

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS LTD**

**PROPOSED STUDIO BUILDING  
REAR OF KELVEDON INSTITUTE HALL,  
78 HIGH STREET, KELVEDON, ESSEX**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING**

Authors:	Kamil Orzechowski MA (Fieldwork & report) Peter Thompson (background)	
NGR: TL 8605 1844		Report No: 4958
District: Braintree		Site Code: KL32
Approved: Claire Halpin MCIfA		Project No: 6158
Signed:		Date: 6 November 2015

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## ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS LTD

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<b>Project details</b>			
Project name	Rear of Kelvedon Institute Hall, 78 High Street, Kelvedon, Essex		
<i>In June, September and October 2015 Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out a programme of archaeological excavation to the rear of the Institute Hall, 78 High Street, Kelvedon, Essex (NGR TL 8605 1844). The excavation was carried out in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning approval to construct a new studio building/meeting room (Braintree District Council Planning Ref. 13/00059/FUL), based on the advice of the Historic Environment Advisor of Essex County Council (HEA ECC).</i>			
<i>The site lies on the south-eastern side of the High Street, within the historic core of Kelvedon, on the gravel terrace of the Blackwater. The evaluation (Crank 2002) recorded Iron Age archaeology: a late Iron Age curvilinear ditch (F1001; Trench 1); an urned cremation (F1005; Trench 2) contained within a vessel of middle Iron Age date; and Iron Age pottery sherds were found within the subsoil of both trenches. The site therefore had a potential for evidence of Iron Age, Roman and later activity (the latter associated with the back plots of the medieval and post-medieval settlement).</i>			
<i>The excavation recorded a residual Late Neolithic – Early Bronze Age flint core within post-medieval Ditch F1011, and the ditch also contained residual Roman and early medieval pottery. Perhaps surprisingly, five early Saxon sherds derived from a globular jar were found within Pit F1009. Within this small site, multi-period remains albeit smallscale, have been recorded.</i>			
Project dates (fieldwork)	June-October 2015		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	Y	Future work	N
P. number	5292	Site code	KL32
Type of project	Archaeological Monitoring		
Site status			
Current land use	Hall		
Planned development	New meeting room		
Main features (+dates)	Ditch		
Significant finds (+dates)	Prehistoric, Roman, Early Saxon, Medieval		
<b>Project location</b>			
County/ District/ Parish	Essex	Braintree	Kelvedon
HER/ SMR for area	Essex Historic Environment Record		
Post code (if known)			
Area of site	-		
NGR	TL 8605 1844		
Height AOD (min/max)	c.m AOD		
<b>Project creators</b>			
Brief issued by	Essex County Council		
Project supervisor/s (PO)	KO, VM, MB		
Funded by	Kelvedon Institute		
Full title	Rear of Kelvedon Institute Hall, 78 High Street, Kelvedon, Essex. Archaeological Excavation		
Authors	Orzechowski, K.		
Report no.	4958		
Date (of report)	November 2015		

**PROPOSED STUDIO BUILDING  
REAR OF KELVEDON INSTITUTE HALL, 78 HIGH STREET,  
KELVEDON, ESSEX**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION**

**SUMMARY**

*In June, September and October 2015 Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out a programme of archaeological excavation to the rear of the Institute Hall, 78 High Street, Kelvedon, Essex (NGR TL 8605 1844). The excavation was carried out in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning approval to construct a new studio building/meeting room (Braintree District Council Planning Ref. 13/00059/FUL), based on the advice of the Historic Environment Advisor of Essex County Council (HEA ECC).*

*The site lies on the south-eastern side of the High Street, within the historic core of Kelvedon, on the gravel terrace of the Blackwater. The evaluation (Crank 2002) recorded Iron Age archaeology: a late Iron Age curvilinear ditch (F1001; Trench 1); an urned cremation (F1005; Trench 2) contained within a vessel of middle Iron Age date; and Iron Age pottery sherds were found within the subsoil of both trenches. The site therefore had a potential for evidence of Iron Age, Roman and later activity (the latter associated with the back plots of the medieval and post-medieval settlement).*

*The excavation recorded a residual Late Neolithic – Early Bronze Age flint core within post-medieval Ditch F1011, and the ditch also contained residual Roman and early medieval pottery. Perhaps surprisingly, five early Saxon sherds derived from a globular jar were found within Pit F1009.*

*Within this small site, multi-period remains albeit smallcale, have been recorded.*

**1 INTRODUCTION**

1.1 In June, September and October 2015 Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out a programme of archaeological excavation to the rear of the Institute Hall, 78 High Street, Kelvedon, Essex (NGR TL 8605 1844; Figs. 1 – 2). The excavation was carried out in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning approval to construct a new studio building/meeting room (Braintree District Council Planning Ref. 13/00059/FUL), based on the advice of the Historic Environment Advisor of Essex County Council (HEA ECC).

