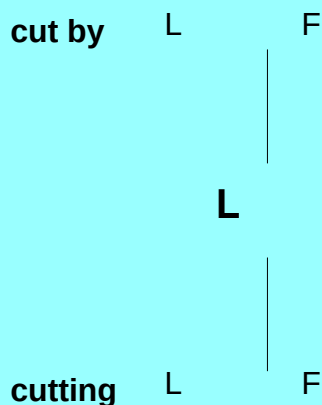
pre-exc ex post-ex

Photos taken

**FINDS**

Find Nos:

**NOTES** Heavy rooting throughout occasional peg tile, brick, modern pot sherds.



By mp Date





Site: Shenfield land adj 167 Chelmsford Rd EVAL

Site Code: BWCR23

Feature No.

Interpretation Possible Tree Throw

Period Undated

Location Southern edge of site

**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  
✓ ✓

Inclusions: flecks charcoal oyster daub brick tile  
✓

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**

Find Nos

**NOTES** Sub circular in plan, 0.5m wide by 0.14m deep. Moderately shallow sides into a concave base.  
Sterile of any dating evidence.

cut by L2 F

**F 1**

cutting L3 F

By KD Date

Site: Shenfield land adj 167 Chelmsford Rd EVAL

Site Code: BWCR23

Feature No.

Interpretation Natural feature

Period Undated

Location South-east end of trench

**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** Photo, 1:10 sx drawing

Plan nos

Section nos

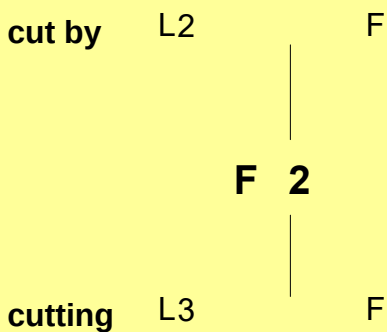
pre-exc ex post-ex

Photos taken

**FINDS**

Find Nos

**NOTES** Natural feature probably tree throw, continues under south-west limit of excavation. Sub-circular in plan, moderately shallow edge with uneven base. No dating evidence



By KD Date 04/01/23

Site: Shenfield land adj 167 Chelmsford Rd EVAL

Site Code: BWCR23

Feature No.

Interpretation Linear  
Period Undated

**3**

Location

**SOIL DESCRIPTION**

|                    |            |        |          |        |        |       |       |       |       |
|--------------------|------------|--------|----------|--------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| <b>Consistence</b> | very loose | soft   | friable  | firm   | hard   | dry   | moist | wet   |       |
|                    |            | ✓      |          |        |        |       | ✓     |       |       |
| <b>Colour</b>      | very light | medium | dark     | yellow | orange | green | grey  | brown | black |
|                    | ✓          |        |          | ✓      |        |       | ✓     | ✓     |       |
| <b>Soil Type</b>   | sand       | silt   | clay     | loam   | clay   | silt  | sand  |       |       |
|                    |            | ✓      | ✓        |        |        |       |       |       |       |
|                    |            |        | charcoal | oyster | daub   | brick | tile  |       |       |

**Inclusions: flecks**

gravel % stone % tile/brick % pot %

**Inclusions: pieces** 1

**RECORDING** Photo, 1:10 sx drawing

Plan nos

Section nos

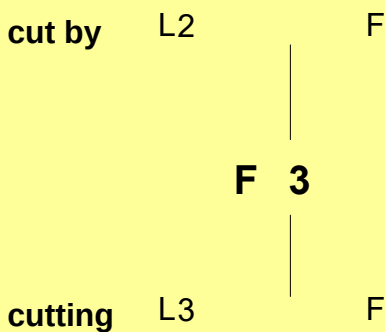
pre-exc ex post-ex

Photos taken

**FINDS**

Find Nos

**NOTES** Possibly natural N-S aligned, eastern edge is fairly steep, western edge is moderate with a concaved base. W0.55m D0.20m.



By NR Date 04/01/23



Site: Shenfield land adj 167 Chelmsford Rd EVAL

Site code: BWCR23

Feature No. Layer No.

u/s

Find No.

CONTEXT

2

1

upper fill

middle fill  
✓

lower fill

?

good  
✓

poor

?

