

# Blackley Quarry, Essex: Extension Phase 6, 7 and 8

An Archaeological Evaluation



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## An Archaeological Evaluation

commissioned by  
Clover Planning on behalf of Blackley Quarry

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## *Summary*

A total of 817m of archaeological trial trenching was undertaken over an area of 4.18ha at Blackley Quarry, Great Leighs, Essex. The work was carried out in order to evaluate land ahead of extension of the quarry (Phases 6, 7 & 8). The investigations revealed two Post-Medieval ditches corresponding to former field boundaries seen on aerial photographs and historic Ordnance Survey maps, as well as a small number of undated features.

## **INTRODUCTION**

Following a request from the Essex County Council Historical Environment Team (Bennett 2016), the Cambridge Archaeological Unit (CAU) was commissioned by Ted Clover of Clover Planning to undertake an archaeological evaluation over a 4.18ha area proposed for Frank Lyons Plant Services at Blackley Quarry's Phases 6, 7 & 8 eastern extension (Figure 1). Following a Written Scheme of Investigation (Beadsmoore 2020), the evaluation was carried out over four days (13th-20<sup>th</sup> September 2021) in order to assess the significance and quality of the archaeological remains liable to be impacted upon by the proposed quarry development.

The evaluation uncovered a number of Post-Medieval field boundary ditches, which relate to the findings of previous investigations (Brittain 2016, Schonfeld 2019 and 2022), as well as a small number of undated ditches and a pit. The site code was DYBQ21.

### **Location, geology and topography**

The Proposed Development Area (PDA) at Blackley Quarry is located to the north of the Chelmsford Racecourse, between the villages of Great Leighs and Great Notley, (centred on TL 734 195; Figure 1).

The site, currently agricultural land, slopes gently from 76m to 73m AOD with an underlying geology of London Clay Formation comprising clay, silt and sand with overlaying superficial deposits of Lowestoft Formation outwash sands and gravels ([www.bgs.ac.uk/geoindex](http://www.bgs.ac.uk/geoindex) accessed 12.4.2021).

### **Archaeological background**

The PDA is part of a landscape of known archaeological activity, which was extensively detailed in a Desk Based Assessment by the CAU (Brittain 2014) and, which will consequently only be summarised here. Evidence for prehistoric activity in the area comes from fieldwalking in Great Notley and Great Leighs (EHER 14603, 14605, 14606, 14607, 14611, 14614, 14580, 17938, 14579), which revealed Mesolithic, Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age, Bronze Age flint and Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery. Prehistoric activity seems to be most intense 2-3km to the west and southwest of the PDA along the River Ter, where cropmarks showed possible prehistoric features (EHER 6155, 9852, 9853, 13964, 13959, 6163, 6154, 8923) and where a Bronze Age cup was found (EHER 5960). The cropmarks of a ring ditch (EHER 6530) and a potential burnt flint mound (EHER 9984) were also 1-2km to the northeast of the PDA. Late Iron Age evidence is provided by a Late 1<sup>st</sup> century BC copper alloy brooch found in Great Notley (EHER 18247), ten gold coins staters on the outskirts of Great Leighs (EHER 18644), and 3km to the west where potential Iron Age/Roman enclosures have been identified (EHER 6155, 9852). Evidence of Roman activity in the area includes the projected course of the Roman road, which linked the settlements at Chelmsford and Braintree and followed a north-south course 0.3km to the southeast of the PDA (EHER 6057, 6502). A Roman coin from the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD was found in Great Notley (EHER 45450) and

Roman pottery found 0.5km northeast of the PDA (EHER 14581). Significant Medieval sites known in the area comprise a Medieval moated site 2km to the south of the PDA (EHER 5961), a priory founded at the start of the 13<sup>th</sup> century to the west, along the River Ter (EHER 5956), and other occasional features 2-3km to the south and southwest of the PDA (EHER 45165, 6061).

## **Previous Archaeological Work**

An evaluation of the quarry's Phases 1 and 2 (3.5ha), carried out in 2016 (Brittain 2016) uncovered limited archaeological remains comprising Post-Medieval and undated ditches and an in-filled pond and trackway. Evaluation of Phases 3 & 4 (2.7ha) and Phase 5 (1.7ha) carried out in 2019 and 2021 (Schonfeld 2019 and 2022) revealed continuations of the Post-Medieval field boundaries and several undated ditches probably predating the late 19<sup>th</sup> century.

## **Methodology**

Twenty trial trenches totalling 817m were opened (Figure 1) by a 360° tracked excavator fitted with a 2.1m-wide toothless ditching bucket under the supervision of an experienced archaeologist. Trenches and the outline of the PDA were surveyed into the Ordnance Survey (OS) grid and a contour survey was undertaken using a Global Positioning System (GPS). Each trench was accompanied by a recording sheet onto which deposit profiles and geological variances were recorded as well as a plan of all archaeological features. All potential archaeological features were excavated. A written record of archaeological features and soil sequences was created using the CAU recording system (see below) A digital photographic record of the trenching programme was also maintained. The spoil heap for each trench was scanned by a metal detector, with finds being collected and recorded by trench number (Table.1).

The CAU recording system is an adaptation of the MoLAS system (Spence *et al.*) designed to be more appropriate to 'extensive' rural settings and to facilitate effective organisation of stratigraphic data and finds plotting. The system uses the Feature (ditch, pit, posthole etc.) as the main interpreted entity. Each feature is assigned an individual number with a context group number (eg. 100) also being assigned to each individual slot excavated in that feature; context numbers are derived from this context group number (eg. 100.01, 100.02 ect.). The context sheet forms the basis of the written archive but can be supplemented by Feature sheets (for complex features) as well as 'specialist' sheets such as skeleton and timber sheets. All sections are drawn at a scale of 1:10 or 1:20 as appropriate.

The work was carried out in full accordance with the CIFA's *Standard Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations*.

## RESULTS

### Metal Detector Survey

Metal objects collected during the metal-detecting of the trenches' spoil heaps were all Post-Medieval iron nails (Table 1).

Trench No.	Find	Date	Weight (g)
13	2 x Fe Nail	Post-med	8
15	2 x Fe Nail	Post-med	3
17	Fe Nail	Post-med	7
19	Fe	Post -med	29
22	2 x Fe Nail	Post-med	14
26	Fe	Post-med	60
27	Fe	Post-med	42
28	Fe Nail	Post-med	2
30	Fe Nail	Post-med	10

*Table 1: Metal detecting survey results by trenches.*

### Trenching (Figure 2)

A total of seven features were encountered across the PDA. The underlying natural geology comprised sandy clay in Phase 6 and a mix of silt and clay with moderate to frequent flint inclusions in Phases 7 and 8. The topsoil and subsoil varied little across the trenches; topsoil measured 0.3-0.39m thick and subsoil 0.1-0.29m thick.

#### *Trench 11*

Trench 11 was machined to a maximum depth of 0.48m. The soil sequence consisted of topsoil (maximum depth 0.34m) overlying a subsoil deposit (maximum depth 0.2m). The trench revealed a small circular pit (**F.12**) (Figure 3), with steep sides and a flat base, measuring 0.78m by 0.72m and a depth of 0.08m. No finds were recovered.

#### *Trench 12*

Trench 12 was machined to a max. depth of 0.5m with a soil sequence consisting of topsoil (max. depth 0.38m) overlying subsoil (max. depth 0.15m). Towards the northern half of the trench, a northeast- southwest aligned small and shallow ditch (**F.15**) was recorded. The ditch had moderately sloping sides and a concave base, measuring 0.3m wide by 0.09m deep. It yielded no finds.

