

## **Archaeological Evaluation**

**Land at the Grangewood Centre, 10-12 High Street,  
Kelvedon, Essex**

**ASE Project No: 161043  
Site Code: KL16**

**ASE Report No: 2017384**



**September 2017**

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with contributions by

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|---------------------------|----------------|----------------------|
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## **Abstract**

*Archaeology South-East was commissioned by Nexus Land Ltd to conduct an archaeological evaluation on Land at the Grangewood Centre, 10-12 High Street, Kelvedon, Essex.*

*The evaluation of the 0.9ha site comprised eight trenches and followed previous evaluation and monitoring works undertaken in 2000 and 2010.*

*A probable Roman road, previously postulated to run across the site and tentatively identified in the 2000 evaluation, was found in three of the trenches. It was constructed from sandy make-up deposits overlain by hard gravel surface, all lying within a shallow cut. The north-east/south-west aligned road varied greatly in width and, in places, appeared to have areas of metalling either side of the main road surface. No roadside ditches were recorded and no dateable finds were retrieved from the road deposits. This road is likely to be a minor branch road of the main London to Colchester road, possibly heading towards a small fort to the north-east of the site. No associated Roman features were found either side the road, or residually in later deposits.*

*The road was cut by two features; one a probable pit, the other a ditch running along the same alignment as the road. Both were undated, though probably late post-medieval. All other recorded features were of modern date and comprised postholes in the north of the site or else were intrusions resulting from recent site clearance and geotechnical investigation.*

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## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Site Background

- 1.1.1 Archaeology South-East (ASE) undertook an archaeological evaluation commissioned by Nexus Land Ltd on land at the Grangewood Centre, 10-12 High Street, Kelvedon, Essex.
- 1.1.2 This archaeological work was undertaken in fulfilment of a condition attached to planning consent for the redevelopment of the site.

### 1.2 Location, Topography and Geology

- 1.2.1 The town of Kelvedon is in Braintree District. The site is located towards the south-western end of Kelvedon High Street, set back from its frontage and surrounded by properties along Easterford Road, Brockwell Lane and the High Street itself (Fig. 1).
- 1.2.2 The site is irregular in shape and currently comprises the Grangewood Centre building, a former fuel depot and grassland to their rear (Fig. 2).
- 1.2.3 The British Geological Survey identifies the underlying solid geology as Thanet Sand Formation and Lambeth Group; this is overlain by drift geology terrace gravels (BGS 2017).
- 1.2.4 A previous archaeological evaluation within the site (ECC 2000) found gravel overlain in many places by a thin brickearth deposit. A recent geotechnical assessment highlights the likelihood of contamination in the former fuel depot as well as the presence of a ground oil storage tank in the Grangewood Centre (Hannah Reed 2016).

### 1.2 Planning Background

- 1.3.1 Planning consent (Ref. No: 15/01498/FUL) has been granted by Braintree District Council for the demolition of the Grangewood Centre and the subsequent construction of 25 dwellings. Permission was granted subject to the following condition:

*"No development or preliminary groundworks of any kind shall take place until the applicant has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work and recording in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted by the applicant, and approved by the planning authority.*

*Reason: The Essex Historic Environment (HER) record shows that the proposed development will affect a site of archaeological interest. The site is located within an area of archaeological interest for Roman and later activity. Previous evaluation on parts of the application site has revealed evidence for a possible road dating to the Roman period. There will need to be further investigation in the site on previously inaccessible areas and previously unsurveyed areas."*

- 1.3.2 Previous work on the site (ECC 2000; 2010) found possible evidence for a Roman road running through the site. In light of this, a brief of works was issued by ECC Place Services (ECC 2016) specifying the evaluation work required.
- 1.3.3 A Written Scheme of Investigation for archaeological evaluation was subsequently prepared (ASE 2017) and approved prior to the commencement of fieldwork.

## **1.4 Scope of Report**

- 1.4.1 This report describes and assesses the results of the archaeological evaluation carried out in two stages between 15th of March and 17th of August 2017. The fieldwork was supervised by Kieron Heard and then Ian Hogg and managed by Andy Leonard. Mark Atkinson and Jim Stevenson managed the post-excavation process.

## 2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1 The following information is taken from the report for the previous evaluation (ECC 2000) and the subsequent watching brief (ECC 2010).

### Prehistoric

- 2.2 Excavations during the 1960s and 70s (Eddy 1982), some 300m north-east of the development area (EHCR 8249-52; 8254-57 and 8286-90), produced evidence of settlement from the Iron Age. This included buildings, boundary ditches and major Late Iron Age as well as Roman defensive works.

### Roman

- 2.3 A small branch of the Roman road from London to Colchester is believed to run through the Grangewood site and a gravel and cobble spread uncovered during previous evaluation works (Trench 8) lies on the predicted line of the Roman road but appeared to lack roadside ditches and did not incorporate any dateable material. At only 2.3m wide, the feature is also narrower than a section recorded 800m to the northeast, at the rear of the Star and Fleece, where it may have been up to 8m wide. This road has been uncovered further to the northeast but its route remains to be confirmed in the southern part of the town. The development area itself lies outside the known limit of the Roman settlement, although it is possible that Roman ribbon development and/or cemeteries may have extended along the road.

- 2.4 Roman defensive works were recorded during excavations to the north-east of the site (Eddy 1982). A Roman fort has been postulated as existing to the east of the development area in the mid- 1st century AD (Rodwell 1988), but this was not confirmed by Eddy. Settlement appears to have spread eastwards along the line of the road from this original focus, away from the evaluation area (Eddy 1982; Rodwell 1988). Four Roman cemeteries have also been located. It has been suggested that the small branch road thought to run across site heads to the defensive works to the north-east.

### Anglo-Saxon and medieval

- 2.5 Saxon settlement is also believed to lie in the area around the church, possibly extending into the proposed development, but little evidence for this has so far been located. Most of the evidence for Saxon settlement is recorded from the periphery of the present built-up area.

- 2.6 Medieval settlement (EHCR 9133) appears to have been centred on the road junction 100m west of the Grangewood Centre, although the built up area extended along the High Street, beyond the site. It is suggested that the road junction was used as a market place, although no formal granting of a market exists. The three houses on the High Street frontage of the Grangewood Centre, Nos. 4, 6 and 8, are 15th-16th century in date, suggesting that the present frontage retains its later medieval line.

### Post-Medieval and modern

- 2.7 The post-medieval town continued to be confined to largely linear development along the High Street until the earlier 20th century.
- 2.8 Although little evidence of post-medieval activity was uncovered by the previous evaluation, the trenches were all well behind the street frontage, which retains the line of its late medieval predecessor. A small quantity of post-medieval pottery recovered from a pit in Trench 4 is of similar date to the street frontage buildings, although the assemblage includes later material also.

**Previous Work Within the Site**

- 2.9 A previous evaluation (ECC 2000) comprised nine trenches located within open areas of the site (mainly in the east – see Fig. 2). Only two of the trenches (4 and 8) encountered archaeological remains; Trench 4 contained a single post-medieval pit and a possible portion of the Roman road was recorded in Trench 8. The latter feature comprised a 2.30m-wide deposit of loosely packed cobbles and gravel.
- 2.10 A subsequent watching brief (ECC 2010) comprised the monitoring of geotechnical works. With the exception of one possible pit or tree hole, no archaeological features were recorded in the geotechnical trial pits. Natural deposits were overlain by topsoil across the site and despite some trial pits being located close to the line of the Roman road, no evidence of it was found.



### 3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

#### 3.1 Project Aims and Objectives

3.1.1 The general aims of the archaeological evaluation were:

- To determine, as far as reasonably practicable, the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains.
- To enable Essex County Council's Place Services to make an informed decision as to the requirement for any further work required in order to satisfy the archaeology condition.

3.1.2 Specific aims of the fieldwork were:

- Is there any evidence of Iron Age activity on site?
- Is there any evidence of Roman activity? Is there any further evidence of a Roman road running through the site?
- Is there any evidence of Saxon or medieval remains on site?

3.1.3 With reference to the East Anglian research framework, the following research objectives were identified:

- *On sites during the Iron Age/Romano British transition, does the evidence suggest a seamless transition or a change in use of the land or farmstead, or continued occupation of the site but a change in building-types or agricultural practice? (Medlycott 2011, 31)*
- *Roman roads as monuments ... are under-studied. What variations in structure exist? Are they different in the countryside, and on different terrain? (Medlycott 2011, 48)*
- *There is increasing evidence from excavations for sites which span the transition period between Roman Britain and Anglo-Saxon England. (Medlycott 2011, 57)*
- *The development of towns, changes in their internal layouts and housing densities, and their role as centres of supply and demand all need further study. (Medlycott, 2011, 70)*

#### 3.2 Fieldwork Method

3.2.1 The archaeological evaluation was conducted in accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation (ASE 2017).

