

Archaeological Evaluation

**Land at Hall Road
Copford, Colchester
Essex**

NGR: TL 93297 23914

**ASE Project No: 160784
Event No & Site Code: ECC 3878**

ASE Report No: 2016371



October 2016

Archaeological Evaluation


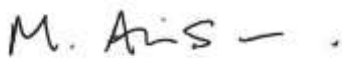
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Abstract

This report presents the results of an archaeological evaluation carried out by Archaeology South-East at Land at Hall Road, Copford, Colchester, in September 2016. The fieldwork was commissioned by RPS in support of a forthcoming planning application for residential development on the site.

A preceding geophysical survey of the site had detected the presence of two anomalies of possible archaeological origin; a linear ditch and an extensive anomaly interpreted to be a possible oval enclosure.

Four evaluation trenches were excavated, two of which were found to contain archaeological remains. The archaeological remains, located in Trenches 3 and 4, consisted of pits and a ditch of earliest/Early Iron Age date (c.800-500BC). The geophysical anomalies of possible archaeological origin were demonstrated to both be of wholly natural origin.

The depth below ground level of the recorded archaeological remains was c.0.20-0.40m below ground level, and thus any below ground excavation as part of the proposed new development has the potential to impact on archaeological remains.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Site Background

- 1.1.1 Archaeology South-East (ASE), the contracting division of the Centre for Applied Archaeology (CAA), Institute of Archaeology (IoA), University College London (UCL) was commissioned by RPS, to undertake an archaeological evaluation at Land at Hall Road, Copford, Colchester (Figure 1, TL 93297 23914).
- 1.1.2 The site comprises a parcel of land within a c.1.9ha field currently utilised as ploughed farmland. The site is bounded to the north and west by houses fronting London Road; to the east by Hall Road; and to the south by fields (Fig. 1).

1.2 Geology and Topography

- 1.2.1 Drift geology of the area is predominantly Pleistocene sands and gravel. This is occasionally in a clay matrix, and is sometimes capped by about 300mm of 'cover loam'. The British Geological Survey indicates that the Site is situated close to the junction of Interglacial Lacustrine Deposits – Clay and Silt and Cover Sand. These deposits cap London Clay.
- 1.2.2 The Roman River runs approximately north/south to the east of the site and Hall Road. The river valley is associated with Holocene alluvium capping the aforementioned Cover Sand deposits.
- 1.2.3 The Site is on the valley side at approximately 30m above Ordnance Datum at its eastern edge, rising to 35m to the west of the site.

1.3 Planning Background

- 1.3.1 Prior to the submission of a planning application for residential development of the site, a pre-determination geophysical survey and subsequent targeted archaeological trial trenching was recommended by the archaeological advisor to Colchester Borough Council.

1.4 Scope of Report

- 1.4.1 This report presents and assesses the results of an archaeological evaluation by targeted trial trenching carried out on the 26th and 27th September 2016 at Land at Hall Road, Copford, Colchester. The archaeological work was recommended by the local planning authority and was undertaken in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation produced by RPS and approved by the CBC Archaeological Advisor (RPS 2016).
- 1.4.2 The site work was carried out by Sarah Ritchie (Project Supervisor), Mike Bazley and Marlena Duleba, and was managed by Andy Leonard (fieldwork) and Jim Stevenson (post-excavation).

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.0.1 The archaeological and historical setting of the site and its surrounding area is laid out in detail within the Written Scheme of Investigation (RPS 2016), and a synopsis presented below. For a full history please refer to the WSI.

2.1 Prehistoric (900,000BC-AD43)

2.1.1 Palaeolithic (c.900,000-10,000 BC) worked flints including handaxes are occasionally recorded within the Pleistocene sand and gravels around Colchester but are not usually found 'in-situ'. However, a quarry pit to the north of Copford Place at Marks Tay, c.200m to the north of the Site (UAD MC5587) located faunal remains of both a glacial and interglacial period clearly indicating two deposition periods; including warm period bison, beaver, red deer, horse and hippopotamus and cold period mammoth. There appears to be no direct indication of human agency associated.

2.1.2 Mesolithic period (c.10,000-4,000BC) hunter-gatherers tended to concentrate their activities in coastal zones and within the river valleys, potentially including along the line of the adjacent Roman River. Concentrations of worked flint typically found in such locations are most likely to relate to transient hunting and gathering activities within an otherwise largely wooded environment. Three axes (presumably of tranchet form) and two other worked flints of Mesolithic date, are referred to on the UAD from Swanfield Cottages, on the west side of the Roman River, c.250m to the north-east of the Site (UAD MCC7662).

2.1.3 The Neolithic (c.4,000-2,000BC) is defined by the introduction of agriculture to Britain from the continent. There are few signs of Neolithic activity within the vicinity of the site but early farming was typically concentrated on the lighter soils, particularly within the river valley zones. Nevertheless early Neolithic (Mildenhall ware) pottery and flints have recently been recovered from the gravel plateau of the former Colchester Garrison's Hyderabad Barracks above the River Colne (Brooks 2016) and further west c.38th century BC (radiocarbon dated) activity, including typical scatters of pits containing cereal remains, worked flints and pottery, have been excavated on the Boulder Clay geology at Priors Green, Takeley, adjacent to the line of Stane Street (Germany, Scruby and Masefield forthcoming). There are currently no early Neolithic finds on the UAD within the vicinity of the site but a collection of hard hammer struck worked flints of Late Neolithic or Early Bronze Age date were found residually within a later feature to the east of Turkey Lane, Stanway c.450m to the north-east of the Site (UAD MCC9340).

2.1.4 Bronze Age (c.2000-800BC) farming was relatively widespread on the lighter geologies and within the river valleys. The Early Bronze Age is characterised by circular funerary related burial mounds usually defined archaeologically (where plough levelled) by their surrounding ring ditches. A ring-ditch of uncertain (but potentially later Neolithic to Early Bronze Age) date has been identified from aerial photographs south of some potentially later enclosure cropmarks to the south of St Albrights Church c.310m to the east of the site (UAD MCC7076).

2.1.5 Copford is located to the west of the western earthwork defences of the major Late Iron Age oppidum of *Camulodunum*. The course of the Roman River further to the south-east of the Site appears to have formed part of the southern defensive arrangement of the oppidum. The defences were probably originally built around the tribal centre of the Trinovantes tribe, but the oppidum was soon claimed by the

powerful Catuvelluani during expansions that followed the Caesar's expeditionary invasion of 55BC. Significant burial-related enclosures at Stanway, to the east of the site and east of the Roman River, were located just to the west of, but clearly related to, the defensive dyke system. These enclosures contained Late Iron Age to early Roman high status cremation burials.

- 2.1.6 Some of the aforementioned finds recovered northwest of Copford Hall, in the Hall grounds and in the churchyard, may be of Iron Age date. An undated cropmark complex to the north of Copford Hall, which is partially destroyed by a farm reservoir (UAD MCC7685), includes a circular enclosure whose form is more likely to prehistoric than later.

2.2 Roman (AD43-410)

- 2.2.1 Roman Colchester is particularly significant for the study of Roman Britain, especially given that Claudius' defeat of the Catuvelluani at Camulodunum in AD43 led to the establishment of a Colonia as the capitol of the Roman province until the Boudican revolt of AD 60 or 61. The town was famously sacked then by the revolting Iceni, along with the Trinovantes. The site lies well to the west the town, but the B418 (London Road) to its north side broadly follows the course of Stane Street leading to Colchester from Braughing (UAD MCC7518 & 8754; Margary 1955). This major Roman road passed through Marks Tey before crossing Copford parish from west to east and progressing east to Colchester.
- 2.2.2 According to Margary (1955), two other minor Roman roads appear to intersect each other west of Copford Green. One would in theory run across current fields to the west of the site, before connecting Stane Street close to the point it ran to the north of the site beneath the B1408 London Road. Although the putative road is not referenced on the UAD, its projected line, as provided by Margary as 'Roman Road 3b' – the 'Great Road', would link Chelmsford (and ultimately *Londinium*) to Colchester. The UAD also reports that two undated east/west aligned ditches, 25m and 37m to the north of the London Road (Stane Street) respectively, were found during investigations by CAT at Holmwood Grove to the north of the Site (UAD MCC5670). Given that they run parallel to the Roman road they are likely to be of Roman or later date.
- 2.2.3 A Roman villa is reported to have been located to the north of the church and Hall at Copford, with foundations also reported beside the Hall itself.
- 2.2.4 Roman metal-detecting finds within the vicinity of the site include a coin of Late Iron Age to AD260 date (MCC6705) that was found within the site itself; and five coins of late Roman date from three other locations to the south and south-west of the site (MCC5778/6701/6707). These coins may represent causal losses within the Roman landscape.
- 2.2.5 Undated, but possibly Romano-British, cropmarks to the north of Copford Hall include a possible 'double enclosure' of rectangular form, another trackway and the circular enclosure mentioned above that may more typically be prehistoric in date (UAD MCC7685).

2.3 Anglo-Saxon (AD410-1066)

2.3.1 The settlement of Copford was in existence in the late Saxon period hence its inclusion in the Domesday Book (as 'Copeforda') which records that there were 16 bordarii, 5 servi, and 12 sokemen (totalling 33 households) in 1066. The name can be translated as 'Ford of a man called Coppa' and clearly refers to Stane Street's ford over the Roman River. The main infrastructure of Stane Street and its ford to the north-east of the Site thus remained in place. Consequently, Saxon occupation sites are quite likely to be located within the hinterland of the route and as in all periods the River itself in providing water for livestock is likely to have been attractive for any new settlers at this time.

2.4 Medieval (AD1066-1530)

2.4.1 According to British History Online (VCH) the 'ancient parish of Copford', which comprises an area of 1,034ha, 'was an irregular shape, stretching c. 5 miles from north to south.' The parish of Stanway lies to the east of the Roman River and Marks Tey is located to the west.

2.4.2 The Domesday Book further records that by 1086 there were 14 bordarii, 3 servi, and 10 sokemen (totalling 27 households) within the parish. The relatively large village included 120 poll tax payers in 1377 but was of a dispersed character comprising of scattered cottages and farms, presumably many of which lined the key roads. A number of woodland related local place-names nevertheless suggest piecemeal early woodland clearance. The presence of Copford Green or Tye is also recorded in 1467.

2.4.3 In addition to the former Roman road alignment to the north side of the site, a road known as Colneweye, mentioned in 1401, connected the thriving medieval town of Colchester to Halstead and Cambridge, and appears to be respected the northern parish boundary. Hall Road was a relatively minor route along the west side of the Roman River floodplain leading to Copford Hall and the church to the south of the site. The Warmingford to Abberton (water) Pipeline works, undertaken in 2011, included investigations by Oxford Archaeology East to the east of Turkey Cock Lane, Stanway, c.450m to the north-east of the site (UAD MCC9340). Ditches of a horse-shoe shaped enclosure, a large circular pit potentially associated with clay extraction, a number of ditches and structural post-holes, produced medieval pottery that may relate to adjacent settlement. A coin of AD1279 to 1307 was also recovered as a stray find (MCC6055).

2.4.4 There are several timber-framed Listed Buildings of medieval date within the vicinity, including 15th-16th century Walden Cottage and Swan Cottage (UAD MCC4528), 15th century Vine Cottage & No. 366 London Road (UAD MCC4555) and the late 15th century Sparrow Hall (UAD MCC4556). 'Vineyards', Church Road, which is on the site of Pakes, was recorded in 1400, also incorporates late 15th or early 16th century fabric in the east cross wing.

2.5 Post-Medieval & Modern (1530 - present)

2.5.1 Various tax records confirm the presence of 59 households in 1671, a minimum of 80 adult men in 1696, sixty families in 1723 and c.70 in 1778. British history Online relays that the population was 495 in 1801, rising to 775 in 186. It then fell to 706 in 1871 and was 684 in 1901.

- 2.5.2 The aforementioned road leading from Colchester to Halstead and Cambridge was turnpiked in 1766 and disturnpiked in 1866. Copford was described as 'a pleasant parish of scattered houses' in 1848, and several houses were clustered at Copford Green. The poet Matthew Arnold described it as 'deeply rural character' in c.1870, a fact confirmed by the early Ordnance Survey mapping. By 1923 it was promoted as an attractive residential area for 'a City gentleman desiring the delights and pursuits of the country'.
- 2.5.3 The historic mapping shows that the site comprised a field from at least 1839 and was certainly farmland prior to then. Chapman and Andre's map of Essex 1777 shows the site to the south of two cottages and bordered to the east by Hall Road. Hall Road is named after 'The Hall' shown to the south of the site. A Quakers meeting house is labelled to the north side of the London Road close to the windmill, with two unlabelled properties shown to the immediate north side of the site. Properties labelled 'Bastards' and 'A Brick Kiln' are labelled further to the north. The 1839 Tithe map shows seven structures north of the field flanking the road, but the site itself is simply a single field, as today. The apportionment indicates this field was called 'Lower Fishers Field'. Another house is shown to the east side of Hall Road opposite the site. The 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1876 shows that the eastern of the buildings immediately north of the site was a smithy; no doubt taking advantage of London Road traffic. The field commensurate with the site (labelled '205') remains unchanged with further fields to the south and west.
- 2.5.4 A number of 17th century and post-medieval later Listed Buildings flank the London Road. Those to the north-west of the Site comprise 18th century 'Stanway Bridge', 18th century 'Old Mill House', 19th century 'Shrub House' and (MCC3875/ 3869/ 3870) and those to the north-east comprise and 17th century Brook Cottage, 18th century 'Copford Place' & 'Stable North of Copford Place' (MCC3874/ 3872/ 3873). Shrub House and Copford Place are shown and labelled on the 1st Edition OS map.

2.6 Undated

- 2.6.1 A geophysical Survey undertaken at the present proposed development site by Stratascan in August 2016 (in accordance with stage 1 of the WSI) identified a probable oval enclosure within the south-east area of the field, with a boundary ditch (of likely later date) running north/south through its east side (Fig.2).

2.7 Project Aims and Objectives

- 2.7.1 The general aim of the archaeological evaluation was to:

- Establish the likely presence/absence of archaeological features within the site

- 2.7.2 The project-specific aims were to:

- Establish the date, form, preservation and significance of the probable oval enclosure
- Establish whether the enclosure relates to a stock corralling and/or settlement via examination of internal and external areas

- Establish the date, form, preservation and significance of the north-south aligned ditch through the east side of the putative enclosure.

2.7.3 In accordance with the relevant Research Agendas (Brown and Murphy 2000; Medlycott 2011), the specific Research Objectives were to:

- Inform whether Palaeolithic and/or Mesolithic hunter-gathers were active within this area of the local landscape beyond the Roman River floodplain
- Inform how the landscape was used and to what level of intensification, in Neolithic to Iron Age periods prior to the construction of Camulodunum to the east
- Establish whether the site contains Roman period archaeology associated with Stane Street and the putative Chemsford road link
- Address the question of the effect of the establishment of the Roman town on the agricultural hinterland
- Elucidate the presence/absence of Anglo-Saxon and/or medieval occupation or landscape at the Site and whether any such settlement was aligned on a medieval predecessor of Hall Road

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

3.1 Fieldwork Methodology

- 3.1.1 The archaeological evaluation comprised the excavation of four trenches, each measuring 1.8m x 25m. Trench 3 was, at the request of RPS, extended by 7m. The trenches were positioned in order to test the results of the geophysical survey (Fig. 2).
- 3.1.2 The trenches were stripped of topsoil by a tracked 360° excavator, equipped with a 1.8m wide toothless ditching bucket. The removal of the modern overburden was archaeologically supervised and undertaken to the top of surviving archaeological deposits or else the top of the natural deposit.
- 3.1.3 The trenches were recorded using standard ASE trench sheets. Archaeological features and deposits were recorded using the standard context record sheets. Discrete archaeological features were half-sectioned and slots excavated across linear features, with their sections hand-drawn on drawing film sheets. All exposed remains were planned and levelled from the site survey using a Digital Global Positioning System (DGPS).
- 3.1.4 A full photographic record comprising colour digital images was made. All trenches were photographed from each end (trench shots) and all excavated contexts were photographed (context shots). The photographic register includes the shot number, location of shot, direction of shot and a brief description of the subject photographed.
- 3.1.5 Finds, where present, were retrieved from all investigated features/deposits. These were securely bagged and labelled with the appropriate site code and context number on site, and retained for specialist identification and study.
- 3.1.6 Bulk soil samples for environmental remains were taken from all linears and charcoal rich fills.
- 3.1.7 All the trenches were backfilled upon completion of the excavations.