1.2 The archaeological excavation was carried out in accordance with a brief prepared by HEA ECC (*Teresa O'Connor dated 11/07/2013*), and a specification compiled by AS (dated 11<sup>th</sup> May 2015), approved by HEO ECC and English Heritage. The excavation adhered to the *ClfA Standard and Guidance for Excavation (2014)* and *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England (Gurney 2003)*.

1.3 The project aimed to:

- Ensure the archaeological excavation and monitoring of all aspects of the development programme likely to affect buried archaeological remains;
- Secure the adequate recording of any archaeological remains revealed by the development programme;
- Secure the full analysis and interpretation of the site archive and the appropriate publication of the project results, if required;
- Secure the analysis, long-term conservation and storage of the project archive

1.4 The principal aims were to identify any evidence of archaeological remains within the site which are exposed during the groundworks required for the proposed studio building. It was particularly important to identify any evidence associated with previous Iron Age and Roman activity on the site, and any evidence of later activity.

#### *Planning Policy Context*

1.5 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF 2012) states that those parts of the historic environment that have significance because of their historic, archaeological, architectural or artistic interest are heritage assets. The NPPF aims to deliver sustainable development by ensuring that policies and decisions that concern the historic environment recognise that heritage assets are a non-renewable resource, take account of the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits of heritage conservation, and recognise that intelligently managed change may sometimes be necessary if heritage assets are to be maintained for the long term. The NPPF requires applications to describe the significance of any heritage asset, including its setting that may be affected in proportion to the asset's importance and the potential impact of the proposal.

1.6 The NPPF aims to conserve England's heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance, with substantial harm to designated heritage assets (i.e. listed buildings, scheduled monuments) only permitted in exceptional circumstances when the public benefit of a proposal outweighs the conservation of the asset. The effect of proposals on non-designated heritage assets must be balanced against the scale of loss and significance of the asset, but

non-designated heritage assets of demonstrably equivalent significance may be considered subject to the same policies as those that are designated. The NPPF states that opportunities to capture evidence from the historic environment, to record and advance the understanding of heritage assets and to make this publicly available is a requirement of development management. This opportunity should be taken in a manner proportionate to the significance of a heritage asset and to impact of the proposal, particularly where a heritage asset is to be lost.

## **2 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE**

2.1 It is proposed to construct a new detached studio/meeting room to the rear of the Kelvedon Institute Hall, 78 High Street, Kelvedon. The site lies on the south-eastern side of the High Street, within the historic core of Kelvedon, on the gravel terrace of the Blackwater, within area of archaeological potential for prehistoric - Roman activity, as shown by previous archaeological investigations in this area and recorded on the Essex Historic Environment Record.

## **3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**

3.1 Important settlement evidence is known here from the Iron Age and Romano-British periods, as well as during medieval times (EHER 8287, 9133) (Medlycott 1998). It lies within the general area of all three periods of settlement. Settlement at Kelvedon began in earnest in the Iron Age, though remains of earlier prehistoric occupation are also known. The Iron Age settlement exhibited field boundaries, enclosed house plots and industrial elements, separated from the Blackwater floodplain by a large ditch (Medlycott 1998). Roman settlement is well-known, almost certainly the *Canonium* recorded in the Antonine Itinerary. The course of the Roman London-Colchester Road shadowed the course of the present High Street. A Roman fort was possibly constructed in the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD, with civil occupation subsequently spreading along the main road. A minor road led off parallel to the main Roman road, leading through the centre of the settlement. The town appears to have covered area of some 12 hectares. The central part of the settlement was enclosed by a defensive bank and ditch by the late 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD. Industrial and agricultural buildings were sited in low density around the periphery of the settlement, and at least four cemeteries serving the Roman town are known, in addition to isolated burials. The Roman fort is postulated from a ditch containing military equipment, dating to the mid 1<sup>st</sup> century AD. On the basis of other archaeological excavations and the local topography a roughly square plan has been suggested (Medlycott 1998, 10), bisected by the minor road through the settlement and avoided by the main Roman road. Occupation of Kelvedon may have continued into the earlier Saxon period, and a 5<sup>th</sup>/6<sup>th</sup> century cemetery

