

**2 SWAN STREET,  
KELVEDON,  
ESSEX**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**



**Essex County Council  
Field Archaeology Unit**

**May 2010**

2 SWAN STREET,  
KELVEDON,  
ESSEX

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**

Prepared By: P. Sparrow Position: Project Supervisor	Signature: Date: 20 May 2010
Checked By: P. Allen Position: Project Manager	Signature: Date: 20 May 2010

Document Ref.	2204rep
Report Issue Date	May 2010
Circulation	Mr. A. Girling (incl. copy for LPA)
	Essex CC Historic Environment Management
	Essex Historic Environment Record
	Braintree Museum

***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.***

Please contact the Archaeological Fieldwork Manager at the

***Field Archaeology Unit***

Fairfield Court, Fairfield Road, Braintree, Essex CM7 3YQ

Tel: 01376 331431

Fax: 01376 331428

Email: [fieldarch@essexcc.gov.uk](mailto:fieldarch@essexcc.gov.uk)

© **Field Archaeology Unit**, Essex County Council, c/o County Hall, Chelmsford  
Essex CM1 1QH

## CONTENTS

	<i>Page No.</i>
<b>SUMMARY</b>	1
<b>1. INTRODUCTION</b>	3
<b>2. BACKGROUND</b>	3
<b>3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES</b>	5
<b>4. METHOD</b>	5
<b>5. FIELDWORK RESULTS</b>	6
<b>6. FINDS</b> by Joyce Compton	8
<b>7. CONCLUSIONS AND ASSESSMENT</b>	10
<b>ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS</b>	11
<b>BIBLIOGRAPHY</b>	11
<b>APPENDICES</b>	
<b>APPENDIX 1: FIELDWORK DATA</b>	12
<b>APPENDIX 2: FINDS DATA</b>	13
<b>APPENDIX 3: ARCHIVE INDEX</b>	14
<b>APPENDIX 4: EHER SUMMARY</b>	15

### **FIGURES**

1. Site location
2. Trench 1
3. Trench 2

### **PLATES**

1. Trench 1, looking south-west
2. Pit 12, trench 1, looking north-west
3. Pit 18, trench 1, looking west
4. Trench 2, looking south-west
5. Construction cut 1, structure 3, looking south-east
6. Rear boundary wall, looking south
7. Wall, looking south-west
8. Window in south-eastern wall, inside outbuilding in south-eastern corner of site, looking south-east

**2 SWAN STREET,  
KELVEDON,  
ESSEX**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**

**SUMMARY**

Client: Mr. A. Girling  
FAU Project No.: 2204  
NGR: TL 8652 1914  
Planning Application No.: 09/00801/FUL, 10/00190/FUL  
Site Code: KLSS10  
Date of Fieldwork: 6th – 7th April 2010

*Two trenches were excavated in the garden of 2 Swan St, Kelvedon to evaluate the footprints of two new houses that will be built after demolition of the existing house. The site lies at the edge of the Late Iron Age and Roman 'small town', close to the Roman London-Colchester road (the modern High Street), 50m west of the crossing of the river Blackwater. Cartographic evidence suggests the Swan Street frontage was built up from at least as early as 1605. Late 19th- and early 20th-century Ordnance Survey maps show a row of houses on Swan Street, with an additional row of small structures, either workers' cottages or outbuildings, at the rear of the site.*

*In Trench 1 in the west of the site, two extensive areas of ground disturbance are dated to the 19th or early 20th century. Early Ordnance Survey maps suggest that these represent site levelling after the demolition of earlier structures before the construction of the present No. 2 Swan Street. The earlier structures are thought to be a 19th-century house extending back from Swan Street and an early 20th-century outbuilding behind it. In Trench 2 in the east of the site, a further area of ground disturbance and the remains of a brick wall represent demolition of a late 19th- or early 20th-century outbuilding, although this structure is not depicted on any of the historic maps. A quick record was also made of the existing rear boundary wall of the present property, as its fabric is thought to contain evidence of the earlier structures recorded on Ordnance Survey maps at the rear of the site. Modern features were common in both trenches and were mainly left unexcavated.*

*No features earlier than the 19th century were identified, and evidence of earlier activity was limited to a few sherds of Late Iron Age, Roman and medieval pottery residual in later features.*



## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

This report presents the results of archaeological trial trenching at 2 Swan Street, conducted by Essex County Council Field Archaeology Unit (ECC FAU) prior to the construction of two new dwellings. The fieldwork was undertaken in response to a condition (09/00801/FUL, 10\*00190/FUL) placed upon the new development by Braintree District Council, following advice from the Essex CC Historic Environment Management team (ECC HEM) given in line with Planning Policy Guidance note 16 (DoE 1990), now replaced by Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment. The fieldwork was carried out in accordance with a brief issued by ECC HEM (2010) and a written scheme of investigation by ECC FAU (2010) and was monitored by ECC HEM on behalf of the Local Planning Authority.

Bound and digital copies of this report will be supplied to the Mr. A. Girling (including a copy for the Local Planning Authority), ECC HEM and the Essex CC Historic Environment Record. A digital copy of the report will be uploaded on the online access to the index of archaeological investigations ([www.oasis.ac.uk](http://www.oasis.ac.uk)). The site archive and copies of the report will be deposited at Braintree Museum.