3.2 Archive

- 3.2.1 Guidelines contained in the ClfA Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives (2014d) and the Guidelines on the Preparation and Transfer of Archaeological Archives to Colchester Museum will be followed for the preparation of the archive for museum deposition.
- 3.2.2 Finds from the archaeological fieldwork will be kept with the archival material.
- 3.2.3 Subject to agreement with the legal landowner ASE will arrange with the Colchester and Ipswich Museums Service for the deposition of the archive and artefact collection. The landowner will be asked to donate the finds to the local museum.
- 3.2.4 A digital vector plan will be included with the report which will be compatible with MapInfo GIS software so that it can be integrated with the Colchester Urban Archaeological Database. AutoCAD files will also be exported and saved into a format that can be imported into MapInfo (e.g. as .dxf or .TAB files).

3.2.5 The contents of the archive are tabulated below (Tables 1 and 2).

| | |
|----------------------|----|
| Context sheets | 28 |
| Section sheets | 2 |
| Plans sheets | 1 |
| Colour photographs | 0 |
| B&W photos | 0 |
| Digital photos | 47 |
| Context register | 0 |
| Drawing register | 1 |
| Watching brief forms | 0 |
| Trench Record forms | 4 |

Table 1: Quantification of site paper archive

| | |
|--|---|
| Bulk finds (quantity e.g. 1 bag, 1 box, 0.5 box 0.5 of a box) | 1 |
| Registered finds (number of) | 0 |
| Flots and environmental remains from bulk samples | 5 |
| Palaeoenvironmental specialists sample samples (e.g. columns, prepared slides) | 0 |
| Waterlogged wood | 0 |
| Wet sieved environmental remains from bulk samples | 0 |

Table 2: Quantification of artefact and environmental samples

4.0 RESULTS

4.1 General

4.1.1 Archaeological features were present in Trenches 3 and 4. These are described below in sections 4.2-4.3.

4.1.2 No archaeological deposits, features or finds were present in Trenches 4 and 5. These trenches are summarised in section 4.5.

4.2 Trench 3 (Fig. 3)

| Context | Type | Interpretation | Length m | Width m | Depth/thickness m | Height m AOD |
|---------|-------|-----------------|---------------|---------|-------------------|--------------|
| 3/001 | Layer | Plough Soil | 32m | 1.8m | 0.23-0.26m | 31.61-31.49 |
| 3/002 | Fill | Fill of pit 004 | 1.1m | 1.3m | 0.10m | 31.31 |
| 3/003 | Fill | Fill of pit 004 | 1.1m | 0.98m | 0.32m | 31.21 |
| 3/004 | Cut | Pit | 1.1m (to LOE) | 1.3m | 0.42m | 31.31 |
| 3/005 | Fill | Fill of pit 007 | 1.2m | 1.5m | 0.12m | 31.31 |
| 3/006 | Fill | Fill of pit 007 | 1.2m | 1.5m | 0.40m | 31.28 |
| 3/007 | Cut | Pit | 1.2m (to LOE) | 1.5m | 0.52m | 31.31 |
| 3/008 | Fill | Fill of pit 009 | 1.5m | 0.44m | | 31.31 |
| 3/009 | Cut | Pit | 1.5m | 0.44m | | 31.31 |
| 3/010 | Layer | Natural | 32m | 1.8m | NFE | 31.39-31.21 |

Table 3: Trench 3 list of recorded contexts

4.2.1 Trench 3 revealed natural sand and gravel [3/010] at 31.24m OD, sloping down to 31.39m OD in the south of the trench. Cut into the natural deposits were pits [3/004]; [3/007] and [3/009].

4.2.2 Circular pit [3/004] measured c.1.3m in diameter and 0.42m deep and was filled with a primary fill of mid grey-brown sandy silt with frequent flint [3/003] and secondary fill [3/002], consisting of a mid-grey sandy silt with frequent charcoal. Pottery retrieved from [3/002] suggests an earliest/Early Iron Age date (c.800-500BC).

4.2.3 Pit [3/009], extending beyond the eastern trench limit, was filled with a loose greyish-brown sandy-silt [3/008]. It was heavily truncated to the north by oval pit [3/007], which was filled with 0.40m of mid greyish-brown sandy silt with frequent flint inclusions [3/006]. This primary fill was sealed by secondary fill [3/005]; a dark grey-brown sandy-silt with frequent charcoal inclusions. Pottery collected from [3/005] suggests an earliest/Early Iron Age date. The three pits within Trench 3 have been interpreted as rubbish pits, and it is likely that the charcoal rich secondary fills of [3/004] and [3/007] represent hearth waste.

4.2.4 Trench 3 was sealed by c.0.25m of mid brown sandy-silt plough soil with frequent flint inclusions [3/001]. The modern ground level sloped from 31.61m OD in the north down to 31.49m OD in the south. The trench originally measured 25m in length, however, RPS requested the trench was extended c.7m to the south in order to try and locate more of ditch [4/003] (described in section 4.3). However, no further remains from the ditch were observed.

4.3 Trench 4 (Fig. 4)

| Context | Type | Interpretation | Length m | Width m | Depth/thickness m | Height m AOD |
|---------|-------|-------------------|----------|---------|-------------------|--------------|
| 4/001 | Layer | Plough Soil | 25m | 1.80m | 0.31m | 31.43-30.61 |
| 4/002 | Fill | Fill of ditch 003 | 2.5m | 1.18m | 0.55m | 31.00 |
| 4/003 | Cut | Ditch | 2.5m | 1.18m | 0.55m | 31.00 |
| 4/004 | Layer | Subsoil | 25m | 1.80m | 0.10-0.19m | 30.49 |
| 4/005 | Fill | Fill of pit 006 | 0.80m | 0.80m | 0.13m | 30.31 |
| 4/006 | Cut | Pit | 0.80m | 0.80m | 0.13m | 30.31 |
| 4/007 | Layer | Natural | 25m | 1.80m | 0.52m | 31.06-30.29 |
| 4/008 | Fill | Fill of pit 009 | 1.2m | 1m | 0.45m | 30.31 |
| 4/009 | Cut | Pit | 1.2m | 1m | 0.45m | 30.31 |
| 4/010 | Fill | Fill of pit 011 | 0.80m | 0.70m | 0.40m | 30.31 |
| 4/011 | Cut | Pit | 0.80m | 0.70m | 0.40m | 30.31 |
| 4/012 | Fill | Fill of pit 013 | 0.64m | 0.20m | 0.34m | 30.31 |
| 4/013 | Cut | Pit | 0.64m | 0.20m | 0.34m | 30.31 |

Table 4: Trench 1 list of recorded contexts

- 4.3.1 Trench 4 revealed natural sand and gravel [4/007] at 31.04m OD, sloping down to 30.29m OD in the south-east of the trench. Cut into the natural deposits were ditch [4/003] and pits [4/006]; [4/009]; [4/011] and [4/013].
- 4.3.2 Ditch [4/003] was orientated east/west and measured c.1.18m wide and 0.55m deep. It was filled with a mid grey-brown sandy silt with occasional flint and charcoal flecks [4/002]. Pottery retrieved from [4/002] suggests an earliest/Early Iron Age date.
- 4.3.3 Pit [4/006] was filled with firm mid grey-brown sand and gravel [4/005] with occasional pottery inclusions of earliest/Early Iron Age date.
- 4.3.4 Pit [4/006] was very shallow, and at 0.13m deep probably represents the very base of a larger refuse or quarry pit.
- 4.3.5 The trench also revealed a series of intercutting pits. Pit [4/009] measured 1.20m x 1m x 0.45m deep, and was filled with a firm mid-grey sandy silt with frequent gravel inclusions and charcoal flecks [4/008]. Pottery of earliest/Early Iron Age date was recovered. Pit [4/009] was truncated to the south by pit [4/011]. This measured 0.80m wide and 0.40m deep and was filled with a firm mid grey-brown sandy silt with charcoal flecking [4/010] from which pottery of earliest/Early Iron Age date and the apex fragment of a triangular shaped Iron Age or Roman loom weight were recovered. Pit [4/011] was in turn truncated to the south by pit [4/013] that was filled with a mid-brown-grey sandy silt with charcoal flecks [4/012]. These pits have been interpreted as a series of rubbish pits, although it is possible they are intercutting quarry pits for either flint or clay that have subsequently been filled with domestic rubbish.
- 4.3.6 The southern half of Trench 4 was sealed by a light yellowish-brown sandy silt subsoil [4/004], which was sterile, and might represent the natural cover loam often seen within the Colchester area. The whole trench was sealed by a c.0.30m thickness of mid brown sandy-silt plough soil with frequent flint inclusions [4/001]. The modern ground level sloped from 31.43m OD in the north down to 30.61m OD in the south.

4.3.7 The ditch anomaly identified by the geophysical survey at this location (Fig. 2) was not visible as a below-ground archaeological feature within Trench 4, and is likely just the variations in the natural deposits.

4.4 Trenches 1 and 2 (Figs 5 and 6)

4.4.1 Trenches 1 and 2 revealed only a simple deposit sequence of modern plough soil above natural deposits. Neither contained archaeological features, however both contained fragments of peg tile in plough soil [001].

4.4.2 Both trenches had been positioned over possible ditches indicated by geophysical survey anomalies. Both possible ditches were revealed to be natural clay deposits. A machine slot was dug through the clay deposit in Trench 2, which revealed it to be a band of clay naturally deposited where the land slopes down from a high island of sand and gravel to the lower-lying natural Lowestoft Formation deposits.

| Trench | Context | Type | Interpretation | Depth/ thickness m | Height m AOD |
|--------|---------|-------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|
| 1 | 1/001 | Layer | Plough soil | 0.28m | 31.14-30.69 |
| | 1/002 | Layer | Natural silt, clay and gravel | NFE | 30.87-30.41 |
| 2 | 2/001 | Layer | Plough soil | 0.28-0.38m | 31.61-31.27 |
| | 2/002 | Layer | Natural cover loam | 0.15-0.28m | 31.28-30.89 |
| | 2/003 | Layer | Natural silt, clay and gravel | NFE | 30.93-30.51 |

Table 5: Archaeologically negative trenches; list of recorded contexts

5.0 FINDS

5.1 Summary

5.1.1 A small assemblage of finds was recovered during the evaluation on land at Hall Road. All finds were washed and dried or air dried as appropriate. They were subsequently quantified by count and weight and were bagged by material and context (Table 6). All finds have been packed and stored following ClfA guidelines (2014).

| Context | Worked flint | Weight (g) | Pottery | Weight (g) | CBM | Weight (g) | Stone | Weight (g) | Fire Cracked Flint | Weight (g) | Fired Clay | Weight (g) |
|--------------|--------------|------------|-----------|------------|----------|------------|----------|------------|--------------------|------------|------------|------------|
| 1/001 | 1 | 12 | | | 4 | 54 | | | | | | |
| 2/001 | | | | | 1 | 38 | | | | | | |
| 3/001 | 1 | <2 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3/002 | 2 | 4 | 10 | 20 | | | 3 | 120 | 11 | 464 | | |
| 3/005 | 4 | 22 | 9 | 98 | | | | | 9 | 100 | | |
| 4/002 | | | 5 | 10 | | | | | | | | |
| 4/006 | | | 18 | 40 | | | | | | | | |
| 4/008 | 2 | 18 | 19 | 102 | | | 2 | 182 | 2 | 88 | 16 | 46 |
| 4/010 | | | 6 | 22 | 2 | 202 | | | 4 | 74 | 9 | 58 |
| <i>Total</i> | <i>10</i> | <i>56</i> | <i>67</i> | <i>292</i> | <i>7</i> | <i>294</i> | <i>5</i> | <i>302</i> | <i>26</i> | <i>726</i> | <i>25</i> | <i>10</i> |

Table 6: Finds quantification

5.1 Flintwork

5.2.1 A small assemblage of struck flint, comprising just 16 pieces weighing 79g, was recovered through hand collection and from sample residues. The pieces were thinly distributed. They came from topsoil and subsoil contexts in trenches 1 and 3, and from contexts [3/005], [4/008] and [4/010]. No chronologically diagnostic pieces were present, and the assemblage comprised 13 flakes, a bladelet, a blade-like-flake and a piece of irregular waste. They were manufactured from a fine-grained dark grey flint with a stained abraded cortex. The overall good condition of the flints suggests minimal post depositional movement. The small assemblage size and fragmentary condition of the flakes does not allow particularly confident dating. The bladelet from context [3/001] is likely to be Mesolithic or Early Neolithic, but only a broad prehistoric date can be proposed for the remaining pieces.

5.2.2 A small quantity of burnt unworked flint fragments (2819g) was also recovered from six numbered contexts ([3/002], [3/005], [4/002], [4/008], [4/010] and [4/011]). The majority are small-sized and display a red tinge indicating that they have only been burnt at low temperatures.

5.3 Prehistoric Pottery

- 5.3.1 A small assemblage of hand-collected prehistoric pottery, totalling 61 sherds, weighing 270g, was recovered from six contexts in Trenches 3 and 4. Most of the deposits also produced a few small sherds from the residues of environmental samples (quantified in Table 7).
- 5.3.2 All of the contexts containing prehistoric pottery ([3/002], [3/005], [4/002], [4/006], [4/008] and [4/010]) produced material of similar character. The majority of the pottery is associated with fabrics containing fairly sparse flint set within a very silty or coarse sandy matrix. Most contexts also contained one or two fabrics with quartz sand and no flint inclusions. Because the assemblage generally comprises quite small groups of fairly fragmented and abraded bodysherds, it is difficult to assign spot-dates to any individual context with absolute confidence. However overall, the range of fabric types is fairly typical of earliest/Early Iron Age assemblages dating to c.800-500BC; a slightly later date is also possible but assemblages dating to after c.500BC typically contain higher proportions of non-flint-tempered wares. Two very small partial rim sherds with beaded rim profiles from context [3/002] would also be broadly in keeping with an earlier Iron Age date range.

5.4 Ceramic Building Material

- 5.4.1 Six pieces of ceramic building material (CBM) weighing a total of 97g were recovered from three evaluation contexts: [1/001], [2/001] and [4/010]. Topsoil [1/001] produced the most, with three peg tile fragments and one crumb of brick spall. A further piece of tile was collected from topsoil [2/001] and another brick spall piece from pit fill [4/010], the latter being small enough to be intrusive. All of the CBM was formed from red-orange clay with moderate amounts of unsorted quartz and none can be dated with any accuracy due to the poor state of preservation.

5.5 Fired Clay

- 5.5.1 A small fired clay assemblage of 26 fragments weighing 299g was hand-recovered from two separate contexts, with a further nine pieces weighing 16g being retrieved from environmental sample <5>. The majority of the fragments are small, very abraded and amorphous in nature with no diagnostic features present. As such, they are not indicative of function or date.
- 5.5.2 Only the largest clay piece, collected from [4/010], displayed any diagnostic characteristics; being the apex fragment of a triangular shaped Iron Age or Roman loom weight (RF<1>). Although very chipped, the approximate shape was still intact, as was a single perforation through which the weight would have been suspended.

5.6 Geological Material

- 5.6.1 A small assemblage of five stone fragments weighing 302g was recovered. The assemblage includes two water worn cobbles and three fragments of fine to medium grained sandstones of probable local origin. Although these may have been curated they show no evidence of human modification and are not inherently datable.

6.0 ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLES by Stacey Adams and Mariangela Vitolo

6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 Five bulk environmental samples were collected from pit fills [3/002], [3/005], [4/007] and [4/011] and ditch fill [4/002] for the recovery of environmental remains such as plant macrofossils, wood charcoal, fauna and mollusca. The following report includes details of the charred plant material and discusses its potential to inform on the diet, arable economy, environment and fuel selection and use of the site.

