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TRANSCO PIPELINE
COLEMAN'S FARM, RIVENHALL END
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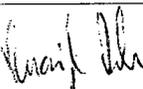
ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING AND EXCAVATION



Essex County Council
Field Archaeology Unit
August 2003

TRANSCO PIPELINE
COLEMAN'S FARM, RIVENHALL END
ESSEX

ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING AND EXCAVATION

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Doc. Ref.	1284Rep.doc
Report Issue Date	29 August 2003
Circulation	Transco
	Simon Brice, Coleman's Farm
	Essex CC HAMP
	Essex Heritage Conservation Record

As part of our desire to provide a quality service, we would welcome any comments you may have on the content or the presentation of this report.

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TRANSCO PIPELINE
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ESSEX

ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING AND EXCAVATION

SUMMARY

Client: **Transco**
FAU Project No.: **1284**
NGR: **TL 83173 15757 to TL 83262 15889**
Site Code: **RHCF03**
Date of Fieldwork: **29 July-12 August 2003**

In July 2003 construction of a gas pipeline disturbed a number of features initially thought to be Roman inhumation and cremation burials at Coleman's Farm, near Rivenhall End, Essex. This led to a requirement for archaeological excavation of these features, and further monitoring of the pipeline route.

Archaeological features were encountered along a c.150m length at the south end of the pipeline, and were recorded and excavated in 1.5m-wide cleared strips either side of the pipe trench. No human skeletal remains or cremations were identified, but a series of Late Iron Age ditches, gullies and pits of early to mid 1st century AD date were investigated. The latest pottery dating suggests that some features were in use after the Roman conquest, up to c. AD 70.

These features represent part of a Late Iron Age settlement, predating the Roman road between London and Colchester, which lies immediately north-west of the site on the line of the modern A12. The ditches and gullies relate to land division and drainage and these features and several pits contained pottery, animal bones and other refuse typical of domestic occupation. Monitoring of the pipeline to the north of the excavated area revealed no further archaeological features.

Monitoring and excavation has revealed the potential of this site for providing evidence of Late Iron Age rural settlement in the immediate vicinity of the later Roman road, between the Late Iron Age and Roman settlements of Ivy Chimneys Witham and Kelvedon. Major boundary ditches defining the Late Iron Age settlement area are aligned at right angles to the Roman road, and it is possible this was built on the line of an earlier track or roadway.