#### *Trenches 13-19*

Trenches 13 to 19 were machined to a depth between 0.42m and 0.6m. The soil sequence comprised topsoil (max. depth 0.3-0.39m) overlying subsoil (max. depth 0.1-0.22). None of the trenches revealed any archaeological features.

#### *Trenches 20 & 21*

Trenches 20 and 21 were machined to a depth of 0.62m and 0.57m respectively. The soil sequence consisted of topsoil (max. depth 0.37m and

0.32m) overlying subsoil (max. depth 0.29m and 0.27m). In Trench 20, two possible ditches (**F.16** and **F.17**) were cut into the underlying natural clayey silt.

At the western end of Tr.20, ditch F.16 was aligned northeast-southwest with gentle sloping sides and a flat base (0.39m wide and 0.05m deep). Toward the middle of the eastern end of Tr.20, another ditch F.17, with the same alignment and moderately sloping sides and a concave base (0.47m wide and 0.17m deep). Neither ditch yielded any finds.

#### *Trench 22*

Trench 22 was machined to a depth of 0.46m and revealed two ditches cut into the underlying natural silty clay. The soil sequence comprised topsoil (max. depth 0.33m) and subsoil (max. depth 0.15m).

Ditch **F.13** (Figure 4), recorded toward the western end of the trench, was northeast-southwest aligned and had moderately sloping sides and a flat base (1.8m wide by 0.57m deep). The ditch yielded a cattle-sized vertebra fragment (33g) and a fragment of Post-Medieval roof tile (66g).

At the eastern end of Tr.22, ditch **F.14** (1.46m wide by 0.77m deep; Figure 5) was aligned northwest-southeast with steep sloping sides and a flat base. The ditch yielded two rabbit specimens (humerus and femur) and a cow 2<sup>nd</sup> phalanx (25g). A copper alloy button with the inscription 'Saville Row' (1g) was also found in the ditch. The button is from H. Poole & Co, a tailor on Saville Row and can be dated between 1982 (when they moved to the Saville Row premises) and the present day.

#### *Trenches 23 and 24*

Trenches 23 and 24 were machined to a depth of 0.55m. The soil sequence comprised topsoil (max. depth 0.32m) underlying subsoil (max. depth 0.23m and 0.25m). No archaeological feature was revealed.

#### *Trench 25*

Trench 25 was machined to a max. depth of 0.63m. The soil sequence consisted of topsoil (max. depth 0.38m) overlying subsoil (max. depth 0.25m). A possible feature **F.18** was revealed at the northern end of the trench.

The feature (F.18) could be a pit or a ditch terminus with gentle sloping sides and an irregular base and measured 1.17m wide and 0.13m deep. A fragment of cement mortar was found in the feature.

#### *Trench 26*

Trench 26 was machined to a depth of 0.58m and revealed the continuation of ditch F.14 cut into the natural clay silt. The soil sequence consisted of topsoil (max. depth 0.33m) overlying subsoil (max. depth 0.25m). Having been fully recorded in two other trenches, the feature was not excavated in Tr.26.

#### *Trenches 27 & 28*

Trenches 27 and 28 were machined to a depth of 0.56m and 0.50m respectively. The soil sequence comprised topsoil (max. depth 0.33m and

0.3m) and subsoil (max. depth 0.26m and 0.2m). No archaeological features were uncovered.

#### *Trench 29*

Trench 29 was machined to a depth of 0.48m and exposed the continuation of ditch F.14 towards the northern end of the trench. The soil sequence consisted of topsoil (max. depth 0.3m) and subsoil (max. depth 0.15m).

As recorded in Tr.22, in Tr.29 ditch F.14 was northwest-southeast aligned. The ditch had moderately sloping sides and a concave base (1.76m wide by 0.73m deep). A rabbit tibia and a probable partridge femur (1g) and five fragments of modern pottery (7g) were recovered from the ditch.

#### *Trench 30*

Trench 30 was machined to a max. depth of 0.52m. The soil sequence consisted of topsoil (max. depth 0.33m) and subsoil (max. depth 0.19m). No archaeological features were exposed.

## **DISCUSSION**

The results from Blackley Quarry Phases 6, 7 & 8 correspond to those from previous phases and from archaeological investigations in the wider landscape of the PDA. Although the site is located near areas of known prehistoric occupation (the villages of Great Notley, Great Leighs and the River Ter), Blackley Quarry continues to show an absence of significant prehistoric archaeology. No evidence of Roman archaeology has been detected either, although Blackley Quarry is located 0.3km from the Roman road which links the settlements of Chelmsford and Braintree. The continual absence of archaeological evidence could show a lack of intensive use of the land prior to the Post-Medieval period. The 1777 map of Essex (Figure 7) shows the area of quarry Phases 1 & 2 as woodland, and it is possible this once extended across the current areas of gravel extraction.

Although few finds were recovered from the ditches exposed during Phases 6–8, enough evidence was collected to give a date to some of the features. Ditch F.14 (Figure 5) corresponds to a cropmark and a field boundary marked on the 1880 OS map (Figure 6 & 8). Moreover, the ‘Saville Row’ button recovered from the fill proves it was an ‘open’ feature until very recently. Ditch F.13 (Figure 4), also visible as a cropmark, was aligned and terminated perpendicularly against ditch F.14, suggesting they are likely to be contemporary. A fragment of Post-Medieval roof tile from F.13 corroborates this finding. Moreover, this confirms that ditch F.6 from Phase 5 (of which F.13 is a continuation) also definitely dates to the Post-Medieval period.

Although the shallow and irregular shape of F.18 makes it difficult to attribute a function, the fragment of cement mortar found in its fill suggests it also dates to the Post-Medieval–Modern period.

Ditches F.15, 16 and 17 are undated but similar in morphology, all are narrow and shallow, and have a similar alignment, northeast to southwest. They seem likely to represent the remains of agricultural activity but the lack of evidence makes it difficult to date them accurately. Finally, a small pit F.12 (Figure 3), present in trench 11, is the only evidence of its kind in this phase and unfortunately also remains undated.

## **ACKNOWLEDGMENTS**

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## APPENDIX 1: Trench Descriptions


Trench 11		
	<b>Orientation</b>	E-W
	<b>Max. Topsoil Depth (m)</b>	0.34
	<b>Max. Depth of subsoil (m)</b>	0.2
	<b>Max. Trench Depth (m)</b>	0.48
	<b>Width (m)</b>	2.1
	<b>Length (m)</b>	35
	<b>General Description:</b> Deposits comprised a topsoil layer overlying a subsoil layer which in turn overlay grey orange natural sandy clay with moderate flint inclusions. A small pit F.12 was recorded.	


Trench 12		
	<b>Orientation</b>	N-S
	<b>Max. Topsoil Depth (m)</b>	0.38
	<b>Max. Depth of subsoil (m)</b>	0.15
	<b>Max. Trench Depth (m)</b>	0.50
	<b>Width (m)</b>	2.1
	<b>Length (m)</b>	50
	<b>General Description:</b> Deposits comprised a topsoil layer overlying a subsoil layer which in turn overlay grey orange natural sandy clay with frequent flint inclusions. A small ditch F.15 and a land drain were recorded in the northern end of the trench.	