6.2 Methods

6.2.1 The flotation samples were each 40 litres in volume, excluding pit fill [4/008], where only 20 litres of soil was collected. The samples were processed by flotation tank with a 250µm mesh for retention of the flot and a 500µm mesh for the heavy residue, before being air dried. The heavy residues were passed through graded sieves of 8, 4 and 2mm and each fraction sorted for environmental and artefactual remains (Table 1). Artefacts recovered from the samples were distributed to specialists, and are incorporated in the relevant sections of this volume where they add further information to the existing finds assemblage. The flots were scanned under a stereozoom microscope at 7-45x magnifications and their contents recorded (Table 2). Preliminary identifications of macrobotanical remains were made with reference to modern comparative material and published reference atlases (Cappers *et al.* 2006; Jacomet 2006) where necessary. Nomenclature follows Stace (1997).

6.2.2 Charcoal fragments recovered from the heavy residues and flots were fractured along three planes (transverse, radial and tangential) according to standardised procedures (Gale and Cutler 2000). Specimens were viewed under a stereozoom microscope for initial grouping, and an incident light microscope at magnifications up to 400x to facilitate identification of the woody taxa present. Taxonomic identifications were assigned by comparing suites of anatomical characteristics visible with those documented in reference atlases (Hather 2000; Schoch *et al.* 2004; Schweingruber 1990). Genera, family or group names have been given where anatomical differences between taxa are not significant enough to permit more detailed identification. Nomenclature used follows Stace (1997), and taxonomic identifications of charcoal are recorded in Table 7.

6.3 Results

Samples <1> [3/002], <2> [3/005], <3> [4/002], <4> [4/008] and <5> [4/011].

6.3.1 The flots consisted of between 10 and 99% modern roots and contained occasional recent seeds of Chenopodiaceae, bramble (*Rubus* sp.) and black bindweed (*Fallopia convolvulus*). Wood charcoal fragments were abundant in pit fills [3/002] and [3/005], frequent in the fill of the ditch [4/002] and rare or absent in pit fills [4/008] and [4/011]. Charred macrobotanical remains were only identified in pit fill [3/005] as represented by knotweed (*Polygonum* sp.) and a single speedwell (*Veronica* sp.) caryopsis, of which preservation was good.

6.3.2 Wood charcoal fragments were frequent in the heavy residues, as was fire-cracked flint. Pottery fragments and worked flint were also recovered in small numbers whilst coal fragments and magnetic material was common.

6.3.3 Pit fills [3/002] and [3/005] contained enough charcoal fragments to warrant identification work. The following taxa were identified: elm (*Ulmus* sp.), oaks (*Quercus* sp.), oak/chestnut (*Quercus* sp./*Castanea sativa*), hazel (*Corylus avellana*) and the Maloideae subfamily, which includes taxa that cannot be distinguished on grounds of anatomic characteristics, such as apple, pear, hawthorn and rowan, among others. Most fragments in both samples displayed evidence of vitrification, which happens when the wood anatomy fuses becoming glassy. This phenomenon is generally linked to the use of high temperatures, although other factors might concur to make charcoal vitrified. Nevertheless, the preservation was generally good; there was no evidence of sediment encrustations and most fragments were identifiable.

6.4 Discussion

6.4.1 Charred macrobotanical remains were absent from almost all of the flots. They were most likely present naturally within the wood charcoal assemblage and do not inform on the diet or arable economy of the site. The charcoal data suggest that a variety of vegetation environments were present near the site and tapped into for fuel, such as deciduous woodland, shrubs and hedgerows.

6.4.2 The good preservation of the wood charcoal and the wild seeds highlights the potential for the recovery of well-preserved charred plant macrofossils and charcoal from other primary deposits if present.

| Sample Number | Context | Spit (if relevant eg. cremation) | Context / deposit type | Sample Volume litres | Sub-Sample Volume litres | Charcoal >4mm | Weight (g) | Charcoal <4mm | Weight (g) | Charcoal identifications | Other (eg ind, pot, cbm) |
|---------------|---------|----------------------------------|------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|---------------|------------|---------------|------------|---|--|
| 1 | 3/002 | | Upper fill of pit | 40 | | * | <1 | *** | 1 | <i>Ulmus</i> sp. 6 (1rw), cf <i>Ulmus</i> sp. 1 (radial cracks) Maloideae 2, <i>Corylus avellana</i> 1. Most fragments vitrified | Pot */ 19g Flint */ 6g Mag Mat <2mm ***/ 2g FCF ***/ 638g |
| 2 | 3/005 | | Fill of pit | 40 | | *** | 4 | *** | 2 | Maloideae 4, <i>Quercus</i> sp. 2, <i>Quercus</i> sp./ <i>Castanea sativa</i> 2, Indet 3 (1 knot wood, 2 vitrified). Most fragments vitrified | FCF ***/ 100g Flint */ 3g Pot * 3g Mag Mat >2mm */ <1g Mag Mat *** 1g |
| 3 | 4/002 | | Fill of ditch | 40 | | ** | 1 | *** | 3 | | FCF ***/ 307g Pot **/ 63 Coal **/ <1g Mag Mat <2mm ***/ <1g |
| 4 | 4/008 | | Fill of pit | 40 | | * | 1 | *** | <1 | | FCF **/ 94g Pot */ 63g Coal */ <1g/ Mag Mat >2mm */ <1g Mag Mat <2mm **/ 1g |
| 5 | 4/011 | | Fill of pit | 20 | | ** | 2 | ** | <1 | | FCF **/ 45g Pot */ 9g Mag Mat <2mm */ <1g Flint */ 17g Fired Clay */ 15g Coal */ <1g |

Table 7: Environmental sample residue quantification (* = 1-10, ** = 11-50, *** = 51-250, **** = >250) and weights in grams

| Sample Number | Context | Weight g | Flot volume ml | Volume scanned | Uncharred % | Seeds uncharred | Charcoal >4mm | Charcoal <4mm | Charcoal <2mm | Weed seeds | Identifications | Preservation |
|---------------|---------|----------|----------------|----------------|-------------|---|---------------|---------------|---------------|------------|---|--------------|
| 1 | 3/002 | 44 | 200 | 100 | 60 | Chenopodiaceae (**) (*) <i>Rubus</i> sp. <i>Fallopia convolvulus</i> (*) | *** | *** | *** | | | |
| 2 | 3/005 | 23 | 110 | 100 | 80 | Chenopodiaceae (**) | ** | *** | *** | * | <i>Polygonum</i> sp. <i>Veronica</i> sp. | (+++) |
| 3 | 4/002 | 3 | 10 | 100 | 95 | Chenopodiaceae (*) | * | * | ** | | | |
| 4 | 4/008 | 2 | 5 | 100 | 95 | <i>Rubus</i> sp. (*) Chenopodiaceae (*) | | | * | | | |
| 5 | 4/011 | 1 | <5 | 100 | 99 | Chenopodiaceae (*) <i>Rubus</i> sp. (*) | | | | | | |

Table 8: Environmental sample flot quantification (* = 1-10, ** = 11-50, *** = 51-250, **** = >250) and preservation (+ = poor, ++ = moderate, +++ = good)

7.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

7.1 Overview of stratigraphic sequence

7.1.1 The stratigraphic sequence consisted of a high 'island' of natural sand and gravel located at c. 31.39m OD, sloping down to the north, west and south and becoming a mixed clay, silt and flint to the north and west. Cut into the higher sands and gravels were an east/west orientated linear ditch and a number of pits of earliest/Early Iron Age date, the fills of which contained pottery and charcoal suggesting a function as refuse, or perhaps quarry, pits.

7.1.2 The recorded archaeological remains were sealed by c.0.20-0.40m of modern plough soil.

7.2 Potential impact on archaeological remains

7.2.1 The exact design and depths of the proposed development works have not been finalised at this time, and so it is not currently known what the impact will be on the archaeological remains. However, given the presence of archaeological survival c.0.20-0.30m below ground level any intrusive construction works, such as excavations for foundations, drainage or landscaping, are likely to impact on the surviving archaeological content of the site.

7.3 Consideration of research aims

7.3.1 *Establish the likely presence/absence of archaeological features within the site.*

The evaluation has established the presence of archaeological remains within the site.

7.3.2 *Inform whether Palaeolithic and/or Mesolithic hunter-gathers were active within this area of the local landscape beyond the Roman River floodplain*

A bladelet from context [3/001] is likely to be Mesolithic or Early Neolithic, but only a broad prehistoric date can be proposed for the remaining flintwork.

7.3.3 *Inform how the landscape was used and to what level of intensification, in Neolithic to Iron Age periods prior to the construction of Camulodunum to the east*

The presence of Early Iron Age pottery from the pits and linear confirms Iron Age activity within the site. However, from the data available at present it is not possible to say how intensive the Iron Age activity was, or whether the features observed are part of an occupation site, or evidence of more rural activities, such as quarrying and farming.

7.3.4 *Establish whether the site contains Roman period archaeology associated with Stane Street and the putative Chelmsford road link*

No Roman finds or features were observed during the evaluation.

7.3.5 *Address the question of the effect of the establishment of the Roman town on the agricultural hinterland*

The evaluation did not provide any evidence that would shed light on this question.

7.3.6 *Elucidate the presence/absence of Anglo-Saxon and/or medieval occupation or landscape at the Site and whether any such settlement was aligned on a medieval predecessor of Hall Road.*

No Anglo-Saxon or medieval evidence was observed within the evaluation.

7.3.7 *Establish the date, form, preservation and significance of the probable oval enclosure;
Establish whether the enclosure relates to a stock corralling and/or settlement via examination of internal and external areas*

The oval enclosure anomaly recorded by the geophysical survey was revealed to be variations within the natural geology, and not archaeological in nature.

7.3.8 *Establish the date, form, preservation and significance of the north-south aligned ditch through the east side of the putative enclosure.*

The possible north/south aligned ditch anomaly interpreted by the geophysical survey was revealed to be variations within the natural geology, and not archaeological in nature.

7.4 Conclusions

7.4.1 The interpretation of geophysical anomalies as potential archaeological features within the site has been demonstrated by the evaluation as erroneous. The enclosure and linear ditch features have been established to be of wholly natural origin.

7.4.2 The evaluation has revealed the presence of Early Iron Age activity within the south-east of the site, in the form of pits and a linear ditch cut into the natural deposits and sealed by modern plough soil. From the evaluation sample the density of archaeological features does not appear to be high, and in terms of extent there is no evidence to confirm the features spread as far north as Trench 1, or as far west as Trench 2.

7.4.3 The depth of the recorded archaeological remains below ground level was c.0.20-0.40m. Groundworks undertaken as part of the proposed new development therefore have the potential to impact these and other archaeological remains present within the site.

7.4.4 The WSI for this reported stage of pre-determination trenching (Appendix 3) consolidates the CBCAO's potential requirement for a second stage grid of evaluation trenches across the remainder of the proposal site at post-determination stage (i.e. by Condition). In addition the small area of Iron Age activity identified via Trenches 3 and 4 is likely to require 'preservation by

record' archaeological excavation by Condition to mitigate any ground impacts from development.

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Appendix 1: EHER Summary

| | |
|--|---|
| Site name/Address: Land at Hall Road, Copford, Colchester | |
| Parish: Copford | District: Colchester Borough |
| NGR: TL 93297 23914 | Site Code: ECC 3878 |
| Type of Work: Trial-trench evaluation | Site Director/Group: Sarah Ritchie / Archaeology South-East |
| Date of Work: 26-27 September 2016 | Size of Area Investigated: 1.9ha |
| Location of Finds/Curating Museum: Colchester Museum | Funding source: Client |
| Further Seasons Anticipated?: Yes | Related HER No's: |
| Final Report: EAH roundup? | OASIS No: 264959 |
| Periods Represented: Post-medieval, modern | |
| SUMMARY OF FIELDWORK RESULTS: | |
| <p>Archaeological evaluation was carried out in advance of a planning application for the residential development on the site.</p> <p>A preceding geophysical survey of the site had identified two possible archaeological features to be present; a linear ditch anomaly and an extensive anomaly interpreted to be a possible oval enclosure ditch.</p> <p>Four evaluation trenches were excavated, two of which were found to contain archaeological remains. The archaeological remains, located in Trenches 3 and 4, consisted of pits and a ditch all of earliest/Early Iron Age date.</p> <p>The possible archaeological anomalies detected by the geophysical survey were determined to be created by variations in the natural deposits.</p> | |
| Previous Summaries/Reports: n/a | |
| Author of Summary: Sarah Ritchie | Date of Summary: 29/09/2016 |

Appendix 2: OASIS Form

| | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| OASIS ID: archaeol6-264959 | |
| Project details | |
| Project name | Land at Hall Road, Copford, Colchester, Essex |
| Short description of the project | Archaeological evaluation was carried out in advance of a planning application for residential development of the site. A preceding geophysical survey had detected two possible archaeological anomalies; a linear ditch and an extensive anomaly interpreted to be a possible oval enclosure ditch. Four evaluation trenches were excavated, two of which were found to contain archaeological remains. The archaeological remains, located in Trenches 3 and 4, consisted of pits and a ditch of earliest/Early Iron Age date (c.800-500BC). Both possible archaeological anomalies were demonstrated to be of wholly natural origin. |
| Project dates | Start: 26-09-2016 End: 27-09-2016 |
| Previous/future work | No / Not known |
| Associated project reference codes | ECC 3878 - Sitecode 160784 - Contracting Unit No. ECC 3878 - HER event no. |
| Type of project | Field evaluation |
| Site status | None |
| Current Land use | Cultivated Land 4 - Character Undetermined |
| Monument type | PIT Early Iron Age DITCH Early Iron Age |
| Significant Finds | POT Early Iron Age FLINT Early Neolithic CBM Uncertain LOOM WEIGHT Iron Age |
| Methods & techniques | ""Targeted Trenches"" |
| Development type | Housing estate |
| Prompt | Direction from Local Planning Authority - Direction 4 |
| Position in the planning process | Pre-application |
| Project location | |
| Country | England |
| Site location | ESSEX COLCHESTER COPFORD Land at Hall Road |
| Postcode | CO6 1BN |
| Study area | 1.9 Hectares |
| Site coordinates | TL 93297 23914 51.87971912055 0.808689107136 51 52 46 N 000 48 31 E Point |

| | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| Height OD / Depth | Min: 30.31m Max: 31.61m |
| Project creators | |
| Name of Organisation | Archaeology South-East |
| Project brief originator | RPS Consulting |
| Project design originator | RPS Consulting |
| Project supervisor | Sarah Ritchie |
| Type of sponsor/funding body | Client |
| Project archives | |
| Physical Archive recipient | Colchester Museum |
| Physical Archive ID | ECC 3878 |
| Digital Archive recipient | Colchester Museum |
| Digital Archive ID | ECC 3878 |
| Paper Archive recipient | Colchester Museum |
| Paper Archive ID | ECC 3878 |
| Project bibliography | |
| Publication type | Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript) |
| Title | Archaeological Evaluation Land at Hall Road, Copford, Colchester, Essex |
| Author(s)/Editor(s) | Ritchie, S. |
| Date | 2016 |
| Issuer or publisher | Archaeology South-East |
| Place of issue or publication | Witham |
| Entered by | Mark Atkinson (mark.atkinson@ucl.ac.uk) |
| Entered on | 10 October 2016 |

Appendix 3: Written Scheme of Investigation



**LAND AT HALL ROAD COPFORD,
COLCHESTER**

**WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION
(WSI) FOR GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY AND
PRE-DETERMINATION ARCHAEOLOGICAL
TRIAL TRENCHING**

AUGUST 2016

August 2016

Our Ref:
RM/JAC22028

RPS
140 London Wall
London
EC2Y 5DN



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APPENDIX 1

UAD Records

APPENDIX 2

Team Structure

FIGURE 1

Site Location

FIGURE 2

UAD (HER) Records

FIGURE 3

Lidar Plot

FIGURE 4

1777 Chapman and Andre, Essex

FIGURE 5

1839 Tithe Map

FIGURE 6

Ordnance Survey Map of 1876

FIGURE 7

Proposed Trench Locations (overlaid on geophysical survey results)

1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) is provided in support of a forthcoming planning application for residential development within a c.1.9ha field west of Hall Road, Copford, Colchester (Fig. 1). It is an updated version following completion of stage 1 geophysical survey.
- 1.2 The WSI provides a method statement and procedures for a pre-determination geophysical survey and subsequent targeted pre-determination archaeological trenching, in the event that the geophysical survey indicates anomalies of potential archaeological interest.
- 1.3 The Draft Colchester Borough Local Plan shows the land parcel as one of the Copford and Copford Green residential allocation sites. The Draft Colchester Borough Local Plan contains the following text in relation to development of this site:

‘Development of land to the west of Hall Road will be supported which also provides for:

- **Up to 50 new dwellings of a mix and type of housing to be compatible with surrounding development.**
- **A single site access via Hall Road**
- **A safe pedestrian access agreed with the Highways Authority from the site to existing footways and Copford to enhance connectivity**
- **The potential archaeological significance of the site should be further explored, by way of pre-determination evaluation (geophysical survey and trial trenching). Any findings from the evaluation will need to be reflected in a detailed mitigation strategy for further investigation to be agreed and submitted with the application to preserve in-situ or adequately recorded by excavation, secured by a planning condition.’**

- 1.4 In a correspondence between RPS and the Colchester Borough Council Archaeological Officer (CBCAO) of 20th July 2016 it was further clarified that the geophysical survey would be used to confirm whether pre-determination trenches would be required to target identified anomalies found by the geophysical survey at this stage. However, in the event that the geophysical survey did not identify archaeological features of potential interest (such as possible settlement, industrial or funerary related features) it was agreed that trial trenching would be deferred until the post-determination stage, with a grid approach to trenching then used to inform any detailed mitigation strategy which may be required to mitigate any archaeology, if present.
- 1.5 Therefore the pre-determination stage comprises geophysical (magnetometer) survey, with targeted trial trenches if required; whilst post-determination evaluation will comprise a grid of trenches based on a pre-agreed percentage sample of the Site. Following agreement of method with the CBCAO the geophysical survey stage was completed in late August 2016 and has allowed refinement of this WSI to include defined locations for targeted trenching based on a possible oval enclosure identified by the survey. The trench plan provided here is included for



agreement by the CBCAO in accordance with the previously agreed WSI (RPS 2106), with associated details of methodology reiterated in this updated version.