is known from the eastern side of the river. The late Saxon settlement probably centred on the church at the western end of the later town. The manor of Church Hall was granted to Westminster Abbey in 998 (Medlycott 1998). During the mediaeval period, two distinct settlement nuclei grew up, centred on the western cross-roads at Kelvedon and at Easterford close to the Blackwater crossing some 1km to the east. A number of tenements were present along the road between the two centres, though Kelvedon did not assume its present linear form until the 19<sup>th</sup> century. The site itself lies within the central part of the Roman town, on the postulated line of the probable fort ditch which likely crosses the site from NE to SW.

### *Previous Investigation*

3.2 An evaluation was carried out to the rear of the Institute Hall by HAT (now AS) in 2002 (Crank 2002). A late Iron Age curvilinear ditch (F1001) and an undated curvilinear gully (F1003) were identified in Trench 1 towards the rear of the site. Trench 2, closer to the location of the proposed new building, revealed an urned cremation (F1005) contained within a vessel of middle Iron Age date. Iron Age pottery sherds were found within the subsoil of both trenches. An undated small pit or post hole (F1009) was also recorded in Trench 2.

3.3 The site therefore had a potential for evidence of Iron Age, Roman and later activity (the latter associated with the back plots of the medieval and post-medieval settlement).

## **4 METHODOLOGY**

4.1 The ground reduction for the new building was monitored and also the excavation of the footings, service trench and soakaway.

4.2 Exposed sections were cleaned by hand and examined for archaeological features. Deposits were recorded using pro forma recording sheets, drawn to scale and photographed as appropriate. Excavated spoil was searched for archaeological finds.

## **5 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS**

### *Ground Reduction*

The ground reduction was monitored to a depth of up to 0.20 – 0.30m which removed the topsoil within the area of the proposed building footprint. Externally the topsoil was reduced by a depth of 0.05 – 0.10m to accommodate shallow pathway. No archaeological features or finds were present at that initial stage.



## Footings

The footings were excavated, and sample sections recorded:

<i>Sample Section 1</i> <i>0.00 = 28.41m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.35m	L1000	Topsoil. Dark greyish brown, friable, silty sand with frequent CBM fragments and small sub angular flint
0.35 – 0.61m	L1001	Subsoil. Mid greyish brown, friable, silty sand with frequent sub rounded and sub angular flint
0.61m+	L1002	Natural. Mid yellowish/orangey brown compact sandy gravel.

<i>Sample Section 2</i> <i>0.00 = 28.43m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.38m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.38 – 0.73m	L1001	Subsoil. As above.
0.73m+	L1002	Natural. As above.

<i>Sample Section 3</i> <i>0.00 = 28.46m AOD</i>		
0.00– 0.34m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.34 – 0.69m	L1001	Subsoil. As above.
0.69m+	L1002	Natural. As above.

<i>Sample Section 4</i> <i>0.00 = 28.41m AOD</i>		
0.00– 0.31m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.31m+	L1002	Natural. As above.

<i>Sample Section 5</i> <i>0.00 = 28.47m AOD</i>		
0.00– 0.32m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.32 – 0.61m	L1001	Subsoil. As above.
0.61m+	L1002	Natural. As above.

<i>Sample Section 6</i> <i>0.00 = 28.48m AOD</i>		
0.00– 0.32m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.32 – 0.58m	L1001	Subsoil. As above.
0.58m+	L1002	Natural. As above.

*Description: Ditch F1004 (= F1005), and Pits F1009 and F1007 were recorded within the footings. Pit F1009 contained five sherds of Early Saxon (6<sup>th</sup> – 7<sup>th</sup> century) pottery derived from a globular jar.*

Ditch F1004 (= F1005) was linear in plan (10m+ x 0.63m x 0.18m), orientated SE/NW. It had a moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1003 was a friable, mid orange brown silty sand with frequent small and medium sub angular flints. It contained no finds.

Pit F1007 was sub circular in plan (? x 1.14m x 0.31m). It had steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1008 was a light greyish brown friable silty sand with frequent small sub rounded and sub angular flints. It contained no finds.

Pit 1009 was sub circular in plan (? x 1.96m x 0.38m). It had moderately steep sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1010, was a mid orange brown, friable, silty sand with frequent small to medium sub angular and sub rounded flint. It contained five sherds of Early Saxon (6<sup>th</sup> – 7<sup>th</sup> century) pottery (5; 81g) derived from a globular jar.