Trench 13		
	Orientation	E-W
	Max. Topsoil Depth (m)	0.38
	Max. Depth of subsoil (m)	0.22
	Max. Trench Depth (m)	0.50
	Width (m)	2.1
	Length (m)	49
	<p><b>General Description:</b></p> <p>Deposits comprised topsoil over a subsoil later overlying grey orange sandy clay with moderate flint inclusions. No archaeology was recorded.</p>	


Trench 14		
	Orientation	N-S
	Max. Topsoil Depth (m)	0.39
	Max. Depth of subsoil (m)	0.10
	Max. Trench Depth (m)	0.48
	Width (m)	2.1
	Length (m)	50
	<p><b>General Description:</b></p> <p>Deposits comprised topsoil over a subsoil layer overlying grey orange brown clay with moderate flint inclusions. No archaeology was recorded.</p>	


Trench 15		
	<b>Orientation</b>	E-W
	<b>Max. Topsoil Depth (m)</b>	0.32
	<b>Max. Depth of subsoil (m)</b>	0.2
	<b>Max. Trench Depth (m)</b>	0.48
	<b>Width (m)</b>	2.1
	<b>Length (m)</b>	25
	<b>General Description:</b> Deposits comprised topsoil overlaying a subsoil layer. The underlying natural consisted of grey orange sandy clay with moderate flint inclusions and occasional patches of grey silt. No arch was recorded.	


Trench 16		
	<b>Orientation</b>	N-S
	<b>Max. Topsoil Depth (m)</b>	0.33
	<b>Max. Depth of subsoil (m)</b>	0.27
	<b>Max. Trench Depth (m)</b>	0.6
	<b>Width (m)</b>	2.1
	<b>Length (m)</b>	40
	<b>General Description:</b> Deposits comprised a topsoil overlaying a layer of subsoil in turn overlay grey orange clay with frequent flint inclusions. No archaeology was recorded.	


Trench 17		
	Orientation	E-W
	Max. Topsoil Depth (m)	0.36
	Max. Depth of subsoil (m)	0.17
	Max. Trench Depth (m)	0.53
	Width (m)	2.1
	Length (m)	52
	<b>General Description:</b> Deposits comprised topsoil overlying a subsoil layer which in turn overlay grey orange clay with frequent flint inclusions. No archaeology was recorded.	


Trench 18		
	Orientation	E-W
	Max. Topsoil Depth (m)	0.3
	Max. Depth of subsoil (m)	0.14
	Max. Trench Depth (m)	0.42
	Width (m)	2.1
	Length (m)	30
	<b>General Description:</b> Deposits comprised topsoil over a layer of subsoil overlying grey orange silty clay with frequent flint inclusions. No archaeology was recorded.	


Trench 19		
	Orientation	N-S
	Max. Topsoil Depth (m)	0.33
	Max. Depth of subsoil (m)	0.16
	Max. Trench Depth (m)	0.46
	Width (m)	2.1
	Length (m)	37
	<p><b>General Description:</b></p> <p>Deposits comprised topsoil overlying a subsoil layer, which in turn overlay grey orange clayey silt with moderate flint inclusions. No archaeology was recorded.</p>	


Trench 20		
	Orientation	E-W
	Max. Topsoil Depth (m)	0.37
	Max. Depth of subsoil (m)	0.29
	Max. Trench Depth (m)	0.64
	Width (m)	2.1
	Length (m)	57
	<p><b>General Description:</b></p> <p>Deposits comprised topsoil overlying a layer of subsoil. The underlying natural consisted of grey orange silty clay with moderate flint inclusions. Two ditches (F.16 and F.17) were recorded in the trench.</p>	


Trench 21		
	Orientation	N-S
	Max. Topsoil Depth (m)	0.32
	Max. Depth of subsoil (m)	0.27
	Max. Trench Depth (m)	0.57
	Width (m)	2.1
	Length (m)	25
	<b>General Description:</b> Deposits comprised a topsoil layer overlying a subsoil layer which in turn overlay grey orange natural silty clay with rare flint inclusions. No archaeology was recorded	


Trench 22		
	Orientation	E-W
	Max. Topsoil Depth (m)	0.33
	Max. Depth of subsoil (m)	0.15
	Max. Trench Depth (m)	0.46
	Width (m)	2.1
	Length (m)	52
	<b>General Description:</b> Deposits comprised a topsoil layer overlying a subsoil layer which in turn overlay grey orange natural silty clay with moderate flint inclusions. Two ditches F.13 and F.14 were recorded in the trench.	


Trench 23		
	Orientation	N-S
	Max. Topsoil Depth (m)	0.32
	Max. Depth of subsoil (m)	0.23
	Max. Trench Depth (m)	0.55
	Width (m)	2.1
	Length (m)	35
	<p><b>General Description:</b></p> <p>Deposits comprised topsoil over a subsoil later overlying grey orange silty clay with moderate flint inclusions. No archaeology was recorded.</p>	


Trench 24		
	Orientation	E-W
	Max. Topsoil Depth (m)	0.32
	Max. Depth of subsoil (m)	0.25
	Max. Trench Depth (m)	0.55
	Width (m)	2.1
	Length (m)	36
	<p><b>General Description:</b></p> <p>Deposits comprised topsoil over a subsoil layer overlying grey orange silty clay with moderate flint inclusions. No archaeology was recorded.</p>	


Trench 25		
	Orientation	N-S
	Max. Topsoil Depth (m)	0.38
	Max. Depth of subsoil (m)	0.25
	Max. Trench Depth (m)	0.63
	Width (m)	2.1
	Length (m)	40
	<b>General Description:</b> Deposits comprised topsoil overlaying a subsoil layer. The underlying natural consisted of grey orange clayey silt with frequent flint inclusions. An unknown feature was recorded at the northern end of the trench.	

Trench 26		
	Orientation	E-W
	Max. Topsoil Depth (m)	0.58
	Max. Depth of subsoil (m)	0.25
	Max. Trench Depth (m)	0.58
	Width (m)	2.1
	Length (m)	52
	<b>General Description:</b> Deposits comprised a topsoil overlying a layer of subsoil in turn overlay grey orange clayey silt with frequent small stone inclusions. A ditch F.14 was recorded at the western end of the trench.	

Trench 27		
	Orientation	N-S
	Max. Topsoil Depth (m)	0.33
	Max. Depth of subsoil (m)	0.26
	Max. Trench Depth (m)	0.56
	Width (m)	2.1
	Length (m)	39
	<p><b>General Description:</b></p> <p>Deposits comprised topsoil overlying a subsoil layer which in turn overlay orange clayey silt with frequent gravel inclusions. No archaeology was recorded.</p>	

Trench 28		
	Orientation	E-W
	Max. Topsoil Depth (m)	0.3
	Max. Depth of subsoil (m)	0.2
	Max. Trench Depth (m)	0.5
	Width (m)	2.1
	Length (m)	48
	<p><b>General Description:</b></p> <p>Deposits comprised topsoil over a subsoil layer overlying grey orange clayey silt with moderate to frequent small stone inclusions. No archaeology was recorded</p>	

Trench 29		
	Orientation	N-S
	Max. Topsoil Depth (m)	0.3
	Max. Depth of subsoil (m)	0.15
	Max. Trench Depth (m)	0.45
	Width (m)	2.1
	Length (m)	42
	<b>General Description:</b> Deposits comprised a topsoil layer overlying a subsoil layer which in turn overlay grey orange natural silty clay with frequent small stones and flint inclusions. A ditch F.14 was recorded at the northern end of the trench.	

Trench 30		
	Orientation	N-S
	Max. Topsoil Depth (m)	0.33
	Max. Depth of subsoil (m)	0.19
	Max. Trench Depth (m)	0.52
	Width (m)	2.1
	Length (m)	24
	<b>General Description:</b> Deposits comprised a topsoil layer overlying a subsoil layer which in turn overlay grey orange natural silty clay with moderate to frequent small stone inclusions. No archaeology was recorded.	

