

Early Post-medieval remains at Zone E, Beaulieu Chelmsford, Essex



Archaeological Evaluation Report



December 2016

**Client: Countryside Zest
(Beaulieu Park) LLP**

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Early post-medieval remains at Zone E, Beaulieu, Chelmsford

Archaeological Evaluation

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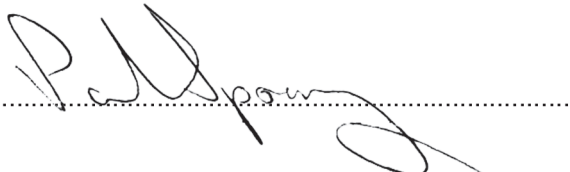
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Summary

An archaeological evaluation comprising twelve trenches was carried out within a proposed open space next to the Zone E new neighbourhood, Beaulieu, Chelmsford, Essex. The fieldwork took place between the 13/08/16 and the 23/09/16.

The evaluation found evidence for Late Iron Age settlement comprising curvilinear gullies belonging to a possible roundhouse.

An east to west aligned field system and pits thought to be associated with a pit alignment recorded in excavations immediately to the north-west (Site 8) probably date to the late medieval/Tudor (transitional medieval) period. These features are likely to be evidence of the managed landscape associated with the Tudor Palace of Beaulieu constructed by Henry VIII and surrounding deer park. Other features associated with this phase of activity include a lime kiln that may have been used to provide lime for use in construction associated with the palace.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Location and scope of work

- 1.1.1 Outline planning permission for the construction of a new neighbourhood for North-East Chelmsford, known as Beaulieu, has been granted by Chelmsford City Council (ref: 09/01314/EIA). The new neighbourhood, will comprise up to 3,600 new homes and up to 62,300m² of mixed use development including new schools, leisure and community facilities, employment areas, new highways and associated ancillary development, including roundabout access from Essex Regiment Way and a priority junction from White Hart Lane. The development area is located on land to the east of Essex Regiment Way and north of White Hart Lane, Chelmsford.
- 1.1.2 Archaeological investigation is required to assist in defining the character and extent of any archaeological remains within the proposed redevelopment area, in accordance with the guidelines set out in *National Planning Policy Framework* (Department for Communities and Local Government March 2012). The results will enable decisions to be made by ECC, on behalf of the Local Planning Authority, with regard to the treatment of any archaeological remains found.
- 1.1.3 The evaluation detailed in this report is one of a number of archaeological investigations that have and will take place in the wider development area. This report details only the results of a twelve trench evaluation centred at (TL 7300 1025 and TL 7307 1005) on the eastern margin of Zone E in an area of proposed public open space and landscaping. The fieldwork took place between the 13th August and 23rd September 2016 and was undertaken by Oxford Archaeology East on (Fig. 1).
- 1.1.4 This archaeological evaluation was undertaken in accordance with the Archaeological Investigation and Mitigation Strategy (URS 2013) prepared for the Beaulieu scheme in consultation with Richard Havis of the Historic Environment Branch, ECC (Planning Application 09/01314/EIA), and supplemented by a Method Statement prepared by OA East.
- 1.1.5 The site archive is currently held by OA East and will be deposited with the appropriate county stores in due course.

1.2 Geology and topography

- 1.2.1 Zone E is located within the proposed Beaulieu development which is approximately 4km to the north-east of Chelmsford (Fig. 1). The development Site encompasses an area of high ground surrounded on three sides by river valleys. To the west and south is the River Chelmer, and to the east is Boreham Brook. North of the Site the ground rises towards the village of Terling. From the southern part of the Site there are views south towards the Chelmer Valley and Danbury Hill.
- 1.2.2 The superficial geology consists of boulder clay of the Lowestoft Till formation underlain by London Clays. To the south of the area lay a mixture of head deposits and sand and gravels (British Geological Survey).

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

Neolithic

- 1.3.1 Essex has some of the earliest surviving evidence of settlement, mainly concentrated to the north-east along the River Crouch at Lawford and Lemarsh (Hedges, 1984). Evidence for possible domestic settlement within the vicinity of Beaulieu was recorded

at Court Road, 1km to the north-west, in the form of several pits with Neolithic pottery within their fills (SMR 6142).

Bronze Age

- 1.3.2 Settlement continued to be concentrated along the river valleys of the Chelmer and Crouch, however during the Bronze Age the landscape was enclosed by field systems for the first time, such as those found at Great Wakering (Kemble, 2001). These enclosed field systems would have continued in use through into the early Iron Age. It has been suggested that these Bronze Age field systems form the basis for the modern landscape in the Chelmer Valley (Drury & Rodwell, 1980).
- 1.3.3 Several crop-marks have been recorded by aerial photography to the south of Belstead Hall and interpreted as part of a Bronze Age settlement (SMR 16888), with further domestic dwellings excavated at Springfield Lyons, 2.5km to the south-west. Further occupation sites are attested to by the recovery of artefacts, such as at New Hall School, to the south-east and Pratt's Farm, to the north.

Iron Age

- 1.3.4 The settlement pattern during the Iron Age would have been of nucleated settlements within a larger farming landscape. Evidence of this, within the vicinity of the development area, was seen to the south of Belstead Hall (SMR 17438). This comprised a large enclosure with associated pits and smaller ditches (Drury, 1978).
- 1.3.5 The Later Iron Age witnessed an expansion of settlement onto the heavier clay soils and the continued occupation of the estuaries. These estuarine sites become more complex over time, with higher population density and sustained occupation, such as has been found at Little Waltham (Drury 1980).
- 1.3.6 By the end of the Iron Age sites such as Gosbecks oppida show that portions of the population were highly structured and of high status. These sites would have relied on farming communities scattered around the environs to supply agricultural commodities. (Crummy 1997).

Roman

- 1.3.7 During the Roman period a *mansio* (an imperial post station or inn) was established 5km west of Beaulieu at Moulsham Street. Around this a small market town developed with the surrounding area forming an agricultural hinterland to supply produce to the town.
- 1.3.8 This agricultural landscape would have comprised large farms and villa complexes, such as those at Great Holts Farm and Bulls Farm Lodge. Smaller domestic sites would also have formed part of the landscape. Evidence for these has been recorded during evaluation work at Greater Beaulieu (Pocock 2008). Evidence for pottery making, associated with domestic use was also recorded.