#### *Service Trench and Soakaway*

Beyond the building a service trench and soakaway were excavated (0.30 – 0.60m deep). Samples sections are presented below:

<i>Sample Section 7</i>		
<i>0.00 = 28.52m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.33m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.33 – 0.47m+	L1001	Subsoil. As above

<i>Sample Section 8</i>		
<i>0.00 = 28.52m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.15m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.15 – 0.51m	L1001	Subsoil. As above.
0.51 – 0.95m	L1013 (=L1014)	Layer. Light brownish grey compact silt with occasional to moderate small angular flint and very small fragments of CBM.
0.95m+	L1002	Natural. As above.

*Description: Within the soakaway Ditch F1011 was recorded and it contained post-medieval pottery and residual prehistoric, Roman and medieval finds. Within the narrow service trench two features, likely ditches, were observed but not accessible.*

Ditch F1011 was linear in plan and orientated NE/SW (2m+ x 1.15m x 0.48m). It had moderately steep sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1012, was a dark brownish grey friable sandy silt with moderate small

and medium angular flint. It contained post-medieval (18<sup>th</sup> century) pottery and also residual Roman and medieval pottery (5; 187g), and a prehistoric flint core of Late Neolithic – Early Bronze Age date (1; 64g).

## **7 CONFIDENCE RATING**

7.1 Within the parameters of monitoring during the ground works it is not felt that any factors inhibited the recognition of archaeological features or finds.

## **8 DEPOSIT MODEL**

8.1 Uppermost Topsoil L1000 was a dark greyish brown, friable, silty sand with frequent CBM fragments and small sub angular flint (maximum depth of 0.38m). Below L1000 was Subsoil L1001 a mid greyish brown, friable, silty sand with frequent sub rounded and sub angular flint (c.0.35m thick). L1001 overlay the natural drift geology (L1002) of sand and gravel.

## **9 DISCUSSION**

9.1 The site lies on the south-eastern side of the High Street, within the historic core of Kelvedon, on the gravel terrace of the Blackwater.

9.2 The evaluation (Crank 2002) recorded Iron Age archaeology: a late Iron Age curvilinear ditch (F1001; Trench 1); an urned cremation (F1005; Trench 2) contained within a vessel of middle Iron Age date; and Iron Age pottery sherds were found within the subsoil of both trenches. The site therefore had a potential for evidence of Iron Age, Roman and later activity (the latter associated with the back plots of the medieval and post-medieval settlement).

9.3 The excavation recorded a residual Late Neolithic – Early Bronze Age flint core within post-medieval Ditch F1011, and the ditch also contained residual Roman and early medieval pottery. Perhaps surprisingly, five early Saxon sherds derived from a globular jar were found within Pit F1009.

9.4 Within this small site, multi-period remains albeit smallcale, have been recorded.

## **10 DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE**

10.1 The requirements for archive storage will be agreed with the Braintree Museum, and the archive deposited there within three months of the conclusion of fieldwork.

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

Archaeological Solutions Limited would like to thank Kelvedon Institute for funding the work, and their architects Inkpen Downie for their assistance (in particular Mr Jon Inkpen). AS would also like to acknowledge the on-site assistance of the main contractor Abacus Build.

AS would also like to acknowledge the input and advice of Ms Teresa O'Connor, Historic Environment Officer of Essex County Council

## **BIBLIOGRAPHY**

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Crank, N, 2002, *Land to the Rear of the Institute Hall, High Street, Kelvedon, Essex*, HAT Report 1083

Gurney, D., 2003, *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14/ALGAO

**APPENDIX 1 CONCORDANCE OF FINDS**

Feature	Context	Segment	Trench	Description	Spot Date (Pot Only)	Pot Qty	Pottery (g)	CBM (g)	A.Bone (g)	Other Material	Other Qty	Other (g)
	1000			Topsoil	Late 18th+	3	22	170		Copper Frag Glass	1 1	<1g 64
1009	1010			Fill of Ditch	6th-7th c	5	81					
1011	1012			Fill of Feature	18th+	5	187			Str.Flint	2	81
	1013			Layer/Buried Soil				82	2			
	U/S				Mid 1st to early 2nd	2	6					

## **APPENDIX 2      SPECIALIST REPORTS**

### **The Pottery**

*by Peter Thompson*

#### **Introduction**

The excavation recovered 14 lightly to moderately abraded multi-period sherds weighing 295g. Four sherds are Roman, four Early Saxon, three medieval, and three post-medieval in date.