## APPENDIX 2: Feature/Context List

Feature No.	Trench No.	Feature Type	Context No.	Context Type	Context Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Findings
12	11	Pit	12.01	Fill	Light brown grey clayey silt; freq. charcoal				-
			12.02	Cut	Oval; steep sides; flat base	0.78	0.72	0.08	
13	22	Ditch	13.01	Fill	Mid yellow grey sandy silt; mod. small stones				AB, CBM
			13.02	Cut	NE-SW linear; mod. sides; flat base	1 (slot)	1.8	0.57	
14	22	Ditch	14.01	Fill	Mid grey brown clayey silt; rare sm. stones & charcoal				'Saville row' button, AB
			14.02	Fill	Mid yellow grey clayey silt, mod. sm. stones				-
			14.03	Cut	NW-SE linear; steep sides; flat base	1 (slot)	1.46	0.77	
	28	Ditch	19.01	Fill	Mid grey brown clayey silt; mod. sm. stones				-
			19.02	Fill	Dark grey clayey silt; light brown orange silt mottle				AB, PT, Fe Nails
			19.03	Fill	Dark brown grey silty clay; rare sm. stones				-
			19.04	Fill	Mid grey brown silty clay; mod sm. stones				-
19.05	Cut	NW-SE linear; steep sides; flat base	1 (slot)	1.76	0.73				
15	12	Small ditch	15.01	Fill	Light yellow grey clayey silt; mod. sm. stones				-
			15.02	Cut	NE-SW linear; mod. sides; concave base	1 (slot)	0.3	0.09	
16	20	Small ditch	16.01	Fill	Light grey yellow silt, mod. sm. stones				-
			16.02	Cut	NE-SW linear; gentle sides; flat base	1 (slot)	0.39	0.05	
17	20	Small ditch	17.01	Fill	Mid brown grey silty clay; rare sm. stones				-
			17.02	Cut	NE-SW linear; mod. sides; concave base	1 (slot)	0.47	0.17	
18	25	Unknown feature	18.01	Fill	Mid yellow grey clayey silt, mod. sm. stones				Cement mortar
			18.02	Cut	Unknown extent; gentle sides; irregular base	0.7 (slot)	1.17	0.13	

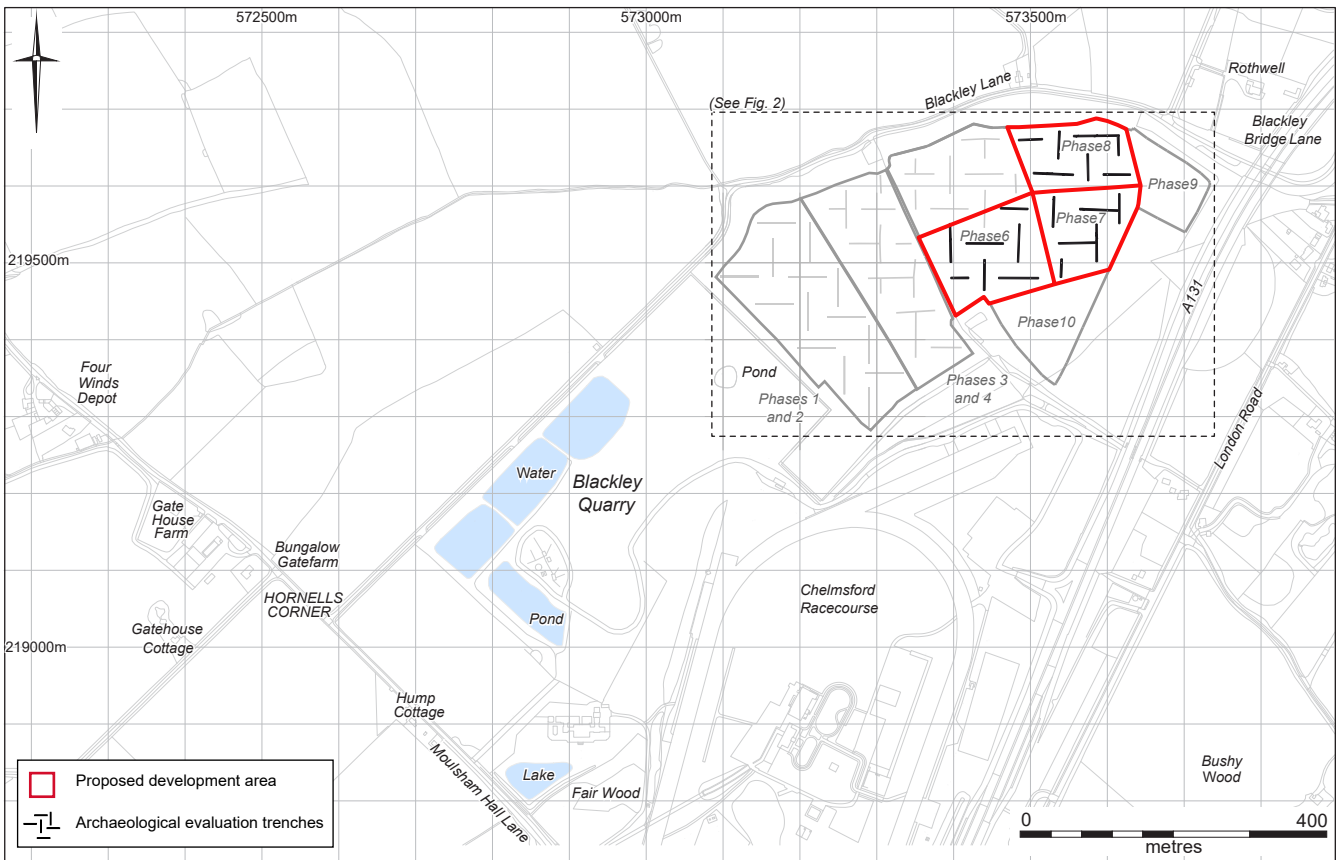
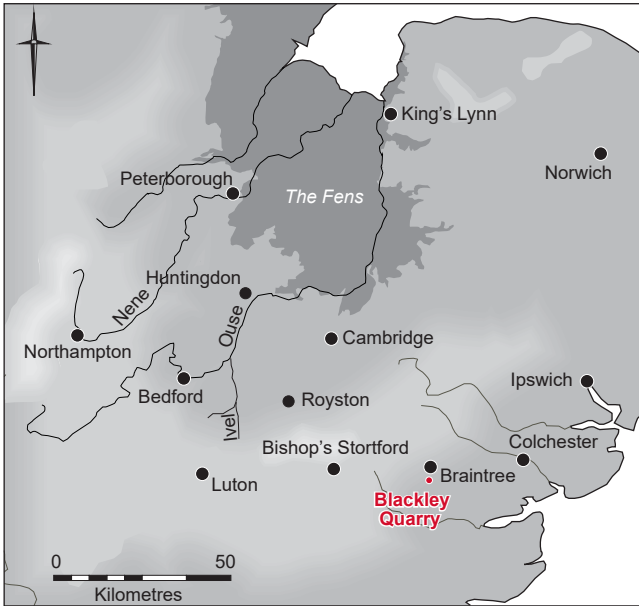