Anglo-Saxon

- 1.3.9 In the immediate post-Roman period, the Roman town at Chelmsford was abandoned and much of the surrounding landscape reverted to rough pasture or woodland (Hunter, 2003). No known remains of Anglo-Saxon date are recorded within the application site although this is more likely to reflect the relatively poor archaeological visibility of Anglo-Saxon settlement sites rather than a lack of activity during the period.

- 1.3.10 Two records dating to the Anglo-Saxon period are held by the EHER; both of which are documentary records for Late Saxon manors, Belestedam (Belstead Hall) is recorded in the Domesday survey of AD 1086 (Reaney, 1035).

Medieval

- 1.3.11 The medieval town of Chelmsford was founded at the end of the 12th century, by the Bishop of London, to the north of the earlier Roman settlement at Moulsham. Throughout the medieval period the site was located within the rural hinterland of Chelmsford in a landscape populated by scattered farmsteads and manors.
- 1.3.12 To the east lay the manor of New Hall on the site of the current New Hall School. It is first mentioned by name (as 'Nova Aula') in documents dating to AD1301 when the site formed part of the lands owned by the Canons of Waltham Abbey and was used as the summer residence of the Abbott. It was later transferred to the Regular Canons under Henry II (Burgess & Rance, 1988).
- 1.3.13 A deer park surrounding New Hall was created during the medieval period with the manor at its centre (Tuckwell, 2006). Under Henry VII, New Hall was granted to Thomas Boteler, Earl of Ormond, who received a licence to crenellate (fortify) it in AD1481 (E41/420) and who, in all likelihood, rebuilt or remodelled the original medieval hall in the latest architectural style. The new structure came to the attention of Henry VIII who visited New Hall in 1510 and 1515, shortly before Ormond's death. Subsequently, the property passed to Thomas' daughter and thus into the Boleyn family through her husband Sir Thomas Boleyn, from whom Henry VIII acquired the hall in 1516, changing its name to the 'Palace of Beaulieu'. Shortly after 1518 he rebuilt the Ormond's medieval hall on a quadrangular plan with gatehouse in the south range, great hall in the east and chapel in the west ranges. Mary Tudor took residency at New Hall intermittently between 1532 and her ascendancy to the crown in 1553.
- 1.3.14 Evidence for another moated manor is recorded at Belstead. This manor was occupied throughout the medieval period. By 1325 it was called Belestede, in 1354 it was recorded as Belestede Hall and by 1504 it was known as Belested Hall. The name is thought to derive from 'the site of the bell house' (P.H Reaney 1935).
- 1.3.15 Analysis of aerial photographs and geophysical survey identified a number of features which, when investigated by trial trench evaluation, were found to comprise a possible enclosure ditch or moat. A cobbled surface (possibly representing a house platform or yard surface), pit and several more ditches were recorded within the enclosure. Pottery recovered from the features suggests an occupation date of the 12-13th century (ECC FAU 2009). These remains have been interpreted as paddocks and an agricultural processing area associated with the manorial site at Belstead Hall c.160m to the north-east of Site 7 within Zone A of the Beaulieu development.

Post-medieval

- 1.3.16 The development of New Hall and its deer park dominated the landscape of the application site and the surrounding area until the park contracted in size and the fields were enclosed for agriculture in the early 18th century. As the deer park was reduced in size the former medieval manors or lodges developed into farms, creating an essentially agricultural landscape.
- 1.3.17 Since the medieval period, New Hall had been set within the largest deer park in Essex; once totalling some 1,500 acres. The EHER records that the enclosed area actually comprised four separate parks surrounding New Hall and its gardens. Within the Great or Old Park located to the north of New Hall. The remaining parks were

known as the Red Deer Park located to east of New Hall, the Dukes Park (located further east beyond the study area; EHER 47226) and the New or Little Park situated to the south and west of New Hall within which the application site is located.

Previous Archaeological Investigations

Geophysical Surveys

- 1.3.18 Geophysical magnetic susceptibility and detailed magnetometer surveys were carried out to evaluate the potential for important archaeological remains that may be buried within the Site. The magnetic susceptibility survey provided a rapid assessment of likely areas for previous settlement and industrial activity. The survey identified six areas of high potential, ten areas of medium potential and seven areas of low potential (Scott Wilson 2008). The magnetic susceptibility survey was followed by a detailed magnetometer survey of c.50% of the Beaulieu scheme. This survey provided a greater level of detail and identified individual features such as pits and ditches, field boundaries, buildings and structures, kilns or hearths and buried iron objects. The detailed magnetometer survey identified ten areas of high archaeological potential; six of medium potential and 19 of low potential (Scott Wilson 2008).

Trial trench Evaluation (2008)

- 1.3.19 A limited programme of targeted trial trench evaluation was undertaken between June and August 2008 to support the Environmental Impact Assessment for the Beaulieu development. The purpose of the trial trenching was to confirm the presence/absence and significance of archaeological remains at eight sites identified by an assessment of the combined results of the desk-based studies and non-intrusive surveys (Scott Wilson 2007).
- 1.3.20 The trial trenching confirmed the presence of archaeological remains dating from the late prehistoric to post-medieval periods. This included a Late Iron Age and Early Romano-British settlement (Site 8); an Iron Age ditch (Site 5); medieval rural settlement possibly indicative of a precursor to Belstead Hall (Site 7); a possible medieval/transitional medieval warrener's lodge associated with the former deer park (Site 10); transitional medieval moated enclosure (Site 11); Tudor fishpond and associated earthwork dam (Site 2); a brick making site comprising two scove or clamp kilns of possible Tudor date (Site 3) and evidence for associated quarrying activity (Site 4).