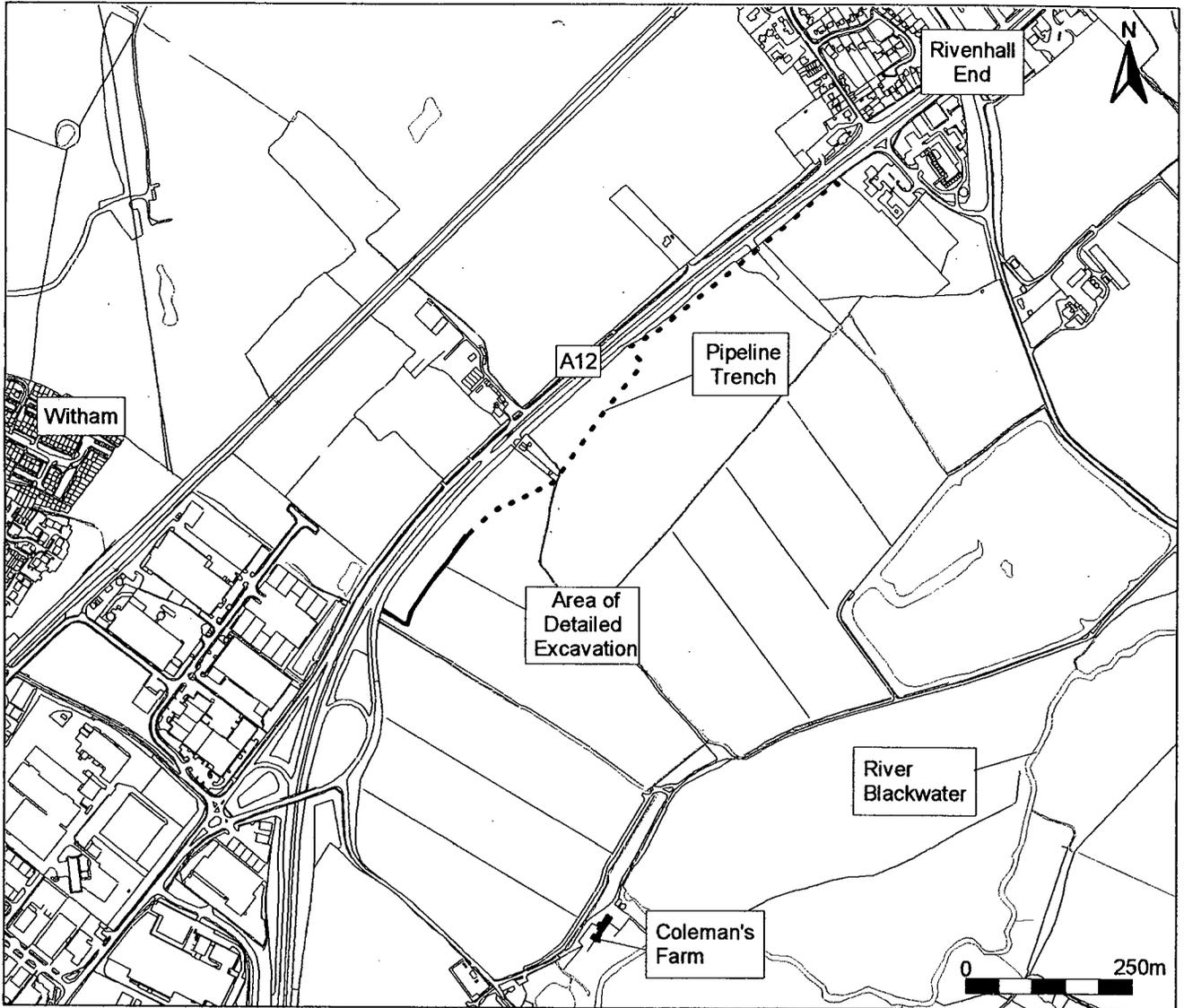


Fig.1 Site Location Plan

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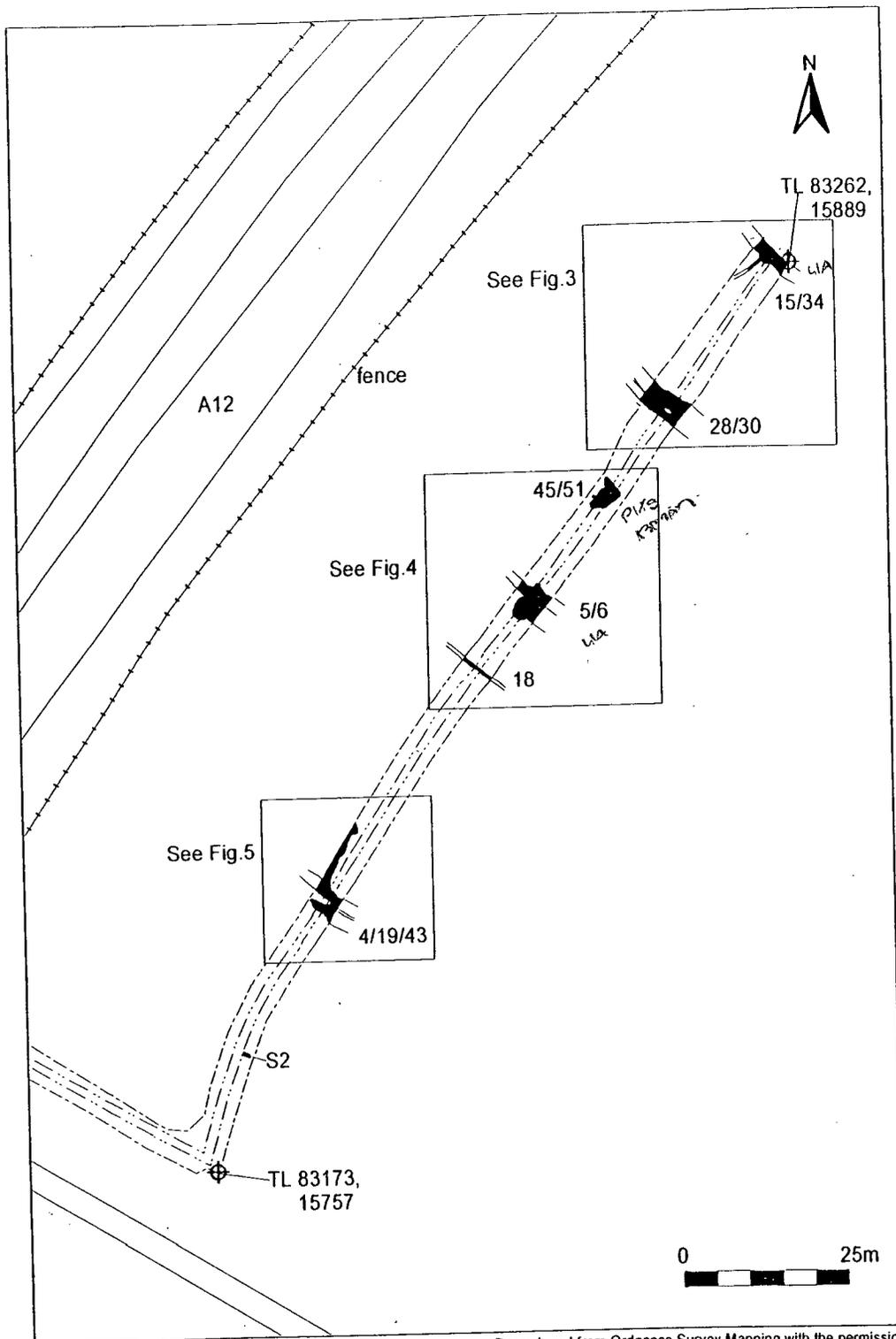


Fig.2 Plan of all features.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Development history

In July 2003 construction of a gas pipeline disturbed a number of features initially thought to be Roman burials and cremations at Coleman's Farm, near Rivenhall End, Essex. These were noticed by the landowner, Mr Simon Brice, and reported to the Heritage Advice, Management and Promotion Team (HAMP) of Essex County Council (ECC) by Mr David Giles, Transco's Operations Manager. This led to a requirement for archaeological excavation of these features, and further monitoring, recording and full excavation of any archaeological deposits and features identified during topsoil stripping and cutting of the remainder of the pipeline route.

Transco commissioned the Essex County Council Field Archaeology Unit (ECC FAU) to carry out the archaeological monitoring and excavation, in accordance with the brief for work prepared by ECC HAMP (Clarke 2003) and a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared by ECC FAU in response to the brief. Institute of Field Archaeology standards and by-laws were followed throughout and the work was monitored by HAMP. The site archive will be deposited at Braintree Museum, and the finds will remain with the landowner, Mr Simon Brice of Coleman's Farm, with the agreement of ECC HAMP. ✓

1.2 Abbreviations used in the report

ECC = Essex County Council

EHCR = Essex Heritage and Conservation Record

FAU = Field Archaeology Unit

HAMP = Heritage Advice Management and Promotion

IFA = Institute of Field Archaeologists

NGR = National Grid Reference

OD = Ordnance datum

WSI = Written Scheme of Investigation

2.0 BACKGROUND

2.1 Location and topography (Figs. 1 and 2)

The pipeline runs south-west to north-east parallel to the A12 for c. 900m through arable land between the outskirts of Witham and Rivenhall End. The area of detailed excavation

extended for c. 150m at the south-west end of the pipeline (TL 83173 15757 to TL 83262 15889), in a field bounded by the A12 to the north-west, with Coleman's Farm to the south-east. The field was under a cereal crop during excavation of the trench. In general the field around the area of excavation rose gently from south to north to c. 18m OD. The pipeline trench was around 1m wide, with the area of detailed excavation being stripped of topsoil by machine for around 1.5m either side of the trench.

2.2 Geology

The drift geology of the area consists of glacial sands and gravels. Head brickearth is known in the vicinity but was not present on the site. The natural subsoil noted along the pipeline consisted generally of well-drained light reddish brown sand with gravel lenses. Underlying this were patches of chalky clay. In the north of the site the natural was a light reddish brown sandy clay.

2.3 History and archaeology

The site lies in an archaeologically sensitive area, approximately midway between the Late Iron Age and Roman centre of Ivy Chimneys at Witham and the small town of Kelvedon and close to the Roman road between London and Colchester. The landowner has found a number of artefacts ranging in date from the Palaeolithic (Old Stone Age) to the medieval periods in the vicinity of the pipeline (Clarke 2003). The Essex Heritage Conservation Record notes a number of find spots in the vicinity, including Roman or medieval pot sherds (EHCR 8031, 8032), a possible post-medieval sherd (EHCR 8033), and numerous worked flints (EHCR 8850), encountered during fieldwalking of Coleman's Farm. Cropmarks are also located in the vicinity, most notably a group of features around 500 to 600m south-east of the pipeline (EHCR 8297), interpreted as possible remains of a trackway and an enclosure or ring ditch.

3.0 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The general aim of the monitoring and excavation was to identify areas of archaeology and determine their character. The specific objective was to determine the character of Late Iron Age and Roman activity on the site. The archaeological work was designed to establish the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any archaeological features disturbed by the trench.

4.0 METHOD

- 4.1 The methods and standards adhered to during the fieldwork followed the archaeological brief prepared by ECC HAMP (Clarke 2003) and the corresponding WSI produced by ECC FAU. IFA by-laws and guidelines were followed throughout. ✓
- 4.2 The archaeological monitoring involved a watching brief on all groundworks associated with the excavation of the pipeline along a 900m length. The pipeline lay in a wider corridor that allowed machine access and spoil storage, and was excavated to a depth of 1.5-2.0m. The depth of the trench precluded detailed excavation and recording of features at this stage, and therefore the preliminary monitoring work involved the examination of the sides of the trench, the location and marking of archaeological deposits and features and the recovery and location of loose finds. The spoilheaps were also scanned by metal detector. Archaeological excavation within the pipeline corridor and trench was also undertaken at the north-east end of the field. ✓
- 4.3 Following the harvesting of the cereal crop around the pipeline the spoilheaps and topsoil were removed by a mechanical excavator with a toothless ditching bucket from an area approximately 1.5 wide on either side of the pipe trench. This area of archaeological features and deposits was c.150m in length. Machine stripping/clearing was carried out to ECC FAU standards under the supervision of an experienced archaeologist. ✓
- 4.4 The cleared area was then cleaned by hand by a small ECC FAU team and archaeological features were defined. The pipeline trench and local survey points were then located by TST survey to enable detailed planning of the features. Archaeological features and deposits were then excavated. With the exception of modern disturbances, normally up to 50% of all contained features was excavated. Up to 10%, or a 1m segment, of non-structural linear features was excavated. ✓
- 4.6 Deposits revealed in the trenches were investigated and recorded using standard ECC FAU recording methods. A photographic record consisting of monochrome prints and colour transparencies was kept. ✓
- 4.7 All visible finds were retrieved from excavated features that were not obviously modern in date. A metal detector was used throughout all stages of the fieldwork.