## 2.0 BACKGROUND

### 2.1 Site Location, Topography and Geology (Fig. 1)

The site is located in the historic town of Kelvedon (TL 8652 1914), on the main road between London and Colchester, less than 50m to the west of the bridging point of the River Blackwater (Fig. 1). The site is located at the far north-eastern end of the town, and its north-eastern boundary is formed by Swan Street. It is bounded to the north-west, south-east and south-west by residential properties. The northern corner of the site is currently occupied by 2 Swan Street, a residential dwelling, with the remainder comprising a garden. The boundary is lined by trees, with several mature trees located in the interior. The drift geology of the area comprises brickearth and clay overlying sands and gravels of the terrace of the river Blackwater. The site lies on the edge of the Late Iron Age settlement at Kelvedon and just outside the limits of the Roman 'small town'.

### 2.2 History and Archaeology

The following information is taken from the Essex CC Historic Environment Record (EHER) and *Kelvedon Historic Towns Project Assessment Report* (Medlycott 1998). The site falls just inside

the north-eastern perimeter of the Late Iron Age settlement, located c. 100m south of the Late Iron Age road which ran through the centre of the settlement (Medlycott 1998) (this road no longer exists). Several Late Iron Age finds have been recovered within 250m of the site. Two coins of Cunobelin were found c. 250m to the south-west of the site (EHER 8311), Iron Age pottery was discovered around 180m to the south-west (EHER 8313) and one sherd of Late Iron Age pottery was recovered from a ditch c. 200m to the south-west of the site, though this is thought to be residual (EHER 17306).

A Roman fort may have existed at Kelvedon (Canonium) in the mid-1st century, with civil settlement spreading along the original Late Iron Age road, which continued to be used in the Roman period. A new Roman road was laid out along the line of the modern High Street, running on a south-west to north-east alignment along the north-western side of the Roman town, bypassing the main Roman settlement area. The extent of settlement had receded by the Roman period and the site falls just outside the Roman town area. Several Roman artefacts have been recovered within a radius of 400m around the site, most of which also fall outside the limits of the Roman settlement.

A Saxon cemetery was located on the eastern side of the River Blackwater, to the south-east of the site, between Kelvedon and Feering (Medlycott 1998). It is also thought that Swan Street originated as an access road leading down to the mill mentioned in Domesday (Rumble 1983).

There is no evidence to indicate that the site was built upon during the medieval period, though the mill and Swan Street continued to be used. The medieval town had two settlement foci, at the cross-roads at either end of the High Street (Medlycott 1998). The settlement at the eastern end of the High Street is thought to have formed later than that at the western end. The river crossing during this period was 70m further downstream. A small number of pottery sherds have been recovered from three sites, two of which were located 280m north-east of the site (EHER 8236, 8433), while the other was located 270m to the east (EHER 8261).

Kelvedon developed its present form during the late post-medieval period; development between the two settlement foci at either end of High Street merged the two areas (Medlycott 1998). The Chapman and André map of 1777 depicts the two distinct settlement areas, the Tithe of c. 1840 shows ribbon development occurring along the High Street and by the publication of the First Edition Ordnance Survey the High Street was mainly built up. A 1605 map shows that the site had been built upon. Chapman and André's map of 1777 shows a small structure located in the north-eastern corner of the plot, with the remainder of the site left empty. It is clear from this map that the

site has kept its post-medieval plot boundaries. The First Edition Ordnance Survey shows the site to be occupied by four small houses fronting onto Swan Street as well as four smaller structures along the south-western site boundary. These were still present at the time of the Ordnance Survey 3rd edition (1914-24), with the addition of a small structure along the south-eastern site boundary and a large irregular-shaped building in the centre of the site.

### **3.0 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES**

The general aim of the investigation was to determine the presence or absence of archaeological deposits within the development area and to preserve, by record, any archaeological deposits that might be destroyed by the construction of the new dwellings.

The specific objectives of the evaluation were to:

- Identify surviving evidence relating to the Iron Age and Roman occupation.
- Identify surviving evidence relating to the Saxon activity in this area.
- Record any surviving evidence for the Victorian or earlier buildings and their origin.

### **4.0 METHOD**

The site was investigated by two trial trenches totalling 31m<sup>2</sup> (Fig. 1). The topsoil was stripped using a tracked mini-excavator with a toothless ditching bucket. The proposed trench locations were altered due to the presence of hardstanding surrounding the existing house and several mature trees within the garden. All identifiable archaeological deposits were recorded and investigated, although obviously modern features were left unexcavated.

The Essex CC Field Archaeology Unit is recognised as a Registered Archaeological Organisation (RAO) by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA). The archaeological fieldwork was carried out in accordance with the Institute of Field Archaeologists *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (IFA 1999) and the Association of Local Government Officers' *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003). The ECC FAU uses its own recording system.



## 5.0 FIELDWORK RESULTS

The archaeological features were cut into the natural sands and gravels. Full details of the archaeological features and deposits are supplied in Appendix 1.

### 5.1 Trench 1 (Fig. 2; Plates 1-3)

Aligned north-west to south-east, measuring 7.7m x 1.7m and 0.65m deep.