Beaulieu Minerals trial trench evaluation

- 1.3.21 A trial trench evaluation was undertaken in September/October 2011 to inform and support the planning application for the Beaulieu Minerals Extraction scheme. The evaluation identified a concentration of archaeological remains to the north-west of New Hall School. These remains appear to represent a rural settlement and possible metalworking activity dating from the Late Bronze Age through to the end of the Roman period. Metal detecting of the plough soil revealed several Early Roman coins and fragments of Early Roman brooches within the main area of activity.

Beaulieu Phase 1 evaluation and excavations 2013

- 1.3.22 Archaeological trial trench evaluation of the proposed Essex Regiment Way roundabout, White Hart Lane junction and connecting access road identified four locations of significant archaeological remains (Stocks-Morgan, 2013).
- 1.3.23 Site 5, located within the footprint of the proposed Essex Regiments Way roundabout, identified part of a Middle Iron Age settlement comprising a single roundhouse,

surviving only as the remains of an eaves-drip gully. Several small pits and postholes were identified outside the roundhouse and were likely to be associated with domestic activity contemporary with the building. This settlement was surrounded by a large oval enclosure.

1.3.24 In Area A1 a single east to west aligned field boundary ditch of possibly Late Iron Age date attests to a wider agricultural landscape of field systems. A second, probably medieval, ditch was encountered on a north-west to south-east alignment (Stocks-Morgan, 2013a).

1.3.25 In Zone D of the development Site 11 and Area D1 identified evidence of two High medieval house platforms and their surrounding enclosures. Thought to be a medieval settlement associated with Belstead Manor estate (Stocks-Morgan, 2013b).

Beaulieu Zone A Housing Evaluation and Excavations, 2014

1.3.26 Trial trench evaluation and subsequent open area excavation within the Zone A housing area to the south of Belstead Hall Farm revealed remains dating from the Middle Bronze Age to the post-medieval period (Stocks-Morgan 2014a),

1.3.27 A Middle Bronze Age boundary ditch, aligned north-east to south-west, evidence for Early Iron Age open settlement comprising ten pits containing a large assemblage of pottery and fired clay, and a medieval, possible retting pit and enclosures were also recorded at Site 7. Sparse domestic activity is suggested by Late Iron Age pits that were revealed in Areas A3 and A4 along the side of a brook to the south of Zone A. In contrast Area A2 revealed the presence of a Late Iron Age/Roman enclosure ditch and later medieval ditch.

Zone B and E Trench Evaluation, 2014

1.3.28 Four areas of significant archaeological remains were identified in Zone E. No significant archaeological remains were recorded in Zone B (Stocks-Morgan 2014b).

1.3.29 Two small open area excavations were undertaken to the west of the area, which encountered Late Bronze Age / Early Iron Age open settlement, comprising five four-poster structures and several pits. A further area to the north of the site encountered a small undated gully.

1.3.30 A large open area excavation (Site 8) was undertaken towards the south-eastern corner of the site, which identified occupation spanning a period from the Late Iron Age into the Early Roman period. These settlement remains consisted of an enclosure surrounding a roundhouse and associated occupation features. In the Early Roman period this enclosure was reconfigured and the roundhouse was replaced. This phase of settlement also produced an associated midden deposits and an ancillary roundhouse (Stocks-Morgan, in prep)

Beaulieu Phase 2a Infrastructure mitigation evaluation and excavations 2015

- 1.3.31 A small open area excavation was carried out ahead of the construction of drainage ponds and swales that form part of the Phase 2a infrastructure works. The archaeology encountered comprised a prehistoric trackway and a Late Iron Age nucleated settlement (Stocks-Morgan, 2016a).

CZ1 / Site 10

- 1.3.32 A 14th / 15th century pit was encountered with two associated ditches during excavation of Zone G / Site 10. This pit is thought to be a retting pit, based upon its shape and the recovery of pollen/seeds from the waterlogged deposits. A later medieval ditched enclosure was also recorded. Inside the enclosure were the remains of a 16th century house, represented by the remains of two brick built fireplaces, and a possible brick built staircase. Two further brick built ancillary structures were evident, one being a cellar and the second a probable toilet block (Stocks-Morgan, 2016b).

Beaulieu Gas Diversion

- 1.3.33 A total of six trenches were excavated across two separate fields, within the proposed development area.
- 1.3.34 No significant archaeological finds, features or deposits were present in the evaluation trenches (Stocks-Morgan, 2016c).

Beaulieu Primary and Secondary Schools Site

- 1.3.35 A total of sixty-one trenches were excavated within the proposed development area, across three separate fields.
- 1.3.36 Two phases of medieval field boundaries were present within the southern field, one of which was on a north-west to south-east alignment and the second phase aligned on a north to south axis. One further undated ditch was encountered in the northern part of the development area (Stocks-Morgan, 2016d).

Beaulieu Land parcels CZ 1 and CZ 2 and Zones M and N

- 1.3.37 This evaluation comprised thirty-three trenches across three separate fields, within the proposed development area.
- 1.3.38 A possible prehistoric posthole was recorded to the north of the site and a transitional medieval ditch and two quarry pits were encountered towards the eastern side of the development area. A further undated ditch was present (Stocks-Morgan, 2016e).

Beaulieu LS1, CZ5 and the Primary School site (Zone P)

- 1.3.39 A total of forty-five trenches were excavated across two separate fields, within the proposed development area.
- 1.3.40 Evidence of Early Iron Age open settlement was encountered, comprising a fire pit and two small pits. A Middle Iron Age ditch, thought to be part of either a field system or trackway was seen in the eastern field.
- 1.3.41 Transitional medieval remains comprising several brick filled linear features associated with the deer park were recorded in the eastern field. These may be evidence for a deer course. A post-medieval ring ditch was evident in the north-western part of the site along with a field boundary (Stocks-Morgan, 2016f).

Beaulieu CZ 6 and CZ 7

- 1.3.42 Forty-one trenches were excavated across two separate fields, within the proposed development area.
- 1.3.43 This evaluation recorded the remains of early prehistoric dispersed settlement in the form of a fire pit and a rectangular pit which contained frequent charcoal. In the northern part of the development area a putative late medieval settlement comprised four potential wall foundations, possibly belonging to a building, and two ditches thought to be part of an enclosure.
- 1.3.44 Several brick filled linear features in both fields may be evidence for a deer course associated with the deer park (Stocks-Morgan, 2016g).