3.2.2 Originally, nine evaluation trenches were to be excavated; however Trench 10 could not be dug at this time due to its position in the only access route into the site. The eight excavated trenches measured as follows:

- Trench 11: 10m x 1.8m
- Trench 12: 20m x 1.8m
- Trench 13: 10m x 1.8m
- Trench 14: 30m x 1.8m
- Trench 15: 10m x 1.8m
- Trench 16: 15m x 3.6m
- Trench 17: 15m x 3.6m

- Trench 18: 15m x 3.6m

- 3.2.3 All trenches were accurately located using Global Positioning System (GPS) survey equipment. The positions of the excavated trenches are shown on Figure 2.
- 3.2.4 Standard ASE excavation, artefact collection and recording methodologies were employed throughout, with all work carried out in accordance with the ClfA (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists) Code of Conduct (ClfA 2014a), *Standard and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (ClfA 2014b) and in compliance with *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003).
- 3.2.5 All stratigraphy was recorded using the ASE context recording system, with all exposed archaeological features and deposits recorded and sample excavated, except obviously modern features and disturbances.
- 3.2.6 Where required, a 50% sample of all contained features and a minimum of 1m length of linear features was excavated. Post-medieval and modern features were excavated as necessary in order to establish their date and significance. Features were excavated using hand tools and planned by hand and using digital survey equipment.
- 3.2.7 All spoil heaps were scanned visually for artefacts during machining of the trenches. Spoil heaps were also scanned for finds with a metal detector.
- 3.2.8 Where present, all finds were collected from all excavated deposits and retained for specialist identification and study.
- 3.2.9 Bulk soil samples were collected for the purposes of the recovery of environmental material and small artefacts. Samples were taken from deposits from uncontaminated and potentially dated deposits judged to have the potential for the survival of plant macrofossils.

### 3.3 Archive

- 3.3.1 The site archive is currently held at the offices of ASE and will be deposited at Braintree Museum in due course. The contents of the primary archive are tabulated below (Table 1).

|                      |     |
|----------------------|-----|
| Context sheets       | 55  |
| Section sheets       | 8   |
| Plans sheets         | 2   |
| Colour photographs   | 0   |
| B&W photos           | 0   |
| Digital photos       | 150 |
| Context register     | 1   |
| Drawing register     | 1   |
| Watching brief forms | 0   |
| Trench Record forms  | 8   |

Table 1: Quantification of site paper archive

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

Table 2: Quantification of artefact and environmental samples

## 4.0 RESULTS

### 4.1 Trench 11 (Fig. 3)

| Context | Type  | Interpretation      | Length m | Width m | Thickness /Depth m | Height m    |
|---------|-------|---------------------|----------|---------|--------------------|-------------|
| 11/001  | Layer | Made ground         | 8.30     | 1.80    | 0.19-0.22          | 23.08-23.13 |
| 11/002  | Layer | Buried soil horizon | 4.50     | 1.80    | 0.18               | 22.91       |
| 11/003  | Layer | Made ground         | 4.00     | 1.80    | 0.47               | 22.73       |
| 11/004  | Layer | Natural             | 8.30     | 1.80    | -                  | 22.26-22.32 |
| 11/005  | Layer | Made ground         | 4.00     | 1.80    | 0.14               | 22.89       |
| 11/006  | Layer | Made ground         | 4.00     | 1.80    | 0.39               | 22.73       |
| 11/007  | Fill  | Fill, upper         | 0.48     | 0.36    | 0.11               | 22.23       |
| 11/008  | Fill  | Fill, primary       | 0.48     | 0.36    | 0.11               | 22.12       |
| 11/009  | Cut   | Pit                 | 0.48     | 0.36    | 0.22               | 22.23       |
| 11/010  | Fill  | Fill, upper         | 0.53     | 0.46    | 0.20               | 22.25       |
| 11/011  | Fill  | Fill, primary       | 0.53     | 0.46    | 0.08               | 22.05       |
| 11/012  | Cut   | Pit                 | 0.53     | 0.46    | 0.26               | 22.25       |

Table 3. Trench 11 list of recorded contexts

- 4.1.1 Trench 11 was located in the north of the site; it was aligned north-west to south-east. The trench measured 8.30m x 1.80m in plan, being shortened due to the presence of a service pipe at the south-eastern end; excavation ceased at the top of the natural deposits.
- 4.1.2 The yellow orange sand silt natural [11/004] was recorded between 22.26m and 22.32m aOD. The natural deposits were cut by four modern postholes, two of which were excavated.
- 4.1.3 Modern posthole [11/009] was located towards the south-eastern end of the trench. It was sub-circular with steep sides and concave base, measuring 0.48m in length, 0.36m in width and 0.22m in depth. The lower fill [11/008] comprised pale, grey yellow silt 0.11m in thickness. The upper fill [11/007] consisted of brown grey silt 0.11m in thickness; it contained iron fragments, CBM, animal bone and modern glass.
- 4.1.4 The second modern posthole [11/012] was located next to [11/009] and was recorded to cut it. It was again sub-circular, with steep sides and a concave base. It measured 0.53m in length, 0.46m in width and 0.26m in depth. Its two fills were very similar to those recorded in posthole [11/009], with a sherd of post-medieval pottery, CBM, shell and clay tobacco pipe fragments being recovered from the upper deposit [11/010].
- 4.1.5 The two excavated postholes were overlain by dark grey-brown clay-silt made ground [11/006] which measured 0.39m in thickness. It was overlain by a second made ground deposit [11/005] which comprised orange gravel with concrete inclusions, that measured 0.14m in thickness. Sherds of post-medieval pottery and a fragment of clay tobacco pipe were retrieved from [11/005]. These two deposits were only present at the south-eastern end of the trench.

4.1.6 At the north-western end of the trench the two unexcavated modern postholes were overlain by yellow-grey silt made ground [11/003], 0.47m in thickness. This deposit contained CBM and concrete. It was overlain by an apparent buried topsoil deposit [11/002] comprising black grey silt 0.18m in thickness. A brownish-grey clay-silt topsoil [11/001], 0.22m in thickness, overlay all deposits in this trench.

#### 4.2 Trenches 12, 13 and 14

4.2.1 These three trenches all measured between 9.30m and 26.50m in length and 1.80m in width and displayed the same stratigraphic sequence. Excavation ceased at the top of the natural deposits, with no archaeology being recorded within them.

4.2.2 The natural pale yellow gravel-silt [003] was sealed by mid grey brown sand silt subsoil [002]; this was in turn overlain by dark brown grey sand silt [001]. Context detail for the archaeologically negative trenches is listed in Appendix 1. Metal-detecting recovered iron objects from all three trenches. Fragments of CBM were retrieved from Trenches 13 and 14 and a further fragment of clay tobacco pipe from Trench 13. All finds came from the subsoil.

#### 4.3 Trench 15

4.3.1 Trench 15 was located in the west of the site; it measured 10.00m x 1.80m in plan. Excavation ceased at the top of the natural deposits. No archaeological remains were recorded in this trench.

4.3.2 The natural yellow silt-gravels [15/002] were observed between 23.22m and 23.26m aOD. The natural deposits were overlain by mottled dark grey silt with orange clay patches [15/001] that contained frequent concrete inclusions. This deposit was modern made ground associated with the recent grubbing out of foundations in this area of site. Further context detail is listed in Appendix 1.

#### 4.4 Trench 16 (Fig. 4)

| Context | Type    | Interpretation    | Length m | Width m | Thickness / Depth m | Height m    |
|---------|---------|-------------------|----------|---------|---------------------|-------------|
| 16/001  | Layer   | Topsoil           | 13.00    | 4.00    | 0.40-0.75           | 24.15-24.46 |
| 16/002  | Layer   | Subsoil           | 13.00    | 4.00    | 0.20-0.25           | 23.77-23.82 |
| 16/003  | Deposit | Road surface      | 1.50     | 5.00    | unex                | 23.55-23.63 |
| 16/004  | Cut     | Modern truncation | 13.00    | 3.10    | 0.75                | 24.01-24.19 |
| 16/005  | Layer   | Natural           | 13.00    | 2.00    | -                   | 23.53-23.57 |
| 16/006  | Fill    | Modern backfill   | 13.00    | 2.00    | 0.75                | 24.01-24.19 |

Table 4. Trench 16 list of recorded contexts

4.4.1 Trench 16 was located in the west of the site; positioned to investigate the predicted line of the Roman road. The trench measured 13.00m x 4.00m in plan; excavation ceased at the top of the natural deposits.