A large rectangular pit (12) was located in the north-eastern end of the trench (Plate 2). A small slot was excavated by machine at its south-western edge, revealing a concave side and base. The pit measured 0.45m deep and its only fill (13) contained 19th- to 20th-century pottery. Early Ordnance Survey maps show several structures fronting on to Swan Street, and this pit probably represents site levelling after the demolition of a 19th-century house at the frontage and prior to the construction of the extant No. 2 Swan Street.

Pit 12 was cut at its south-western edge by a small rectangular pit (14), which was not excavated due to its obviously modern date. Pit 14 was cut by a posthole (21), devoid of any fill and therefore indicative of a very recent date for the removal of the post. A similar posthole was situated 1.7m to the north-east and cut through pit 12. A small garden boundary marked by concrete slabs was located directly above the two postholes and above the topsoil. It is likely that the concrete slabs recently replaced a small wooden fence. A small area of a modern pit (16) was present within the south-eastern side of the trench.

Pit 18 (Plate 3) was situated in, and extended beyond, the south-western end of the trench. Its vertical side was disturbed by roots and its loose fill (19) showed signs of bioturbation. Trench 1 was extended 1.7m to the south-east, at its south-western end, in order to record the eastern edge of pit 18 (Fig. 2). Pit 18 was at least 0.53m deep and its only fill (19) contained a variety of pottery, ranging in date from the Late Iron Age to the 20th century. Of the eleven sherds recovered, five could be dated to the post-medieval period, four of them to the 19th century or later. This indicates that the earlier finds were residual within the fill. A small number of animal bones with chop marks, brick and tile fragments and a shell were also recovered from pit 18, typical of domestic rubbish. Pit 18 may represent a structure shown on the Ordnance Survey 3rd edition of 1914-1924 and not present on the 2nd edition of 1896-1912, suggesting that pit 18 represents the demolition of an early 20th-century structure.

## 5.2 Trench 2 (Fig. 3; Plates 4-5)

Aligned north-west to south-east, measuring 9.6m x 1.7m 0.44m

The earliest feature in Trench 2 was a large construction cut (1), 4m wide, which extended across the centre of the trench (Plate 5). Along the eastern edge of the trench the construction cut contained brick foundation 3. Present to two courses, the bricks were frogged and laid on bed in a single row, indicating that the structure was insubstantial, possibly representing a small outbuilding. The bricks have been dated to the late 19th or early 20th century (see below, 6.3 Brick and tile). This structure is not depicted on any of the historic maps. Finds from the backfill (2) comprised 19th-century tile, brick, slate, glass, pottery sherds and mortar.

A 20th-century pit (10) was located in the south-western end of the trench, and although it was not excavated, finds from the surface of the pit were recovered. Another modern feature (8) was present along the eastern edge of the trench, aligned north-east to south-west. Its fill contained a large quantity of modern bricks. Excavation of feature 8 was not possible due to its location so close to the trench edge and its modern date precluded extension of the trench. The linear and regular edge of feature 8 might indicate that this represents another construction cut, but on a different alignment to brick wall 3. The historic mapping indicates that this may represent a boundary wall for a small plot located along the Swan Street frontage of the north-eastern corner of the site.

A modern square posthole (6) was located close to feature 8. The posthole had vertical sides and a concave base and its fill (7) contained a sherd of modern pottery, brick fragments and animal bone (not retained). One undated pit (4) was located near the north-eastern end of the trench. It contained no finds and its light-coloured fill (5) and irregular shape suggests it was a garden feature. A length of modern ceramic pipe was recorded at the north-eastern end of Trench 2.

## 5.3 Boundary wall (Plates 6-8)

The wall is located along the south-western boundary of the site, aligned north-west to south-east, and will not be affected by the proposed development. It built of 19th-century soft red bricks, some vitrified, all with standard dimensions (0.22m long, 0.06m deep). The bottom four courses visible above ground are laid as headers on bed, with the remaining courses in an inconsistent variant of Flemish bond.

A horizontal wooden rail, 1.98m above ground level, represents a 'lift' to raise the elevation and suggests that the wall was probably built in two stages (Plate 7). The bricks above the rail are

more consistent in size, though the bond is still mixed. This device is used at various stages along the wall, including inside the existing sheds.

The wall has been rendered with cement in places, perhaps to protect localised damage. The wall bows into the site at the south-western corner, close to the outbuilding in that area, due to the presence of a large mature tree on the other side. A brick-built coal bunker is present in the south-western outbuilding.

The wall turns at the south-eastern corner of the site to follow a south-west to north-east alignment, and forms the exterior walls of the south-eastern outbuilding. A window present in the eastern wall of the outbuilding has been plastered up (Plate 8). The lintel of the window is not present as the top of the wall has been damaged. The window is 1.07m in height and 0.83m wide, and present in the wall at around a height of 1.2m.

## **6.0 FINDS**

By Joyce Compton

Finds were recovered from seven contexts, across two evaluation trenches. Almost all of the assemblage is post-medieval or modern except for residual sherds of medieval and Roman pottery found in the fill of pit 18 (Trench 1). All of the finds have been recorded by count and weight, in grams, by context. Full quantification details can be found in Appendix 2. The finds are described by category below.