1.6 This report has been prepared by Robert Masefield of RPS on behalf of Ms Susanna Harrison and is specifically designed to provide a sound basis for the evaluation surveys and sets out proposals for the archaeological fieldwork, production of a report, and deposition of the archive. The WSI mirrors standards and practices contained in Guidelines on Standards and Practices for Archaeological Fieldwork in the Borough of Colchester (Colchester Borough Council 1996, revised 1999).

1.7 This WSI is also in accordance with the National Planning Policy Framework (March 2012) which includes the following:

“...local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting.

Where a site on which development is proposed includes or has the potential to include heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation.” (Section 12, Paragraph 128)

1.8 The WSI has been produced in association with Stratascan and names Archaeology South East (ASE) as the nominated archaeological contractor. The nominated archaeological contractor will be required to adhere to the methodologies provided within this WSI as a requirement of their commission.

2 GEOLOGICAL, ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

a) Geology and topography

- 2.1 Drift geology of the area is predominantly Pleistocene sands and gravel. This is occasionally in a clay matrix, and is sometimes capped by about 300mm of cover loam. In particular the British Geological Survey (<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>) indicates that the Site is situated close to the junction of Interglacial Lacustrine Deposits. Clay and Silt (3 million years old - Quaternary) with Cover Sand- Clay, Silty, Sandy superficial deposits of similar Quaternary date. These deposits cap London Clay laid down 34-56 million years ago. The Roman River runs approximately north-south to the east of the Site and Hall Road. The river valley is associated with Holocene alluvium capping the aforementioned Cover Sand deposits.
- 2.2 The Site is on the valley side at approximately 30m above Ordnance Datum at its eastern edge, rising to 35m to the west of the Site.
- 2.3 British History Online (<http://www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/essex/vol10/pp139-143#p3>) records that: "The part of the parish south of London Road, which includes Copford Green, with the Hall and the church at the eastern edge, occupies a plain of fertile boulder clay 30-40 m. high, which falls away eastwards to below 20 m. at Roman river, and northwards to the same river north of London Road. Bands of sands and gravels run alongside the river. North of Roman river the land rises to more than 40 m. and the soil is a mixture of glacial sand and gravel with bands of London clay."
- 2.4 LiDAR data held by the Environment Agency has been reviewed for this report but does not reveal and topographical features of interest surviving as earthworks within the field (Fig. 3).

b) Archaeological and historical background

- 2.5 The archaeological and historical setting of the Site and its surrounding area is based on a search of the Urban Archaeological Database (UAD, held by Colchester Borough Council at Colchester Museums) for a 500m radius around the Site and on available bibliographical and cartographic sources (Fig. 2; Appendix 1).

Prehistoric (900,000BC-AD43)

- 2.6 Palaeolithic (c.900,000-10,000 BC) worked flints including handaxes are occasionally recorded within the Pleistocene sand and gravels around Colchester but are not usually found in-situ. However a quarry pit to the north of Copford Place at Marks Tey, c.200m to the north of the Site (RPS 14 on Fig. 2; UAD MC5587) located faunal remains of both a glacial and interglacial period clearly indicating two deposition periods; including warm period bison, beaver, red deer, horse and hippopotamus and cold period mammoth. There appears to be no direct indication of human agency associated.

- 2.7 Mesolithic period (c.10,000-4,000BC) hunter-gatherers tended to concentrate their activities in coastal zones and within the river valleys, potentially including along the line of the adjacent Roman River. Concentrations of worked flint typically found in such locations are most likely to relate to transient hunting and gathering activities within an otherwise largely wooded environment. Although such artefacts are scarce within the Study Area three axes (presumably of tranchet form) and two other worked flints of Mesolithic date, are referred to on the UAD from Swanfield Cottages, on the west side of the Roman River, c.250m to the north-east of the Site (RPS 15; UAD MCC7662).
- 2.8 The Neolithic (c.4,000-2,000BC) is defined by the introduction of agriculture to Britain from the continent. There are few signs of Neolithic activity within the Study Area but early farming was typically concentrated on the lighter soils, particularly within the river valley zones. Nevertheless early Neolithic (Mildenhall ware) pottery and flints have recently been recovered from the gravel plateau of the former Colchester Garrison at Hyderabad Barracks above the River Colne (Brooks 2016) and further west c.38th century BC (radiocarbon dated) activity, including typical scatters of pits containing cereal remains, worked flints and pottery, have been excavated on the Boulder Clay geology at Priors Green, Takeley, adjacent to the line of Stane Street (Germany, Scruby and Masefield forthcoming). There are currently no early Neolithic finds on the UAD within the Study Area but a collection of hard hammer struck worked flints of Late Neolithic or Early Bronze Age date were found residually within a later feature to the east of Turkey Lane, Stanway c.450m to the north-east of the Site (RPS 16; UAD MCC9340).
- 2.9 Bronze Age (c.2000-800BC) farming was relatively widespread on the lighter geologies and within the river valleys. The Early Bronze Age is characterised by circular funerary related burial mounds usually defined archaeologically (where plough levelled) by their surrounding ring-ditches. A ring-ditch of uncertain (but potentially later Neolithic to Early Bronze Age) date has been identified from aerial photographs south of some potentially later enclosure cropmarks to the south of St Albrights Church c.310m to the east of the Site (RPS 27; UAD MCC7076). In addition to the worked flint mentioned above, an undated but potentially prehistoric tumulus (mound) is also recorded within woodland on the UAD to the north of Copford Hall some 320m to the south of the Site (RPS 28; UAD MCC7618). Equally the mound may be of much later date.
- 2.10 Yates (2007) has been able to show that co-axial field-systems developed within the valley floodplains and flanking slopes of southern and eastern England after c.1500BC generally. At Colchester itself there are signs of significant occupation in the Late Bronze Age at the former Cavalry Barracks (c.900BC). More locally to the Site (but beyond the Study Area) a Middle Bronze Age palstave (axe) was discovered in the west area of Copford parish, with further Bronze Age or Iron Age finds to the north-west of Copford Hall and at the churchyard to the south of the Site (British History Online).
- 2.11 Copford is located to the west of the western earthwork defences of the major Late Iron Age oppidum of Camulodunum. The course of the Roman River further to the south-east of the Site appears to have formed part of the southern defensive arrangement of the oppidum. The defences were probably originally built around the tribal centre of the Trinovantes tribe, but the oppidum was soon claimed by the powerful Catuvelluani during expansions that followed the Caesar's expeditionary invasion of 55BC. Cunobelin, the celebrated king of the Catuvelluani, was seemingly based at Camulodunum until his death in AD40, with his royal farmstead probably

at Gosbecks and his mint and trading centre on the Colne at Sheepen (CAR Report 11, 1995; Crummy 1997). Significant burial related enclosures at Stanway, to the east of the Study Area and east of the Roman River, were located just to the west of, but were clearly related to, the defensive dyke system. These enclosures contained Late Iron Age to early Roman high status cremations.

Some of the aforementioned finds recovered northwest of Copford Hall, in the Hall grounds and in the churchyard may be of Iron Age date. An undated cropmark complex to the north of Copford Hall which is partially destroyed by a farm reservoir (RPS 29; UAD MCC7685) includes a circular enclosure whose form is more likely to be prehistoric than later. The location is approximately 320m to the south-east of the Site. In addition the aforementioned cropmarks south of Albrights Church, c.310m to the east of the Site, included a rectangular enclosure, an east-west trackway and linear features that would most typically be of late prehistoric or Romano-British date (RPS 27; UAD MCC7076).

Roman (AD43-410)

- 2.12 Roman Colchester is particularly significant for the study of Roman Britain, particularly given that Claudius' defeat of the Catuvellani at Camulodunum in AD43 led to the establishment of a Colonia as the capital of the Roman province until the Boudican revolt of AD 60 or 61. The town was famously sacked then by the revolting Iceni, along with the Trinovantes. The Site lies well to the west of the town, but the B418 (London Road) to its north side broadly follows the course of Stane Street leading to Colchester from Braughing (RPS 18/19; UAD MCC7518 & 8754; Margary 1955). This major Roman road passed through Marks Tey before crossing Copford parish from west to east and progressing east to Colchester. According to British History Online (<http://www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/essex/vol10/pp139-143#p3>) the Copford place-name refers to the ford of Roman River where crossed by the London road (Stane Street ultimately providing the link to Londinium) where Stanway bridge was later built. There is also some possibility that Stane Street followed a late Iron Age track from Braughing to Camulodunum.
- 2.13 According to Ivan Margary 1955 and British History Online (*ibid*) two other minor Roman roads appear to intersect each other west of Copford Green. One would in theory run across current fields to the west of the Site, before connecting Stane Street close to the point it ran to the north of the Site beneath the B1408 London Road (Fig. 2). Although the putative road is not referenced on the UAD, its projected line, as provided by Margary (1955) as Roman Road 3bq. the Great Road would link Chelmsford (and ultimately Londinium) to Colchester. The UAD also reports that two undated east-west aligned ditches 25m and 37m to the north of the London Road (Stane Street) respectively, were found during investigations by CAT at Holmwood Grove to the north of the Site (RPS 30; UAD MCC5670). Given that they run parallel to the Roman road they are likely to be of Roman or later date.
- 2.14 Although road junctions provide a typical location for settlements (of any period) there have been few certain indications of significant Roman occupation in the vicinity of the Site. However, some occupation nearby is hinted at by Roman finds northwest of Copford Hall, in the Hall grounds, and in the churchyard. Most significantly a Roman villa is reported to have been located to the north of the church and Hall, with foundations also reported beside the Hall itself, those these may be of later date according to British History Online (*ibid*). In general Romano-British

farmsteads are found between about 500m and 1km apart within densely settled agricultural landscapes. The hinterland around the major Roman town of Colchester, as would be expected, has been shown to contain a large number of villas/farmsteads, many of which appear to have gone out of use in the 3rd century AD (possibly due to insecurity caused by civil war and Barbarian raiding).

- 2.15 Roman metal-detecting finds within the Study Area include a coin of Late Iron Age to AD260 date (RPS 17; MCC6705) that was found within the Site itself; and five coins of late Roman date from three other locations to the south and south-west of the Site (RPS 20, 21 & 22; MCC5778/6701/6707). These coins may represent causal losses within the Roman landscape.
- 2.16 In addition to the aforementioned early Roman phase of use of the high status burial enclosures at Stanway, and possible Roman date of the aforementioned undated cropmark complex south of Albrights Church, similarly undated but possibly Romano-British cropmarks to the north of Copford Hall include a possible double enclosure of rectangular form, another trackway and the circular enclosure mentioned above that may more typically be prehistoric in date (RPS 29; UAD MCC7685).

Anglo-Saxon (AD410-1066)

- 2.17 The settlement of Copford was in existence in the late Saxon period hence its inclusion in the Domesday Book (as *Copeforda* which records that there were 16 bordarii, 5 servi, and 12 sokemen (totalling 33 households) in 1066. The name can be translated as *Ford* of a man called Coppas and clearly refers to Stane Street's ford over the Roman River. The main infrastructure of Stane Street and its ford to the north-east of the Site thus remained in place. Consequently Saxon occupation sites are quite likely to be located within the hinterland of the route and as in all periods the River itself in providing water for livestock is likely to have been attractive for any new settlers at this time.

Medieval (AD1066-1530)

- 2.18 According to British History Online (VCH) the ancient parish of Copford which comprises an area of 1,034 ha. was an irregular shape, stretching c. 5 miles from north to south. The parish of Stanway lies to the east of the Roman River and Marks Tey is located to the west.
- 2.19 The Domesday Book further records that by 1086 there were 14 bordarii, 3 servi, and 10 sokemen (totalling 27 households) within the parish. The relatively large village included 120 poll tax payers in 1377 but was of a dispersed character comprising of scattered cottages and farms, presumably many of which lined the key roads. A number of woodland related local place-names nevertheless suggest piecemeal early woodland clearance (via assarting). The presence of Copford Green or Tye is also recorded in 1467. Interestingly it seems that tennis (a form of) was played unlawfully on common land somewhere within the parish in 1476.
- 2.20 In addition to the former Roman road alignment to the north side of the Site, a road known as Colneweye, mentioned in 1401, connected the thriving medieval town of Colchester to Halstead and Cambridge, and appears to be respected the northern parish boundary. Hall Road was a relatively minor route along the west side of the Roman River floodplain leading to Copford Hall and the church to the south of the Study Area. It is possible the route was of early derivation.

2.21 The Wormingford to Abberton (water) Pipeline works, undertaken in 2011, included investigations by Oxford Archaeology East within the Study Area to the east of Turkey Cock Lane, Stanway, c.450m to the north-east of the Site (RPS 16; UAD MCC9340). Ditches of a horse-shoe shaped enclosure, a large circular pit potentially associated with clay extraction, a number of ditches and structural post-holes, produced medieval pottery that may relate to adjacent settlement. A coin of AD1279 to 1307 was also recovered as a stray find from the southern area of the Study Area (RPS 23; MCC6055).

2.22 There are several timber-framed Listed Buildings of medieval date within the Study Area, including 15th-16th century Walden Cottage and Swan Cottage (RPS 8; UAD MCC4528), 15th century Vine Cottage & No. 366 London Road RPS 9; UAD MCC4555 and the late 15th century Sparrow Hall (RPS 11; UAD MCC4556). ~~W~~ineyardsq Church Road, which is on the site of Pakes, was recorded in 1400, also incorporates late 15th or early 16th century fabric in the east cross wing.

Post-Medieval & Modern (1530 - present)

2.23 Post-medieval records on the Borough UAD include the former site of a 18th-19th century windmill on the London Road to the north-west of the Site (RPS 25; UAD MCC7682) and a 17th century coin (RPS 24; UAD MCC6385).

2.24 Various tax records confirm the presence of 59 households in 1671, a minimum of 80 adult men in 1696, sixty families in 1723 and c.70 in 1778. British history Online (ibid) relays that the population was 495 in 1801, rising to 775 in 186. It then fell to 706 in 1871 and was 684 in 1901.

2.25 The aforementioned road leading from Colchester to Halstead and Cambridge was turnpiked in 1766 and disturnpiked in 1866. Copford was described as 'a pleasant parish of scattered houses' in 1848, and several houses were clustered at Copford Green. The poet Matthew Arnold described it as 'deeply rural character' in c.1870, a fact confirmed by the early Ordnance Survey mapping. By 1923 it was promoted as an attractive residential area for 'a City gentleman desiring the delights and pursuits of the country'.

2.26 In the later 18th century and early 19th further small pieces were inclosed, mainly at the greens, and by 1834 only 3 a. of waste remainedq(ibid).