4.4.2 The natural yellow-orange sand-silt [16/005] was recorded between 23.53m and 23.57m aOD. The natural deposits were directly overlain by the remnant surface(?) of the Roman road [16/003]. This fragmentary and truncated deposit comprised loose grey-brown sand-gravel aligned south-west / north-east and measured 1.50m in visible length, c.5.0m in width. No finds were retrieved from it and it was not excavated.

- 4.4.3 The road surface was overlain by mid brown-grey sand-silt subsoil [16/002], between 0.20m and 0.25m thick. The subsoil was overlain by dark brown-grey clay-silt topsoil [16/001] between 0.40m and 0.75m thick.
- 4.4.4 The topsoil was cut by a modern truncation [16/004] from the recent grubbing out of foundations; the cut was roughly square with vertical sides and measured 13.00m in visible length, 3.10m in width and at least 0.75m in depth. Its fill [16/006] comprised mixed dark grey silt with orange clay patches and frequent concrete inclusions. This feature intruded deeply enough to truncate and remove Roman road deposit [16/003] along the north-east side of the trench.
- 4.4.5 A further modern intrusion, a linear service trench (not contexted), ran along the south-western trench limit and truncated the southward extent of road deposit [16/003].

#### 4.5 Trench 17 (Fig. 5)

| Context | Type    | Interpretation | Length m | Width m | Thickness / Depth m | Height m    |
|---------|---------|----------------|----------|---------|---------------------|-------------|
| 17/001  | Layer   | Topsoil        | 15.00    | 4.00    | 0.62-0.71           | 24.12-24.44 |
| 17/002  | Layer   | Subsoil        | 15.00    | 4.00    | 0.17-0.47           | 23.55-23.78 |
| 17/003  | Layer   | Road?          | 11.10    | 1.05    | 0.01-0.47           | 23.35-23.67 |
| 17/004  | Deposit | Road           | 4.00     | 3.70    | 0.10                | 23.06-23.15 |
| 17/005  | Layer   | Natural        | 15.00    | 4.00    | -                   | 22.94-23.11 |
| 17/006  | Layer   | Natural        | 10.50    | 2.70    | 0.22                | 22.97-23.14 |

Table 5. Trench 17 list of recorded contexts

- 4.5.1 Trench 17 was located in the centre of the site; it was targeted on the predicted line of the Roman road. The trench measured 15.00m x 4.00m in plan; excavation ceased at the top of the natural deposits.
- 4.5.2 The natural yellow-orange sand-gravel [17/005] was recorded between 22.94m and 23.11m aOD. The natural gravels were partially overlain by a deposit of apparently natural orange-yellow clay-silt [17/006] 0.22m thick. This was in turn overlain by a deposit of loose grey-brown sand-gravel [17/003] between 0.01m and 0.47m in thickness. This deposit was observed only in the south-western section of the trench (Fig. 5, section 2) and is only tentatively interpreted to constitute either a make-up layer for the road or else a degraded/poorly-metalled road surface. It was at least c.11m wide.
- 4.5.3 Possible make-up/road surface [17/003] was overlain at the north-western end of the trench by hard orange-brown sand-gravel [17/004]. Its clear eastern edge was aligned NE/SW. It is unclear whether or not this constituted a further surface – perhaps a later widening of the road – or was perhaps a compacted run-off deposit. No finds were retrieved from it and it was not excavated.
- 4.5.4 The road surface was overlain by mid brown-grey sand-silt subsoil [17/002] between 0.17m and 0.47m thick. The subsoil was overlain by dark brown-grey clay-silt topsoil [16/001] between 0.62m and 0.71m thick.

#### 4.6 Trench 18 (Fig. 6)

| Context | Type    | Interpretation   | Length m | Width m | Thickness / Depth m | Height m    |
|---------|---------|------------------|----------|---------|---------------------|-------------|
| 18/001  | Layer   | Topsoil          | 20.5     | 4.00    | 0.30-0.45           | 22.75-23.05 |
| 18/002  | Fill    | Fill             | 4.00     | 0.99    | 0.90                | 22.63       |
| 18/003  | Masonry | Pipe             | 4.00     | 0.20    | 0.20                | 22.02       |
| 18/004  | Cut     | Sewer            | 4.00     | 0.99    | 0.90                | 22.63       |
| 18/005  | Fill    | Fill, single     | 4.00     | 0.85    | 0.50                | 22.59       |
| 18/006  | Cut     | Ditch            | 4.00     | 0.85    | 0.50                | 22.59       |
| 18/007  | Layer   | Subsoil          | 20.5     | 4.00    | 0.20-0.30           | 22.41-22.72 |
| 18/008  | Fill    | Fill, single     | 2.46     | 0.66    | 0.60                | 23.03       |
| 18/009  | Cut     | Geotechnical pit | 2.46     | 0.66    | 0.60                | 23.03       |
| 18/010  | Deposit | Buried soil?     | 4.00     | 2.27    | 0.53                | 22.44-22.51 |
| 18/011  | Fill    | Fill, single     | 1.22     | 1.12    | 0.21                | 22.46       |
| 18/012  | Cut     | Feature          | 1.22     | 1.12    | 0.21                | 22.46       |
| 18/013  | Deposit | Road surface     | 4.00     | 5.50    | 0.45                | 22.30-22.46 |
| 18/014  | Deposit | Road surface     | 4.00     | 2.60    | 0.08-0.10           | 22.28-22.31 |
| 18/015  | Deposit | Road surface     | 4.00     | 3.55    | 0.22                | 22.41-22.46 |
| 18/016  | Deposit | Road make-up     | 4.00     | 3.47    | 0.34                | 22.17-22.44 |
| 18/017  | Cut     | Road             | 4.00     | 10.11   | 0.62                | 22.13       |
| 18/018  | Deposit | Road make-up     | 4.67     | 4.00    | 0.34-0.39           | 21.98-22.04 |
| 18/019  | Cut     | Road             | 4.67     | 4.00    | 0.42                | 21.60-21.66 |
| 18/020  | Layer   | Natural          | 4.79     | 4.00    | -                   | 21.60-21.66 |
| 18/021  | Layer   | Natural          | 4.00     | 2.71    | -                   | 21.96-22.02 |

Table 6. Trench 18 list of recorded contexts

- 4.6.1 Trench 18 was located in the north-east of the site; it was positioned on the projected line of the Roman road. The trench measured 20.50m in length and 4.00m in width. Excavation ceased at the natural deposits at either end of the trench and at the top of the apparent road surface in the centre.
- 4.6.2 At the south-eastern end of the trench the natural grey-brown silt-sand [18/020] was observed between 21.60m and 21.66m aOD; at the north-western end of the trench natural sand [18/021] was recorded between 21.96m and 22.02m aOD. The natural deposits were cut by the Roman road.
- 4.6.3 Within Trench 18, the Roman road was observed to be constructed in an apparent shallow cut in the top of the natural deposit. Within the main trench this cut was recorded as [18/017]. Where observed in section, in the side of a re-excavated geotechnical test-pit [18/009], it was further recorded as [18/019] (Figure 6, section 4).
- 4.6.4 The cut for the road [18/017 and 18/019] was only partially seen; it had a flat base and measured at least 4.67m in length, 4.00m in width and 0.42m in depth. Part of its north-west edge was recorded (Fig. 6, section 3). A primary road make-up deposit [18/016 and 18/018] infilling the construction cut comprised mottled yellow-brown silt-sand between 0.34m and 0.39m thick.
- 4.6.5 On the east side of the road, the make-up deposit was overlain by a compact yellow sand deposit [18/014], likely to represent part of the road surface within a slight cut or



hollow; this deposit measured up to 0.10m in depth and was only recorded on the south-eastern side of the road. It was abutted, or more likely overlain by, a compact brown-orange gravel deposit [18/013] representing the metalled road surface; this deposit measured up to 0.45m in thickness.

- 4.6.6 On the north-western side of the road, make-up [18/016] was overlain by part of the road surface [18/015] comprising firm orange sand up to 0.22m thick. To the north-west, the road was overlain by a deposit of mid brown sand silt [18/010] 0.53m thick; this deposit is likely to be an accumulation of material at the roadside, perhaps in an something like an erosion hollow. This deposit did not contain any finds.
- 4.6.7 Road surface [18/015] was cut by feature [18/012] of uncertain shape and function; this feature was only recorded in section and is most likely to represent the truncated base of a small pit with gently sloping sides and a flat base. The feature measured 1.22m in visible length, 1.12m in width and 0.21m in depth. The fill [18/011] comprised mid brown sand silt and did not contain any finds.
- 4.6.8 The road deposits and the pit cut into them were overlain by mid grey-brown sand-silt subsoil [18/007], between 0.20m and 0.30m in thickness. Four iron objects were recovered from it by metal-detecting.
- 4.6.9 The subsoil was cut by a probable linear ditch [18/006] running north-east / south-west, on the same alignment as the earlier road. It had steeply sloping sides and a flat base and measured 4.00+m in length, 0.85m in width and 0.50m in depth. The fill [18/005] consisted of dark brown-grey sand-silt. Sherds of post-medieval pottery, and fragments of CBM, and coal were retrieved from it.
- 4.6.10 The ditch was cut on its north-western side by sewer trench [18/004], measuring 4.00m in length, 0.99m in width and 0.90m in depth. The sewage pipe [18/003] was ceramic and measured 0.20m in diameter; the backfill [18/002] consisted of brown sand silt, from which two CBM fragments were recovered.
- 4.6.11 Subsoil [18/007] and the ditch and sewer cut into it were overlain by dark brown-grey silt topsoil [18/001], between 0.30m and 0.45m in thickness. The overlying topsoil [18/001] was cut by the recent infilled geotechnical pit [18/009]. This measured 2.46m in length, 0.66m in width and at least 0.60m in depth; the fill [18/008] comprised redeposited natural from which a post-medieval pottery sherd and a fragment of CBM were recovered.