#### **Methodology**

The sherds were examined under x35 binocular microscope and recorded in keeping with the Roman and Medieval Pottery Research Group Guidelines (MPRG 1998, Slowikowski 2001, Table 1). Fabric codes (in brackets), and dating are those used in Essex for Roman pottery and Post-Roman pottery (Going 1987 & Cotter 2000).

#### **The sherds**

Pit F1009 (L1010) contained four lightly to moderately abraded sherds from an Early Saxon globular jar. The vessel is chaff or organic tempered (ORG), with a dark grey core and inner surface, and mottled dark grey and orange external surface. Excavations at Mucking in south Essex dated the majority of its chaff tempered vessels to the 6<sup>th</sup> and 7<sup>th</sup> centuries (Hamerow 1993, 31).

Ditch F1011 (L1012) contained five sherds including an early modern to modern fragment of post-medieval red earthenware, probably from a flower pot. Also present was a moderately abraded thick fragment of Romano-British shell tempered storage jar whose production spanned that period. Three moderately abraded Early Medieval sandy ware body sherds were also present deriving from different vessels. One has a double line of horizontal incised decoration, another has organic residue adhering to both surfaces.

Topsoil L1000 contained a residual lightly to moderately abraded body sherd of Roman grey sandy coarse ware, a heavily abraded sherd of pearlware of late 18<sup>th</sup>-mid 19<sup>th</sup> centuries date, and a lightly to moderately abraded sherd of early modern to modern post-medieval red earthenware.

Two early Roman sherds in fine grog tempered reduced fabrics were unstratified from near a large ditch.

**Fabric Key:**ROBSH: Roman shell tempered ware mid 1<sup>st</sup> to 4<sup>th</sup>GRS: Roman sandy greyware mid 1<sup>st</sup> to 4<sup>th</sup>GRF: Fine grey ware mid 1<sup>st</sup> –early 2<sup>nd</sup>SORG; Saxon organic temper 6<sup>th</sup>-7<sup>th</sup>EMW: Early medieval ware 11<sup>th</sup>-early 13<sup>th</sup>PMRE: Post-medieval red earthenware late 16<sup>th</sup>+PEARL: Pearl ware late mid 18<sup>th</sup>-late 19<sup>th</sup>

<i>Feature</i>	<i>Context</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Comment</i>
Topsoil	1000	1x20g PMRE (F40) 1x1g PEAR (F48) 1x4g GRS	Late 18 <sup>th</sup> +	PEAR: plate rim
Ditch 1009	1010	4x78g SORG	6 <sup>th</sup> -7 <sup>th</sup>	All same vessel, a globular jar
	L1012	1x160g ROBSH (HD) 3x15g EMW (F13) 1x11g PMRE (F40)	18 <sup>th</sup> +	EMW: body sherds from 3 separate vessels, x1 incised horizontal decoration, x1
Unstrat		2x6g GRF (GX)	mid 1 <sup>st</sup> – early 2 <sup>nd</sup>	X2 body sherds, x1 with incised horizontal decoration

*Table 1: Quantification of sherds by context*

**References**

Cotter, J. P., 2000 Colchester Archaeological Report 7: Post-Roman pottery from excavations in Colchester, 1971-85 *English Heritage*

Going, C.J., 1987 *The Mansio and other sites in the south-eastern sector of Caesaromagus: the Roman pottery* Chelmsford Archaeological Trust Report 3.2

Hamerow, H. 1993 *Excavations at Mucking: Volume 2 the Anglo-Saxon settlement* English Heritage

MPRG 1998 A Guide to the Classification of Medieval Ceramic Forms *Medieval Pottery Research Group Occasional Paper No. 1*

Slowikowski, A., Nenck, B. and Pearce, J. 2001 Minimum Standards for the Processing, Recording, Analysis and Publication of Post-Roman Ceramics, *Medieval Pottery Research Group Occasional Paper 2.*

### **The Struck Flint**

*Andrew Peachey MCIfA*

A struck flint core (64g) was contained in post-medieval Ditch F1011 (L1012) in an un-patinated condition and utilizing good quality near black raw flint. The core is un-systematic, rotated for the expedient removal of small flakes utilizing platforms created by previous removals. The flakes were removed using a hard hammer, which has resulted in several dorsal scars with stepped or hinged terminations and rippled faces. The core is exhausted, in part due to its reduced size and in part due to the stepped scars that render it in-viable. The technological traits of this core suggest an origin in the late Neolithic to early Bronze Age.