2.27 The mapping historic mapping shows that the Site comprised a field from at least 1839 and was certainly farmland prior to then. Chapman and Andreæq map of Essex 1777 (Fig. 4) shows the Site area to the south of two cottages and bordered to the east by Hall Road. Hall Road is named after ~~T~~he Hallqshown to the south of the Site (Fig. 4). A Quakers meeting house is labelled to the north side of the London Road close to the windmill, with two unlabelled properties shown to the immediate north side of the Site. Properties labelled ~~B~~astardsqand ~~A~~ Brick Kilnqare labelled further to the north. The 1839 Tithe map (Fig. 5) shows seven structures north of the field flanking the road, but the Site itself is simply a single field, as today. The apportionment indicates this field was called ~~L~~ower Fishers Fieldq Another house is shown to the east side of Hall Road opposite the Site. The 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1876 (Fig. 6) shows that the eastern of the buildings immediately north of the Site was a smithy, no doubt taking advantage of London Road traffic. The field commensurate with the Site (labelled ~~£~~05q remains unchanged with further fields to the south and west.

2.28 A number of 17th century and post-medieval later Listed Buildings flank the London Road (See Fig. 2 and Appendix 1). Of these those to the north-west of the Site comprise 18th century Stanway Bridge, 18th century Old Mill House, 19th century Shrub House and (RPS 1, 3 and 4; MCC3875/ 3869/ 3870) and those to the north-east comprise and 17th century Brook Cottage, 18th century Copford Place & Stable North of Copford Place (RPS 5, 6, and 7/14; MCC3874/ 3872/ 3873). Shrub House and Copford Place are shown and labelled on the 1st Edition OS map (Fig. 6).

Undated

2.29 The geophysical Survey undertaken at the present proposed development site by Stratascan SUMO in August 2016 (in accordance with stage 1 of this WSI) has identified a probable oval enclosure within the south-east area of the field, with a boundary ditch (of likely later date) running north-south through its east side (Fig 7).

3 STRATEGY AND AIMS

- 3.1 This method statement is developed in consultation with CBCAO and complies with the guidelines laid down in Planning Policy Guidance on Archaeology and Planning (NPPF) and with the Chartered Institute of Field Archaeologists Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Brief (CIfA 2014). Stratascan and ASE (the contractors) will liaise closely with RPS (the Archaeological Project Managers and advisors to the client) with respect to all important matters concerning the co-ordination and management of the project. The CBC archaeological officer (CBCAO) will be kept fully informed of all archaeological developments.
- 3.2 If pre-determination trenching is required following the geophysics all trenches will be monitored and signed off by the RPS Archaeological Project Manager and the CBCAO monitor prior to backfilling.
- 3.3 The general aim of the archaeological evaluation, in accordance with the relevant Research Agendas (Brown and Murphy 2000; Medlycott 2011) is to;
- Establish the likely presence/absence of archaeological features within Site.
 - Inform whether Palaeolithic and/or Mesolithic hunter-gathers were active within this area of the local landscape beyond the Roman River floodplain;
 - Inform how the landscape was used and to what level of intensification, in Neolithic to Iron Age periods prior to the construction of Camulodunum to the east;
 - Establish whether the Site contains Roman period archaeology associated with Stane Street and the putative Chemsford road link;
 - Address the question of the effect of the establishment of the Roman town on the agricultural hinterland;
 - Elucidate the presence/absence of Anglo-Saxon and/or medieval occupation or landscape at the Site and whether any such settlement was aligned on a medieval predecessor of Hall Road.
- 3.4 The Specific Aims are:
- Establish the date, form, preservation and significance of the probable oval enclosure
 - Establish whether it relates to a stock corralling and/or settlement via examination of internal and external areas
 - Establish the date, form, preservation and significance of the north-south aligned ditch through the east side of the putative enclosure.

4 METHOD STATEMENT

a) Geophysical Survey (StratascanSUMO)

- 4.1 The detailed magnetic survey was carried out using a Bartington Grad 601-2. The instrument consists of two fluxgate sensors mounted 1m vertically apart, and very accurately aligned to nullify the effects of the earth's magnetic field. Readings relate to the difference in localised magnetic anomalies compared with the general magnetic background.
- 4.2 Data was collected across full 30m grids. Readings will be taken at 0.25m centres along traverses 1m apart.
- 4.3 The Grad 601-2 has a typical depth of penetration of 0.5m to 1.0m. This would be increased if strongly magnetic objects have been buried in the site. The collection of data at 0.25m centres provides an appropriate methodology balancing cost and time with resolution.
- 4.4 The readings are logged consecutively into the data logger which in turn is daily downloaded into a portable computer whilst on site. At the end of each job, data is transferred to the office for processing and presentation.
- 4.5 The report for the survey will comprise a written section describing the background to the survey, the methodologies used and a discussion of the results. The text will be illustrated using plots of the results using CAD to overlay the results and interpretations over the base mapping. The format for these drawings will either be A3 or A1 depending on the size and configuration of the survey areas.
- 4.6 Processing of the data will be carried out using specialist software. This can emphasise various aspects contained within the data but which are often not easily seen in the raw data. Basic processing of the magnetic data involves 'flattening' the background levels with respect to adjacent traverses and adjacent grids. 'Despiking' is also performed to remove the anomalies resulting from small iron objects often found on agricultural land. Once the basic processing has flattened the background it is then possible to carry out further processing which may include low pass filtering to reduce 'noise' in the data and hence emphasise the archaeological or man-made anomalies.
- 4.7 The presentation of the CAD drawings will include:
- " a general location plan
 - " detailed site location showing the grid position
 - " the raw data both as grey scale and extreme colour plots
 - " grey scale plot of the processed data (if necessary)
 - " Interpretation plot showing anomalies identified
- 4.8 As a minimum the report will contain;



- “ Non-technical summary
- “ Introductory statement
- “ Aims and purposes of the evaluation
- “ Methodology
- “ Results, including a confidence rating for the results and their interpretation
- “ Conclusion
- “ Plans/plots, including interpretive plans of the results
- “ Index to and location of digital archive
- “ References

Targeted pre-determination trial trenching (required on the basis of the geophysics)

b) Machining protocols:

- 4.9 Archaeology South East (ASE) will provide a mechanical excavator and undertake the archaeological evaluation. ASE will require any known services that might be encountered by the trench positions as shown on Figure 2 to be notified to them. The trenches will also be CAT scanned ahead of cutting as a further precaution.
- 4.10 An ASE archaeologist will observe the machining. Significant archaeological deposits will not be removed by machine unless sanctioned by the CBC Archaeological Officer (or in the case of the Roman circus by Historic England). In circumstances where vertical stratigraphy is found or where archaeology is vulnerable the machining will be monitored by a senior member of staff. Care will be taken to ensure that machines used do not rut, compact or otherwise damage buried or exposed archaeological features and deposits ahead of recording. No potentially significant archaeological deposits will be removed prior to recording and sampling (if necessary) to provide an adequate understanding of their character.
- 4.11 Surveying: Following the overburden stripping temporary bench marks will be surveyed with respect to an Ordnance Survey datum and all features and deposits will be recorded relative to their OD height. The TBM ϕ will be shown on the site location plans.
- 4.12 The exposed surface of the natural will be hand cleaned sufficiently to define any archaeological features present. This process will facilitate accurate planning and allow for metal detected finds to be correctly assigned following an initial scan of the site.
- 4.13 Complex areas (areas of intercutting features, surviving layers, where features are complex in form or where surface finds may be plotted) will be planned by hand, usually at a scale 1:20. These plans will be located via total station, scanned, vectorised and imported via ASE ϕ CAD programme on the OS grid-based plan. Less complex areas of the site (where features are absent or rare and of simple form) will be planned using a total station with the data input directly onto CAD and the OS tiles. There will be no site grid on the ground. All site plans will show OS grid points and

spot levels and will be fully indexed and related to adjacent plans. It is not anticipated that single context recording will be appropriate. However, should particularly complex sequences of deposits or features be encountered, then single context recording will be undertaken. A uniform site plan will be produced showing all site features.

c) Sampling Strategy

- 4.14 Archaeological excavation will be by hand and will respect the stratigraphy of archaeological layers, features, deposits and structures. Each context will be excavated in sequence. Occasionally further use of the mechanical excavator may be required. Such techniques are only appropriate for the removal of homogenous low-grade deposits that may give a window into underlying levels. They will not be used on complex stratigraphy and the deposits to be removed must have been properly recorded first. If encountered horizontal deposits (e.g. layers) should be hand excavated or sample excavated in 1m grid squares and should not be removed by machine.
- 4.15 The following sampling strategy will be adopted to ascertain the nature, depth, date and state of preservation of archaeological features as well as the stratigraphical relationships of these deposits and features to one another.
- (i) Normally 50% of the fills of all pits and other discrete archaeological features will be excavated. However, in the event that complex areas of pitting are encountered a representative sample will be excavated (although all will be planned). Tree throw holes will not normally be investigated.
 - (ii) At least 20% of the exposed lengths of ditches will be excavated. The segments will be placed to provide adequate coverage of the ditches and will include excavation of all terminals and intersections. A flexible approach will be adopted to the location of excavation samples such that areas of exposed ditch fill with higher artefact or ecofact content may be targeted. A lower excavation sample ratio of ditches will only be acceptable in the event that the research aims will not be further advanced. Any such reduction in sample ratio will be agreed with CBC and RPS.
 - (iii) At least 50% excavation of ring gullies will include excavation of the terminals and sections at each side to the rear of the gully. Special regard will be given to significant stratigraphical relationships and concentrations of artefactual material.
 - (iv) In the event that stone structures are encountered, these will be excavated in sufficient detail to establish their construction sequence and sequence of repairs or extensions. All stratigraphic associations will be recorded. Should floor levels (which are not anticipated) be encountered, these will be fully excavated and environmentally sampled.
 - (v) Sufficient investigation of hearths or kilns will be undertaken to determine their function and date. However, in the event such features are encountered they will be left in-situ for any resulting mitigation stage (i.e. if impacted).
 - (vi) Human burials, including cremations, will only be excavated at evaluation stage should they have been damaged by their exposure. In normal circumstances only sufficient work shall be

undertaken at evaluation stage to identify whether burials are present. Any human remains identified, including cremations, will be left in-situ, covered and protected, unless otherwise directed. Human remains will normally only be excavated at subsequent mitigation stage after obtaining the relevant Ministry of Justice Licence, as required by the Burials Act of 1857 (amended 1981). The discovery of human remains will be reported to the local coroner. Other structured or placed deposits will be recorded and retained as ~~small finds~~. Should sufficient human bone be exposed to warrant specialist examination *in situ*, a human bone specialist may be required to attend to examine the remains (subject to CBCAO requirements).

- (vii) Metal detectors will be used to scan for metallic finds on spoil heaps, vacated areas, areas of modern disturbance and during the excavation of key archaeological features or deposits.

d) **Recording**

4.16 The following procedures will always be initiated:

- (i) All features will be planned either by means of a total station or hand drawn plans where appropriate.
- (ii) Sections: all sectioned and excavated archaeological features will be drawn at a scale of 1:20 or 1:10, or at a smaller scale (if appropriate). All sections will be levelled to ordnance datum.
- (iii) All archaeological features, layers or deposits will be allocated unique context numbers prior to any hand excavation including contexts for which there is no archaeological interpretation or definition. All archaeological features, layers or deposits will be recorded on pro-forma context sheets detailing: character, contextual relationships, a detailed description, associated finds, interpretation and cross referencing to the drawn, photographic and finds records. On-site matrices will be compiled during the excavation such that the results of the written stratigraphical records may be fully analysed and phased.
- (iv) An adequate photographic record of the investigation will be made of all archaeological features and deposits. Standard record shots of contexts will be taken on a digital camera. The record will include working and promotional shots to illustrate more generally the nature of the archaeological operations. All photographic records will include information detailing: site code; date; context(s); section number; a north arrow and a scale. All photographs will be listed and indexed on context record sheets.
- (v) A record of the full extent in plan of all archaeological features, deposits or layers encountered will be produced. The detailed hand drawn plans will be related to the site, and O.S. national grid and be drawn at an appropriate scale, generally 1:20. Where necessary e.g. when recording an inhumation, additional plans at 1:10 scale, or where appropriate 1:20 will be drawn. The O.D. height of all principal strata and features will be calculated and indicated on the appropriate plans and sections.



(vi) A record or index will be maintained of all site drawings and these will form part of the project archive. All site drawings will contain the following information: site name; site number and code; scale; plan or section number; orientation, date and compiler.

e) Treatment of Samples

- 4.17 Industrial residues will be recorded and sampled in accordance with the Society of Museum Archaeologists (SMA, 1993) guidelines. The presence of such residues will always be recorded and quantified fully, even where comprehensive retention is considered to be inappropriate. Large technological residues will be collected by hand. Separate samples (c.10ml) will be collected where appropriate for identification of hammer scale and spherical droplets. The advice provided in the Historic England/ Metallurgy Society document Archaeometallurgy in archaeological projects, will be referred to. Structural remains will be similarly recorded in accord with the SMA guidelines.
- 4.18 The environmental sampling policy is as follows. ASE is advised by the Historic England Regional Advisor in Archaeological Science. In consultation with Kris Krawiec, ASE's in-house geoarchaeological and wetland environment specialist, ASE will bulk sample any potentially rich environmental layers or features in addition to all reliably dated deposits. These will be assessed by KK, and future sampling policy on other excavations areas will follow her advice. If any complex or outstanding deposits are encountered, then KK will be asked onto site to advise. Pollen is not expected to survive within these soils, but should deep deposits with pollen preservation potential be encountered column samples will be retrieved for laboratory analysis.
- 4.19 In addition to retrieving environmental evidence (above), bulk sampling will be used to collect charcoal for potential C14 dating.
- 4.20 The procedures set in A guide to sampling deposits for environmental analysis (Murphy and Wiltshire 1994) and Environmental Archaeology . A guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation (English Heritage Centre for Archaeology Guidelines 2002) will be consulted. The following procedures will be followed unless otherwise amended following consultations between RPS, the Historic England Advisor in Archaeological Science, the bioarchaeologist and the Site Director:

f) Treatment of Samples

- 4.21 Industrial residues will be recorded and sampled in accordance with the Society of Museum Archaeologists (SMA, 1993) guidelines. The presence of such residues will always be recorded and quantified fully, even where comprehensive retention is considered to be inappropriate. Large technological residues will be collected by hand. Separate samples (c.10ml) will be collected where appropriate for identification of hammer scale and spherical droplets. The advice provided in the Historic England/ Metallurgy Society document Archaeometallurgy in archaeological projects, will be referred to. Structural remains will be similarly recorded in accord with the SMA guidelines.
- 4.22 The environmental sampling policy is as follows. ASE is advised by the East of England Historic England Regional Advisor in Archaeological Science (Dr Zoe Outram). In consultation with Kris Krawiec, ASE will bulk sample any potentially rich environmental layers or features in addition to

all reliably dated deposits. These will be assessed by KK, and future sampling policy on other excavations areas will follow her advice. If any complex or outstanding deposits are encountered, then the Historic England Regional Advisor in Archaeological Science and/or KK will be asked onto site to advise. Pollen is not expected to survive within these soils, but should deep deposits with pollen preservation potential be encountered column samples will be retrieved for laboratory analysis.

4.23 In addition to retrieving environmental evidence (above), bulk sampling will be used to collect charcoal for potential C14 dating. There is a contingency in the budget for 1 to 2 C14 dates, although use of such dating techniques at this stage will depend on whether or not pottery has resolved feature dating and the reliability of the material selected to date the associated feature (e.g. use of articulated animal bone, feature contemporary dumps of charred material).

4.24 The procedures set in ~~A~~ guide to sampling deposits for environmental analysis (Murphy and Wiltshire 1994) and ~~Environmental Archaeology. A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation~~ (second edition) (English Heritage 2011) will be consulted. The following procedures will be followed unless otherwise amended following consultations between RPS, the Historic England Advisor in Archaeological Science (Mark Ruddy), the bioarchaeologist and the Site Director:

- (i) 40 litre bulk samples (or 100% of smaller contexts) of anthropogenic concentrations will be taken and of selected deposits where remains are not visible (but may nevertheless occur). These shall include well sealed deposits, floors, hearths etc.
- (ii) Monoliths for pollen analysis will be taken as appropriate to answer specific research questions.
- (iii) 40 litre bulk samples will be taken (if possible) from a selected sample of closely dated pits and from undated features. These deposits will be sampled regardless of whether or not there are visible macrofossils or molluscs.
- (iv) Whole fill samples from a selection of post-holes of definable structures will taken for assessment.
- (v) Cremations and other special deposits will be 100% sampled and sieved for the retrieval of remains.
- (viii) 100% recovery of animal bones will be undertaken from the soil samples. It is possible that 100 litre samples for bone may also be necessary in some circumstances.

g) General Methodology

4.25 All works will be undertaken by a team of professional archaeologists. The proposed team structure is given in the appendix (end of document).