Figure 1. Location plan

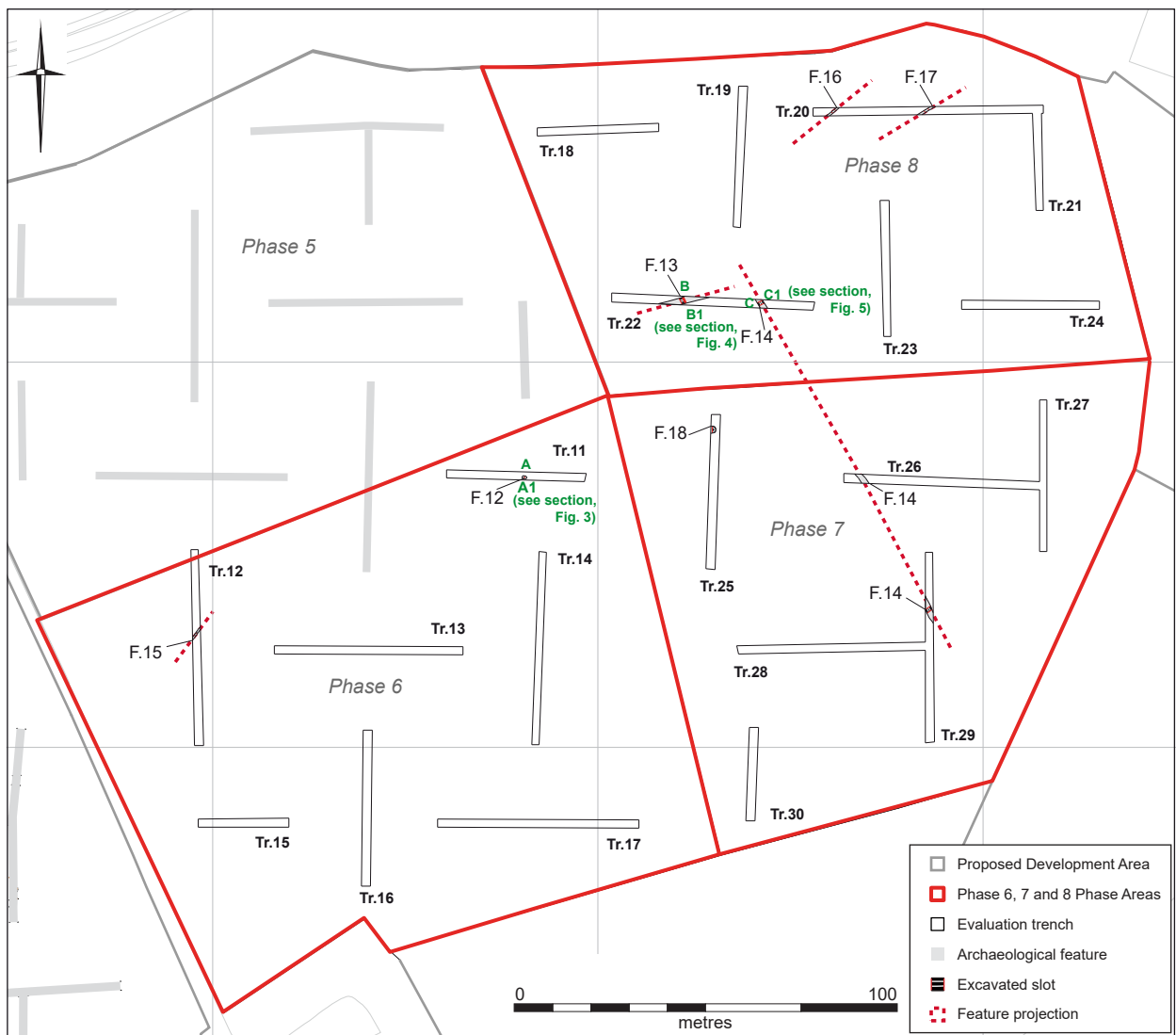
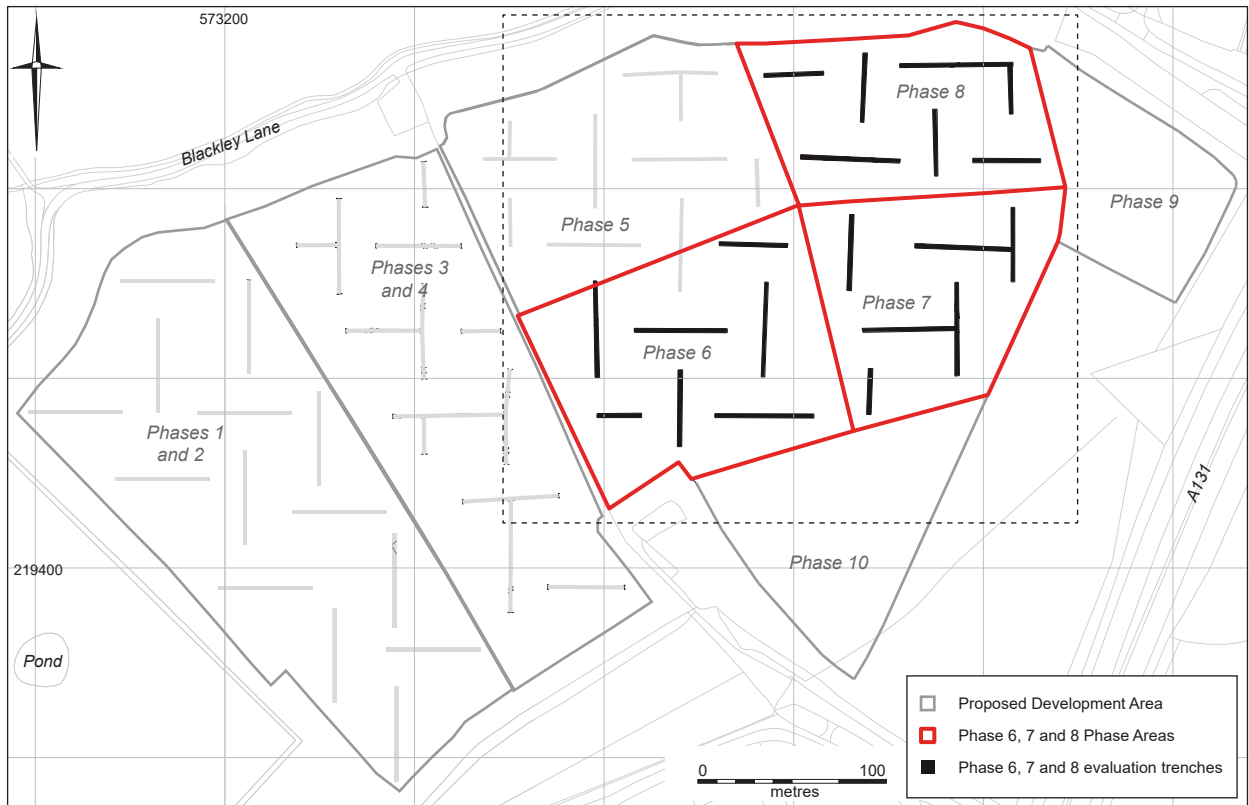