### **The Ceramic Building Materials**

*Andrew Peachey MCIfA*

A fragment (82g) of slightly abraded post-medieval peg tile was contained in Layer L1013, with a further three fragments (170g) of late post-medieval/early modern brick rubble recovered from Topsoil L1000. The peg tile was manufactured in a coarse sandy orange-red fabric, with a sanded base, probably between the 16<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> centuries. A partial animal paw print is visible on the upper surface from when the tile was laid out to dry, but is insufficiently complete to allow a species to be identified, while the underside retains traces of mortar confirming it was fixed to a roof.

### **The Animal Bone**

*Dr Julia E.M. Cussans*

A fragment of animal bone was recovered from trial trench excavations at Kelvedon. This fragment derived from Layer/Buried Soil L1013 and appeared heavily abraded and cracked. The fragment appeared to be the root of a tooth and was most akin to a female pig canine or horse canine, but was too degraded to be identified with any certainty. No butchery pathology or other modifications were noted but these may have been obscured by the extensive surface damage present.



PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX



1  
F1004 looking south-east



2  
F1005 looking south-east



3  
F1007 looking north-west



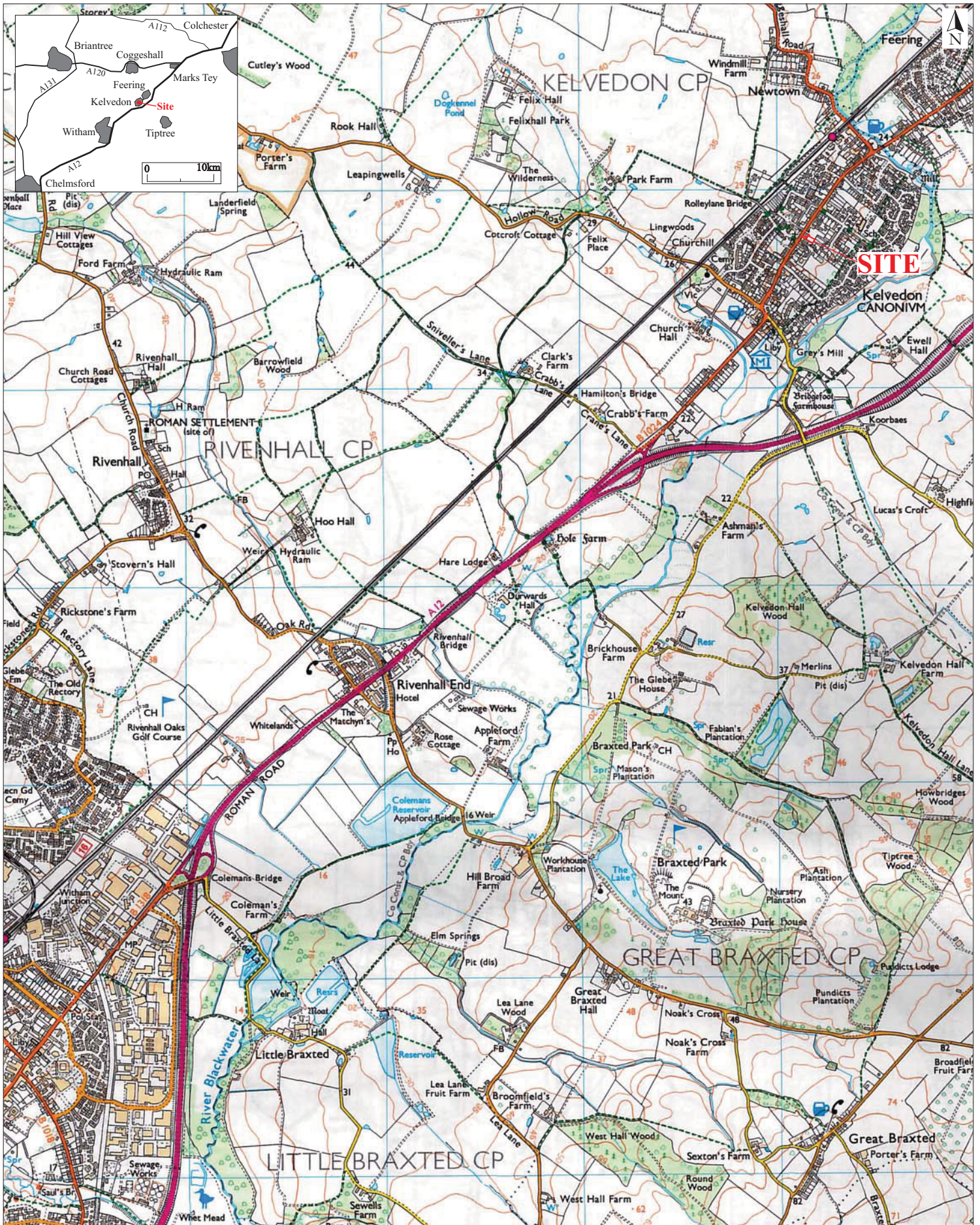
4  
F1009 looking north-east



5  
SW corner of foundation trench



6  
Sample section 5



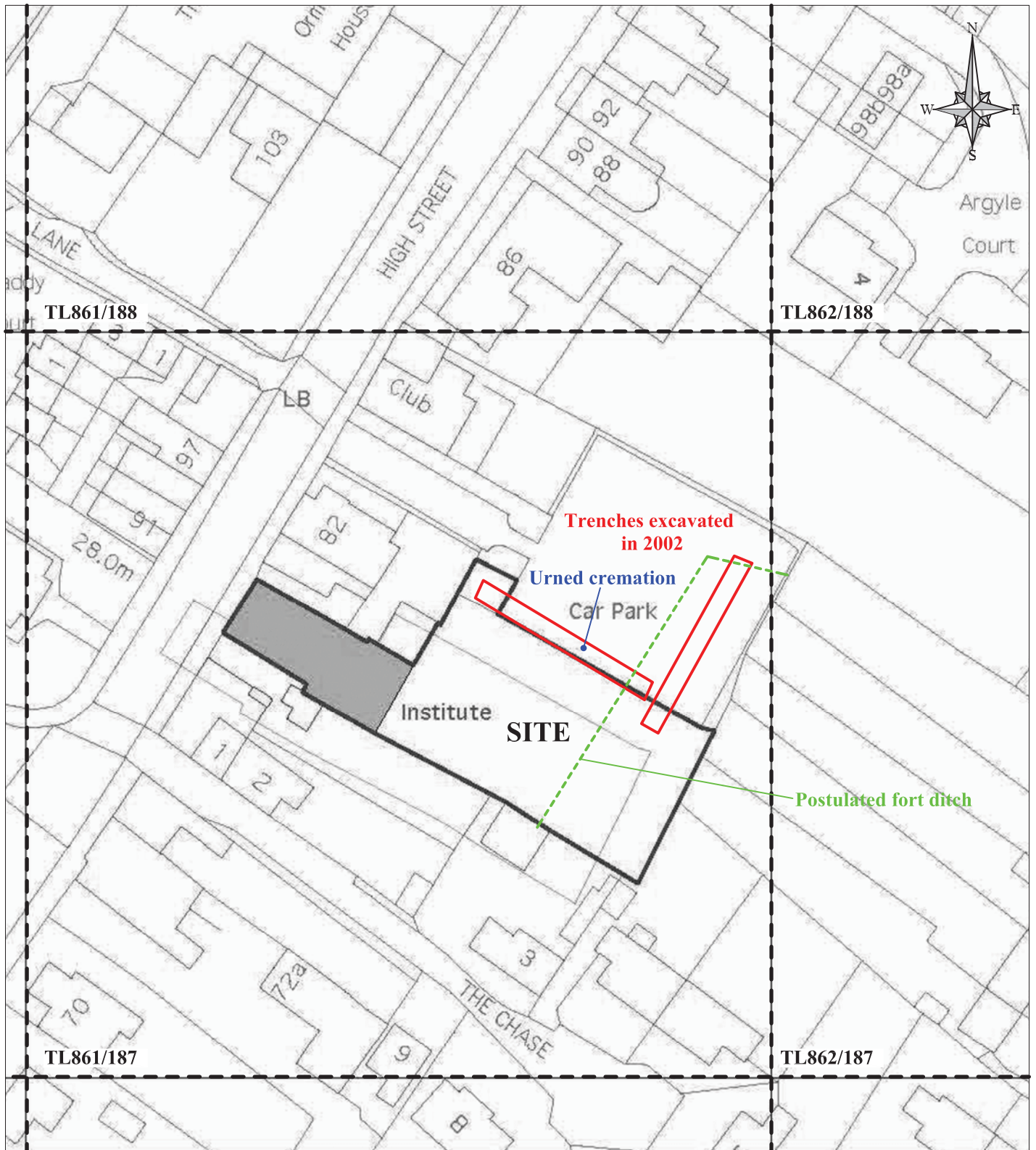
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## Fig. 1 Site location plan