4.26 All work will be undertaken in accordance with this WSI and the MoLA (1994) Field Manual, and will be informed by Management of Archaeological Projects (English Heritage 1991), and Guidelines on Standards and Practices for Archaeological Fieldwork in the Borough of Colchester (Colchester Borough Council 1996, revised 1999).

- 4.27 Animal and human burials, including cremations, will only be excavated should they have been damaged by their exposure. A Ministry of Justice (MOJ) licence is required for the excavation of human remains. Where a licence for their excavation is issued by the MOJ, the requirements of that licence will be followed.
- 4.28 All finds of potential treasure will be removed to a safe place, and the coroner informed immediately, in accordance with the rules of the Treasure Act 1996. The definition of treasure is given in pages 3-5 of the Code of Practice of the above act. This refers primarily to gold or silver objects.
- 4.29 For purposes of deposition of the archive, a museum accession code will be obtained through Colchester Museum. This will be used this as the site code.
- 4.30 The Code of Conduct of the Chartered Institute of Field Archaeologists (CIfA) will be followed.
- 4.31 Following completion of the manual excavation and recording the trenches will be backfilled flush with ground level. There are no proposals to reinstate the surfaces with simple backfilling of trenches the agreed method.
- 4.32 Industrial residues will be recorded and sampled in accordance with the Society of Museum Archaeologists (SMA, 1993) guidelines. The presence of such residues will always be recorded and quantified fully, even where comprehensive retention is considered to be inappropriate. Large technological residues will be collected by hand. Separate samples (c.10ml) will be collected where appropriate for identification of hammer scale and spherical droplets. The advice provided in the English Heritage/ Metallurgy Society document Archaeometallurgy in archaeological projects, will be referred to. Structural remains will be similarly recorded in accord with the SMA guidelines.
- 4.33 The environmental sampling policy is as follows. ASE will bulk sample any potentially rich environmental layers or features in addition to all reliably dated deposits. These will be assessed by Kris Krawiec, and future sampling policy on other excavations areas will follow her advice. If any complex or outstanding deposits are encountered, then the of England Historic England Regional Advisor in Archaeological Science and/or Kris Krawiec will be asked onto site to advise. Pollen is not expected to survive within these soils, but should deep deposits with pollen preservation potential be encountered column samples will be retrieved for laboratory analysis.
- 4.34 In addition to retrieving environmental evidence (above), bulk sampling will be used to collect charcoal for potential C14 dating.
- 4.35 The procedures set in '*A guide to sampling deposits for environmental analysis*' (Murphy and Wiltshire 1994) and '*Environmental Archaeology – A guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation*' (English Heritage Centre for Archaeology Guidelines 2002) will be consulted. The following procedures will be followed unless otherwise amended following consultations between RPS, the Historic England Advisor in Archaeological Science, the bioarchaeologist and the Site Director.
- (i) 40 litre bulk samples (or 100% of smaller contexts) of anthropogenic concentrations will be taken and of selected deposits where remains are not visible (but may nevertheless occur).

These shall include well sealed deposits, floors, hearths etc. A representative range of features should be sampled and environmental sampling should include undated, as well as dated, archaeological contexts.

- (ii) Monoliths for pollen analysis will be taken as appropriate to answer specific research questions.
- (iii) 40 litre bulk samples will be taken (if possible) from a selected sample of closely dated pits. These deposits will be sampled regardless of whether or not there are visible macrofossils or molluscs.
- (iv) Whole fill samples from a selection of post-holes of definable structures will taken for assessment.
- (v) Any excavated cremations and other special deposits will be 100% sampled and sieved for the retrieval of remains.
- (vi) 100% recovery of animal bones will be undertaken from the soil samples. It is possible that 100 litre samples for bone may also be necessary in some circumstances.



5 PUBLIC ARCHAEOLOGY

- 5.1 Public access will not normally be provided unless findings are of particular public interest and suitable Health & Safety procedures are put in place.

6 HEALTH AND SAFETY

- 6.1 Stratascan and ASE will provide a Risk Assessment for the project for RPS and the client to review and approve prior to the commencement of the works.
- 6.2 All the latest Health and Safety guidelines will be followed on site. Stratascan and ASE have standard safety policies (SUMO Surveying Services 2015; ASE 2015), which will be adhered to.
- 6.3 No personnel will work in deep or unsupported excavations. The sides of all excavations or trenches deeper than 1.2 metres will be stepped or battered. Due to the difficulty of working in shored trenches, shoring will be avoided wherever possible. Safety helmets will worn by personnel in deep trenches or other potentially unsafe positions. All deep trenches shall be fenced off and will be clearly indicated by %deep excavation+signs.
- 6.4 The archaeologist(s) will not enter an area under machine excavation without alerting the machine driver to his/her intention.
- 6.5 The archaeologist(s) shall remain alert and take due care not to impede the progress of moving machinery. He/she shall stand well back from the turning circle of an excavatorqbuckets and cabs.
- 6.6 Spoil will be stored at a safe distance away from trench edges.
- 6.7 Suitable accommodation will be provided for staff to shelter from inclement weather and during breaks. Hand washing facilities will be provided.
- 6.8 ASE will provide any necessary protective footwear, high-visibility jackets, and safety helmets. All staff and visitors to the site will be expected to wear full PPE at all times.
- 6.9 The RPS project manager will be provided with a list of all personnel working on site each day by the ASE Supervisor.
- 6.10 CAT scanning will be undertaken prior to and during machine excavation.

7 FINDS

- 7.1 Unstratified finds (from the pre-determination evaluation . if trenching is required) will only be collected where they contribute significantly to the research aims or are of intrinsic interest. All finds will be exposed, lifted, cleaned, conserved, marked, bagged and boxed according to the United Kingdom Institute for Conservation’s Conservation Guidelines No.2, the Council for British Archaeology’s First Aid for Finds (Third Edition, 1998) and the Institute of Field Archaeologists’s Guidelines for Finds Work (1992). Iron finds may require X-rays prior to conservation and similarly residues on pottery may require study ahead of any conservation which may be appropriate.
- 7.2 All finds and bones will be recorded, collected and labelled according to their individual stratigraphical context. Finds from each archaeological context will be allocated an individual finds tray and waterproof labels will be used for each tray to identify unique individual contexts. Each label will be marked with the appropriate context number in waterproof ink and will be securely attached to each tray.
- 7.3 A policy of marking for pottery and other finds will be agreed with Colchester Museum. Marking will include the site code and context number.
- 7.4 All lifting, conservation or other on-site treatment of delicate finds will be done by Colchester Museums’s staff. It is anticipated that robust items such as intact cremations will be lifted by site staff.
- 7.5 The site archive will be presented to Colchester Museums in accordance with the requirements for conservation and storage as outlined in Guidelines on the Preparation and Transfer of Archaeological Archives to Colchester Museums (Colchester Borough Council 1996).
- 7.6 All finds of potential treasure will be removed to a safe place, and the coroner informed immediately, in accordance with the rules of the Treasure Act 1996. The definition of treasure is given in pages 3-5 of the Code of Practice of the above act. This refers primarily to gold or silver objects. Any other finds remain for the landowner to assess and dispose of.
- 7.7 Finds work will be to accepted professional standards and adhere to the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists’s published booklet Guidelines for Finds Work.
- 7.8 Agreement with the landowner will be sought for deposition of the finds and paper archive. Arrangements for the finds to be viewed by the landowner will be made if he/she wishes.
- 7.9 The following specialists will be approached as necessary for artefact and environmental analysis:
- Prehistoric and Roman pottery Anna Doherty (ASE)
 - Saxon pottery Susan Tyler (external: Essex)
 - Medieval and post-medieval pottery Helen Walker (external: Essex)



- CBM Isa Benedetti-Whitton (ASE)
- Fired Clay Isa Benedetti-Whitton (ASE)
- Clay Tobacco Pipe Elke Raemen (ASE)
- Glass Elke Raemen (ASE)
- Slag Luke Barber, Lynne Keyes (external); Trista Clifford (ASE)

- Metalwork Trista Clifford (ASE)
- Worked Flint Karine Le Hégarat (ASE)
- Geological material/ worked stone Luke Barber (external)
- Human bone incl cremated bone Lucy Sibun & Paola Ponce (ASE)
- Animal bone incl fish Gemma Ayton (ASE)
- Marine shell Elke Raemen (ASE); David Dunkin (external)

- Registered Finds Elke Raemen; Trista Clifford (ASE)
- Coins Trista Clifford (ASE)
- Treasure administration Trista Clifford (ASE)
- Conservation and x-ray Elena Baldi (ASE) using facilities at Fishbourne Roman Villa or UCL Institute of Archaeology

- Geoarchaeology/Palaeolithic archaeology Dr Matt Pope (ASE)
- Geoarchaeology (incl wetland environments) Kristina Krawiec (ASE)
- Macro-plant remains Dr Lucy Allott & Karine Le Hégarat (ASE)
- Charcoal Dr Lucy Allot & Mariangela Vitolo (ASE)
- Waterlogged wood Dr Lucy Allott (ASE)

8 REPORTING

- 8.1 At the start of (geophysical survey) work an OASIS online record <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> must be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators forms. When the project is completed (i.e. the post-determination stage of evaluation) all parts of the OASIS online form must be completed and a .pdf version of the entire report should be uploaded to the OASIS website. A copy of the OASIS online form should be included as an appendix to the report. A copy of the WSI should be included as an appendix to the report.
- 8.2 A UAD Event number must be obtained the CBCAO; this will be the unique reference number for the work in the UAD.
- 8.3 Following completion of fieldwork a will be completed within 6 months and submitted to RPS Planning for distribution to the CBCAO for his approval.
- 8.4 Expert advice and reporting (in relation to cultural artefacts and ecofacts) will be provided by individual Specialists appointed as appropriate.
- 8.5 All records and materials will be compiled in a structured archive in accordance with the guidelines of Appendix 3 in the Historic England procedural document, Management of Archaeological Projects (1991).
- 8.6 The MoRPHE Project Managers Guide (EH 2006) will be adhered to with regard to post-excavation management in relation to this and any subsequent mitigation that may be required.
- 8.7 A digital copy of the report, marked DRAFT, will be presented to the CBCAO for scrutiny. Following acceptance, a single digital and hard copy of the report should be presented to both the Colchester UAD and Essex HER. A hard copy of the report should be deposited with the archive at Colchester and Ipswich Museum.
- 8.8 Copies of the final report will also be issued to the RPS the client if required.
- 8.9 The report should include relevant background context information.
- 8.10 At the end of the project, a copy of the digital vector plan, which must be compatible with MapInfo GIS software, will be sent by ASE to CBC for integration in the UAD. AutoCAD files should be exported and saved into a format that can be imported into MapInfo (for example, as a .dxf or .TAB files).

a) Publication

- 8.11 The results of the geophysical survey, if significant and leading to further archaeological fieldwork, will be published following the post-determination stage of trial trenching.
- 8.12 Minimum publication will consist of a note in a suitable archaeological journal.

9 ARCHIVE AND FINDS DEPOSITION

- 9.1 All retained artefacts will be cleaned, conserved and packaged in accordance with the requirements and guidelines of the United Kingdom Institute for Conservation, Conservation Guidelines No. 2, the Council for British Archaeology, First Aid for Finds (Second Edition, 1987), the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, Guidelines Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives Published December 2014. Small finds will be boxed separately from the bulk finds. Plans will be presented on hanging strips to fit Colchester Museum storage systems. A full archive will be prepared to standards outlined in Management of Archaeological Projects: 2 (English Heritage 1991).
- 9.2 The full archive will be deposited at Colchester Museums, subject to client consent and subject to the guidelines and requirements of MAP 2, as soon as is practicable, and within six months of completion of publication text on the project. All requirements for archive storage as given in Colchester Borough Council, Guidelines for the standards and practice of archaeological fieldwork in the Borough of Colchester, will be followed.
- 9.3 Finds (and other retained materials) will be bagged and boxed in the manner recommended by Colchester Museums.
- 9.4 Photographic archive is to be presented as follows: original digital data on CD Roms, hard copies of digital photos on high quality paper, or as otherwise requested by Colchester Museums.
- 9.5 CD Roms of material held on computers will be presented to Colchester Museums, along with bound copies of printouts.
- 9.6 Deposition of the archive will be confirmed in writing to CBCAO, and a summary of the contents of the archive shall be supplied to CBCAO.
- 9.7 All artefacts recovered from the archaeological excavation shall be deposited at the Colchester Museums. All recovered artefacts shall be fully catalogued, shall constitute one single deposit and shall be deposited within two years of the completion of the archaeological excavation.



10 STAFFING AND TIMETABLE

- 10.1 The overall archaeological project will be managed by Robert Masefield CMI(A) (RPS). The geophysical survey contractor (Stratascan) will be managed by David Elks. Should trial pre-determination trial trenching be required this would be managed for ASE by Andy Leonard. The experience of the ASE project team is included in the Appendix of this method statement.
- 10.2 It is estimated the geophysical survey will take a 1-2 days to complete on site depending on ground conditions.
- 10.3 The work is likely to begin in late August or early September 2016 following crop harvesting.
- 10.4 Any pre-determination trial trenching would follow a rapid agreement of a trenching strategy, based on the geophysics, between RPS and the CBCAO in early September with the aim of conducting such trenching by mid-September.



11 MONITORING

- 11.1 A programme of monitoring of the project in the field shall be agreed in advance between RPS, CBC and the client.
- 11.2 Any variation or modification to the project programme in terms of working or recording either on site or off will be fully discussed and agreed with RPS, the client and the CBCAO in advance.
- 11.3 Any variations of the WSI shall be agreed between RPS the client and CBCAO prior to their being carried out.
- 11.4 The involvement of CBCAO shall be acknowledged in any report or publication generated by this project.