4.8 As the site was located in an area of well drained acidic soils there was little potential for survival of environmental evidence. A single environmental sample was taken from the fill of a ditch that contained abundant charcoal.

5.0 FIELDWORK RESULTS (Figs. 3, 4, 5 and 6)

5.1 Monitoring

The initial monitoring of the pipeline trench in the south-west of the field revealed approximately ten archaeological features, consisting of ditches and pits, and this area was then selected for detailed excavation. No features were encountered during further monitoring of machine stripping and pipeline cutting to the north-east and in an adjacent field, further to the north-east.

The clearing of spoil, overburden and topsoil from the sides of the pipeline trench around the archaeological features allowed closer inspection. No human skeletal remains or cremations were identified, but a series of cut features and deposits were clearly visible. Almost all of the features were truncated by the pipe trench, and several were also disturbed by modern field drains. It is also likely that the archaeological features had been truncated by ploughing. Excavation of the features and deposits located during monitoring demonstrated that they were archaeological in nature, with the exception of a series of supposed pits in the south-west of the site, where a large natural hollow was identified.

5.2 Excavation

5.2.1 The archaeological features were cut into the natural subsoil and overlain by topsoil. The topsoil was relatively shallow, around 0.2 to 0.3m in depth, and comprised a light to mid greyish brown sandy silt loam. In the south-west of the site there was a series of silty clay and silty sand layers underlying the topsoil, probably formed naturally through hill-wash action, and infilling a natural hollow. The pipeline was crossed by a series of ditches and gullies, which commonly ran in a rough north-west to south-east direction. Around these features were encountered several pits. The fills of these features consistently contained artefactual material of Late Iron Age and specifically early to mid 1st century AD date, pointing to a single period of activity. A number of residual Middle Iron Age pottery sherds were recovered, pointing to earlier activity in the area. The archaeological features are described from the north-east of the site to the south-west, below. More detailed descriptions of archaeological features and deposits are presented in Appendix 1.

5.2.2 *Ditch 15* (Figs. 3 and 6: S3)

In the north-east of the excavated area a north-west to south-east running ditch, 15, which had a V-shaped profile, was apparently fed from the south-west by a gully, 34, which contained Late Iron Age pottery. A further feature, 49, which was possibly a small gully was located at the south-west end of ditch 15, though its relationship with the ditch could not be resolved.

5.2.3 *Ditches 28 and 30* (Fig. 3)

Two parallel ditches, 28 and 30, cut into natural, lay south-west of the above group of features. These ditches again were orientated north-west by south-east, and were relatively shallow (0.38m and 0.33m deep respectively). Though it was not possible to discern a stratigraphical relationship between the ditches, pottery recovered from the fill of ditch 30 suggests it dated to immediately after the Roman conquest, while ditch 28 contained only Late Iron Age sherds.

5.2.4 *Pits 51 and 45* (Fig. 4)

Further south-west two pits, 51 and 45, the latter measuring 5.3m east-west by 2.8m north-south, may have functioned as delvings for sand or as rubbish disposal pits. Pit 45 cut 51, which was cut into the natural subsoil. A small, thin spread of dark grey sandy silt with charcoal, 53, to the immediate west of these features may represent the base of a hearth, though this can only be a tentative interpretation. Only pit 45 produced artefactual evidence, including loom weight fragments, iron and slag. The pottery assemblage suggested a post-conquest date.

5.2.4 *Pit 47 and Ditches 5 and 6* (Fig. 4)

Immediately south of these pits further north-west by south-east orientated ditches were located. Ditch 6 apparently truncated a large, 1.0m deep pit, 47, which was possibly excavated for the disposal of refuse. Immediately to the south-west, feature 5 was the 3.3m wide and 0.5m deep rounded butt end of a ditch. A further drainage feature, gully 18, lay to the south-west, on a parallel orientation to ditches 5 and 6. The finds assemblages from all of these features except the gully pointed to a Late Iron Age date.

5.2.5 *Ditches 4, 19, 38 and 40/43* (Figs. 5 and 6: S1)

Another complex of ditches was located towards the south-east end of the pipe trench. In general these again ran north-west to south-east. The earliest such feature, 4, cut into natural, was truncated to the south-west by the butt end of a ditch or pit 38, which was in turn truncated by ditch 40/43. There was a recut of this ditch, 19. This sequence of

truncations and recuts points to a single but relatively extended period of settlement. The most notable find from this ditch complex was an early to mid 1st century AD copper alloy brooch from the fill of ditch 4. Other finds, including pottery sherds suggest these features bridge the Late Iron Age and early Roman transition. To the immediate north of this group of features a possible ditch or gully was visible running south-west by north-east along the trench edge. The position of this feature prevented meaningful excavation, but a shallow pit, 55, was visible at its possible terminus to the north-east.

5.2.6 *Natural Hollow* (Fig. 2 and 6: S2)

Excavation in the south-west of the pipeline located a series of silty clay and silty sand layers (22, 23, 25 and 27), to a depth of at least 1.05m below the topsoil, which were free of artefacts and had apparently been deposited through natural silting into a large hollow in that part of the site.

5.2.7 It is probable that the major ditches to the north-east and south-west of the excavated area acted as land boundaries. As noted above, the build up of silty sand and silty clay deposits to the south-west may represent the infilling of a hollow. Settlement and cultivation may have been limited to the higher ground above such a natural feature, and demarcated by ditch 4 and subsequent features. The majority of the boundary and drainage features on the site had a north-west by south-east orientation, perpendicular to the A12 and its Roman predecessor.