### **6.1 Late Iron Age and Roman Pottery**

A total of thirty-six sherds of pottery, weighing 479g, was recorded in four contexts. The bulk of the pottery is post-Roman and forms the subject of a separate report (see below), although a tiny sherd of white earthenware with no remaining surfaces (from post-hole 6, Trench 2) was discarded following recording. Three sherds are Roman, comprising a large jar rim sherd in grog-tempered ware and two sherds in black-surfaced ware. These are residual and not closely datable, but all three are early Roman in character and the grog-tempered rim sherd may date to the Late Iron Age.

### **6.2 Medieval and later pottery, by Helen Walker**

A total of thirty-two sherds, weighing 432g, was excavated from three contexts. The earliest pottery occurred in pit 18 (fill 19), comprising two sherds of medieval coarse ware; both are

relatively highly-fired and are probably later types datable to the 14th century. In the same context is a sherd of sparsely glazed, slip-painted sandy orange ware which could also be 14th century or perhaps 15th century. The remaining pottery in this feature is post-medieval or modern, comprising a sherd of internally glazed post-medieval red earthenware and the base of a Staffordshire-type slipware cup or pot, most likely dating to the earlier 18th century. The most recent pottery from this feature comprises examples of Lustre ware with encrusted decoration, datable to the first half of the 19th century, and polychrome sponged ware dating from the 1830s to the 20th century.

The remaining pottery, from the construction cut (1) for structure 3 (Trench 2) and pit 12 (Trench 1), is modern. Finds include fragments from yellow ware chamber pots and bowls, some sherds showing mocha decoration, with the addition of modern white earthenware, some showing blue and white transfer-printed or sponged decoration, all datable to the 1830s/40s to late 19th century or beyond. A rolled-rimmed bowl fragment and a sherd of bone china could be slightly earlier, possibly dating from the late 18th century. Sponged ware and yellow ware are indicative of low status households, although the single sherd of hand-painted bone china indicates aspirations higher up the social scale.

### **6.3 Brick and tile**

Two sample bricks and five brick fragments were recorded. The brick from structure 3 (Trench 2) is a London stock brick with a shallow frog, and measures 230 x 110 x 67mm deep. London stock bricks were in production from the late 18th century onward (Ryan 1996, 95) but the measurements and the frog suggest a late 19th or early 20th-century date for the brick from this structure. A London stock brick fragment, of similar appearance and dimensions, came from the cut for structure 3. A second sample brick and a brick fragment were recovered from the fill of linear feature 8 (Trench 2). These are in a red fabric and the measurements suggest a late 17th or 18th-century date. Fragments from the fills of pit 10 (Trench 2) and pit 18 (Trench 1) are not closely datable within the post-medieval period. Two small floor tile fragments were recovered from the fill of pit 18; their measurements suggest a post-medieval date. Three contexts produced undiagnostic post-medieval roof tile fragments, amounting to twelve pieces, weighing 824g.

### **6.4 Glass**

Three contexts contained bottle glass, amounting to six sherds, weighing 212g. The cut for structure 3 produced a colourless body sherd, perhaps from a milk bottle. The remaining sherds are all dark green and derive from cylindrical wine bottles of 19th or 20th century date.

## **6.5 Other finds**

A post-medieval clay tobacco pipe stem was recovered from the cut for structure 3. The fill of pit 18 produced three pieces of animal bone, a small oyster shell and a split hazelnut shell.

## **6.6 Comments on the assemblage**

Finds of modern pottery, glass and brick and tile were recorded, all of which have been discarded. Residual sherds of medieval and Late Iron Age or Roman pottery were recovered from pit 18, along with minimal amounts of animal bone and shell. No further work is required on these finds. It is recommended that they are all discarded.

## **7.0 CONCLUSIONS AND ASSESSMENT**

Eleven features were revealed, seven of which were modern and one was undated, probably a garden feature. The only pre-modern archaeological features are two large shallow 19th- to early 20th-century pits (12 and 18) in Trench 1 and a late 19th- to early 20th-century brick structure (3) and large construction cut (1) in Trench 2. Comparison with early Ordnance Survey maps suggests that the two pits in Trench 1 represent ground clearance related to demolition of a 19th-century house on Swan Street and an early 20th-century outbuilding to its rear before the construction of the present house. The brick structure in Trench 2 is likely to have represented a small outbuilding demolished in the first half of the 20th century, though not shown on any of the 19th-century maps. The brick wall present along the south-western boundary of the site dates to the 19th century and is therefore broadly contemporary with the dated excavated features.

Both evaluation trenches revealed a high density of archaeological features, but these all represent clearance of 19th- and early 20th-century buildings and subsequent modern disturbances. A few residual sherds of Late Iron Age, Roman and medieval pottery were recovered from 19th-century features, but there is no evidence of earlier features on the site itself. In any case, the 19th- and 20th-century disturbances were so extensive that it is unlikely that any earlier features would have survived.

The objectives of the evaluation have been achieved, although mainly as negative results. Apart from a few residual pottery sherds, no evidence was found of the Late Iron Age settlement and Roman 'small town', or of the Saxon cemetery (the latter is probably located entirely on the opposite side of the Blackwater). The evaluation recorded some aspects of the 19th- and early

20th-century layout of the site, including potential evidence of buildings at the rear of the site in the fabric of the existing boundary wall.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Essex CC Filed Archaeology Unit would like to thank Mr. A Girling for commissioning and funding the archaeological investigation. The archaeological fieldwork was undertaken by Phillippa Sparrow and Mark Germany, and was monitored on behalf of the Local Planning Authority by Teresa O'Connor and Adrian Gascoyne of the Essex CC Historic Environment Management team. The finds were processed, analysed by and reported upon by Joyce Compton. The figures were drawn by Andrew Lewsey.