## 5.0 FINDS

### 5.1 Summary

5.1.1 A small assemblage of finds was recovered during the evaluation at 10-12 High Street, Kelvedon. 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 7). In addition, one find was allocated a unique registered find number (RF <1>), which was packed and recorded individually. The object requires x-radiography. No further conservation is required. All finds have been packed and stored following Cifa guidelines (2014).

| Context      | Pottery | Weight (g) | CBM | Weight (g) | Coal | Weight (g) | Iron | Weight (g) | Metal | Weight (g) | Bone | Weight (g) | Clay Tobacco Pipe | Weight (g) | Glass | Weight (g) | Shell | Weight (g) |
|--------------|---------|------------|-----|------------|------|------------|------|------------|-------|------------|------|------------|-------------------|------------|-------|------------|-------|------------|
| 11/005       | 2       | 13         |     |            |      |            |      |            |       |            |      |            | 1                 | 4          |       |            |       |            |
| 11/007       |         |            |     |            |      |            | 1    | 18         |       |            | 1    | 2          |                   |            | 1     | 6          |       |            |
| 11/010       | 1       | 1          | 2   | 59         |      |            |      |            |       |            |      |            | 3                 | 10         |       |            | 1     | 1          |
| 12/002       |         |            |     |            |      |            | 2    | 34         |       |            |      |            |                   |            |       |            |       |            |
| 13/002       |         |            | 2   | 69         |      |            | 3    | 16         | 1     | 5          |      |            | 1                 | 4          |       |            |       |            |
| 14/002       |         |            | 1   | 95         |      |            | 6    | 142        |       |            |      |            |                   |            |       |            |       |            |
| 18/002       |         |            | 2   | 27         |      |            |      |            |       |            |      |            |                   |            |       |            |       |            |
| 18/005       | 4       | 21         | 2   | 39         | 1    | 5          |      |            |       |            |      |            |                   |            |       |            |       |            |
| 18/007       |         |            |     |            |      |            | 4    | 22         |       |            |      |            |                   |            |       |            |       |            |
| 18/008       | 1       | 11         | 1   | 14         |      |            |      |            |       |            |      |            |                   |            |       |            |       |            |
| <i>Total</i> | 8       | 46         | 10  | 303        | 1    | 5          | 16   | 232        | 1     | 5          | 1    | 2          | 5                 | 18         | 1     | 6          | 1     | 1          |

Table 7: Finds quantification

### 5.2 Pottery by Luke Barber

5.2.1 The evaluation recovered a small assemblage of pottery, all of which is of late post-medieval date. The material is summarised in Table 8.

5.2.2 The earliest pottery consists of the white salt-glazed stoneware sherds that can best be placed between c. 1725 and 1775. Overlapping with these are the two creamware sherds that are likely to be of the second half of the 18th century. The pearlware and refined whitewares suggest continuing refuse disposal into the middle of the 19th century. The assemblage is too small to comment meaningfully on.

5.2.3 The pottery is not considered to hold any potential for further analysis beyond that undertaken for the current report and has duly been discarded.

| Context | Fabric                          | No | Weight | Comments (including estimated no. of vessels by type) |
|---------|---------------------------------|----|--------|---|
| 11/005  | White salt-glazed stoneware     | 2  | 14g    | Plate x1; bowl x1 (folded over rim)                   |
| 11/010  | Creamware                       | 1  | 2g     | Plate x1 (scallop rim)                                |
| 18/005  | Glazed red earthenware (early)  | 1  | 4g     | Uncertain form x1 (clear glaze all over. Worn)        |
| 18/005  | Creamware                       | 1  | 2g     | Uncertain form x1 (Worn)                              |
| 18/005  | Blue transfer-printed whiteware | 1  | 4g     | Bowl x1 (floral design)                               |
| 18/005  | Grey transfer-printed whiteware | 1  | 6g     | ?Mug x1 (donkey and foal design)                      |
| 18/008  | Pearlware (transfer-printed)    | 1  | 12g    | Plate x1 (floral design)                              |

Table 8: Post-Roman pottery quantification

### 5.3 Ceramic Building Material by Isa Benedetti-Whitton

5.3.1 Ten pieces of ceramic building material (CBM) weighing 303g were hand collected from six contexts across four evaluation trenches: [11/010], [13/002], [14/002], [18/002], [18/005] and [18/008]. All of the CBM was very fragmentary and not particularly dateable. The bulk of the assemblage was made up of peg tile pieces, which are difficult to date accurately, and the supplementary pieces of brick were also poorly preserved and made from a fairly generic orange sandy fabric similar to that of the peg tile fragments.

5.3.2 The fragments of peg tile from [18/002] had partial round peg holes present, which could indicate them to be early post-medieval in date. The brick fragment from [13/002] was formed from a very quartz-rich orange clay similar to early post-medieval London fabric 3065, so a tenuous date of prior to the 18th century is suggested; the CBM collected was not sufficient to provide a firmer date.

### 5.4 Clay Tobacco Pipe by Luke Barber

5.4.1 The small assemblage of clay pipe fragments recovered by the evaluation is fully listed in Table 9.

| Context | Element   | Approx. date range | No | Weight | Combined stem length | Bore diam. | Comments                                   |
|---------|-----------|--------------------|----|--------|----------------------|------------|--|
| 11/005  | Stem      | c. 1600-1700       | 1  | 4g     | 45mm                 | 3.3mm      | Worn                                       |
| 11/010  | Stem      | c. 1600-1700       | 1  | 2g     | 28mm                 | 3.0mm      | Worn                                       |
| 11/010  | Stem      | c. 1750-1900       | 1  | 2g     | 27mm                 | 1.7mm      | Fresh                                      |
| 11/010  | Bowl frag | c. 1780-1840       | 1  | 6g     | 5mm                  | 1.4mm      | Fresh. I/P on heel, oak leaf moulded seams |
| 13/002  | Stem      | c. 1700-1750       | 1  | 4g     | 37mm                 | 2.0mm      | Slight wear                                |

Table 9: Summary of clay tobacco pipe assemblage

5.4.2 Although small, the clay pipe assemblage appears to cover a wide chronological range, with the earlier pieces being notably more abraded. The only marked/decorated piece is the bowl fragment from context [11/010] of AO type 27/28 (Atkinson and Oswald

1969) that carries the probable initials of James Pettit of Colchester, listed in 1839 (Oswald 1975). The material appears to represent a background scatter.

5.4.3 The clay pipe is not considered to hold any potential for further analysis beyond that undertaken for the current report and has duly been discarded.

## 5.5 Glass by Luke Barber

5.5.1 Context [11/007] contained a fresh 6g fragment from a mid/dark green wine/beer bottle with no signs of surface corrosion. A 19th-century date is suspected. The shard has been discarded.

## 5.6 Geological Material by Luke Barber

5.6.1 Context [18/005] contained a fresh 2g fragment of coal – very much in keeping with the 19th-century date of the associated pottery. The piece has been discarded.

## 5.7 Bulk Metalwork by Elke Raemen

5.7.1 Excavations produced a small assemblage comprising 18 fragments of ironwork weighing 231g, recovered from five different contexts, mostly by metal detector. Most comprise ironwork, although lead and aluminium was also found. Included are ten nails and nail fragments. Nine of these are of general purpose. Context [14/002] contained a possible farrier nail.

5.7.2 An iron strip fragment and lead waste were recovered from [13/002], whereas [14/002] contained an amorphous piece of iron as well as a curving sheet fragment in cast iron. Another strip fragment was found in [18/007].

5.7.3 Other objects include 20th-century material such as a possible cap in iron and aluminium from [12/002], an electrical fuse with aluminium and glass component and an iron U-staple (both [18/007]).