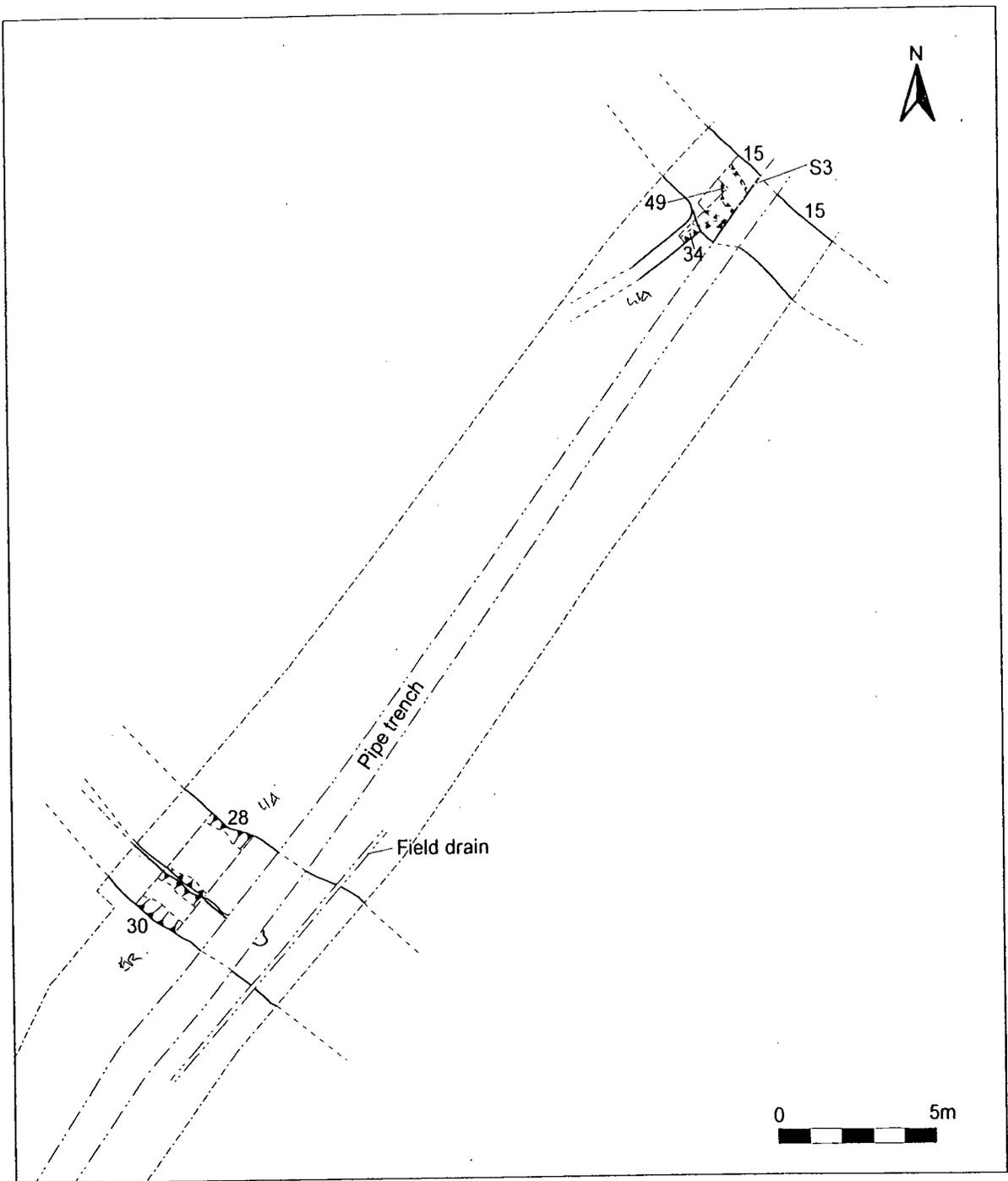


Fig.3 Plan of features

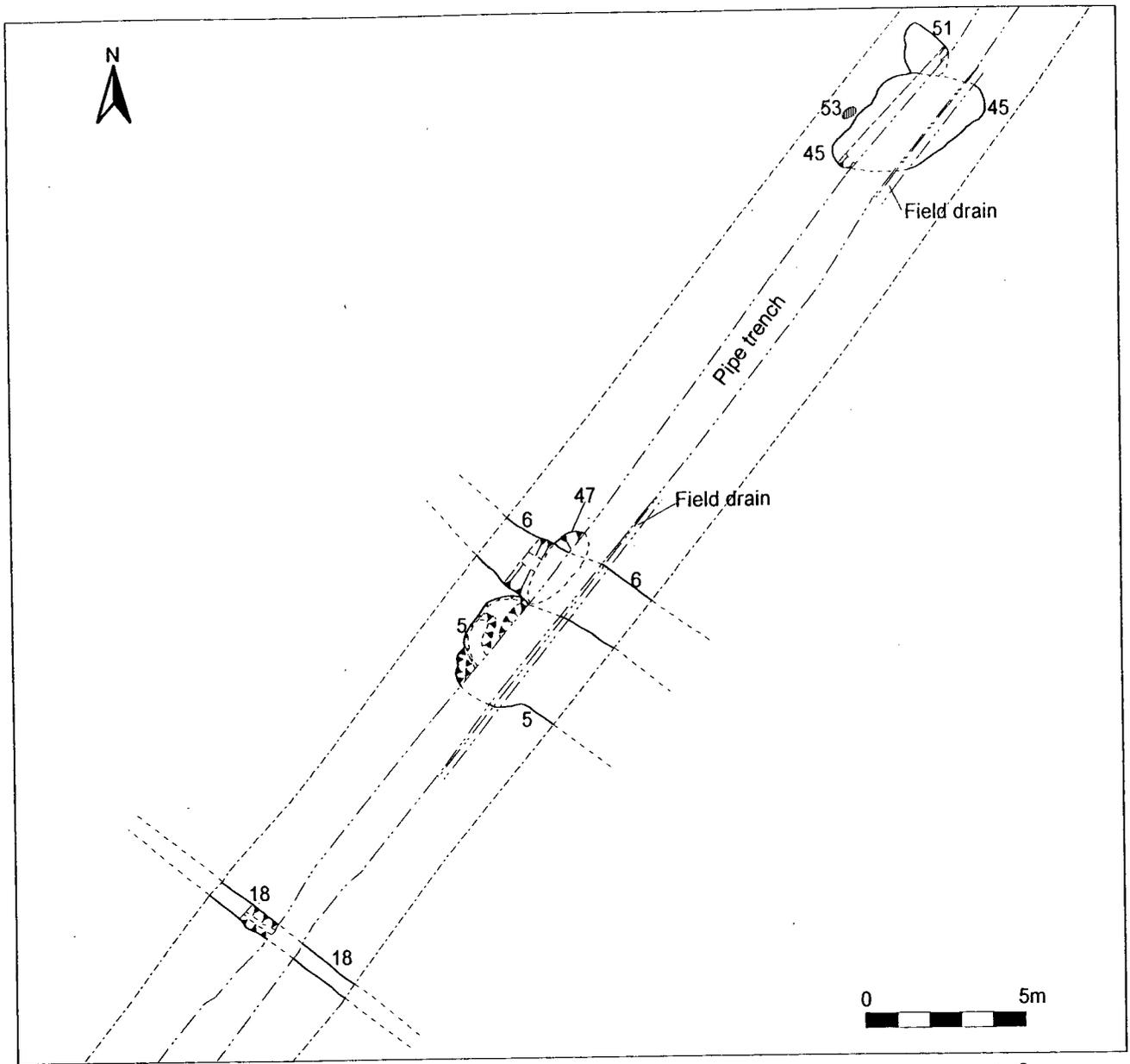


Fig.4 Plan of features

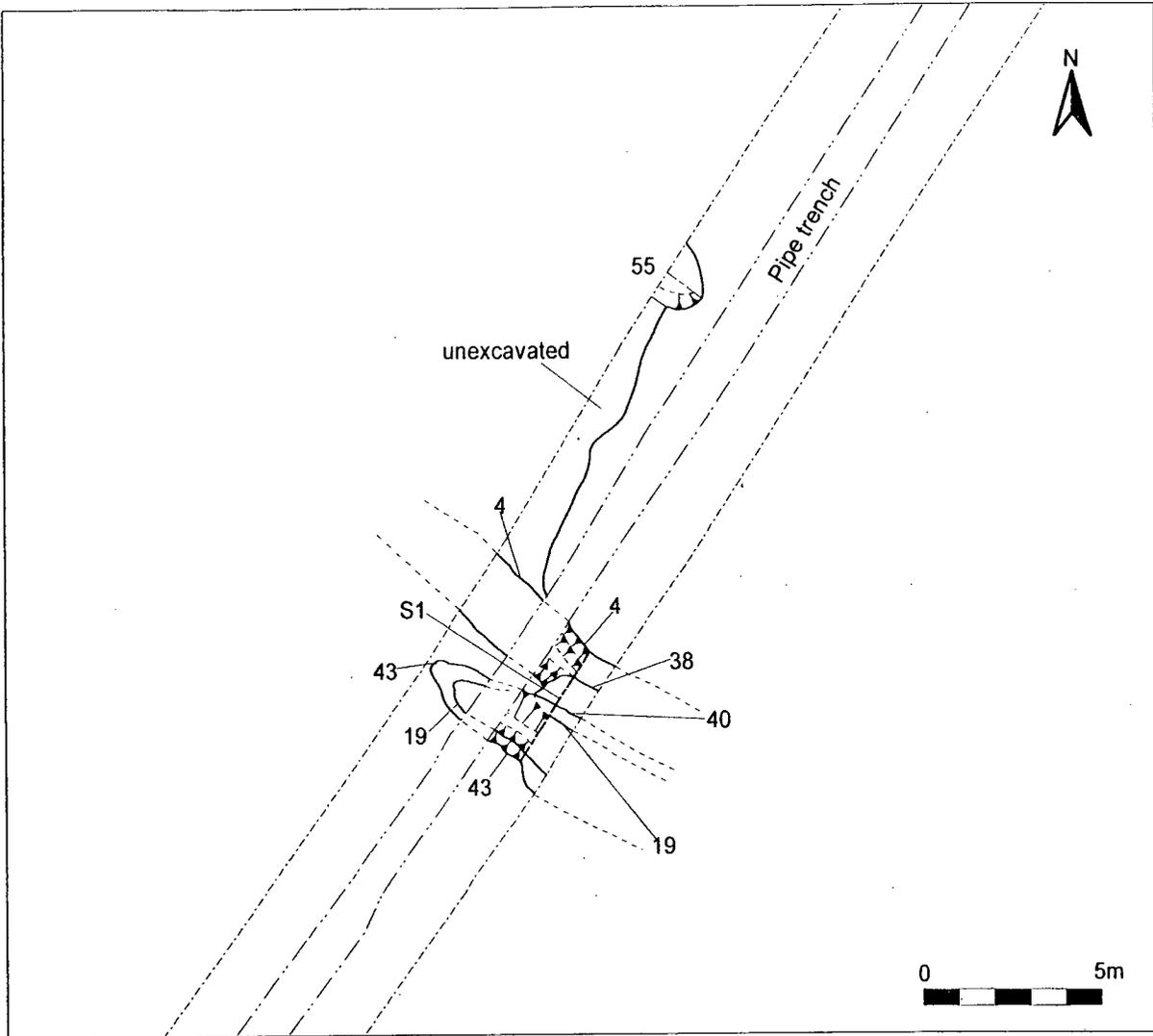


Fig.5 Plan of features

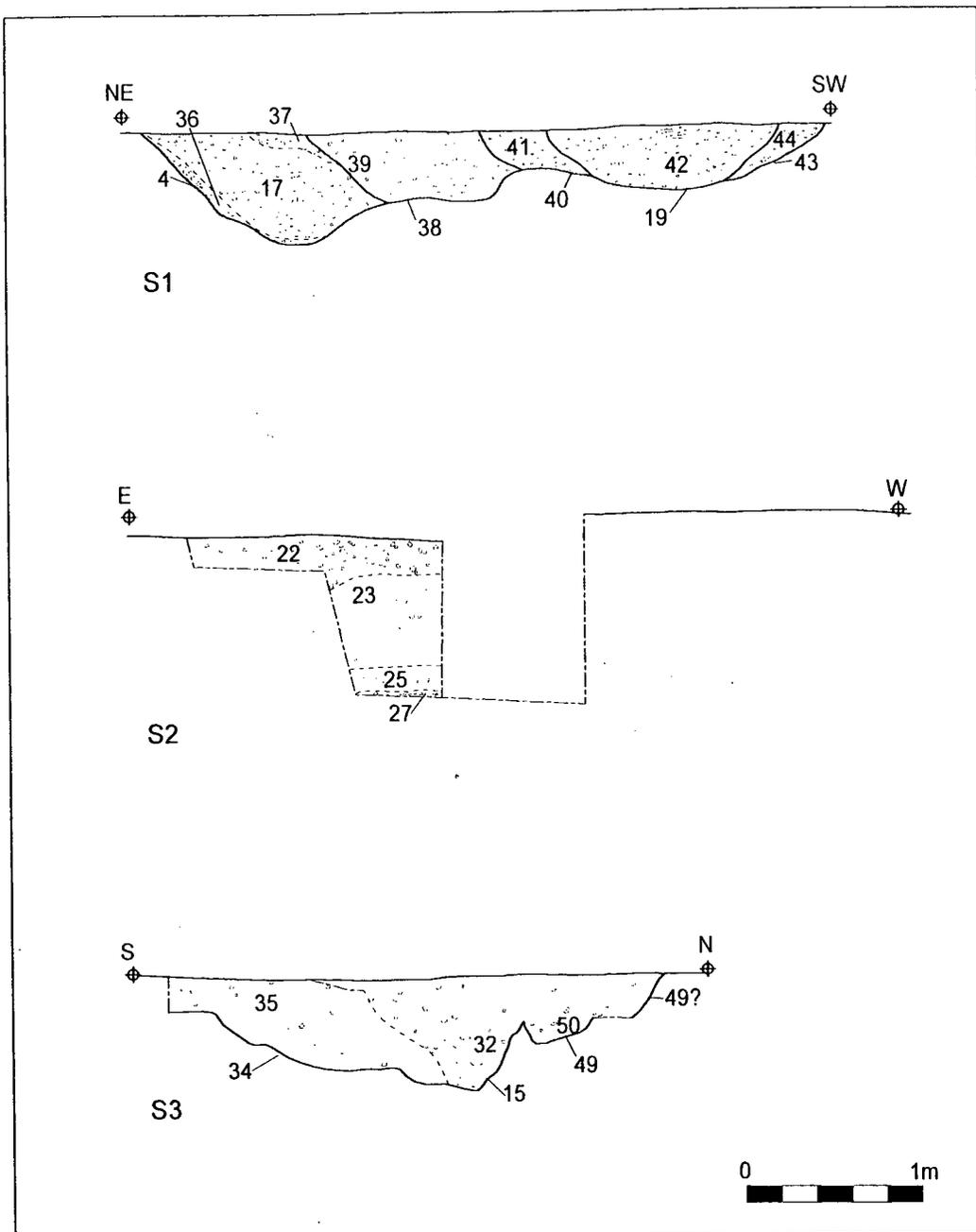


Fig.6 Sections

6.0 FINDS AND ENVIRONMENTAL MATERIAL by Joyce Compton

- 6.1 Finds were recovered from a total of eighteen contexts, mainly representing ditch fills. In addition, four groups of pottery from the spoil tips were assigned separate context numbers. The finds have been recorded by count and weight, in grams, by context; full details by context can be found in Appendix 2.
- 6.2 Pottery forms the largest component. Nineteen contexts produced a total of 431 sherds, weighing 4189g, nearly all of Late Iron Age date. Animal bone, 211 pieces weighing 1131g, was found in nine contexts. Nine contexts produced flints, mainly unworked or struck pieces; five of these contexts contained burnt flints. Other categories of finds were minimal in quantity; oyster shell and baked clay were each found in five contexts, iron fragments, one modern, were found in two contexts and slag was also present in two contexts. A find of note is a near-complete Colchester-type copper alloy brooch, from fill 17 of ditch 4, which dates to the first half of the 1st century AD. A fragment of post-medieval roof tile was retrieved from the spoil tip. The finds are described by category below.
- 6.3 **Pottery**
- 6.3.1 Eighteen contexts contained Late Iron Age and Roman pottery, amounting to 414 sherds, weighing 4078g. This has been rapidly recorded by fabric in accordance with ECC Field Archaeology Unit pottery recording methods. Forms present were identified using the type series developed for *Camulodunum* (Hawkes and Hull 1947, 215-75), which