Beaulieu land parcel CZ 7

- 1.3.45 A total of eighteen trenches were excavated in this area. The remains of two linear, brick filled features may be evidence for a deer course. A further three post-medieval field boundaries were found, along with two undated ditches and an undated posthole (Stocks-Morgan, 2016h).

1.4 Acknowledgements

- 1.4.1 The author would like thank Iain Williamson of AECOM and Countryside Zest (Beaulieu Park) LLP who respectively commissioned and funded the archaeological work. The project was managed by Richard Mortimer and the illustrator was Charlotte Walton. Thanks are also extended to Simon Birnie who supervised the evaluation and to Ed Cole, Jessica Dyson and Paddy Lambert who helped with the fieldwork. The project was monitored by Richard Havis and Alison Bennett of Essex County Council. The machining was undertaken by David Calder of Danbury Plant Hire.

2 AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 Aims

2.1.1 The objective of this evaluation was to determine as far as reasonably possible the presence/absence, location, nature, extent, date, quality, condition and significance of any surviving archaeological deposits within the development area.

2.2 Methodology

2.2.1 Twelve trenches (Fig. 2) were excavated to evaluate the area of public open space and landscaping on the eastern boundary of Zone E.. All archaeological remains were excavated where appropriate and possible.

2.2.2 Machine excavation was carried out with a tracked 15 ton machine fitted with a toothless ditching bucket, under constant archaeological supervision.

2.2.3 The site survey was carried out using a Leica GPS fitted with *Smartnet* technology.

2.2.4 Spoil, exposed surfaces and features were scanned with a metal detector. All metal-detected and hand-collected finds were retained for inspection, other than those which were obviously modern.

2.2.5 All archaeological features and deposits were recorded using OA East's *pro-forma* sheets. Trench locations, plans and sections were recorded at appropriate scales and colour and monochrome photographs were taken of all relevant features and deposits.

2.2.6 No bulk samples were taken, as no deposits were considered appropriate for environmental sampling

2.2.7 The site conditions were dry and sunny.

3 RESULTS

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 For consistency with other reports associated with the Beaulieu project, trenches are presented below by field and then in numerical order (see Fig. 2 for trench locations). Zone E comprises one field (Field 25).

3.2 Trenches in Field 25

3.2.1 Twelve trenches were excavated within this field. The natural geology was an orange clay. A subsoil layer (820) approximately 0.1m thick was recorded underlying a 0.25m thick topsoil (819).

Trench 571

3.2.2 At the western end of the trench was pit **7000** which was at least 1.5m wide and extended beyond the edge of the excavation. This pit had concave and slightly stepped sides and was at least 1.04m deep. Its full depth was not reached out due to safety concerns. The lowest exposed fill comprised a light greyish silty clay (7002) which had a blueish hue and was 0.54m thick. This fill was overlain by a mid orangey brown sandy clay (7001) which was 0.53m thick and produced 836g of cattle bones and five fragments of orangey red brick of a sandy fabric. The feature was probably a relatively recently infilled pond.

Trench 572

3.2.3 Towards the northern end of the trench lay a gully (**7008**) which was aligned north-east to south-west and measured 0.7m wide and 0.1m deep. It had steep sides and a flat base and was filled by a mid greyish brown silty clay (7009). This was truncated by an east to west aligned ditch (**7010**) which was 0.65m wide. This ditch had steep sides and a flat base which measured 0.09m deep. The fill comprised a mid greyish brown silty clay (7011). No finds were recovered from these features.

3.2.4 Two metres further south was a slightly curvilinear ditch (**7006**) roughly aligned north-west to south-east, 0.55m wide and 0.1m deep. This gully had concave sides and a concave base and was filled with a mid greyish brown silty clay (7007) which contained three sherds of Later Iron Age pottery.

Trench 573 - 577

3.2.5 No archaeology was present in these trenches.

Trench 578

3.2.6 This trench revealed two parallel east-west aligned ditches (**7021** and **7027**) seven metres apart. Ditch **7021** was 0.5m wide and 0.18m deep. This ditch had quite steep sides and a concave base and had a mid greyish brown silty clay fill (7022). Ditch **7027** was 1.55m wide and 0.44m deep. It had steep sides and a concave base and was filled by a mid greyish brown silty clay (7028). Neither ditch produced finds.

3.2.7 At the southern end of the trench was a probably natural layer (7029), 3.5m wide and comprising medium to large flint and river gravels.

Trench 579

- 3.2.8 A single ditch (**7023**) on a south-west to north-east alignment was 1.6m wide and 0.7m deep. Its two fills (7024 and 7025) produced no finds.

Trench 580 - 581

- 3.2.9 These trenches were not excavated due to modern disturbance.

Trench 582

- 3.2.10 Three shallow, sub-circular pits (**7020**, **7018** and **7016**) were revealed in this trench. All had steep sides and flat bases and were between 0.8 and 0.86m in diameter. Pit **7020** was revealed in section only, it was 0.16m deep and filled with a mid grey sandy clay (7019) which contained frequent moderately sized fragments of brick. Pit **7018** was 0.35m deep and filled by a mid brownish grey sandy clay (7017) which contained one shard of glass and occasional charcoal and fired clay flecks. Pit (**7016**) was only 0.12m deep. Its fill (7015) comprised a mid brownish grey sandy clay with occasional charcoal flecks.

Trench 583

- 3.2.11 No archaeology was recorded in this trench.

Trench 584

- 3.2.12 The remains of a lime kiln (**7026**) dating to the transitional medieval period were revealed in this trench. The kiln was left *in situ* pending full excavation as described in detail in the Zone E excavation report (Stocks-Morgan, in prep)

3.3 Finds Summary

- 3.3.1 The evaluation recovered three sherds of Iron Age pottery weighing 6g all from Trench 572. One shard of glass weighing 3g was recovered from Trench 582. Several fragments of brick were recovered from site but were not retained.