## BIBLIOGRAPHY

Brown, N & Glazebrook, J.	2000	<i>Research and Archaeology: a Framework for the Eastern Counties, 2. research agenda and strategy</i> , E. Anglian Archaeol. Occ. Paper <b>8</b>
ECC HEM	2010	<i>Brief for archaeological trial trenching at 2 Swan Street, Kelvedon, Essex – amended</i>
Gurney, D.	2003	<i>Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England</i> , E. Anglian Archaeol. Occ. Paper <b>14</b>
IFA	1999	<i>Standard and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation</i>
Medlycott, M.	1998	<i>Kelvedon: Historic Towns Project Assessment Report</i> ECC HEM
Rumble, A.	1983	<i>Domesday Book: A Survey of the Counties of England. Essex</i> Phillimore: Chichester
Ryan, P.	1996	<i>Brick in Essex: from the Roman conquest to the Reformation.</i> Chelmsford

## APPENDIX 1 FIELDWORK DATA

All dimensions are given in metres.

Context	Fill	Feature type	Measurements	Description
1	2	Structure	3.8m+ x 1.58m+ x 0.6m	Construction cut/demolition cut for brick structure 3. Flat base. Sides not exposed. Post-med/modern pot.
4	5	Pit	0.76m x 0.3m+ x 0.15m	Straight sided pit with rounded corners. No finds.
6	7	Posthole	0.26m x 0.26m x 0.28m	Square posthole vertical sides and concave base. Brick frags and modern pot. Animal bone not retained.
8	9	Linear	2.4m+ x 0.3m+ x ?	Not excavated because only extended partially into trench, also contained modern brick. Poss. Construction cut given very straight edges in plan.
10	11	Pit	Partially excavated	Modern pit, contained slate, modern window glass and brick.
12	13	Pit	3.95m+ x 1.7m+ x 0.45m	Large straight pit, possible rectangular. Excavated by machine – modern finds.
14	15	Pit	1.68m x 0.56m	Modern pit not excavated as cut Pit 12.
16	17	Pit	0.85m x 0.32m+	Modern pit not excavated.
18	19	Pit	1.5m+ x 1.7m+ x 0.54m	Cut of modern pit. Contained several residual sherds of pot. Vertical edge, concave base. Wide and shallow, similar to Pit 12.
20	N/A	Posthole	0.2m x 0.14m x 0.53m+	Posthole. No fill – just a void. Modern as cut modern features.
21	N/A	Posthole	0.13m x 0.14m x 0.72m	Posthole. No fill – just a void. Modern as cut modern features.

## APPENDIX 2 FINDS DATA

Context	Feature	Count	Weight	Description	Date
2	1	1	4	Glass; colourless bottle body sherd (Discarded)	Modern
		1	2	Clay pipe stem (Discarded)	Post med.
		1	995	Brick fragment, London stock, with shallow frog, width 105mm, depth 68mm (Discarded)	Modern
		21	352	Pottery; rim and body sherds (Discarded)	Modern
3	Structure	1	2750	Sample brick; London stock, with shallow frog, skim of mortar on most surfaces, 230 x 110 x 67mm	Modern
7	6	1	6	Roof tile fragment (Discarded)	Post med.
		1	1	Pottery; body sherd, white earthenware, no surfaces (Discarded)	Modern
9	8	2	2565	Sample brick and fragment, red fabric, skim of mortar on upper and lower surfaces, 220 x 110 x 42mm; width 105mm, depth 55mm	Post med.
11	10	4	188	Glass; green cylindrical bottle base and body sherds (Discarded)	Post med.
		1	474	Brick fragment, red fabric, abraded, depth 55mm (Discarded)	Post med.
		2	228	Roof tile fragments (Discarded)	Post med.
13	12	1	20	Glass; green bottle body sherd (Discarded)	Post med.
		3	24	Pottery; rim sherds (Discarded)	Modern
19	18	3	68	Animal bone; pelvis fragments with chop marks, large mammal; tibia, distal end, ?cattle, end sliced off diagonally (Discarded)	-
		1	6	Shell; oyster, one valve (Discarded)	-
		1	<1	Hazelnut shell fragment (Discarded)	-
		2	122	Brick fragments	Post med.
		2	68	Floor tile fragments, depth 17mm/20mm (Discarded)	Post med.
		9	590	Roof tile fragments (Discarded)	Post med.
		8	56	Pottery; rim, base and body sherds (4/6g discarded)	Med/post med
		3	46	Pottery; large jar rim sherd, grog-tempered ware, ?burnt; base and body sherds, black-surfaced ware	Roman



## **APPENDIX 3      ARCHIVE INDEX**

**SITE NAME            2 SWAN STREET, KELVEDON, ESSEX (SITE CODE KLSS10)**

**TYPE OF WORK      ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**

### **Index to the Archive:**

Document wallet containing:

#### **1.      Introduction**

- 1.1    HEM design brief
- 1.2    FAU written scheme of investigation
- 1.3    HER summary x 2
- 1.4    CD containing digital photographs & copy of report, pdf-formatted

#### **2.      Site Archive**

- 2.1    Context register
- 2.2    Context sheets (Numbers 1-21)
- 2.3    Trench record sheet
- 2.4    Sections register
- 2.5    Plans register
- 2.6    Levels register
- 2.7    Digital photo register
- 2.8    Photograph Contact Sheet
- 2.9    Site notes
- 2.10   Miscellaneous plans

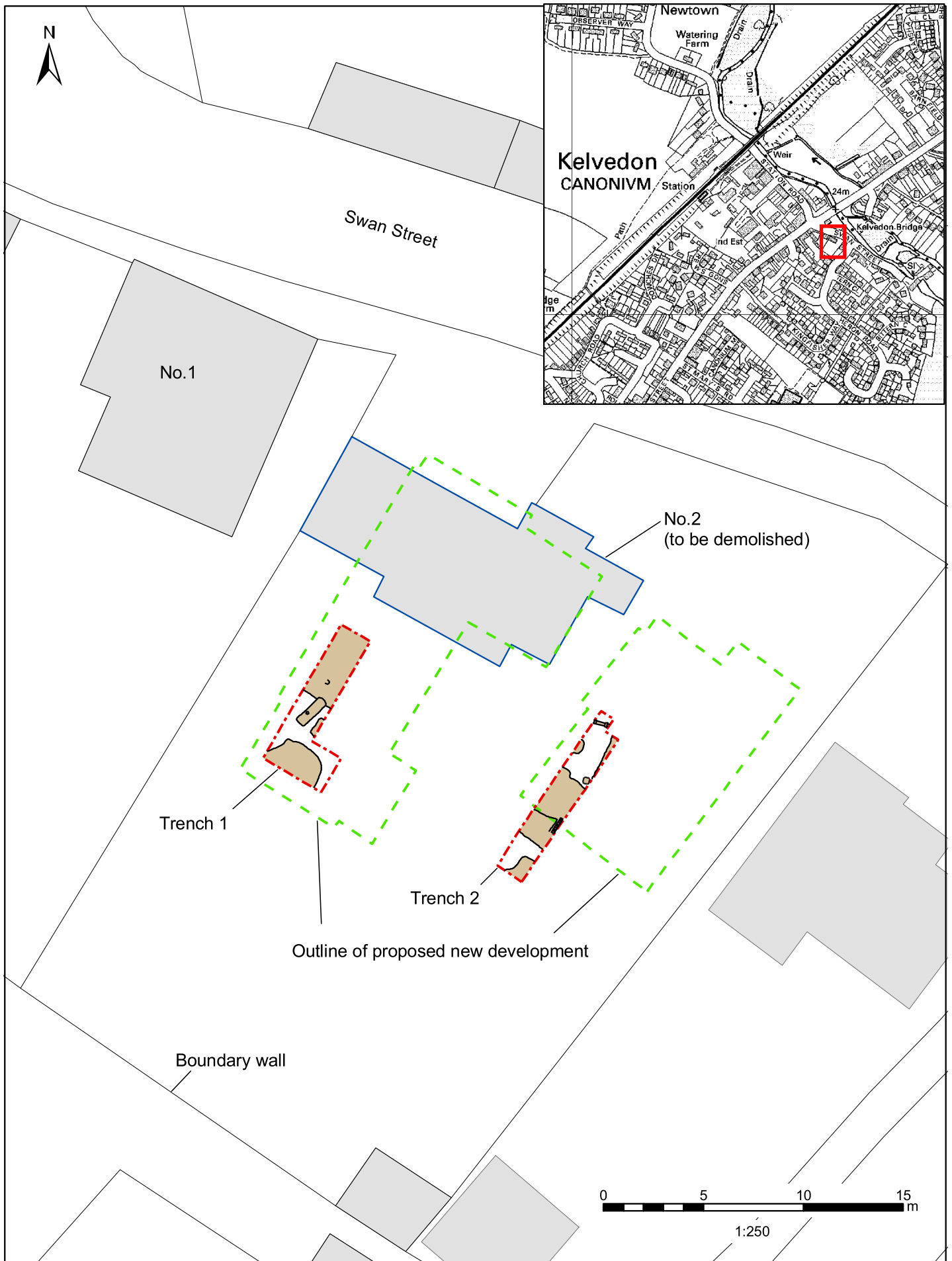
Not in File:

2 sheets of permatrace – site sections and plan

1 box of finds

## APPENDIX 4 EHER SUMMARY SHEET

<b>Site Name/Address:</b> 2 Swan Street, Kelvedon, Essex	
<b>Parish:</b> Kelvedon	<b>District:</b> Braintree
<b>NGR:</b> TL 8652 1914	<b>Site Code:</b> KLSS10
<b>Type of Work:</b> Archaeological evaluation	<b>Site Director/Team:</b> Phillippa Sparrow ECC FAU
<b>Dates of Work:</b> 6th – 7th April 2010	<b>Size of Area Investigated:</b> Two trenches totalling 31m <sup>2</sup> .
<b>Curating Museum:</b> Braintree	<b>Funding Source:</b> Mr. A. Girling
<b>Further Work Anticipated?</b> No	<b>Related HER Nos.</b> None
<b>Final Report:</b> Summary in EAH	<b>OASIS Ref:</b> essexcou1-75166
<b>Periods Represented:</b> Post-medieval - modern	
<b>SUMMARY OF FIELDWORK RESULTS:</b>	
<p>Two trenches were excavated in the garden of 2 Swan St, Kelvedon to evaluate the footprints of two new houses that will be built after demolition of the existing house. The site lies at the edge of the Late Iron Age and Roman 'small town', close to the Roman London-Colchester road (the modern High Street), 50m west of the crossing of the river Blackwater. Cartographic evidence suggests the Swan Street frontage was built up from at least as early as 1605. Late 19th- and early 20th-century Ordnance Survey maps show a row of houses on Swan Street, with an additional row of small structures, either workers' cottages or outbuildings, at the rear of the site.</p> <p>In Trench 1 in the west of the site, two extensive areas of ground disturbance are dated to the 19th or early 20th century. Early Ordnance Survey maps suggest that these represent site levelling after the demolition of earlier structures before the construction of the present No. 2 Swan Street. The earlier structures are thought to be a 19th-century house extending back from Swan Street and an early 20th-century outbuilding behind it. In Trench 2 in the east of the site, a further area of ground disturbance and the remains of a brick wall represent demolition of a late 19th- or early 20th-century outbuilding, although this structure is not depicted on any of the historic maps. A quick record was also made of the existing rear boundary wall of the present property, as its fabric is thought to contain evidence of the earlier structures recorded on Ordnance Survey maps at the rear of the site. Modern features were common in both trenches and were mainly left unexcavated.</p> <p>No features earlier than the 19th century were identified, and evidence of earlier activity was limited to a few sherds of Late Iron Age, Roman and medieval pottery residual in later features.</p>	
<b>Previous Summaries/Reports:</b> None	
<b>Author of Summary:</b> P. Sparrow	<b>Date of Summary:</b> 11 May 2010



Mapping reproduced by permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of the Controller of HMSO. Crown copyright. Licence no.LA100019602.