## 5.8 Registered Finds by Elke Raemen

5.8.1 Context [13/002] contained a possible horseshoe fragment (RF <1>, weight 24g) of medieval or post-medieval date. X-ray is required to confirm its identification.

## 5.9 Animal Bone by Hayley Forsyth-Magee

5.9.1 A single fragment of animal bone, weighing 2g, was recovered from the excavation. The bone was retrieved through hand-collection and is in a good state of preservation with minimal signs of surface erosion evident.

5.9.2 The bone was recovered from context pit fill [11/007] and has been identified as a medium mammal long bone fragment. Evidence of butchery was observed in the form of two cut marks to the shaft of the bone, suggestive of carcass portioning and meat removal. No evidence of burning, gnawing, non-metric traits or pathology were observed.

## 5.10 Shell by Elke Raemen

5.10.1 A small fragment from an oyster shell (*Ostrea edulis*) was recovered from [11/010]. It probably derives from the right valve.

## 6.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

### 6.1 Overview of stratigraphic sequence

- 6.1.1 The trenches all revealed a sequence general deposit of topsoil and subsoil overlying the natural deposits. In Trench 11, in the north of the site, made ground directly overlay the natural deposits while in Trenches 15 and 16 modern made ground associated with recent foundation removal overlay the natural. The undisturbed natural deposits themselves were recorded between 21.60m in the north-east and 24.12m in the south-west.
- 6.1.2 Of the eight trenches excavated, four contained archaeological features (Trenches 11, 16, 17 and 18). These remains were encountered generally cutting the natural deposits and underlying any subsoil present, though a number of clearly modern features were observed to cut subsoil.
- 6.1.3 The majority of the archaeological features on site were associated with the Roman road specifically targeted in Trenches 16, 17 and 18. The only other trench with archaeological remains, Trench 11, contained four modern postholes only.
- 6.1.4 Remains relating to the Roman road were recorded in Trenches 16, 17 and 18, although these were only excavated in Trench 18. The road appeared to comprise various make-up deposits and surfaces, some possibly representing repairs or resurfacings; it did not have definite edges but rather partially metalled surfaces on each side of the road proper. No dating evidence was retrieved from any of these deposits. A possible pit and a ditch were found cutting the road in Trench 18; however, these features were also undated.

### 6.2 Deposit survival and existing impacts

- 6.2.1 Much of the site showed little sign of truncation with topsoil and subsoil deposits intact. However the south-western part of the site had undergone severe truncation during the recent removal of a series of foundations, parts of which were recorded in Trench 16.
- 6.2.2 The area around Trench 11 also showed signs of horizontal truncation with modern made ground deposits directly overlying the natural; this is likely to be due to previous developments along the street frontage. Elsewhere some root disturbance from large trees was recorded in Trenches 16 and 17, although this does not appear to have affected the posited Roman road deposits.
- 6.2.2 The Roman road itself was generally reasonably well preserved, with only isolated areas of truncation and disturbance, mainly through modern activity and rooting. The road was preserved at a moderate depth, between 0.60m and 1.00m below ground level.

### 6.3 Discussion of the archaeological remains by period

#### *Roman (potential)*

- 6.3.1 The majority of the recorded archaeological remains were associated with the Roman road which was known to have run across the site from north-east to south-west. These remains comprised various metalled and partially-metalled fragmentary surfaces beneath the subsoil that defined a thoroughfare from 5m to 11m+ wide. Modern

truncations in Trench 18 were excavated to provide sondages through the road; they showed that the road surfaces were underlain by make-up deposits around 0.40m thick, the road itself lying in a shallow construction cut. The road appeared to vary significantly in width from 5.50m in Trench 16 to around 15.00m in Trench 18. No flanking roadside ditches were observed and the edges of the road were rather uncertain and poorly-defined, with some areas of looser metalling lying adjacent to the road proper. This might suggest that the road was repaired and widened *ad hoc*, with little attention given to maintaining a regular width or profile.

- 6.3.2 Perhaps due to the minimal nature of their excavation, no dating evidence was retrieved from the road deposits during the evaluation. However, it is noteworthy that no artefacts of Roman date were recovered, either *in situ* or residually from any of the excavated features and deposits in the evaluation trenches. If this is indeed a Roman road, it would appear to be outside the Roman settlement at this location.

#### *Post-medieval and Modern*

- 6.3.3 A series of late post-medieval/modern postholes were recorded in Trench 11; these are almost certainly related to activity in the rear of plots along Kelvedon High Street.
- 6.3.4 Subsoil deposits consistently contained post-medieval material and were cut by features of modern date – comprising service runs and recent disturbance by clearance and geotechnical testing activities.

#### *Undated*

- 6.3.5 Two features were recorded cutting the road deposits in Trench 18; one was a small undated ditch which appeared to run along the same alignment as the road, probably reflecting the continued use of this alignment which can still be seen in Kelvedon High Street. Given that it appears to have been directly replaced by a modern service run, it is likely that this was a late post-medieval feature. The second feature was a possible pit recorded only in section.

### **6.4 Consideration of research aims**

- 6.4.1 The evaluation has successfully identified the presence of archaeological remains within the development site, supplementing the results of the preceding evaluation phase.
- 6.4.2 No evidence for Iron Age activity was recorded on site. As such, the evaluation results have no potential to inform upon the nature of land use in this period.
- 6.4.3 Evidence for Roman period land use is largely circumstantial. Apparent remains of a gravel-surfaced road of reputed Roman date have been found that coincide with its posited route and alignment and tentative identification in earlier Trench 8. It seems likely that the road was not a formal construction, perhaps being more of a trackway outside the settlement that was maintained and modified in an *ad hoc* manner. If indeed Roman, the site presents the opportunity to examine and understand the nature and development of an extra-mural roadway and to investigate it in terms of its significance both as a practical thoroughfare and a civic monument (cf. Medlycott 2011, 48).
- 6.4.4 The absence of identified Roman remains other than the road, in both the current and previous evaluations, indicates that the site lies outside the Roman settlement. The site therefore has no significant potential to provide insights into the settlement or land use in its immediate hinterland either side of the road.

6.4.5 No evidence for Saxon or medieval land use activity was recorded on site. The few other recorded remains were either undated or post-medieval. These have negligible potential to contribute to understanding of the layout and development of the medieval and later town, almost certainly relating only to late post-medieval and modern activity within the rear of properties fronting onto the High Street.

## **6.5 Updated Research Agenda**

6.5.1 Given the above consideration of the fulfilment of the original research aims and the further potential of the site, the following updated site-specific research aims can be proposed in the event of any further archaeological work undertaken on the site or its vicinity:

- Can further excavation clarify the form, profile and date of the putative Roman road? Are there roadside ditches? What is the purpose of the areas of metalling on the sides of the road? (cf. Medlycott 2011, 48).
- Is the road, as has been suggested, a minor route to a nearby fort? Is there any evidence of a nearby settlement?

## **6.6 Conclusions**

6.6.1 The evaluation has revealed additional remains of a surfaced thoroughfare crossing the site, further substantiating the presence of a minor Roman road or trackway running south-west from the Roman settlement at Kelvedon. However, the date of this feature was not elucidated by the evaluation and its form is poorly understood.

6.6.2 No archaeological remains either predating or contemporary with the posited Roman road have been found.

6.6.3 Other recorded remains were sparse and of either late post-medieval, modern or undetermined date.

6.6.4 The results of this evaluation are consistent with those of the preceding evaluation of the site in 2000, in terms of the types, dates and low density of archaeological remains encountered.



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The fieldwork was supervised by Kieron Heard and Ian Hogg, with the report produced by the latter. Andrew Leonard project managed the fieldwork and Jim Stevenson and Mark Atkinson managed the post-excavation work.