3.4 Environmental Summary

- 3.4.1 Only Trench 571 produced any environmental materials, these comprised 44 fragments of (probably) cattle bone weighing 84g. No deposits were identified as having potential for other environmental remains.

4 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 The discussion concentrates on features that are dated and can be grouped. It is presented chronologically to help set the findings into context within their wider landscape setting (see Fig. 2 for plan).

Iron Age

4.1.2 In the northern part of the development area a curvilinear gully (Trench 572; **7006**) that produced three sherds of Later Iron Age pottery. However, its fill is likely to be secondary and the pottery sherds are small and abraded suggesting that they were accidentally incorporated after the gully went out of use, and no other material culture was found to suggest domestic occupation.

4.1.3 Two more gullies (**7008**, **7010**) were found in the same trench and were similar in character to the gully. These produced no dating evidence but given their close proximity and similarity are likely to have been contemporary features.

4.1.4 These remains are located immediately north of a small nucleated Late Iron Age settlement consisting of a roundhouse and a small truncated enclosure which was excavated in 2014 (Stocks-Morgan, 2014). It is therefore likely that the curvilinear ditch encountered during this evaluation may be associated with the same settlement.

Transitional medieval

4.1.5 Trench 578 revealed two parallel east to west ditches (**7021** and **7027**), ceramic building material from one of the ditches suggests that they may both date to the transitional medieval period. Their assumed date and alignment is similar to ditches interpreted as part of a field system during excavations in Zone E in 2014 to the west of the evaluation area (Stocks-Morgan, 2016).

4.1.6 Three pits revealed in Trench 582 (**7016**, **7018** and **7020**). These three pits form part of a larger group of features excavated at Site 8 to the west and more recently within the current evaluation area (Stocks-Morgan in prep).

4.1.7 Two of these pits (**7016**, **7018**) were very similar to ones laid out in rows on an east to west alignment and encompassed an area c. 100m by 100m. They were placed on average 5.2m apart both east to west and north to south. The pits had steep sides and a slightly concave base, and ranged in size between 0.45m wide and 0.25m deep to 1.5m wide and 0.35m deep. They had an initial fill of subsoil-derived material.

4.1.8 Some of these pits were later replaced by brick pads, where by, the pits had brick rubble and worked stone fragments laid into the upper part of the pit and are very similar to pit **7020**.

4.1.9 A lime kiln in Trench 584 is likely to date to the same period for producing lime to use in construction. This feature is subject to detailed excavation and will be reported in full in the forthcoming Zone E excavation report.

Modern

4.1.10 In the north-western end of the development area a large pit (**7000**) was recorded in trench 571. This pit was not bottomed during these works as the depth exceed 1.2m and was deemed not appropriate to excavate further. Given its location immediately east of a modern pond and its size, depth and fill sequence it is likely that this pit is an earlier, silted up version of the pond

4.2 Recommendations

- 4.2.1 Recommendations for any future work based upon this report will be agreed in consultation with the ECC HEM.

APPENDIX A. TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS AND CONTEXT INVENTORY

Trench 571						
General description					Orientation	E-W
Trench contained one pit. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a natural of clay.					Avg. depth (m)	0.35
					Width (m)	2
					Length (m)	30
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
7000	Cut	1.5	>1.05	Pit		
7001	Fill	1.5	0.53	Upper fill of pit	CBM, animal bone	
7002	Fill	1.5	>0.54	Lower fill of pit		
7004	layer	-	0.1	subsoil		
7005	layer	-	0.28	topsoil		
7003	layer	-	-	natural	-	-
Trench 572						
General description					Orientation	N-S
Trench contained three gullies. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a natural of clay.					Avg. depth (m)	0.38
					Width (m)	2
					Length (m)	30
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
7006	Cut	0.55	0.1	gully	-	Iron Age
7007	Fill	0.55	0.1	Fill of gully 7006	pottery	
7008	Cut	0.7	0.1	gully	-	-
7009	Fill	0.7	0.1	Fill of gully 7008	-	-
7010	Cut	0.65	0.09	ditch	-	
7011	Fill	0.65	0.09	Fill of ditch 7010	CBM	
7012	layer	-	-	natural	-	-
7013	layer	-	0.08	subsoil	-	-
7014	layer	-	0.28	topsoil	-	-
Trench 573						
General description					Orientation	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a natural of clay.					Avg. depth (m)	0.45
					Width (m)	2
					Length (m)	30
Contexts						

context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
820	layer	-	0.25	subsoil	-	-
819	layer	-	0.15	topsoil	-	-
Trench 574						
General description					Orientation	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a natural of clay.					Avg. depth (m)	0.4
					Width (m)	2
					Length (m)	30
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
820	layer	-	0.1	subsoil	-	-
819	layer	-	0.2	topsoil	-	-
Trench 575						
General description					Orientation	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a natural of clay.					Avg. depth (m)	0.4
					Width (m)	2
					Length (m)	30
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
820	layer	-	0.05	subsoil	-	-
819	layer	-	0.2	topsoil	-	-
Trench 576						
General description					Orientation	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a natural of clay.					Avg. depth (m)	0.4
					Width (m)	2
					Length (m)	30
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
820	layer	-	0.15	subsoil	-	-
819	layer	-	0.15	topsoil	-	-
Trench 577						
General description					Orientation	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a natural of clay.					Avg. depth (m)	0.4
					Width (m)	2
					Length (m)	30
Contexts						

context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
820	layer	-	0.15	subsoil	-	-
819	layer	-	0.15	topsoil	-	-
Trench 578						
General description					Orientation	N-S
Trench contained one ditch, one gully and one spread. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a natural of clay.					Avg. depth (m)	0.3
					Width (m)	2
					Length (m)	30
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
7021	Cut	0.5	0.18	Gully	-	-
7022	Fill	0.5	0.18	Fill of gully 7021	-	-
7027	Cut	1.55	0.44	Ditch	-	Transitional medieval
7028	Fill	1.55	0.44	Fill of ditch 7027	CBM	Transitional medieval
7029	layer	3.5	0.05	spread	-	
820	layer	-	0.1	subsoil	-	-
819	layer	-	0.15	topsoil	-	-
Trench 579						
General description					Orientation	E-W
Trench contained one ditch. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a natural of clay.					Avg. depth (m)	0.54
					Width (m)	2
					Length (m)	30
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
7023	Cut	1.6	0.7	Ditch	-	-
7024	Fill	1.6	0.54	Upper fill of ditch	-	-
7025	Fill	0.66	0.19	Lower fill of ditch	-	-
820	layer	-	0.15	subsoil	-	-
819	layer	-	0.43	topsoil	-	-
Trench 580						
General description					Orientation	
Trench not excavated due to modern disturbance					Avg. depth (m)	
					Width (m)	2
					Length (m)	30
Trench 581						
General description					Orientation	
Trench not excavated due to modern disturbance					Avg. depth (m)	