is standard for Late Iron Age pottery in Essex. Much of the assemblage comprises grog-tempered pottery in both coarse and fine fabrics, most of which is not closely datable but was current from c. 30 BC to AD 70. Several contexts contained sherds which date to the conquest period or slightly later. Black-surfaced ware was found in two contexts, 26 and 31 (ditches 28 and 30), Colchester buff ware was found in context 44 (ditch 43) and a sherd of samian came from context 46 (pit 45). The presence of these fabrics indicates transition between the Late Iron Age and Roman periods, and they continue in production into the later 1st century and beyond. The samian rim sherd derives from a closely-dated (AD 40-70) dish type, confirming that a small element of the assemblage dates into the immediate post-conquest period. There is nothing present which is much later in date than mid-1st century AD.
- 6.3.2 The assemblage is fragmented, with an average sherd weight of just under 10g, but some of the fragmentation is recent. Sherds of note include the rim from a *Cam 113* butt beaker in North Gaulish white ware. These were common imports into the south-east from France during the first half of the 1st century AD. Beaker sherds in red-surfaced grog-tempered

ware, probably imitating imported *terra rubra* beakers, are present in several contexts. The lower wall from a pedestal jar was found in context 17 (ditch 4), and the base of a jar or bowl with at least four post-firing holes was found in context 42 (ditch 19). This vessel may have been used as a strainer. There are joining sherds between contexts 33 and 48, and contexts 42 and 44, and the jar sherds assigned to context 19 (ditch cut) all belong to a badly overfired vessel in context 42 (fill of ditch 19).