Notes From L2 in T4

Pottery

whole frags prehis Roman Saxon Med Post-med Mod ?  
✓ ✓

CBM

R Brick R Tile box tile tessera unfrogged frogged Peg tile  
P-R Brick

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

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



016



017



018



019



020



021



022



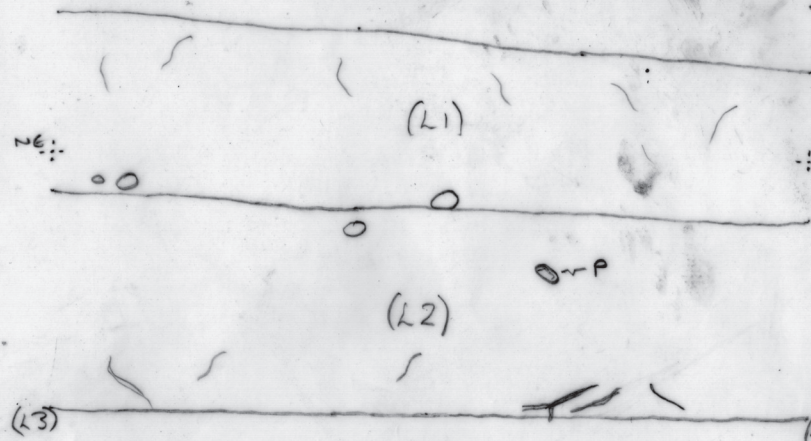
023



024

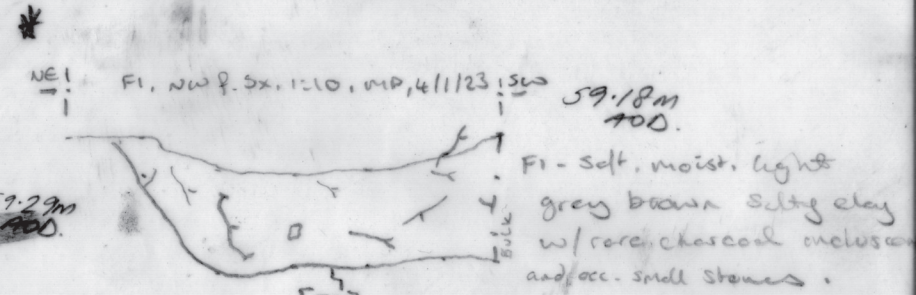
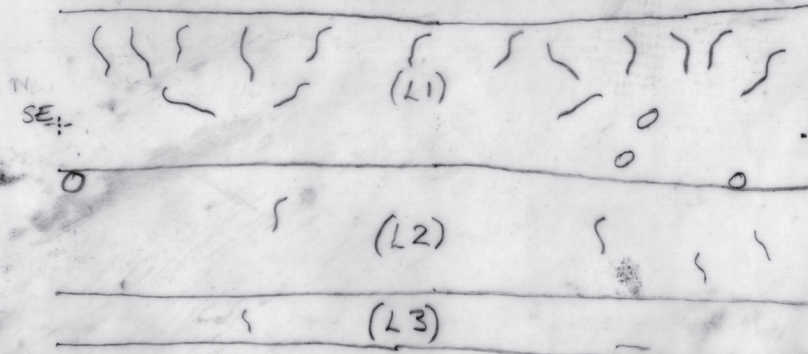
| Filename             | Description                         |
|----------------------|-------------------------------------|
| BWCR23_Photo_001.JPG | Working shot                        |
| BWCR23_Photo_002.JPG | T4 rep sx - looking south-east      |
| BWCR23_Photo_003.JPG | T4 trench shot - looking south-west |
| BWCR23_Photo_004.JPG | T4 trench shot - looking north-east |
| BWCR23_Photo_005.JPG | T5 rep sx - looking south-west      |
| BWCR23_Photo_006.JPG | T5 trench shot - looking south-east |
| BWCR23_Photo_007.JPG | F1 sx - looking south-east          |
| BWCR23_Photo_008.JPG | F1 plan - looking south-east        |
| BWCR23_Photo_009.JPG | T5 trench shot - looking north-west |
| BWCR23_Photo_010.JPG | T2 rep sx - looking north-east      |
| BWCR23_Photo_011.JPG | T2 trench shot - looking south-east |
| BWCR23_Photo_012.JPG | T2 trench shot - looking north-west |
| BWCR23_Photo_013.JPG | Site shot                           |
| BWCR23_Photo_014.JPG | Site shot                           |
| BWCR23_Photo_015.JPG | T1 rep sx - looking south-east      |
| BWCR23_Photo_016.JPG | T1 trench shot - looking south-west |
| BWCR23_Photo_017.JPG | T1 trench shot - looking north-east |
| BWCR23_Photo_018.JPG | T3 rep sx - looking north-east      |
| BWCR23_Photo_019.JPG | F2 sx - looking south-east          |
| BWCR23_Photo_020.JPG | F2 plan - looking south-east        |
| BWCR23_Photo_021.JPG | F3 plan - looking north             |
| BWCR23_Photo_022.JPG | F3 sx - looking north               |
| BWCR23_Photo_023.JPG | T3 trench shot - looking south-east |
| BWCR23_Photo_024.JPG | T3 trench shot - looking north-west |

NW FACING  
TRENCH 4 REPSK, 1:10, 4/1/23, KD



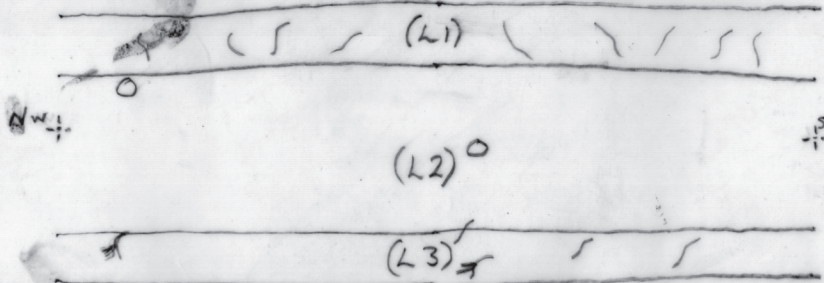
59.70m  
ADD.  
(L1)  
TOPSOIL  
SOFT, MID BROWN  
CLAY SILT  
HEAVY ROOTING  
(L2)  
SUBSOIL  
SOFT, LIGHT ORANGE BROWN  
CLAY SILT  
MODERATE ROOTING  
(L3)  
SOFT, LIGHT BROWN ORANGE  
SILTY CLAY, MOTTLED  
OCC ROOTLED