Figure 2. Trench plan

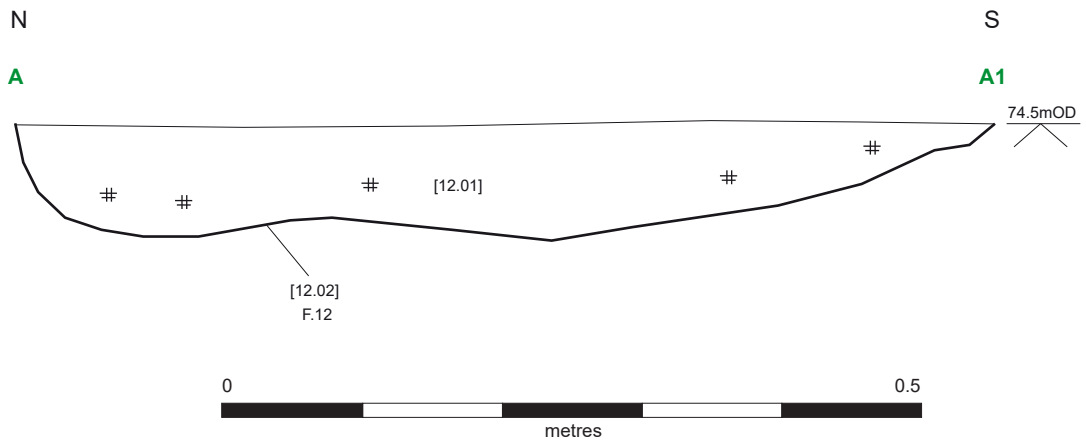


Figure 3. Photograph and section, F.12

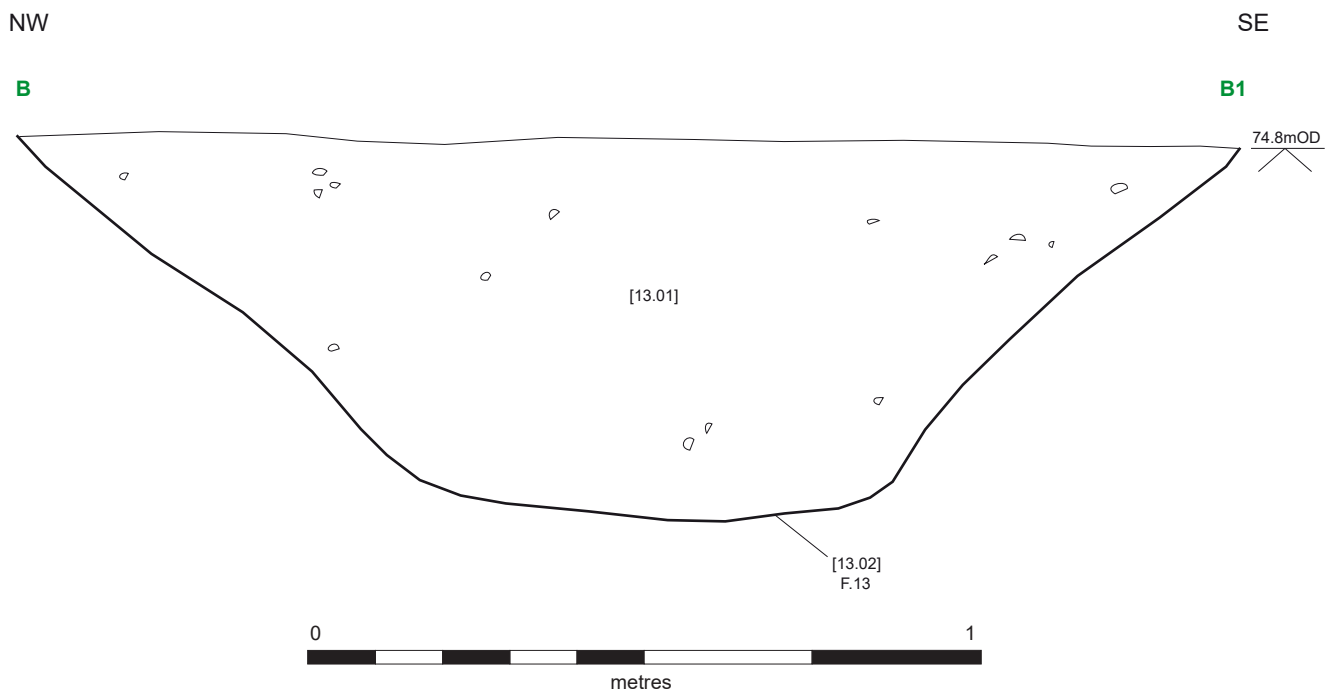


Figure 4. Photograph and section, F.13

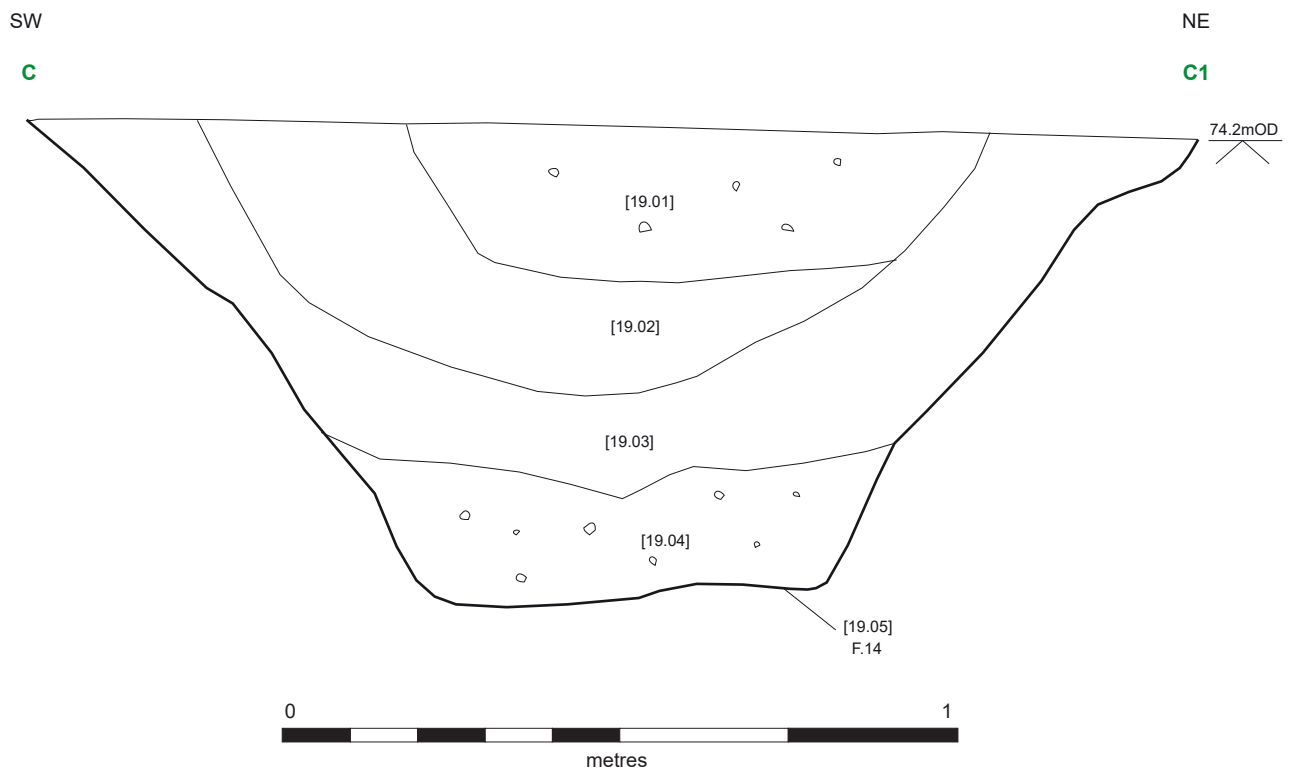


Figure 5. Photograph and section, F.14



Figure 6. Aerial photography from 2000 and interpretation

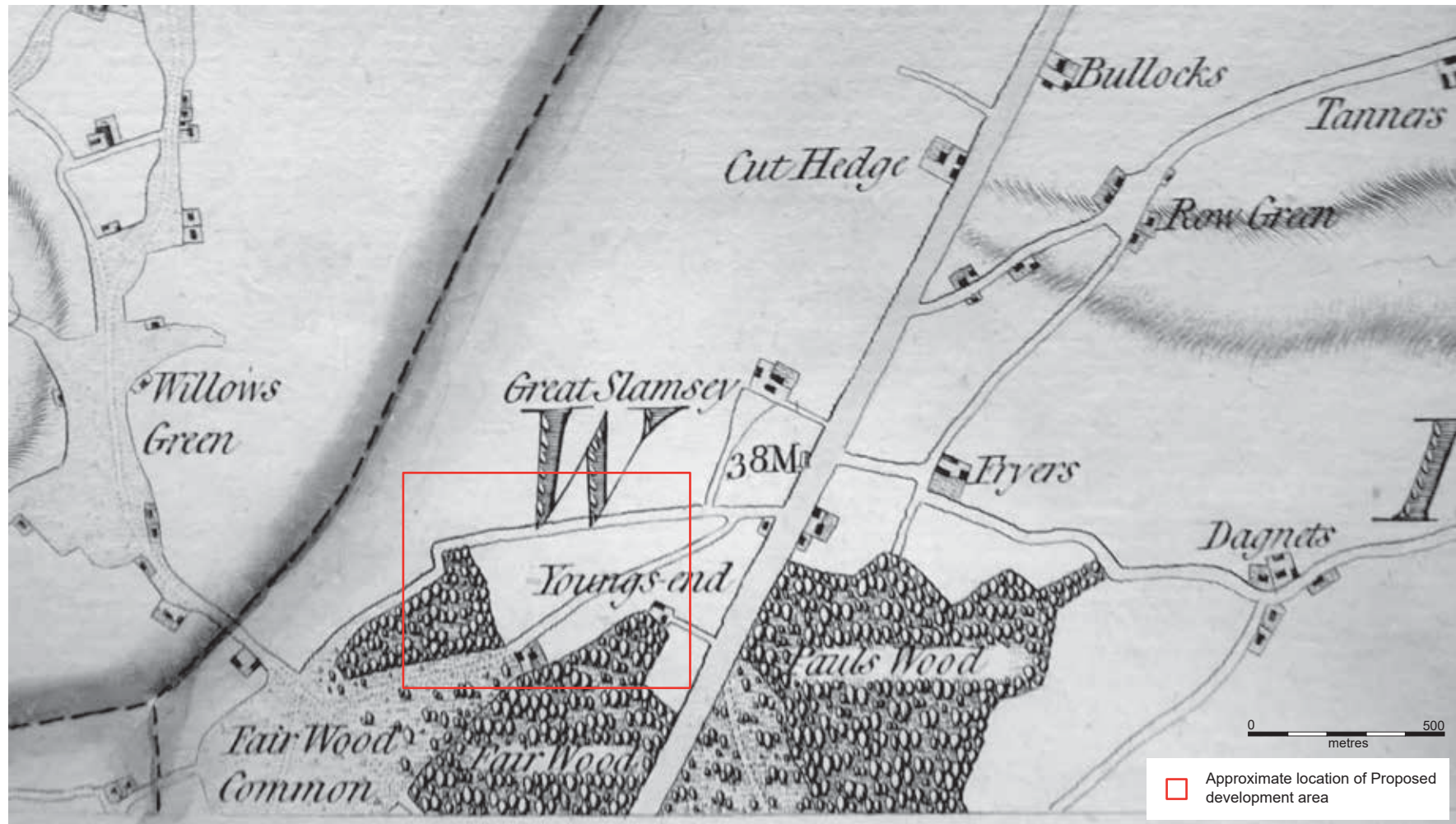


Figure 7. Chapman and Andre's 1777 map of Essex, sheet VIII

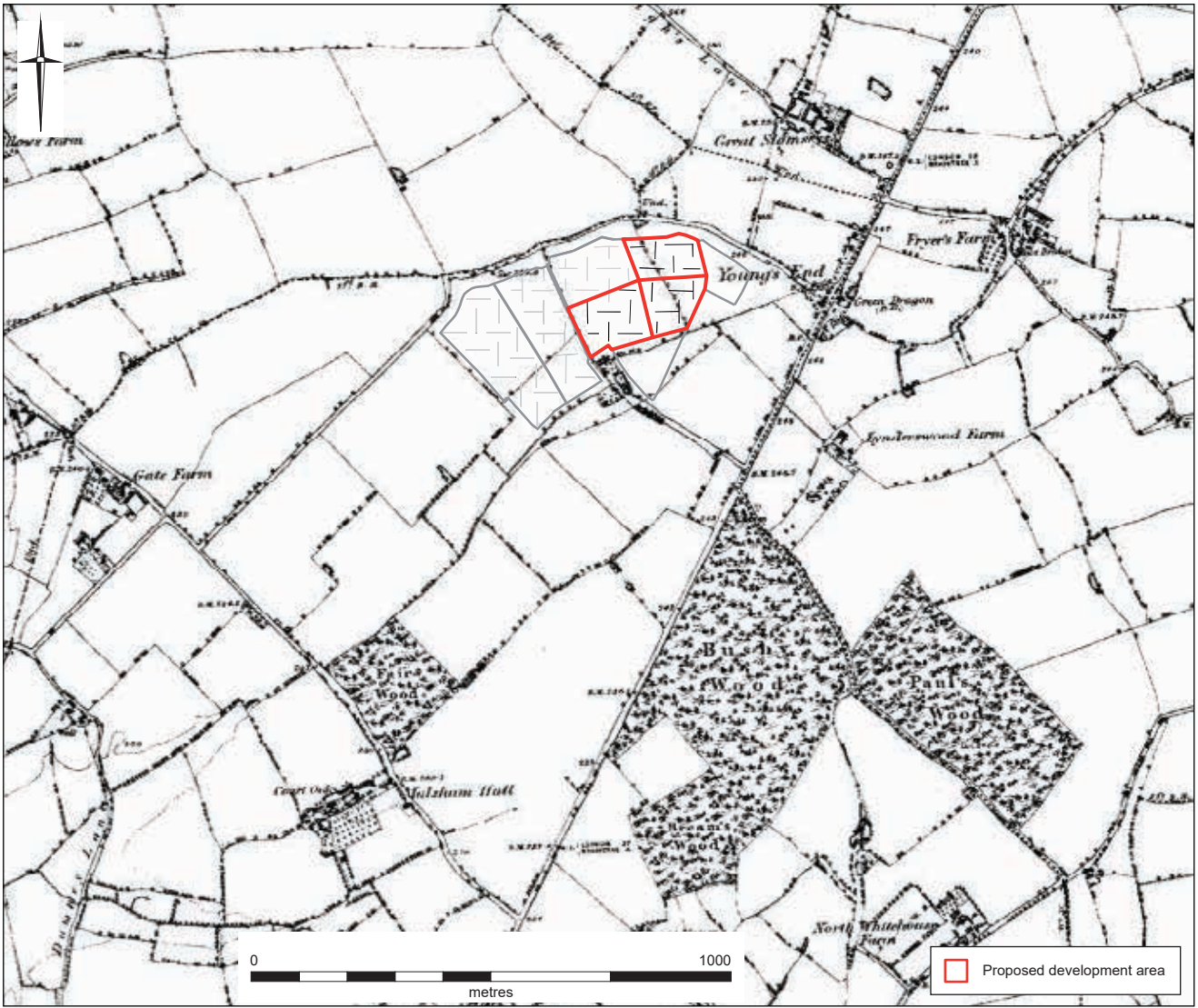


Figure 8. Ordnance Survey Maps of 1880

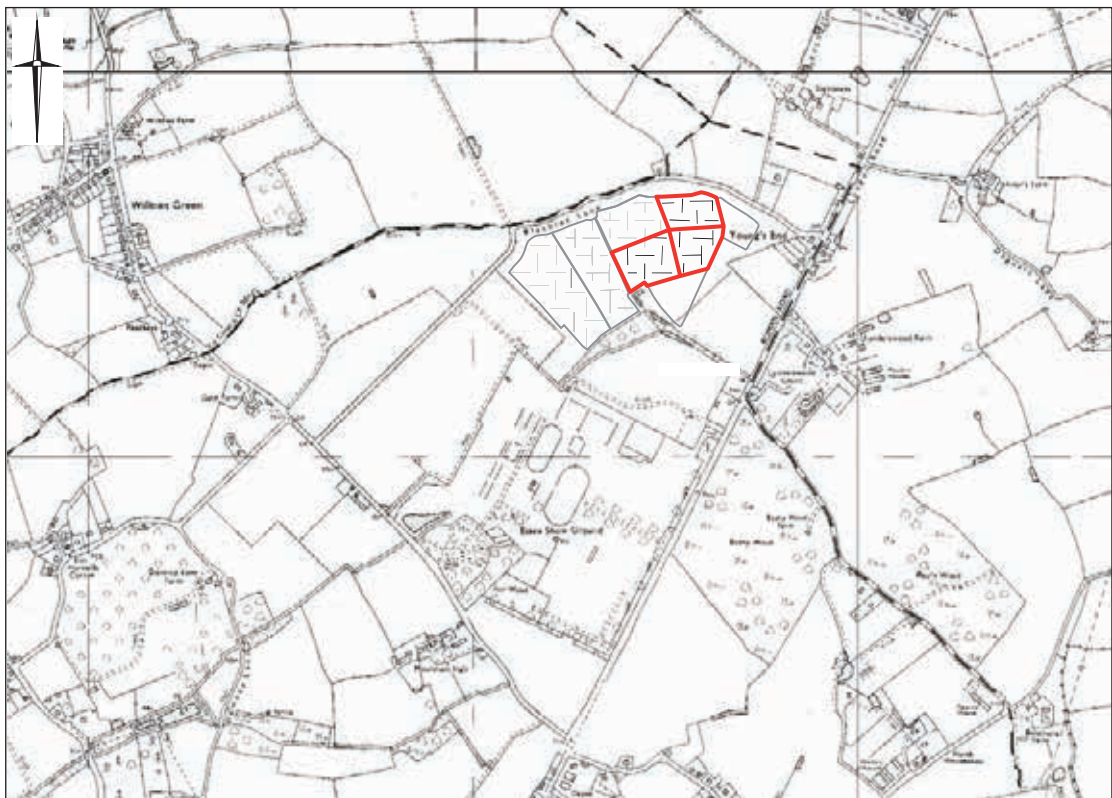
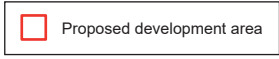
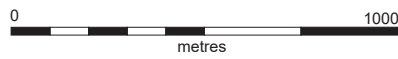
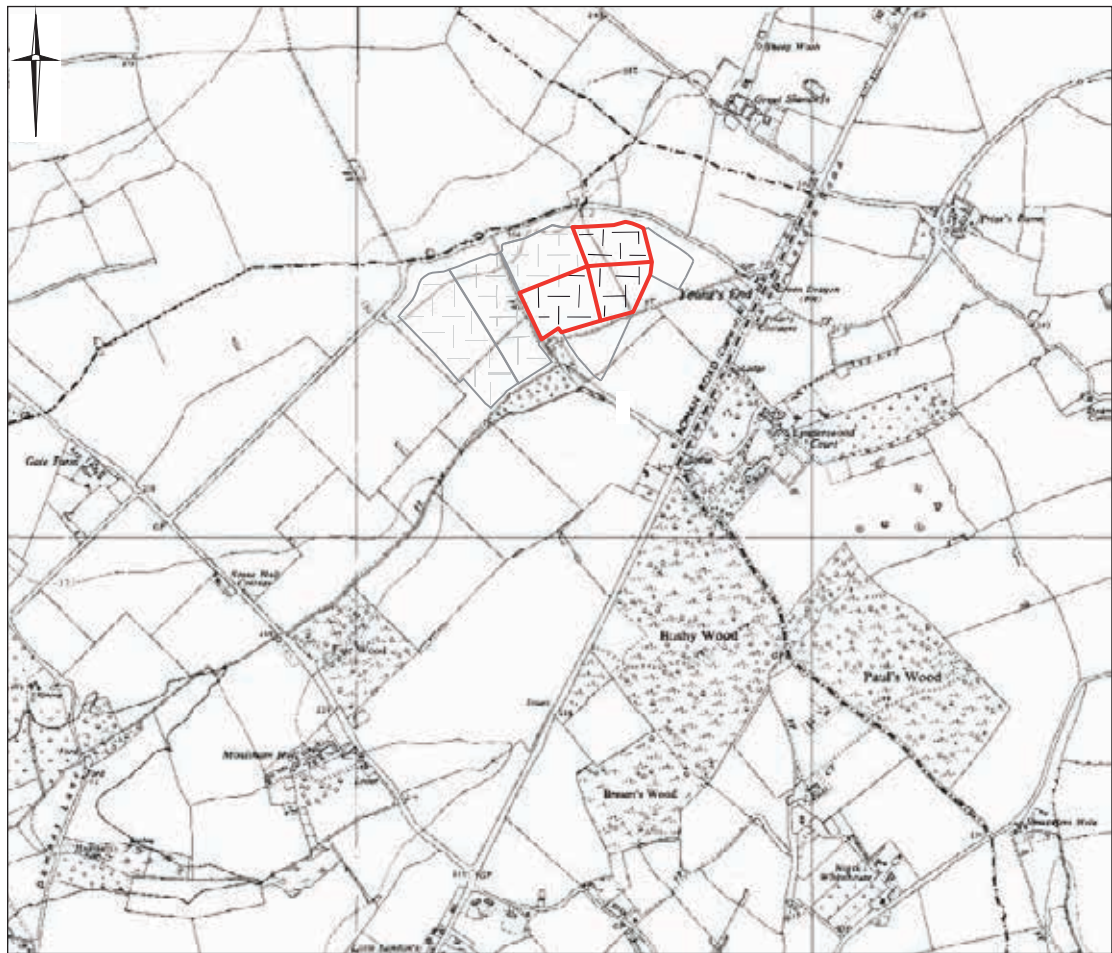