Fig.1. Location of archaeological evaluation trenches

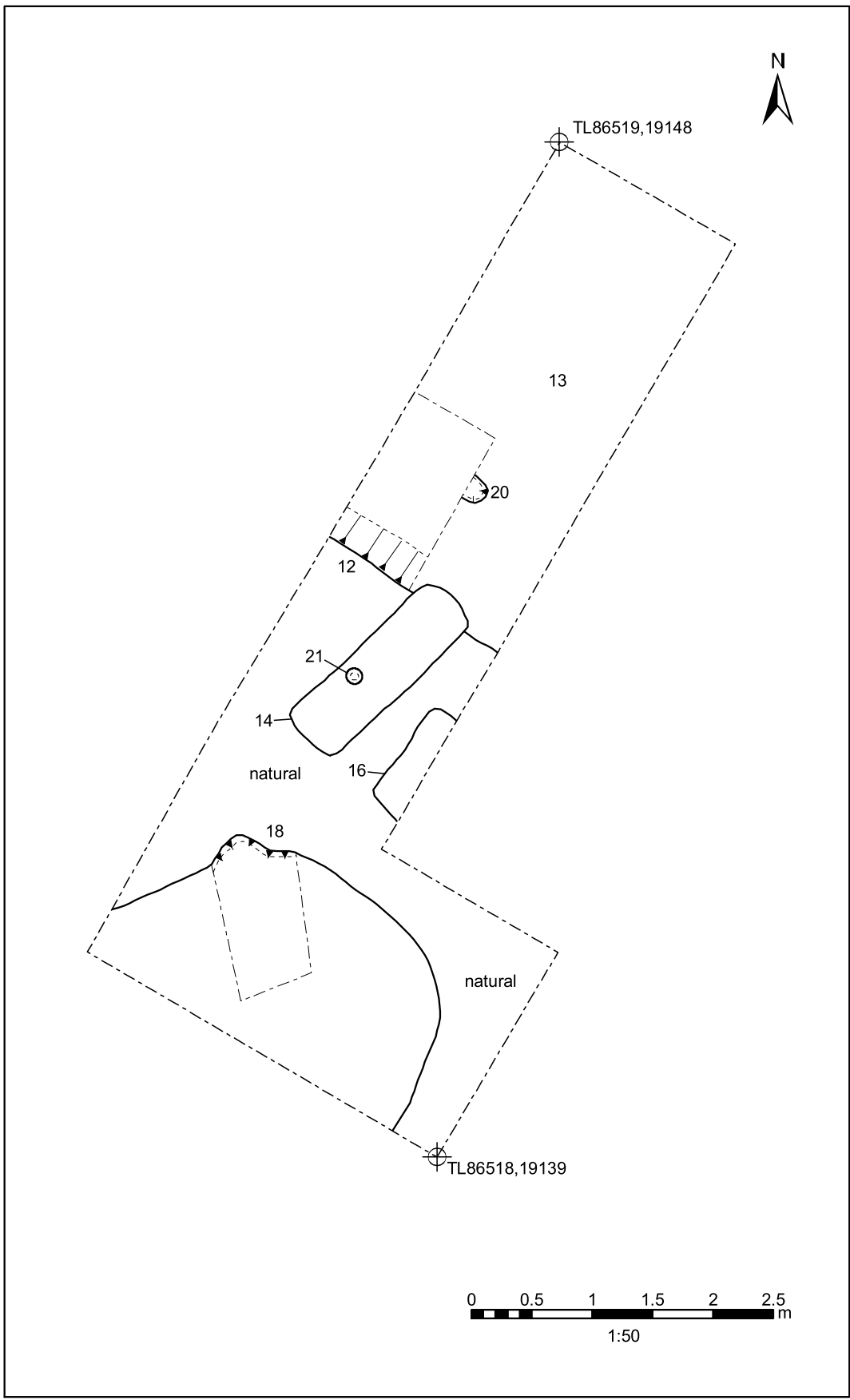


Fig.2. Trench 1

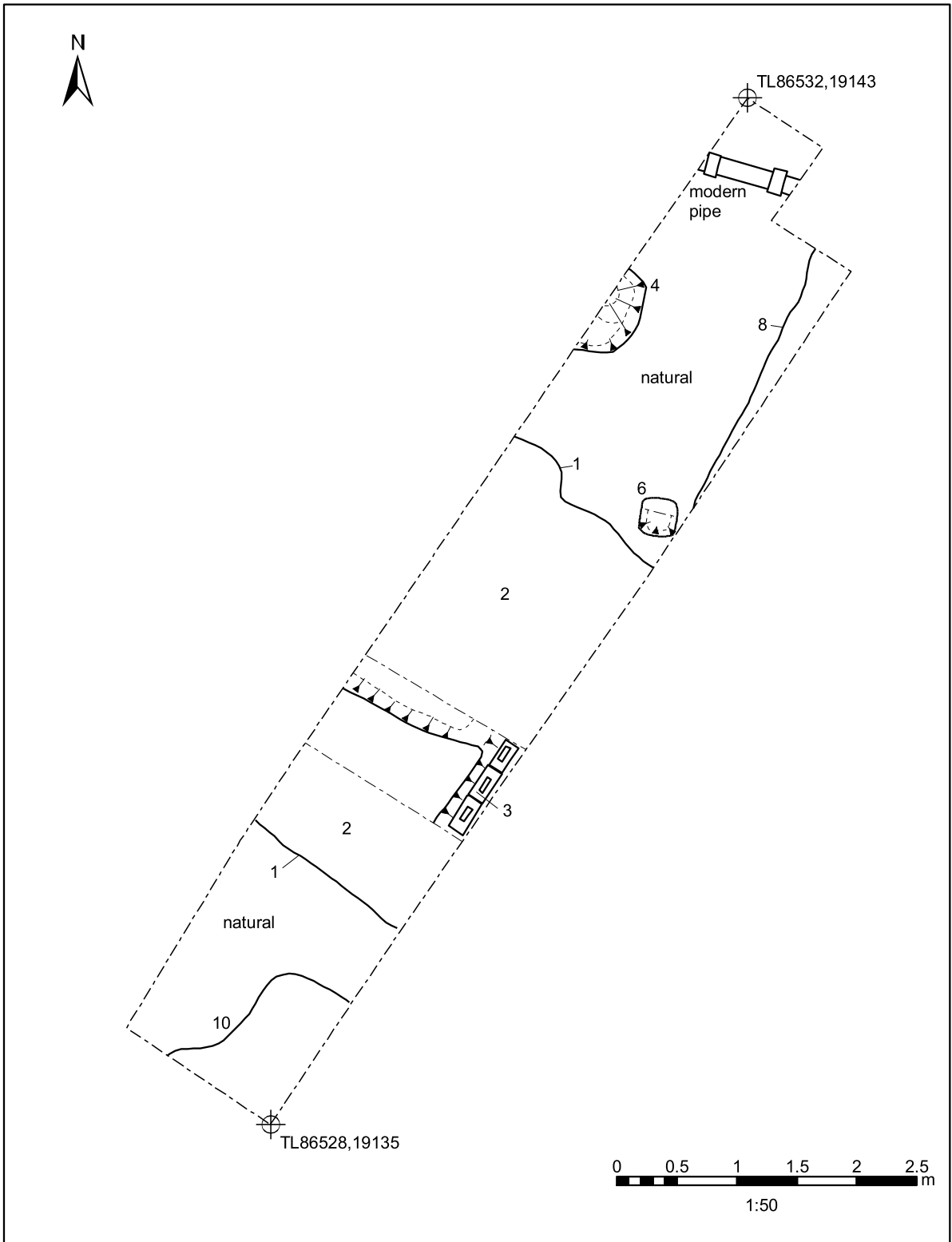


Fig.3. Trench 2

## Plates



Plate 1. Trench 1, looking south-west. 2m scale.



Plate 2. Pit 12, trench 1, looking north-west. 1m scale.



Plate 3. Pit 18, trench 1, looking west. 1m scale.



Plate 4. Trench 2, looking south-west. 2m scale (North arrow is wrong)

## Plates



Plate 5. Construction cut 1, structure 3, looking south-east (North arrow is wrong), 1m scale.



Plate 6. Rear boundary wall, looking south.



Plate 7. Wall, looking south-west. 2m scale.



Plate 8. Window in south-eastern wall, inside outbuilding in south-eastern corner of site. Looking south-east. 2m scale.

## Plates