		Width (m)			2		
		Length (m)			30		
Contexts							
Trench 582							
General description					Orientation	E-W	
Trench contained three pits. Consists of topsoil overlying a natural of clay.					Avg. depth (m)	0.29	
					Width (m)	2	
					Length (m)	30	
Contexts							
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date	
7015	Fill	0.85	0.12	Pit			
7016	Cut	0.85	0.12	Pit			
7017	Fill	0.8	0.35	Pit			
7018	Cut	0.8	0.35	Pit			
7019	Fill	0.84	0.18	Pit			
7020	Cut	0.84	0.18	Pit			
819	layer			topsoil	-	-	
Trench 583							
General description					Orientation	N-S	
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying a natural of clay.					Avg. depth (m)	0.24	
					Width (m)	2	
					Length (m)	30	
Contexts							
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date	
819	layer	-	0.24	topsoil	-	-	
Trench 584							
General description					Orientation	E-W	
Trench contained one lime kiln. Consists of topsoil overlying a natural of clay.					Avg. depth (m)	0.45	
					Width (m)	2	
					Length (m)	30	
Contexts							
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date	
7026	masonry	1.5	1.5	Lime kiln	-	-	
7033	cut	1.9	1.54	Construction cut	-	-	
7034	fill	1.9	0.3	Fill of lime kiln	-	-	
7037	fill	1.4	0.6	Fill of lime kiln	-	-	

7058	fill	1.24	0.4	Fill of lime kiln	-	-
7059	fill	1.9	0.7	Fill of lime kiln	-	-
7060	fill	1.90	0.26	Same as 7034	-	-
7061	fill	1.8	0.38	Fill of lime kiln	-	-
7062	fill	1.4	0.51	Same as 7037	-	-
7065	fill	0.6	0.1	Fill of lime kiln	-	-
7066	fill	0.5	0.24	Fill of lime kiln	-	-
7067	fill	1.24	0.12	Fill of lime kiln	-	-
7068	fill	1.24	0.36	Fill of lime kiln	-	-
7069	fill	0.25	0.26	Fill of lime kiln	-	-
7030	layer	-	0.25	topsoil	-	-
7031	layer	-	0.17	subsoil	-	-
7032	layer	-	-	natural	-	-

APPENDIX B. FINDS REPORTS

B.1 Glass

by Carole Fletcher

B.1.1 The evaluation produced a small shard of vessel glass. The shard is in relatively poor condition and not closely datable. If further work is undertaken, this material should be taken into consideration alongside any new finds, however if no further work is undertaken, the following catalogue acts as a full record and the glass may be deselected prior to archive deposition.

Trench	Context	Cut	Count	Weight (kg)	Form	Description	Date
582	7017		1	0.003	?Vessel glass	Single sub-rectangular shard of slightly curved, clear glass with a greenish cast, and heavily iridised surfaces and edges. 1.6mm thick	Not closely datable

Table 1: Glass

B.2 Prehistoric pottery

by Sarah Percival

B.2.1 A total of three sherds of later Iron Age shell-tempered pottery weighing 6g came from fill 7007 of gully **7006**.

B.2.2 The fabric and period represented within the small assemblage compare well with pottery found during previous phases of archaeological work at Beaulieu and indicate activity in Zone E from the earliest Iron Age.

Trench	Context	Feature	Feature type	Fabric	Quantity	Weight (g)	Spot Date
572	7007	7006	Gully	S1: Common plate-like voids (shell) in silty clay matrix	3	6	Later Iron Age

Table 2: Quantity and weight of prehistoric pottery

APPENDIX C. ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTS

C.1 Faunal remains

By Zoe Ui Choileain

Introduction

C.1.1 A total weight of 836g of animal bone was recovered. The material was recovered from one context only.

Methodology

C.1.2 All identifiable elements were recorded using a version of the criteria described in Davis (1992). Identification of the assemblage was undertaken with the aid of Schmid (1972) and France (2009) plus use of the OAE reference collection.

C.1.3 Preservation condition (Erosion grades) was evaluated using a simplified version of the 0-5 scale devised by Brickley and McKinley (2004, 14-15) as follows:

- 0 (surface morphology clearly visible, fresh appearance),
- 1 (light and patchy surface erosion),
- 2 (more extensive surface erosion than grade 1),
- 3 (most of bone surface affected by some degree of erosion),
- 4 (all of bone surface affected by erosive action),
- 5 (heavy erosion across whole surface, completely masking normal surface morphology).

Results

Trench	Context	Element	No. of frags	Taxon	Collection method	Erosion	Weight (g)
571	7002	Teeth	24	Cattle	Hand	3	702
571	7002	Long Bone	13	Large Mammal	Hand	4	114
571	7002	Indet	7	Large Mammal	Hand	4	20

Table 3: Animal bone according to collection method (i.e. hand-collection or flotation).

C.1.4 Cattle is the only species represented here. Overall surface preservation was very poor (Grade 3-4 McKinley 2004) and bone was highly fragmented. It is probable most of this material represents a single animal.

Discussion

C.1.5 This assemblage was derived from a probably modern context and is too small and fragmented to yield any further information. No further work is required.