6.3.3 Prehistoric pottery was found in six contexts, amounting to 17 sherds, weighing 111g, unfortunately all residual. The pottery has been examined by N.J. Lavender who has assigned a Middle Iron Age date to most of the sherds. Two handmade sherds from context 12 (unstratified) are in a vegetable-tempered fabric which might actually be early Saxon in date, but the rim is missing and this identification is uncertain.

6.4 **Metalwork**

6.4.1 The copper alloy brooch from context 17 (ditch 4) is a notable find and is contemporary with the pottery, dating to the first half of the 1st century AD. The brooch is almost complete, the decorated catch-plate is now broken, and the pin is present, although the surfaces are unstable. Hilary Major has briefly examined the brooch, and identified it as a Colchester type, although further fine detail may be apparent once the brooch is cleaned.

6.4.2 Two items of iron were recovered, that from context 19 is modern, probably part of an agricultural implement, the second is a small unidentifiable piece of strip. Two small fragments of slag, from contexts 26 and 46, are probably incidental.

6.5 **Baked Clay**

6.5.1 Baked clay occurred in five contexts, totalling 1622g. Two contexts, 17 (ditch 4) and 46 (pit 45), contained appreciable amounts of recognisable pieces, which are the remains of loom weights with 'saddle' corners.

6.6 **Flints**

6.6.1 These were recorded in nine contexts, totalling 20 pieces weighing 146g, presumably residual. Six are burnt flints, and the remainder mainly comprises flakes, blade fragments and working waste.

6.7 **Animal Bone**

6.7.1 The animal bone has been rapidly scanned for condition and completeness, and the animals and bone elements present have been tentatively identified. The bone

assemblage is fragmentary but the surfaces are in good condition. Identified animals include cattle, sheep/goat, pig and deer, and these probably represent the remains of food waste, although butchery marks were not much in evidence due to the fragmentation.

6.8 Oyster Shell

6.8.1 Five contexts produced oyster shells, amounting to 26 pieces weighing 304g. Eleven valves were recorded, representing a minimum of six individuals. The shell is fragmentary but in relatively good condition.

6.9 Environmental Material by Mike Roy and Dave Smith

6.9.1 A single environmental sample taken from fill 17 of ditch 4 was wet-sieved and the flots and residue were scanned for plant and other organic remains. This demonstrated the survival of only limited amounts of charcoal and burnt animal bone.

7.0 CONCLUSIONS

7.1 The monitoring of the pipeline and subsequent excavation demonstrated the survival of archaeological remains along a c.150m length of the pipeline route, comprising a group of features of early to mid 1st century AD date, the transitional period between the Late Iron Age and the Roman occupation. The majority of these features were ditches and gullies that mainly lay in a north-west by south-east orientation, perpendicular to the line of the present A12. This modern route overlies the Roman road between London and Colchester, and it is likely that the ditches represent boundaries associated with a pre-Roman early phase of this road. The relatively large quantity of artefacts, including pottery, animal bone and oyster shell, imply the existence of a domestic settlement in the immediate vicinity, while fragments of loom weight indicate weaving. The ditches form boundaries associated with settlement to the north-east of a natural hollow and immediately south-east of a major Roman road and postulated earlier route.

8.0 ASSESSMENT OF RESULTS

8.1 Excavation results

Although the pipeline trench and field drains had truncated most features revealed during the monitoring and excavation there is evidence of settlement activity in the early to mid 1st century AD. This was associated with the division of land in plots perpendicular to a possible early phase of the Roman road from London to Colchester. The recutting of features and the existence of relatively large amounts of domestic rubbish suggest a fixed settlement over a prolonged period in the vicinity. The visibility of archaeological features

was good as the backfill deposits were clearly differentiated from the surrounding natural. There was reasonable survival of evidence, though the full potential of the site would only be known from investigation of a wider area, particularly along the A12. It would then be possible to define the ditches and the true nature of land division in the area.

8.2 **Finds** by Joyce Compton

As an assemblage, the finds provide a good impression of the nature of the activity identified at Coleman's Farm. Almost all of the finds can be dated to the first half of the 1st century AD, and probably represent the disposal of domestic waste resulting from occupation in the immediate vicinity. Further work on the finds is not warranted, although the pottery could be recorded in more detail by fabric and form. The brooch should be cleaned by a conservator in order to clarify details of manufacture and to prevent any further deterioration.

8.3 **Topographical significance**

The survival of remains of an early to mid 1st century AD settlement, spanning the transition from the Late Iron Age to the early Roman periods, is of archaeological significance. The orientation of the ditches and gullies perpendicular to the A12 suggests that the Roman road from London to Colchester followed a road already in existence in the Late Pre-Roman Iron Age.

Acknowledgements

This project was commissioned by Transco. Particular thanks are due to David Giles, the Transco Operations Manager, for his help in facilitating the project. Thanks are also due to the landowner, Simon Brice, for his interest and help. The Field Archaeology Unit Project Manager was Patrick Allen, while the ECC HAMP representative was Vanessa Clarke, who provided useful advice in advance of and during the fieldwork. Initial monitoring work was carried out by Mark Peachey. The finds and environmental report was produced by Joyce Compton and the illustrations were created with the assistance of Andy Lewsey.

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APPENDIX 1: FIELDWORK DATA

Context	Feature	Category	Details	Period
1		Layer	Superseded by 22, 23, 25 and 27	Natural
2		Layer	Superseded by 22, 23, 25 and 27	Natural
3		Layer	Superseded by 22, 23, 25 and 27	Natural
4		Ditch	Linear cut; orientated NW-SE; 1.3m wide and 0.4m deep; fairly steep sides led to a rounded base; truncated by service trench; contained fills 17, 36 and 37	Early-mid 1st century AD
5		Pit/Ditch	Irregular, possibly linear cut; orientated NW-SE; rounded north-western butt end visible; 3.3m wide and 0.5m deep; irregular, concave, steep sides led to a very irregular base; truncated by service trench and field drain; contained fill 24	Late Iron Age
6		Ditch	Linear cut; orientated NW-SE; 2.0m wide and 0.6m deep; irregular, crudely convex, fairly steep sides led to a rounded irregular base; truncated by service trench and field drain; contained fill 33	Late Iron Age
7		Pit	Superseded by 45	
8		Pit	Superseded by 45	
9		Ditch	Equivalent to 28	Late Iron Age
10		Find	Finds recovered during initial monitoring	Late Iron Age
11		Find	Finds recovered during initial monitoring	
12		Find	Finds recovered during initial monitoring	?Prehistoric
13		Find	Finds recovered during initial monitoring	Late Iron Age
14		Find	Finds recovered during initial monitoring	
15		Ditch	Linear, roughly NW-SE orientated; V-shaped profile; measured 1.4m wide and 0.8m deep; contained fill 32	Late Iron Age
16	6	Finds	Equivalent to 33	Late Iron Age
17	4	Fill	0.48m deep deposit of dark yellowish brown silty sand with frequent small rounded and subangular stone; contained rare daub and occasional charcoal; fill of ditch 4; under fill 37 and over fill 36; truncated by possible ditch 38; contained pot, possible loom weight, oyster shell, animal bone and flint	Early-mid 1st century AD
18		Gully	Linear NW-SE running gully; 0.55m wide, 0.3m deep; steep, concave sides led to a rounded base; contained fill 21	
19		Ditch/pit	Possibly linear cut; orientated NW-SE; 1.22m wide; 0.33m deep; slightly concave, fairly steep sides led to a rounded base; apparent butt end visible to NW; contained fill 42;	Mid 1st century AD
20		Ditch	Superseded by 30	?Roman
21	18	Fill	Light reddish brown sand with moderate small to medium subangular stone and small flint; fill of gully 21	
22		Natural	0.18m deep layer of natural mid brownish grey silty clay with frequent subangular stone; under subsoil and over 23	Natural
23		Natural	0.51m deep layer of natural dark to mid reddish brown silty clay with moderate manganese; under 22 and over 25	Natural
24	5	Fill	Mid reddish grey silty sand and gravel with moderate small to medium flint and charcoal fragments; fill of pit/ditch 5; truncated by service trench and field drain; uncertain relationship with ditch 6; contained common pot, animal bone and	Late Iron Age