**Appendix 1: Summary of archaeologically blank trenches**

| Trench | Context | Type    | Interpretation        | Depth         | Height          |
|--------|---------|---------|-----------------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 12     | 12/001  | Layer   | Topsoil               | 0.25-<br>0.35 | 24.62           |
| 12     | 12/002  | Layer   | Subsoil               | 0.15-<br>0.25 | 24.27-<br>24.36 |
| 12     | 12/003  | Layer   | Natural               | -             | 24.11-<br>22.12 |
| 13     | 13/001  | Layer   | Topsoil               | 0.30          | 23.63-<br>23.71 |
| 13     | 13/002  | Layer   | Subsoil               | 0.20          | 23.33-<br>23.41 |
| 13     | 13/003  | Layer   | Natural               | -             | 23.13-<br>23.21 |
| 14     | 14/001  | Layer   | Topsoil               | 0.25-<br>0.30 | 22.61           |
| 14     | 14/002  | Layer   | Subsoil               | 0.28-<br>0.31 | 22.32-<br>22.36 |
| 14     | 14/003  | Layer   | Natural               | -             | 22.01-<br>22.11 |
| 15     | 15/001  | Deposit | Modern made<br>ground | 0.83-<br>0.87 | 24.09-<br>24.10 |
| 15     | 15/002  | Layer   | Natural               | -             | 23.22-<br>23.26 |



**Appendix 2: HER Summary Form**

|  |  |
|--|--|
| <b>Site name/Address:</b> Land at the Grangewood Centre, 10-12 High Street, Kelvedon   |  |
| <b>Parish:</b> Kelvedon  | <b>District:</b> Braintree   |
| <b>NGR:</b> TL 8605 1844   | <b>Site Code:</b> KL16   |
| <b>Type of Work:</b> Archaeological Evaluation   | <b>Site Director/Group:</b><br>I Hogg & K Heard,<br>Archaeology South-East |
| <b>Date of Work:</b> 15/3/2017 – 17/8/2017   | <b>Size of Area Investigated:</b> 0.9Ha                                    |
| <b>Location of Finds/Curating Museum:</b><br>Braintree Museum  | <b>Funding source:</b><br>Landowner/Developer                              |
| <b>Further Seasons Anticipated?:</b> unknown   | <b>Related HER No:</b>   |
| <b>Final Report:</b> annual summary  | <b>OASIS No:</b> 294589  |
| <b>Periods Represented:</b> Roman, post-medieval, undated  |  |
| <b>SUMMARY OF FIELDWORK RESULTS:</b>   |  |
| <p>Nine trenches were excavated, with archaeological remains recorded in four of them. Natural deposits were recorded between 21.60m and 24.12m aOD; they were generally overlain by topsoil and subsoil although made ground was recorded in the north and south-west of the site.</p> <p>A Roman road previously postulated to run across the site (and located by trenching in 2000) was found in three of the trenches. It was constructed from sandy make-up deposits overlain by hard gravel surface all lying within a shallow cut. The road varied greatly in width and appeared to have areas of metalling either side of the main road surface. No roadside ditches were recorded and no dateable finds were retrieved. This road is likely to be a minor branch road of the main London to Colchester road, possibly heading towards a small fort to the north-east of the site. No associated Roman features were found surrounding the road.</p> <p>The road was cut by two features, one a probable pit, the other an undated ditch running along the same alignment as the road though probably of post-medieval date. The remaining features were of modern date and comprised postholes in the north of the site.</p> |  |
| <b>Previous Summaries/Reports:</b>   |  |
| ECCFAU. 2000, Land to the Rear and including the Grangewood Centre, Kelvedon, Essex. Archaeological Evaluation. ECC FAU rep. 706   |  |
| ECCFAU. 2010, Archaeological Monitoring of Geotechnical Pits at the Grangewood Centre, High Street, Kelvedon, Essex. ECC FAU rep. 2255   |  |
| <b>Author of Summary:</b> Ian Hogg   | <b>Date of Summary:</b> September 2017                                     |

**Appendix 3: OASIS Form****OASIS ID: archaeol6-294589****Project details**

|  |   |
|--|---|
| Project name                           | Land at the Grangewood Centre, 10-12 High Street, Kelvedon  |
| Short description of the project       | <i>The evaluation comprised eight trenches, four of which contained remains. A Roman road previously postulated to run across the site (and located by trenching in 2000) was found in three of the trenches. It was constructed from sandy make-up deposits overlain by hard gravel surface all lying within a shallow cut. The road varied greatly in width and appeared to have areas of metalling either side of the main road surface. No roadside ditches were recorded and no dateable finds were retrieved. No associated Roman features were found surrounding the road. All other features were of late post-medieval, modern or undetermined date.</i> |
| Project dates                          | Start: 15-03-2017 End: 17-08-2017   |
| Previous/future work                   | Yes / Not known   |
| Any associated project reference codes | KL16 - Sitecode<br>161043 - Contracting Unit No.  |
| Type of project                        | Field evaluation  |
| Site status                            | None  |
| Current Land use                       | Vacant Land 1 - Vacant land previously developed  |
| Monument type                          | ROAD Roman  |
| Monument type                          | PIT Uncertain   |
| Monument type                          | DITCH Uncertain   |
| Monument type                          | PITS Modern   |
| Significant Finds                      | POTTERY Modern  |
| Methods & techniques                   | "Sample Trenches","Targeted Trenches"   |
| Development type                       | Rural residential   |
| Prompt                                 | National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF   |
| Position in the planning process       | After full determination (eg. As a condition)   |

**Project location**

|               |   |
|---------------|---|
| Country       | England   |
| Site location | ESSEX BRAINTREE KELVEDON Land at Grangewood Centre, 10-12 High Street, Kelvedon |
| Postcode      | CO59AG  |

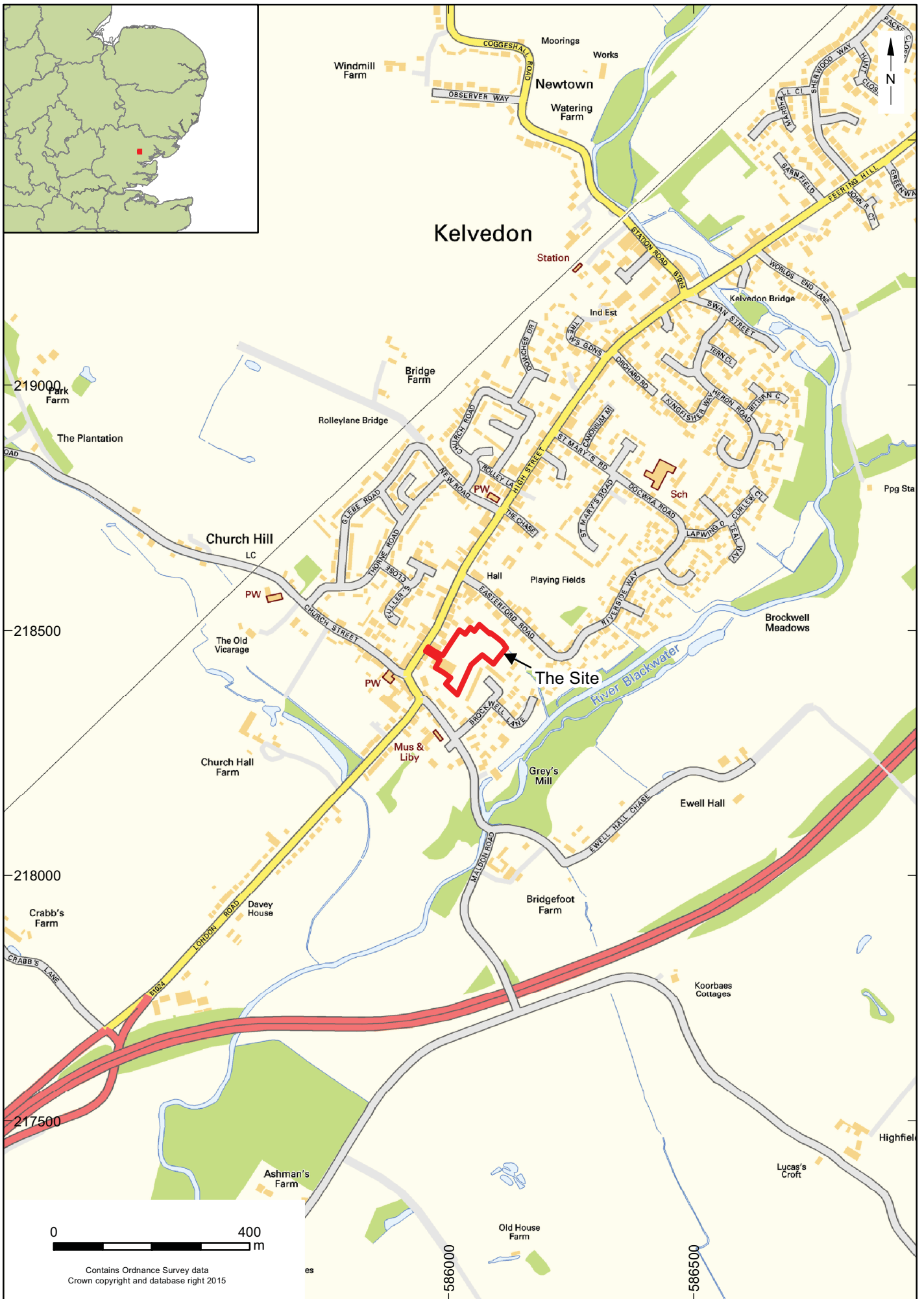
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**Project creators**