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APPENDIX E. OASIS REPORT FORM

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Previous Work (by OA East)	<input type="text"/>	Future Work	<input type="text"/>

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Development Type	<input type="text"/>

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Monument Types/Significant Finds & Their Periods

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Project Manager	<input type="text"/>
Supervisor	<input type="text"/>

Project Archives

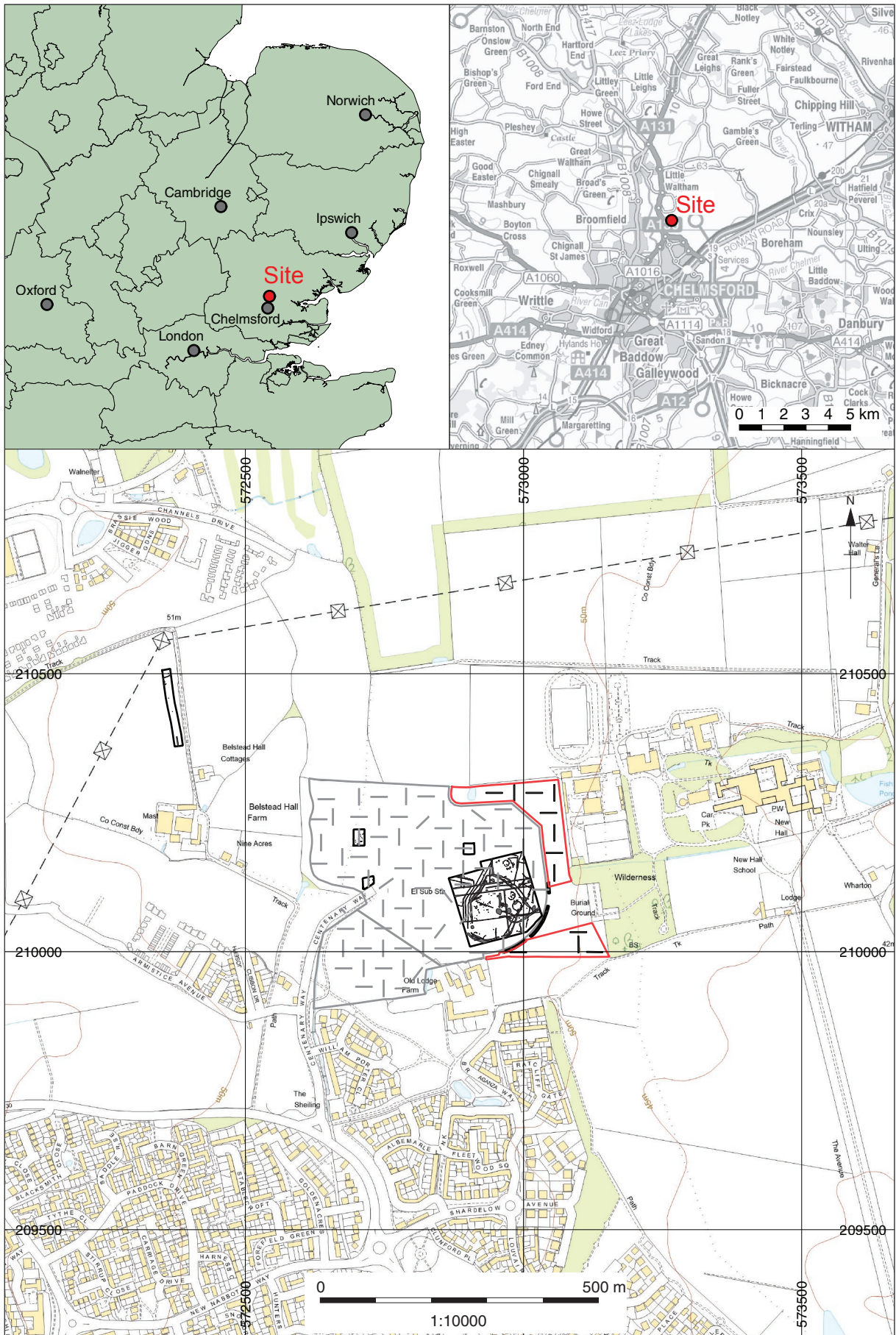
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<input type="checkbox"/> Geophysics	<input type="checkbox"/> Correspondence
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Notes:



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Figure 1: Site location showing archaeological trenches (black) in evaluation area (red)