			shell	
25		Natural	0.18m deep layer of natural light brownish orange silty clay with moderate manganese; under 23 and over 27	Natural
26	28	Fill	Equivalent to 29	Late Iron Age
27		Natural	0.18m+ deep layer of light brownish orange silty sand with abundant subangular and rounded small stone; under 25	Natural
28		Ditch	2.55m wide linear cut; orientated NW-SE; 0.38m deep; fairly gently sloping irregular sides led to an irregular rounded base; contained fill 29	Late Iron Age
29	28	Backfill	Mid greyish brown sandy silt with rare charcoal flecks; fill of ditch 28; contained common pot, animal bone and burnt flint	Late Iron Age
30		Ditch	1.43m wide linear cut; orientated NW-SE; 0.33m deep; fairly steeply sloping irregular sides led to a slightly rounded base; contained fill 31	?Roman
31	30	Backfill	Light to mid greyish brown silty sand; fill of ditch 30; possibly cut by ditch 28; contained pot and shell	?Roman
32	15	Fill	Light brownish grey silty clay; fill of ditch 15; uncertain relationship with possible gully 49	Late Iron Age
33	6	Fill	Mid reddish grey silty sand and gravel with common small flint and occasional charcoal flecks; fill of ditch 6; truncated by service trench and field drain; uncertain relationship with pit/ditch 5 and pit 47; contained pot, animal bone, oyster shell, brick/tile and baked clay	Late Iron Age
34		Gully	Linear, NE-SW running cut; 0.30m wide; 0.27m deep; steeply sloping, poorly defined sides; contained fill 35	Late Iron Age
35	34	Fill	Light brownish orange and grey silty clay; fill of gully 34; possibly truncated by ditch 15; contained pot	Late Iron Age
36	4	Fill	0.05m deep deposit of yellowish brown silty sand; primary fill of ditch 4; under fill 17	Early-mid 1st century AD
37	4	Fill	0.15m deep deposit of mid yellowish brown silty sand with rare charcoal flecks and daub; upper fill of ditch 4; over fill 17; truncated by ditch/pit 38	Early-mid 1st century AD
38		Ditch/Pit	Linear cut with uncertain edges; orientated roughly NW-SE; 0.37m deep; apparent rounded butt end visible to NW; slightly concave, fairly steeply sloping sides led to a slightly irregular base; contained fill 39	Early-mid 1st century AD
39	38	Fill	Mid yellowish brown silty sand with rare daub and occasional charcoal flecks; fill of ditch/pit 38; truncated by ditch/pit 40; contained common pot and baked clay	Early-mid 1st century AD
40		Ditch/Pit	Linear cut with uncertain edges; orientated NW-SE; may be same feature as 43; 0.35m deep; apparent rounded butt end visible to NW; concave, steeply sloping sides led to a slightly rounded base; contained fill 41	Mid 1st century AD
41	40	Fill	Brownish orange silty sand; fill of ditch/pit 40; truncated by ditch/pit 19	Mid 1st century AD
42	19	Fill	Dark yellowish brown silty sand with rare charcoal and daub fragments; fill of ditch/pit 19; contained common pot, worked flint and burnt flint	Mid 1st century AD
43		Ditch/Pit	Linear cut with uncertain edges; orientated NW-SE; may be same feature as 40; 0.29m deep; apparent rounded butt end visible to NW; concave, fairly steeply sloping sides led to an uncertain base; contained fill 44	Mid 1st century AD
44	43	Fill	Brownish orange silty sand and gravel; with rare charcoal; fill of gully/pit 43; truncated by ditch/pit 19; contained occasional pot	Mid 1st century AD

45		Pit	Sub-rectangular cut; orientated roughly east-west; measured 5.3m by 2.8m; 0.45m deep; slightly irregular, fairly steep sides led to an uneven base; truncated by service trench and field drain; contained fills 54 and 46	Mid to late 1st century AD
46	45	Backfill	0.45m deep deposit of mid to dark greyish brown sandy silt with common small to medium subangular and angular flint; contained rare flecks of charcoal and burnt clay; fill of pit 45; over fill 54	Mid to late 1st century AD
47		Pit	Badly disturbed cut; possibly originally rectangular in shape; orientated NE-SW; measured 2.8m long by 0.6m+ wide; 1.0m deep; near vertical sides led to a flat base; truncated to SE by service trench; contained fill 48	Late Iron Age
48	47	Fill	Mid reddish grey silty sand and gravel with moderate small flint; fill of pit 47; truncated by service trench and possibly by ditch 6; contained occasional pot, animal bone and oyster shell	Late Iron Age
49		Gully/ Post-hole	Small irregular cut, possibly into natural; uncertain edges; 0.35m deep; gently sloping sides led to a rounded base; contained fill 50	Late Iron Age
50	49	Fill	Light brownish orange silty clay; fill of gully/post-hole 49	Late Iron Age
51		Pit	Pit with uncertain edges; measured approximately 1.4m long, north-west by south-east and 1.15m wide; 0.20m deep; irregular, fairly steep sides led to a rounded base; contained fill 52	?Late Iron Age
52	51	Backfill	Light yellowish grey silty sand; fill of pit 51; truncated by pit 45	?Late Iron Age
53		Lens	Deposit of black/dark grey sandy silt with frequent charcoal flecks and common small angular burnt flint; measured 0.45m E-W by 0.30m N-S; may have been cut by pit 45; ?hearth remnant	
54	54	Natural	0.36m deep deposit of light yellowish grey sandy silt with rare flecks of burnt clay; fill of pit 45; under fill 46	Mid to late 1st century AD
55		Pit	Circular cut; possibly associated with an unexcavated linear feature against the north-western edge of the trench; measured 1.5m NE-SW by 0.8m+ NW-SE; 0.12m deep; contained fill 55	Late Iron Age
56	55	Fill	Greyish brown sandy silt with common small stones; fill of pit 55; contained pot	Late Iron Age