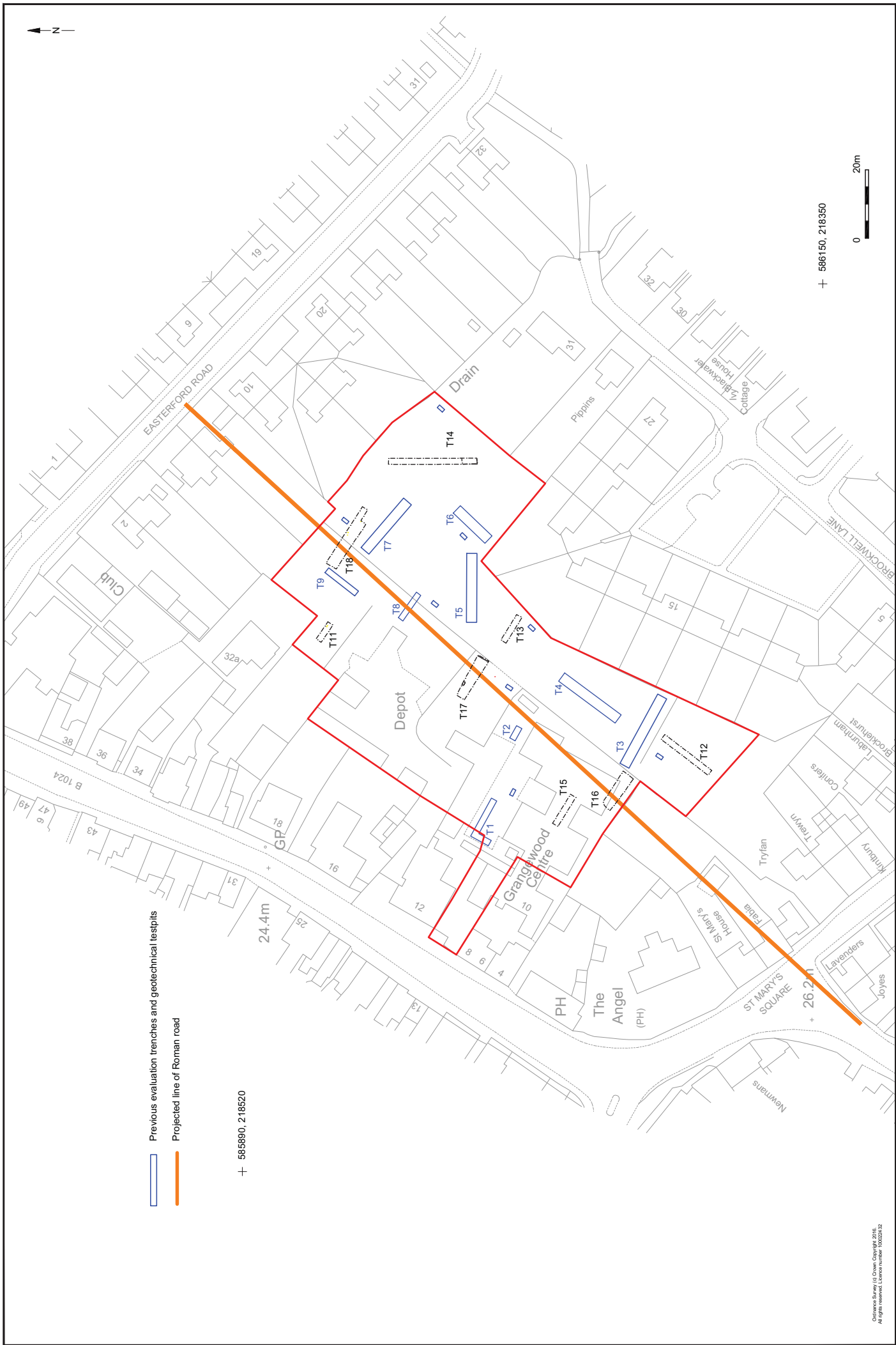
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 Project brief  
 originator Essex County Council Place Services  
 Project design  
 originator Archaeology South-East  
 Project  
 director/manager Andy Leonard  
 Project  
 supervisor Ian Hogg  
 Project  
 supervisor Kieron Heard  
 Type of  
 sponsor/funding  
 body Developer  
 Name of  
 sponsor/funding  
 body Nexus Land

**Project archives**

Physical Archive  
 recipient Braintree Museum  
 Physical  
 Contents "Ceramics","Metal","Glass"  
 Digital Archive  
 recipient Braintree Museum  
 Digital Contents "Stratigraphic","Survey"  
 Digital Media  
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 recipient Braintree Museum  
 Paper Contents "Stratigraphic"  
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 available "Context sheet","Plan","Report","Section","Unpublished Text"  
 Entered by Ian Hogg (ian.hogg@ucl.ac.uk)  
 Entered on 1 September 2017



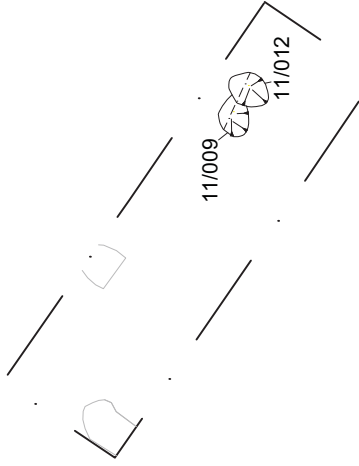
|                          |                |                             |        |
|--------------------------|----------------|-----------------------------|--------|
| © Archaeology South-East |                | 10-12 High Street, Kelvedon | Fig. 1 |
| Project Ref: 161043      | September 2017 | Site location               |        |
| Report No: 2017384       | Drawn by: AR   |                             |        |



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+ 586040, 218502



0 2m

+ 586051, 218490



11/009, 11/012, looking north east



Trench 11 looking north west

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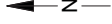
September 2017