Figure 9. Ordnance Survey Maps of 1950 and 1970

## Summary for cambridg3-504777

OASIS ID (UID)	cambridg3-504777
Project Name	Evaluation at Blackley Quarry - Phases 6, 7 and 8
Activity type	Evaluation
Project Identifier(s)	Blackley Quarry - Phases 6, 7 and 8
Planning Id	
Reason For Investigation	Planning requirement
Organisation Responsible for work	Cambridge Archaeological Unit
Project Dates	13-Sep-2021 - 20-Sep-2021
Location	Blackley Quarry - Phases 6, 7 and 8 NGR : TL 73509 19574 LL : 51.8477974356965, 0.517602128218198 12 Fig : 573509,219574
Administrative Areas	Country : England County : Essex District : Chelmsford Parish : Great and Little Leighs
Project Methodology	A total of 817m of archaeological trial trenching was undertaken over an area of 4.18ha at Blackley Quarry, Great Leighs, Essex. The worked was carried out in order to evaluate land ahead of extension of the quarry (Phases 6, 7 & 8).
Project Results	The investigations revealed two Post-Medieval ditches corresponding to former field boundaries seen on aerial photographs and historic Ordnance Survey maps, as well as a small number of undated features.
Keywords	
HER	Essex HER - unRev - STANDARD
HER Identifiers	HER Event No - GLBQ20, HER Event No - GLBQ21
Archives	Physical Archive - to be deposited with Cambridge University Archives Digital Archive - to be deposited with Archaeology Data Service Archive