APPENDIX 2: FINDS AND ENVIRONMENTAL MATERIAL

Finds data

Context	Feature	Count	Weight	Description	Date
10	Unstrat.	1	2	Pottery; body sherd GROG	LIA
12	Unstrat.	2	32	Pottery; joining body sherds, hand-made	?Prehistoric
13	Unstrat.	1	2	Pottery; body sherd GROG	LIA
14	Unstrat.	4	14	Pottery; body sherds GROG	LIA
		2	12	Pottery; body sherds	Prehistoric
16=33	6	9	6	Pottery; crumbs GROG	LIA
17	4	1	-	CuA brooch SF1	E-M 1st C
		1	6	Flint flake from sample 1	-
		1	4	Burnt flint	-
		118	344	Animal bone; skull and horn core fragments, probably sheep/goat; cattle molar; pig canine; pig maxilla with molars; scapula, proximal end, ?pig; ulna and radius fragments, large mammal; vertebra, unfused, medium-sized mammal, spine missing; rib fragments, various mammals; fragments, inc 32/24g from sample 1	-
		16	194	Oyster shell; seven valves and fragments	-
		71	920	Baked clay, mostly fragments of loom weight (with saddle corner) but includes flat fragments which may be pottery	LIA
		39	338	Pottery; jar rims and body sherds GROG and GROGC; lower wall sherd, pedestal jar GROG; includes body sherds (12/68g) GROG and GROGC from sample 1	LIA
19	=42	1	40	Iron object; ?agricultural implement tip	Modern
		1	54	Baked clay, reduced fabric	-
		18	138	Pottery; jar rim, base and body sherds GROG, ?all same vessel, overfired and recently broken (same vessel as 42)	LIA
23	Natural	2	2	Worked flint; blade fragments	-
24	5	34	184	Animal bone fragments; ulna, radius, tibia, all large mammal; ?fibula, pig	-
		1	32	Oyster shell, one valve	-
		45	750	Pottery; jar rim, base and body sherds (23/350g) GROGC, Cam 259, all same vessel; jar rim Cam 218 GROG; rim, base and body sherds GROG, GROGC and UPOT (sandy fabric)	LIA
26=29	28	1	52	Slag	-
		2	42	Burnt flints	-
		1	2	Flint flake	-

		38	410	Pottery; platter and jar rims, base and body sherds BSW, GROG and GROGC; beaker rim <i>Cam</i> 113 NGWF	LIA
		10	62	Pottery; rim and body sherds	Prehistoric
29	28	3	8	Animal bone; long bone fragments, all same bone	-
		4	110	Pottery; base sherds GROGC; bowl base sherd GROG	LIA
31	30	1	4	Oyster shell fragment	-
		3	8	Pottery; ?dish rim sherd BSW; body sherds GROG	?Roman
32	15	4	24	Flint flakes and ?core	-
		11	12	Animal bone; decayed antler fragments	-
33	6	4	24	Flints, worked and unworked	-
		36	575	Animal bone; cattle mandible with molars, young animal; sheep/goat mandible with molars x 2; sheep/goat radius, distal end, ulna, distal end and metapodial shaft; cattle metatarsus; long bone and rib fragments, large mammal; skull and horn core fragment, ?sheep/goat; cattle tibia, distal end; fragments	-
		3	24	Oyster shell, two valves	-
		2	166	Baked clay	-
		48	665	Pottery; <i>Cam</i> 212 bowl rim/body sherd GROG, joins with 48; <i>Cam</i> 115 beaker rim and body sherds with combed decoration GROG; cordoned jar shoulder sherds GROG; rim, base and body sherds, some burnt GROG and GROGC	LIA
35	34	2	6	Unworked flints	-
		2	2	Pottery; rim sherd GROG; crumb, flint-tempered	LIA/Prehistoric
39	38	1	12	Burnt flint	-
		32	236	Pottery; jar rim ? <i>Cam</i> 249 GROG; jar rim sherds and body sherds GROG and GROGC; ?beaker rim and body sherds GROGRF	LIA
41	40	1	2	Animal bone; pig molar	-
		1	22	Roof tile fragment	Post med.
42	19	1	16	Burnt flint	-
		1	28	Baked clay	-
		118	970	Pottery; jar rim and body sherds, many joining, <i>Cam</i> 219-type GROG, badly (over) fired (same vessel as 19); jar rim <i>Cam</i> 249 GROG; jar base with post-firing holes GROG; beaker base sherd GROGRF cf.44; body sherds GROG and GROGC, one badly burnt	LIA

44	43	5	2	Animal bone fragments	-
		8	42	Pottery; beaker base and body sherds GROGRF cf.42; rim and body sherds GROG overfired/burnt; body sherds COLB	Mid 1st C
46	45	1	4	Iron fragment	-
		2	2	Animal bone; pig premolar and fragment	-
		1	8	Burnt flint	-
		1	1	Slag fragment	-
		33	454	Baked clay, inc loom weight 'saddle corner' fragment	LIA
		1	2	Pottery; dish rim sherd, f15/17 TSG	M-L 1st C
		32	276	Pottery; body sherds GROG and GROGC, one with post-firing hole	LIA
1	2	Pottery; body sherd, flint-tempered	Prehistoric		
48	47	1	2	Animal bone; rib fragment, medium-sized mammal	-
		5	50	Oyster shell, one valve and fragments	-
		7	92	Pottery; bowl rim Cam 212, joining sherds GROG, joins with 33; cordoned body sherd GROG; jar rim sherds GROG and GROGC	LIA
56	55	5	16	Pottery; jar rim, body sherds and crumbs GROG	LIA

APPENDIX 3: ARCHIVE INDEX

SITE NAME: The Transco Pipeline, Coleman's Farm, Rivenhall End (RHCF03)

Index to the Archive

File containing:

1. Introduction

- 1.1 Brief for Evaluation
- 1.2 Method Statement
- 1.3 Written Scheme of Investigation for Evaluation

2. Research Archive

- 2.1 Final Report
- 2.2 Analytical Reports
 - 2.2.1 Finds Report
- 2.3 Environmental Processing Record

3. Site Archive

- 3.1 Context Record Register
- 3.2 Original Context Records 1 to 56
- 3.3 Soil Sample Register
- 3.4 Soil Sample Record Sheet
- 3.5 Drawing Registers
 - 3.5.1 Plans Register
 - 3.5.2 Sections Register
- 3.6 Levels Register
- 3.7 Small Finds Register
- 3.8 Photographic Register
- 3.9 Site Photographic Record (1 x Black and White Prints; 2 x Colour Slide)
- 3.10 Miscellaneous maps and plans

Not in Files:

- Site Drawings
- 1 X box of finds
- 1 X box of Processed Environmental Samples

APPENDIX 4: EHCR SUMMARY SHEET

Site Name/Address: The Transco Pipeline, Coleman's Farm, Rivenhall End	
Parish: Rivenhall	District: Braintree
NGR: TL 83173 15757	Site Code: RHCF03
Type of Work: Monitoring and Excavation	Site Director/Group: Mark Peachey and Mike Roy/ECC FAU
Date of Work: 29 July-12 August 2003	Size of Area Investigated: Pipeline length: c.900m
Location of Finds/Curating Museum: Braintree Museum	Funding Source: Transco
Further Work Anticipated? No	Related EHCR Nos: 8031, 8032, 8033, 8297, 8850
Final Report: <i>Late Iron Age Settlement Evidence at Coleman's Farm, Rivenhall End, Essex, 2003, EAH Shorter Note</i>	
Periods Represented: Late Iron Age Roman	
<p>SUMMARY OF FIELDWORK RESULTS:</p> <p>Excavation by Transco of a gas pipeline through Coleman's Farm, near Rivenhall End, Essex revealed a number of archaeological features. This led to full archaeological excavation of these features, and monitoring of the remainder of the pipeline route.</p> <p>Archaeological features and deposits were encountered along a roughly 150m length of the pipeline, consisting of ditches, gullies and pits of Late Iron Age/early Roman date.</p> <p><i>Late Iron Age/Roman</i></p> <p>A series of ditches and gullies, commonly orientated north-west by south-east may relate to land division and field drainage. Large pits located among these linear features, which contained abundant pot, animal bone, oyster and other refuse point to a domestic settlement in the vicinity during the transition period between the Late Iron Age and early Roman period.</p>	
Previous Summaries/Reports:	
Author of Summary: Mike Roy	Date of Summary: 29 August 2003