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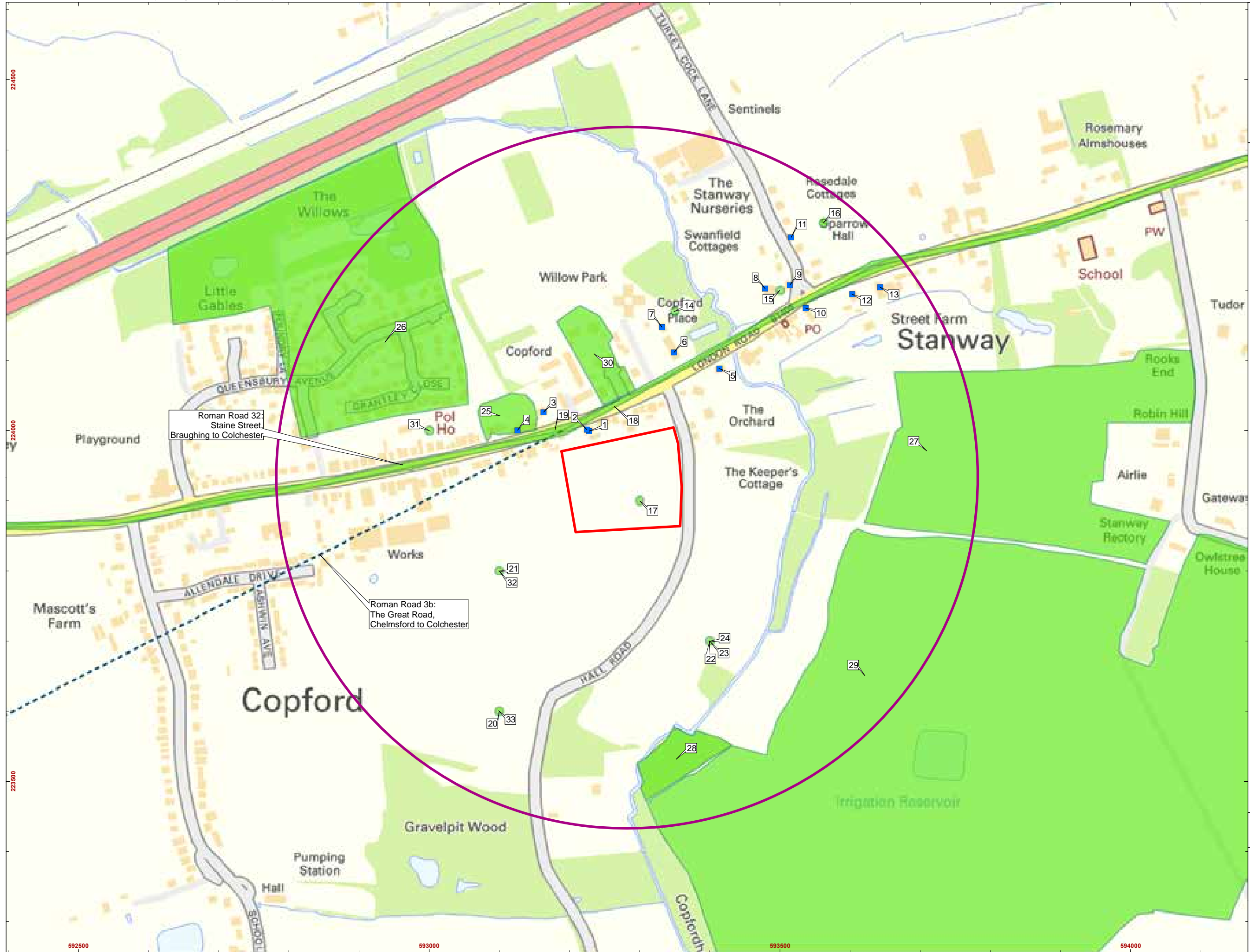


 Site Boundary



Scale at A4: 1:10,000
0 250m

Figure 1:
Site Location



- Site Boundary
- Search Radius 500m
- Listed Building Grade II
- HER Features
- Roman Road 3b: The Great Road, Chelmsford to Colchester

Roman Road 32:
Staine Street,
Braughing to Colchester

Roman Road 3b:
The Great Road,
Chelmsford to Colchester



Scale at A4: 1: 5,000
0 150m

Figure 2:
HER Plot

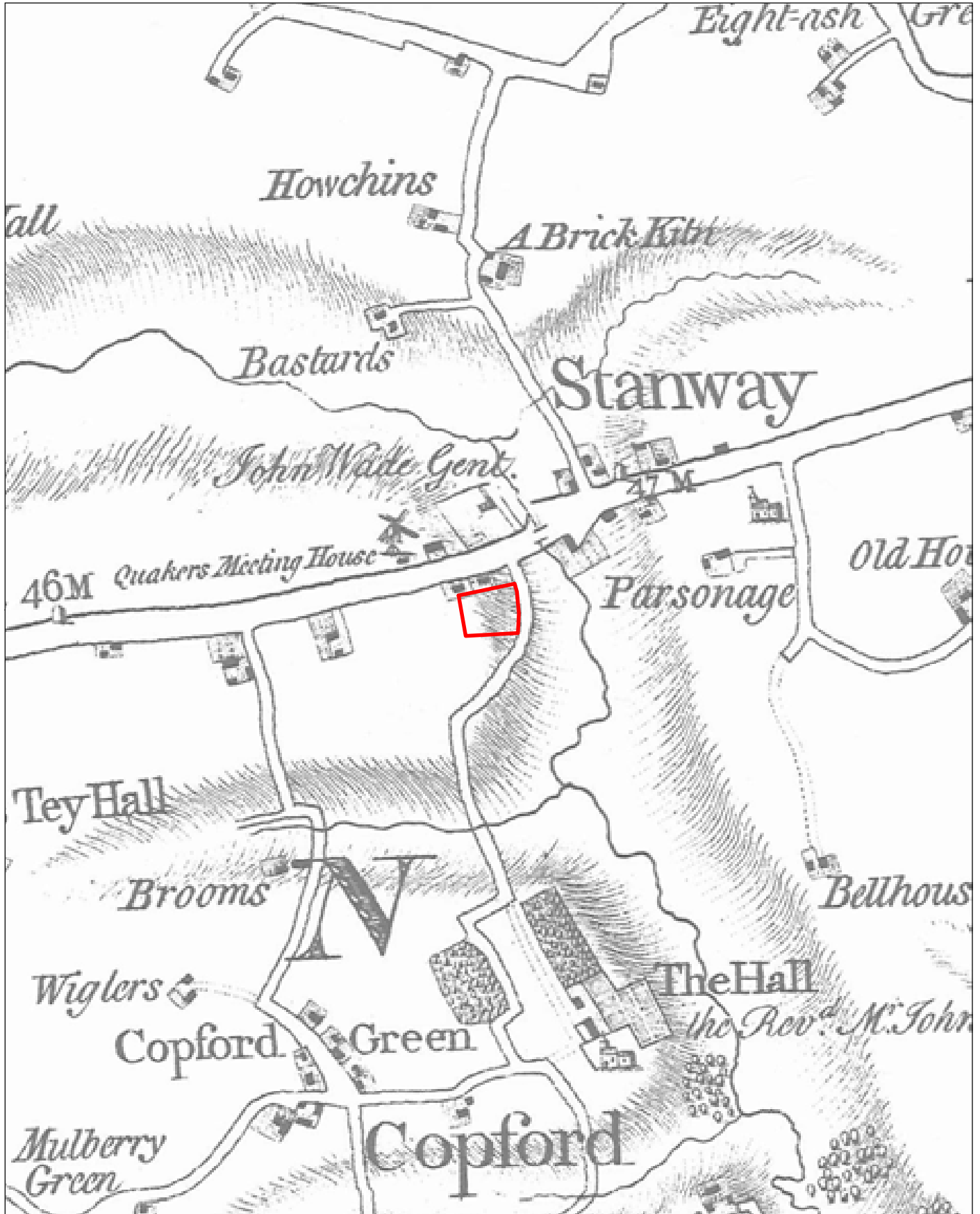


Site Boundary



Scale at A4: 1:3,500
0 100m

Figure 3:
EA Lidar Plot
(1m DSM)



 Site Boundary



Scale at A4: 1:15,000



Figure 4:
1777 Chapman & Andre,
Essex



 Site Boundary



Scale at A4: 1:5,000



Figure 5:
1839 Tithe Map



 Site Boundary



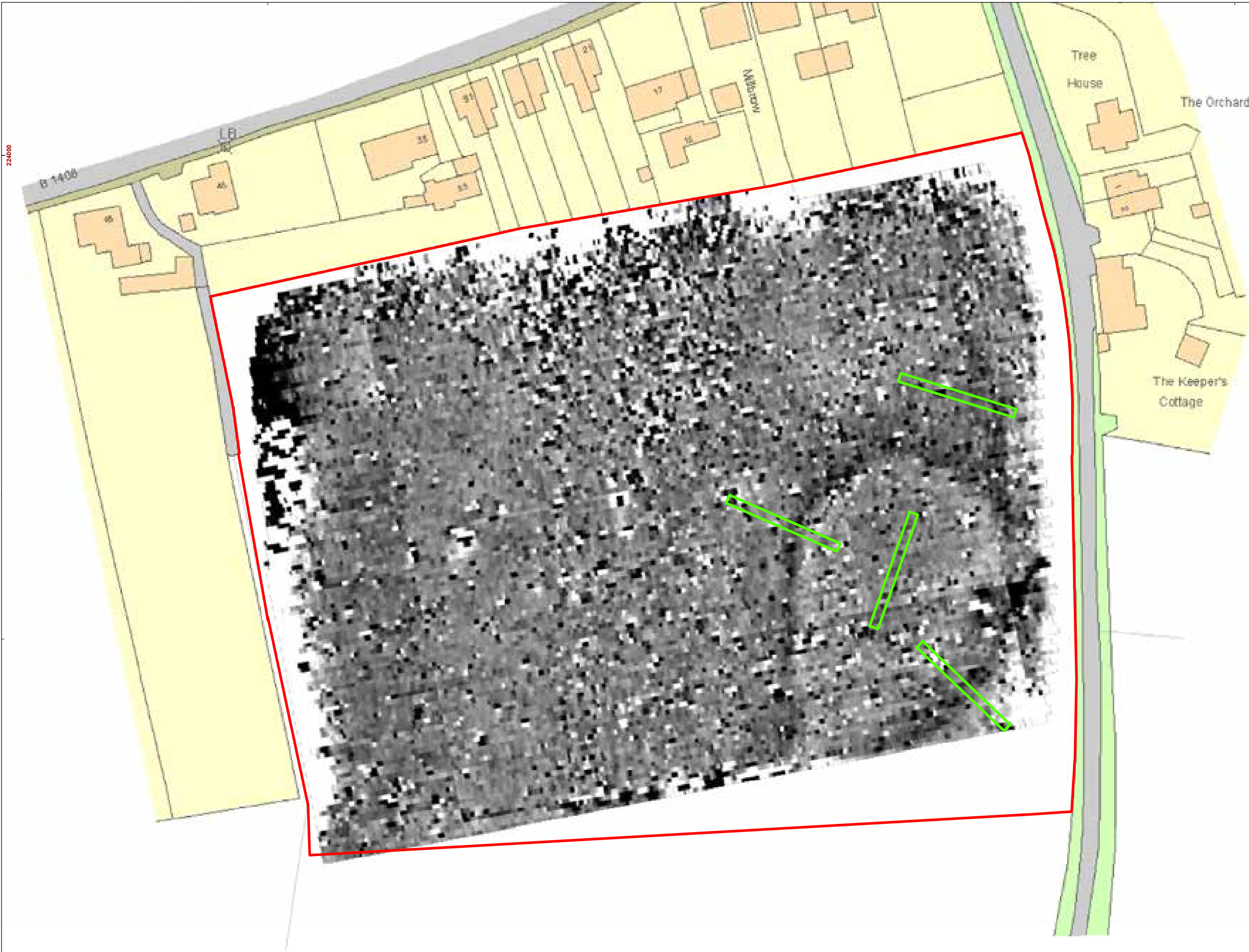
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Figure 6:
Ordnance Survey Map of
1876



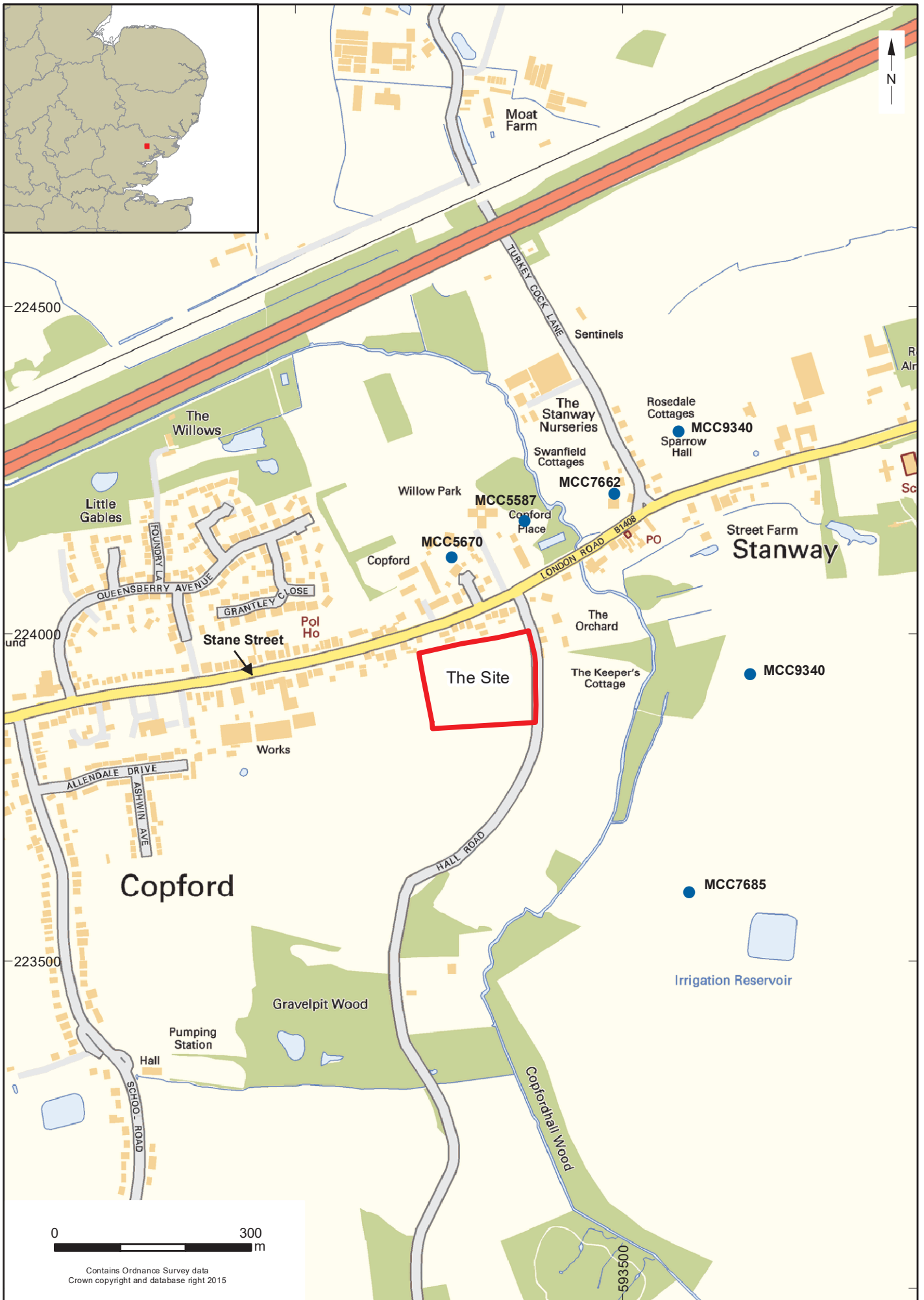
- Site Boundary
- Trench Locations



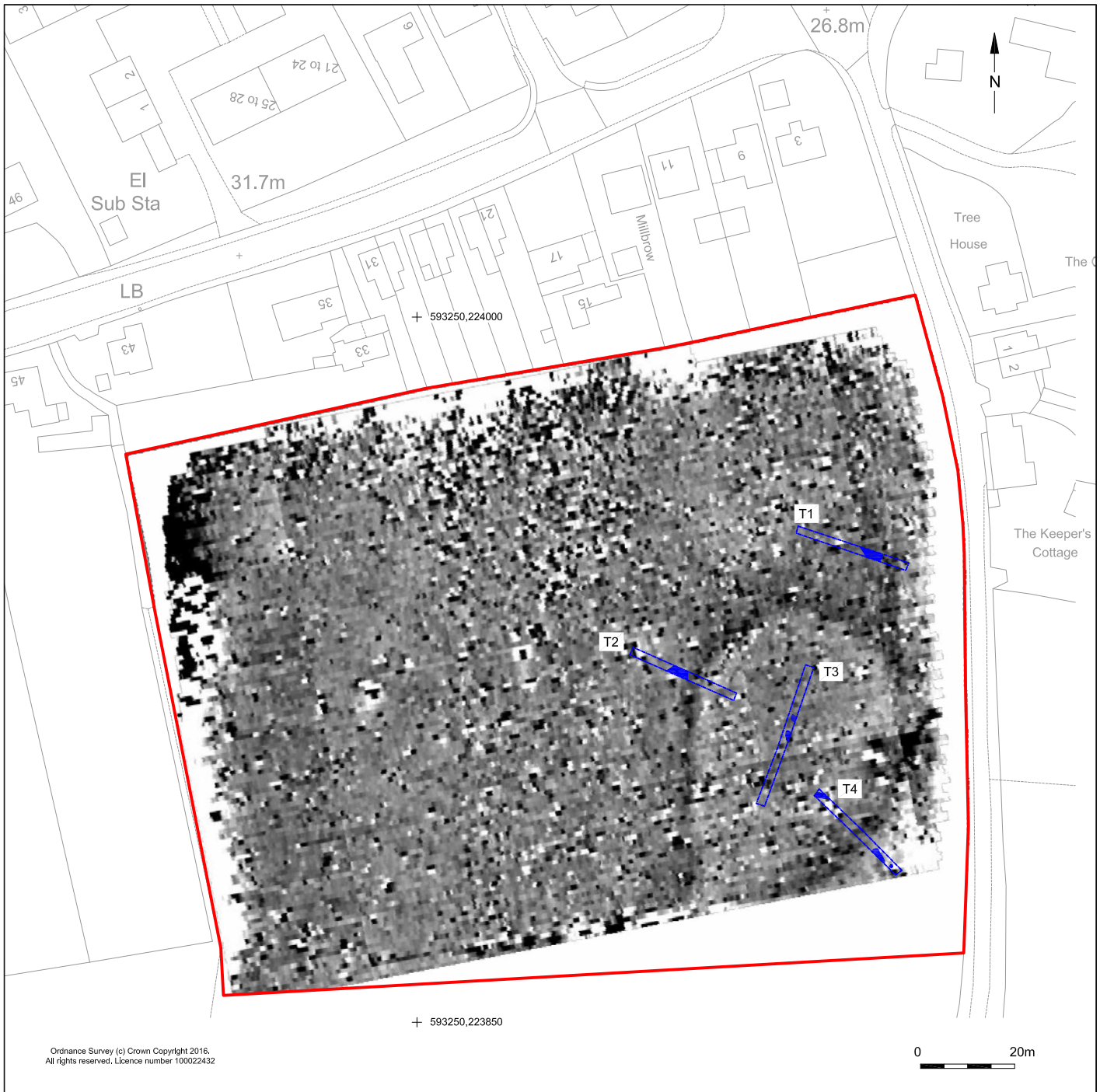
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Proposed Trench Locations