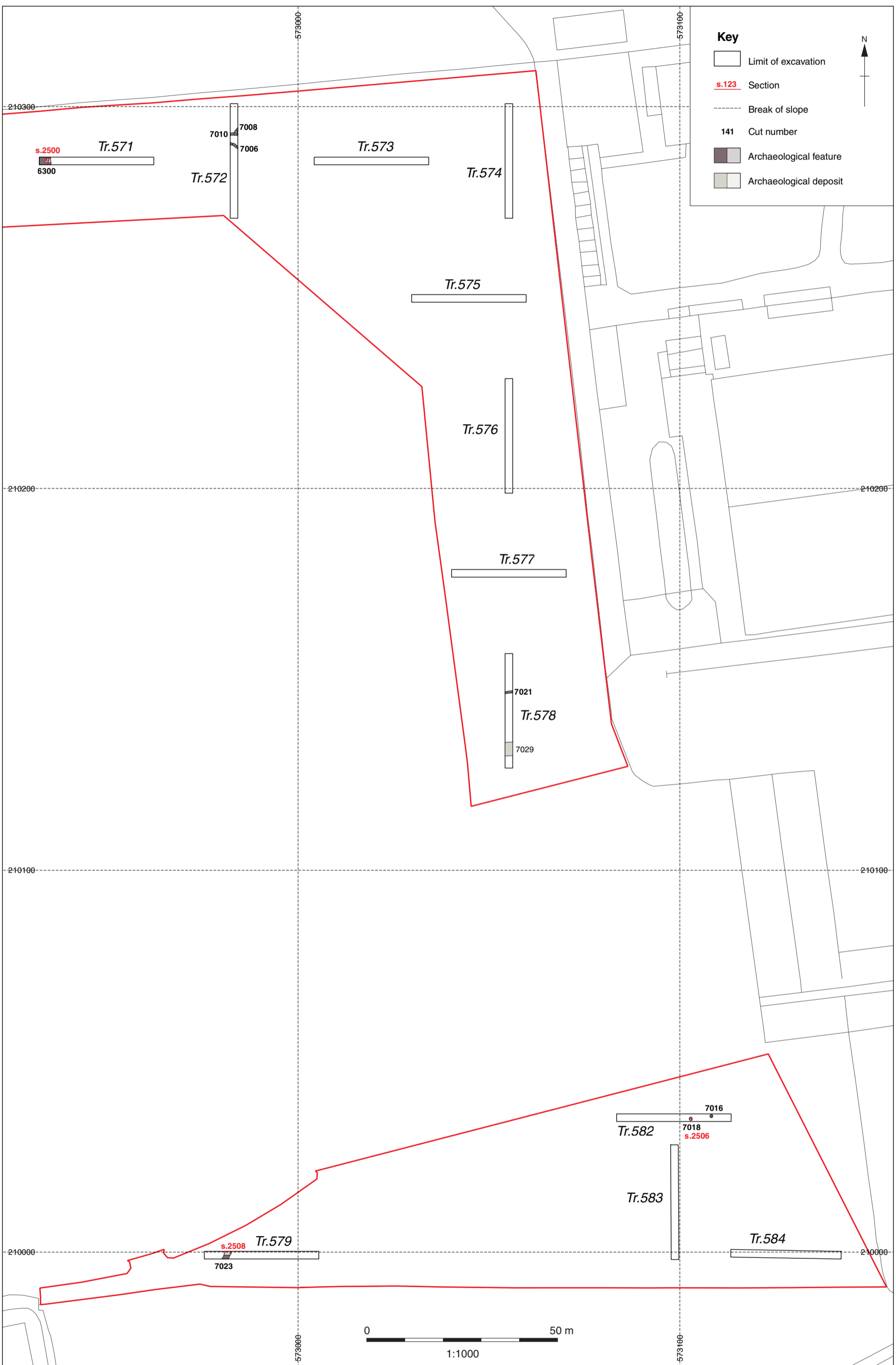


Figure 2: Plan of evaluation trenches

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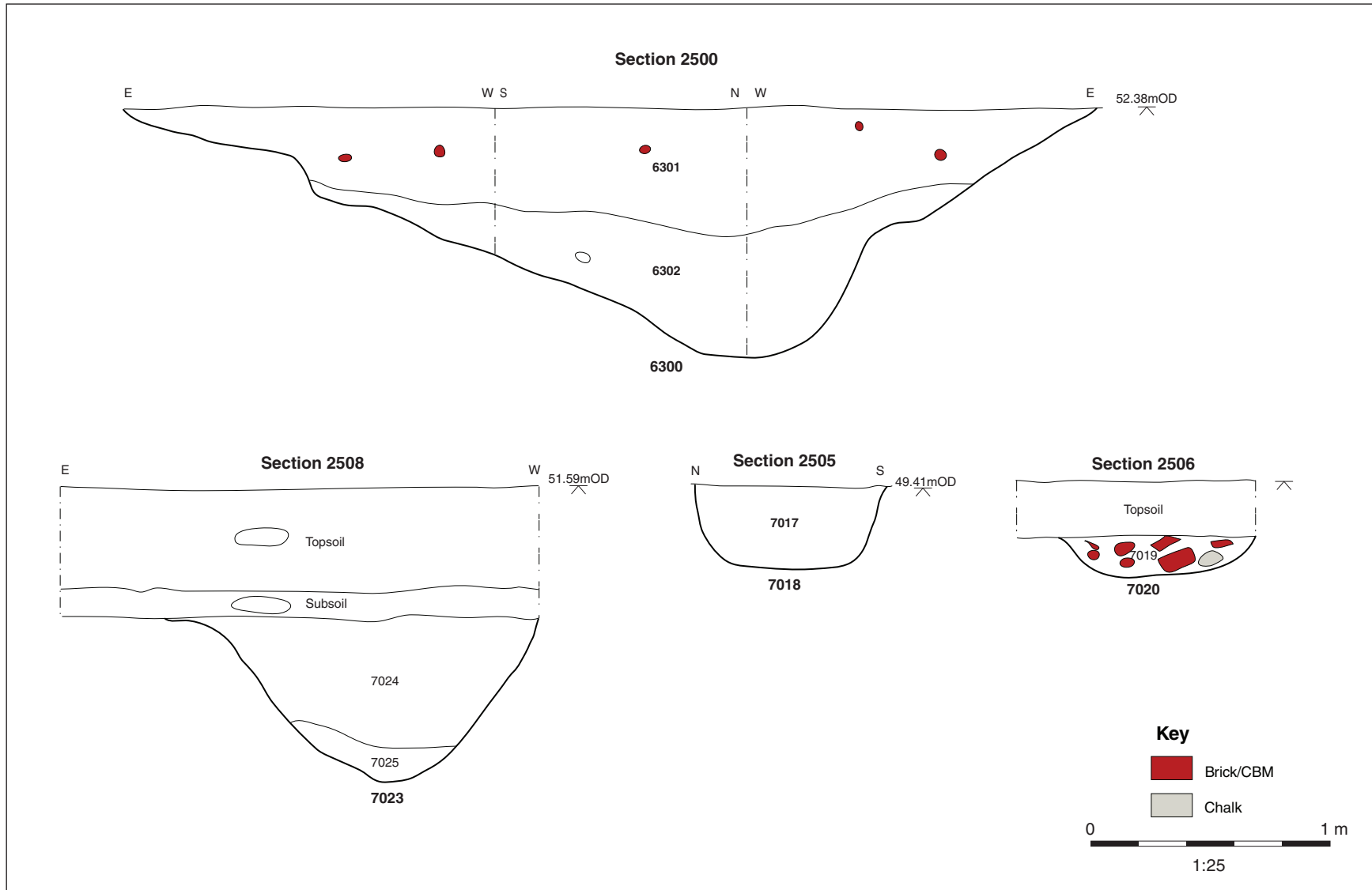


Figure 3: Selected sections



Plate 1: Pit **6300**, looking from east



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