Drawn by: AR

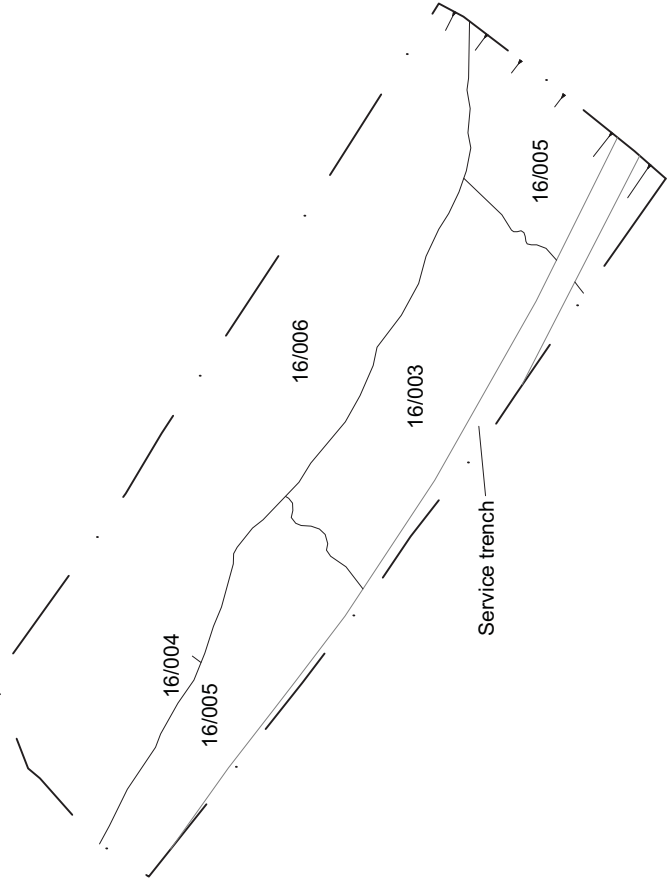
10-12 High Street, Kelvedon

Trench 16 plan and photographs

Fig. 3



+ 586002, 218415



+ 585994, 218405



Trench 16, looking north west

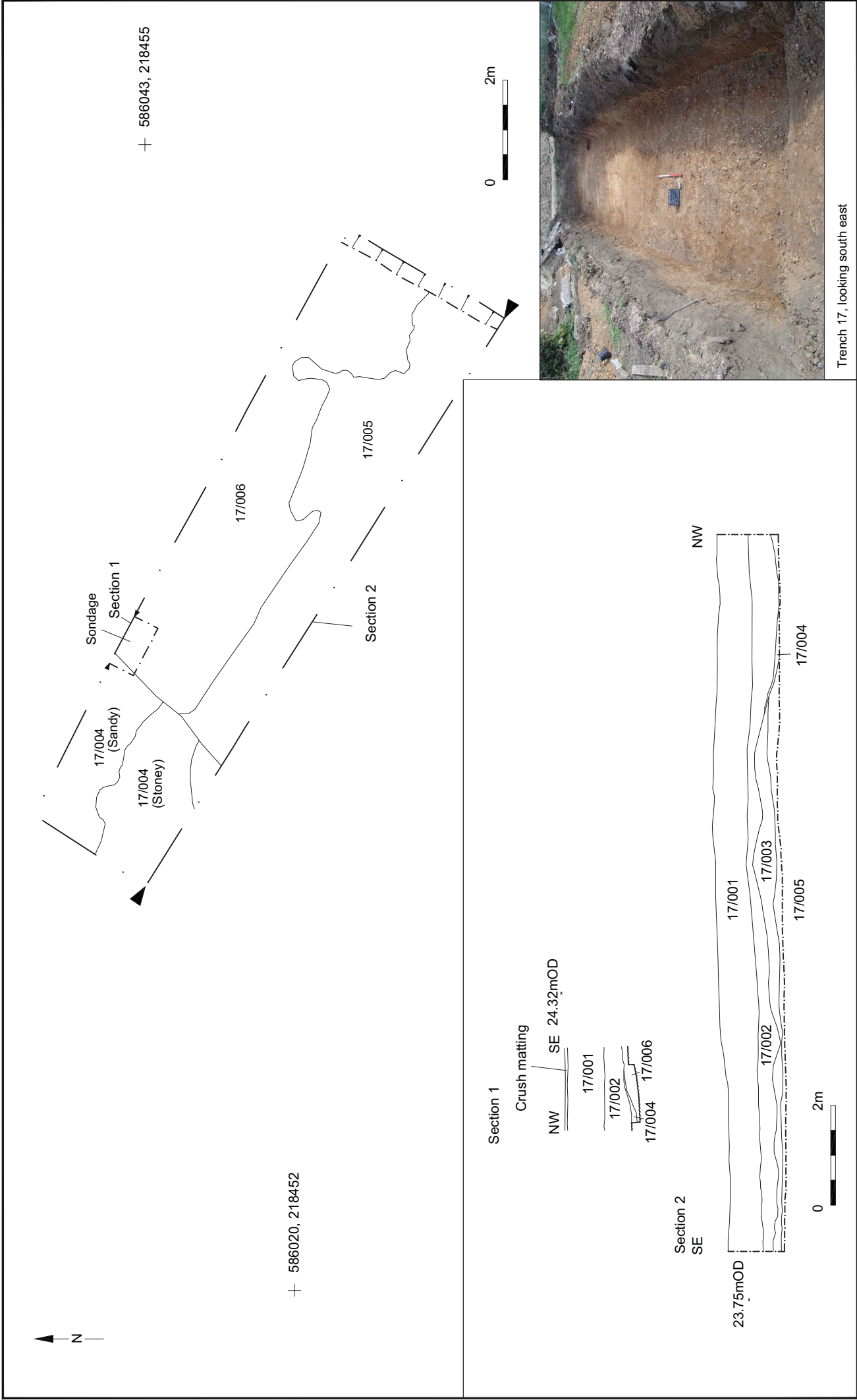
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|                     |                |
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10-12 High Street, Kelvedon

Trench 16 plan and photograph

Fig. 4



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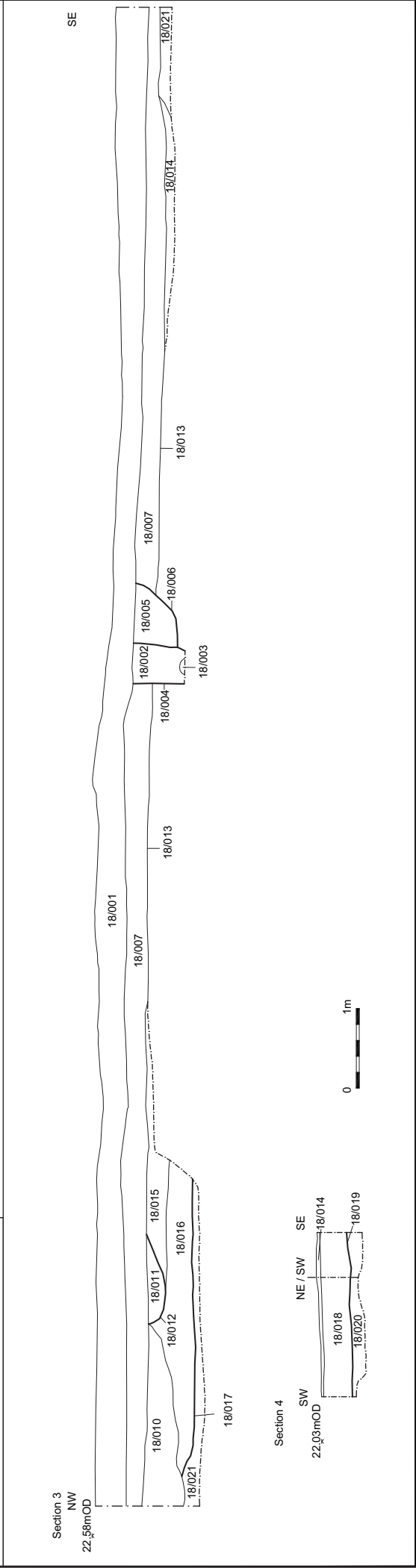
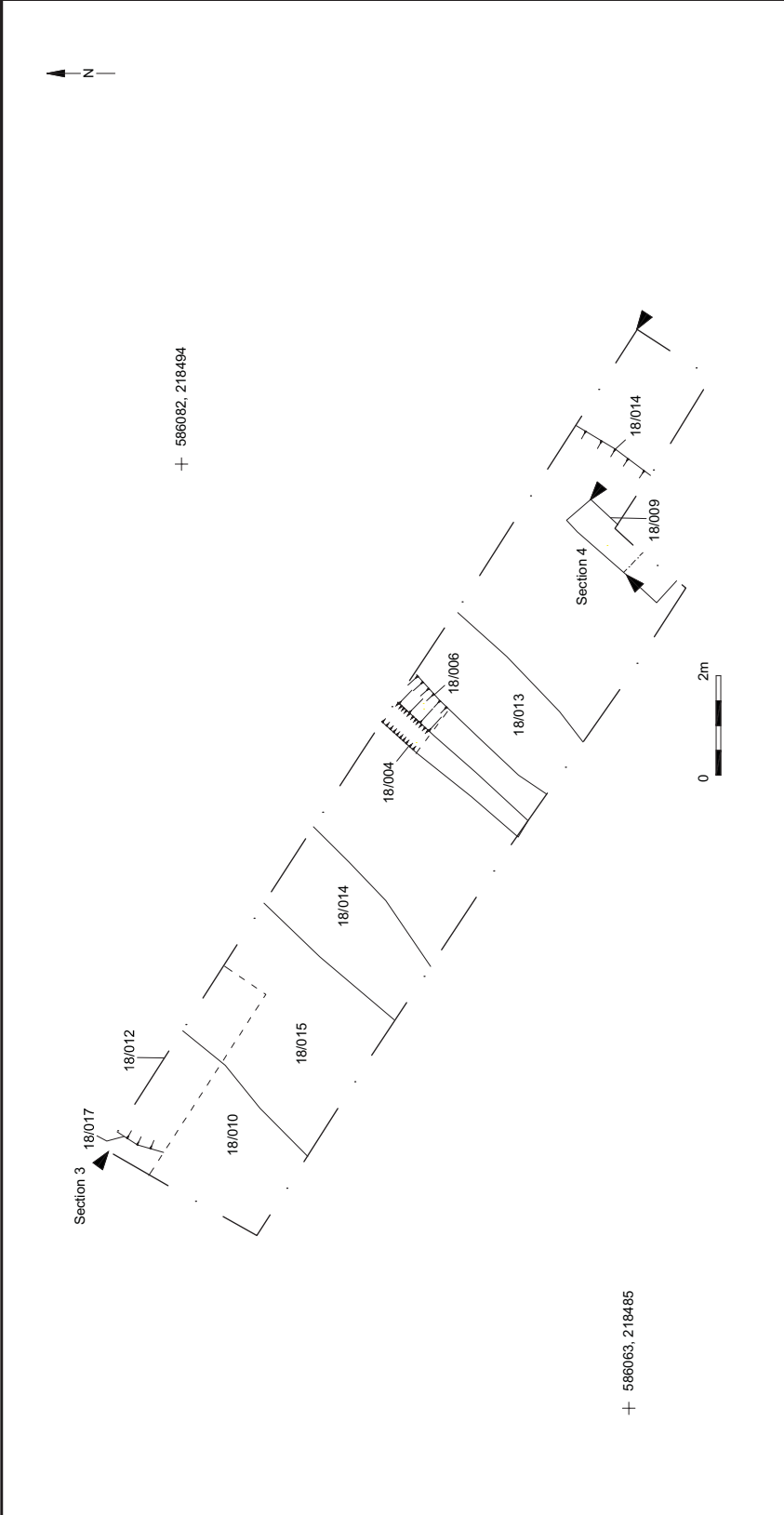




Trench 18 looking east



Trench 18 looking west



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