Report Figures

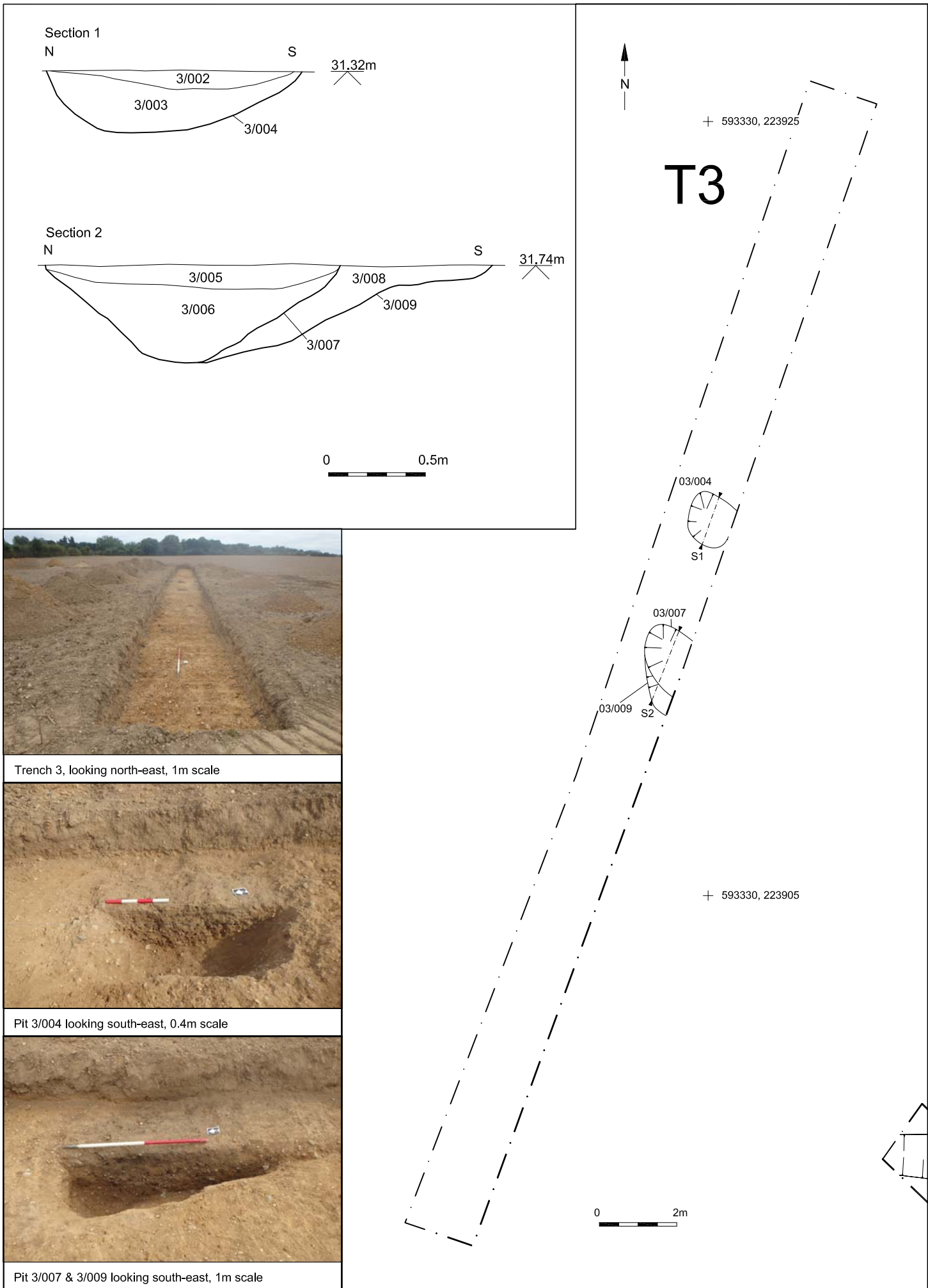


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|--------------------------|---------------|---|--------|
| © Archaeology South-East | | Land at Hall Road, Copford | Fig. 1 |
| Project Ref: 160784 | Sept 2016 | Site location and selected HER references | |
| Report No: 2016371 | Drawn by: APL | | |



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| | | | |
|--------------------------|---------------|---|--------|
| © Archaeology South-East | | Land at Hall Road, Copford | Fig. 2 |
| Project Ref: 160784 | Sept 2016 | Trench locations and geophysical survey results | |
| Report Ref: 2016371 | Drawn by: APL | | |



Trench 3, looking north-east, 1m scale



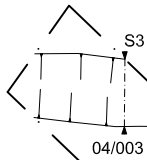
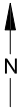
Pit 3/004 looking south-east, 0.4m scale



Pit 3/007 & 3/009 looking south-east, 1m scale

| | | | |
|--------------------------|---------------|---|--------|
| © Archaeology South-East | | Land at Hall Road, Copford | Fig. 3 |
| Project Ref: 160784 | Sept 2016 | Trench 3 plan, sections and photographs | |
| Report Ref: 2016371 | Drawn by: APL | | |

+ 593340, 223900



T4

+ 593350, 223890



Trench 4, looking north-west, 1m scale



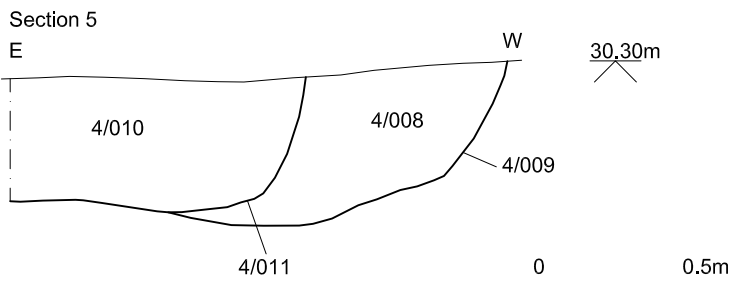
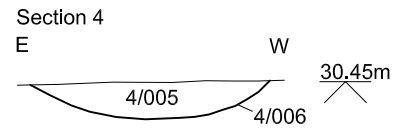
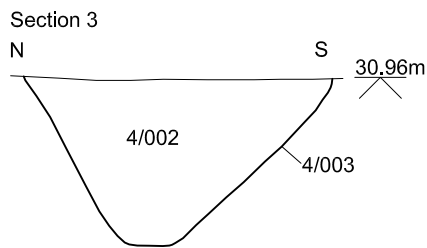
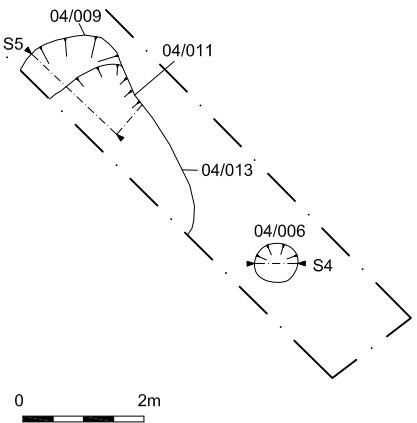
Ditch 4/003, looking east, 0.4m scale



Pit 4/006 looking south, 1m scale



Pits 4/009 & 4/011 looking south-west, 1m scale

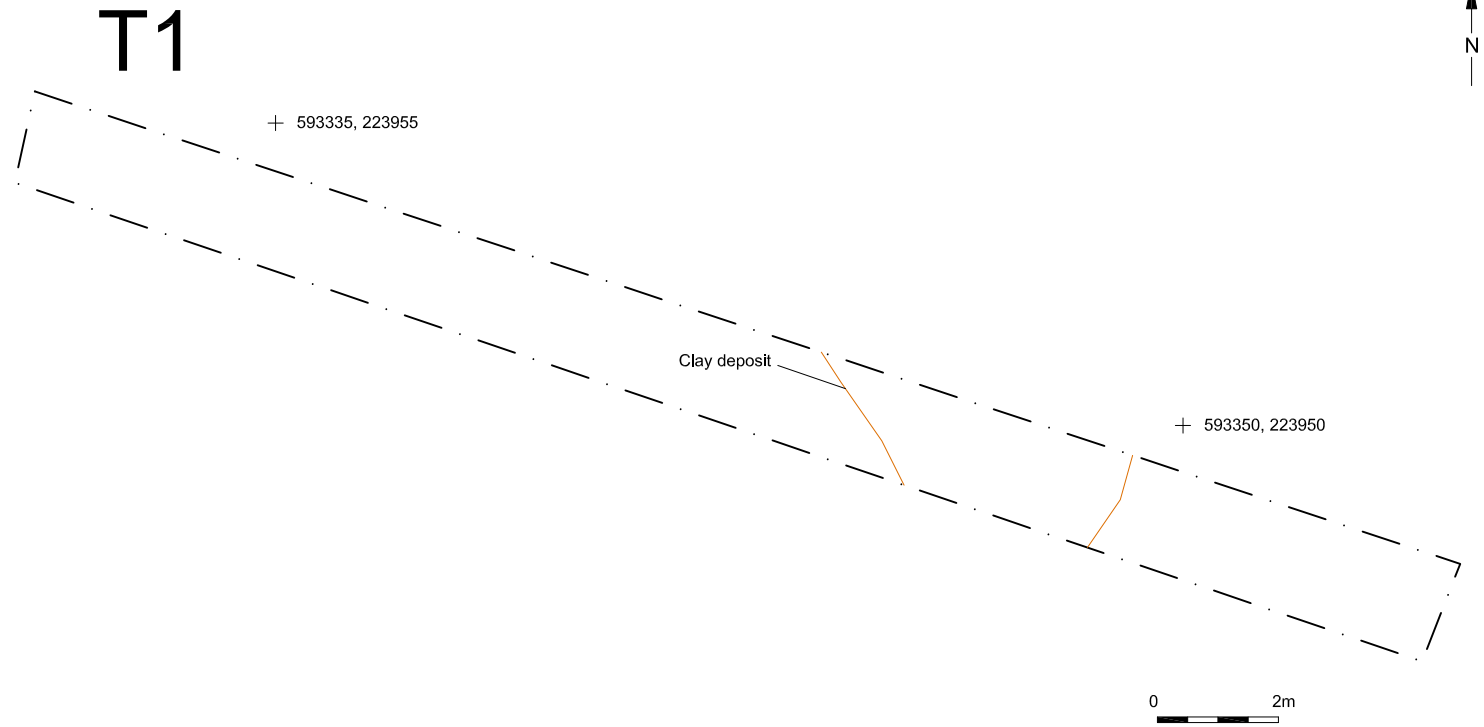


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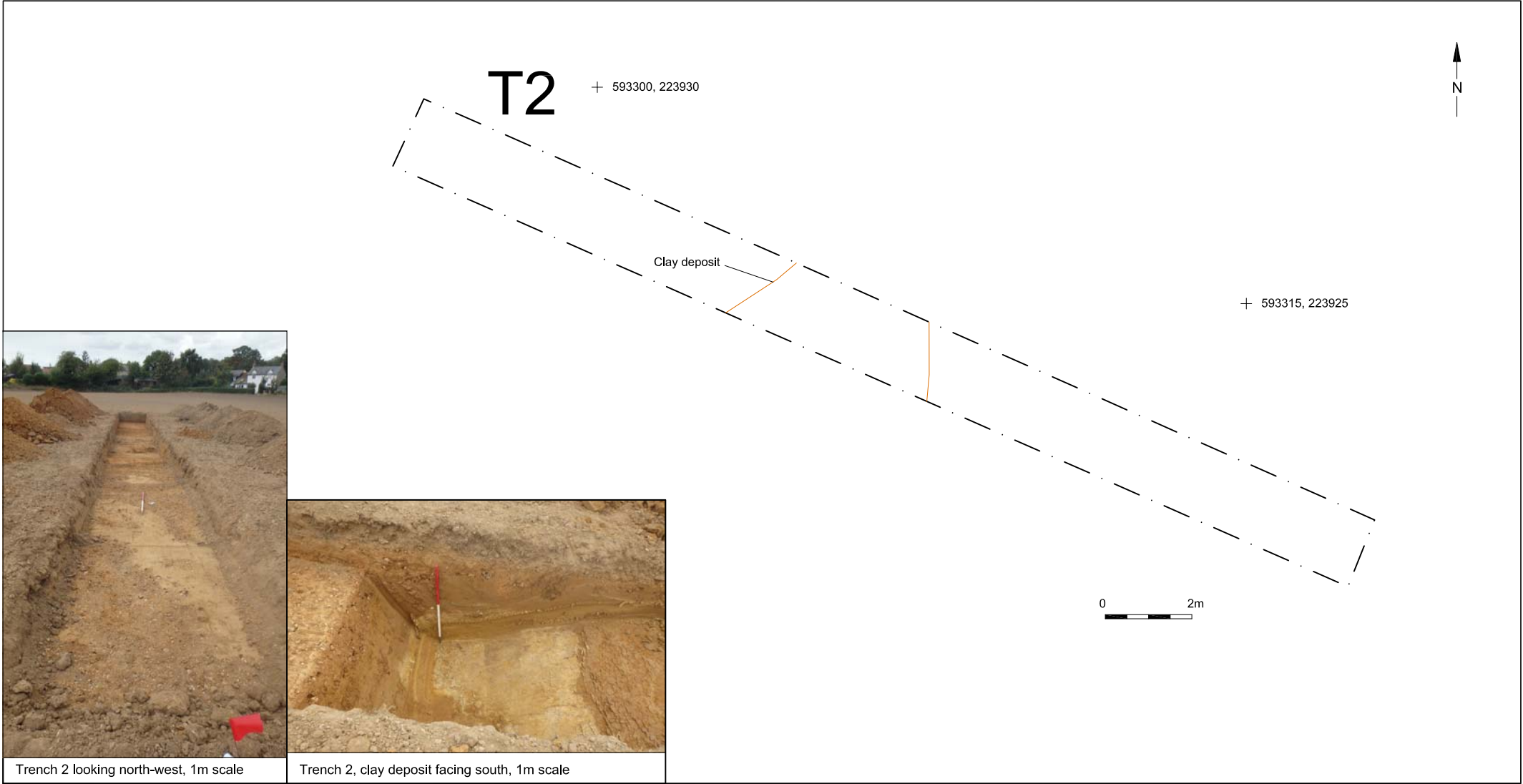
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| © Archaeology South-East | | Land at Hall Road, Copford | Fig. 4 |
| Project Ref: 160784 | Sept 2016 | Trench 4 plan, sections and photographs | |
| Report Ref: 2016371 | Drawn by: APL | | |



Trench 1 looking north-west, 1m scale



| | | | |
|--------------------------|---------------|------------------------------|--------|
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| Project Ref: 160784 | Sept 2016 | Trench 1 plan and photograph | |
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Sept 2016

Trench 2 plan and photographs

Fig. 6

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