NE FACING REPSK OF TRENCH 5, 1:10, 4/1/23, KD



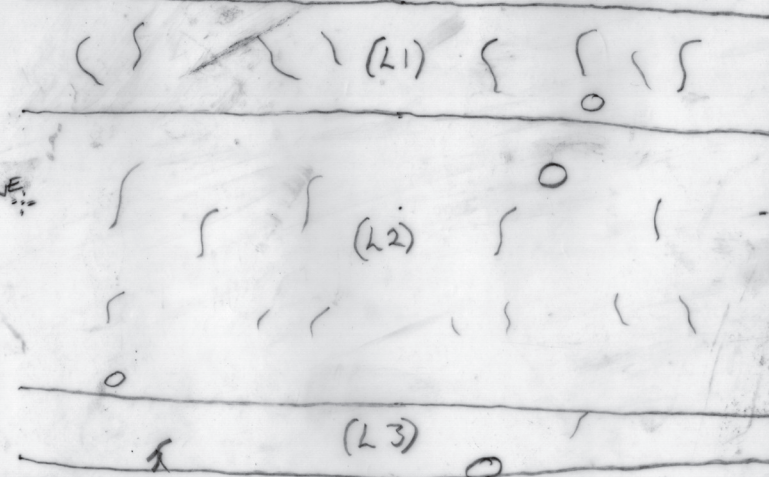
F1, NW F. SK. 1:10, MP, 4/1/23, SW 59.18m  
ADD.  
F1 - soft, moist, light  
grey brown silty clay  
w/ rare charcoal inclusions  
and occ. small stones.

SW FACING REPSK OF T2, 1:10, 4/1/23, KD



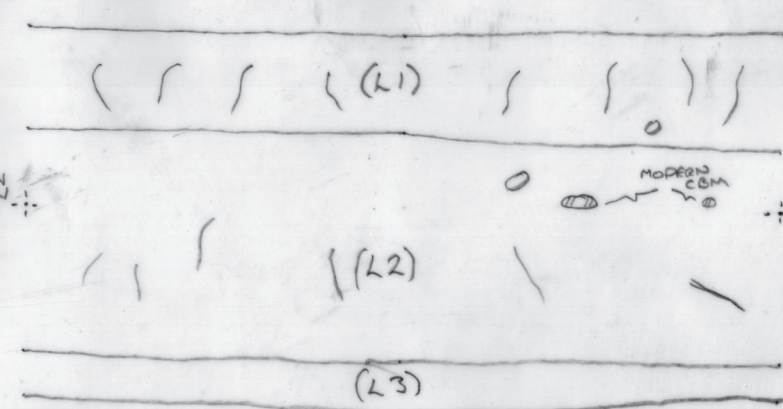
SE 59.40m  
ADD

SW FACING REPSK OF T1, 1:10, 4/1/23, KD



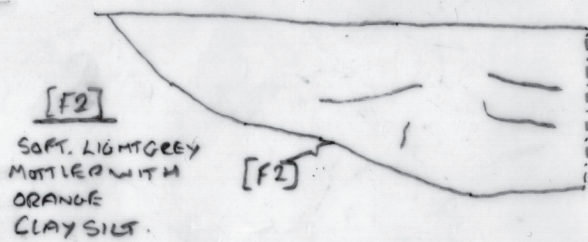
SW 60.07m  
ADD

SW FACING REPSK OF TRENCH 3, 1:10, 4/1/23, KD



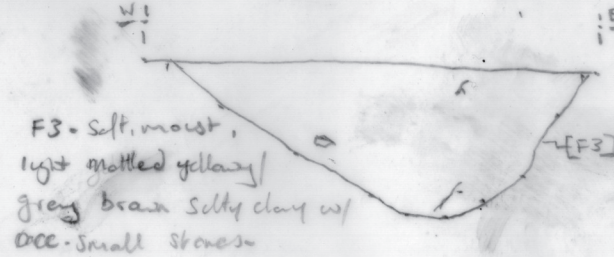
SE 59.69m  
ADD

NE FACING SK OF F2, 1:10, 4/1/23, KD



[F2]  
SOFT, LIGHT GREY  
MOTTLED WITH  
ORANGE  
CLAY SILT.

F3, S.F. SK. 1:10, MP, 04/01/23



F3 - soft, moist,  
light mottled yellow  
grey brown silty clay w/  
occ. small stones

E 60.18m  
ADD

SCALE 1:10