Scale 1:25,000 at A4

Kelvedon Institute, Essex (P6158)

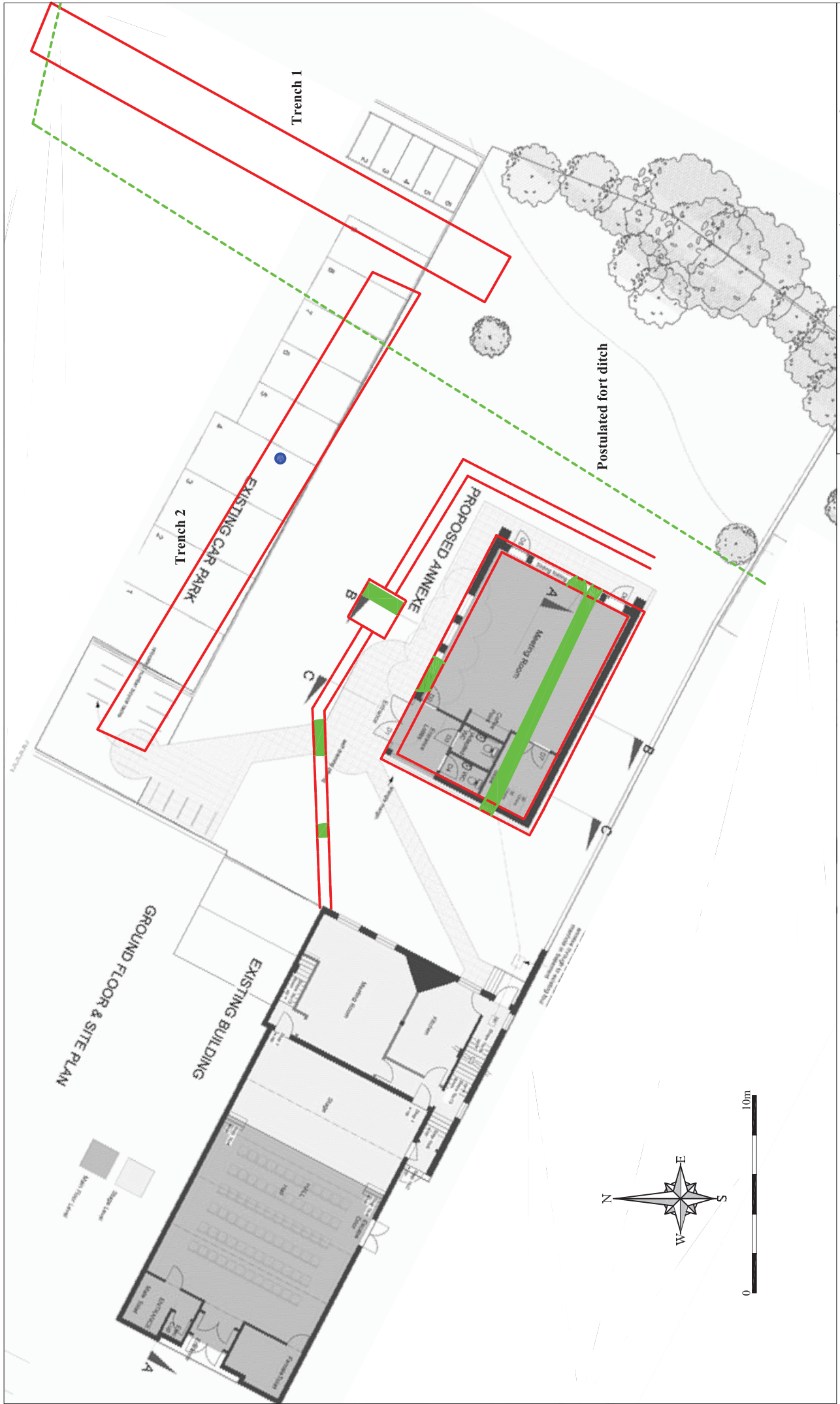


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**Fig. 2 Detailed site location plan**

Scale 1:750 at A4

Kelvedon Institute, Kelvedon, Essex (P6158)

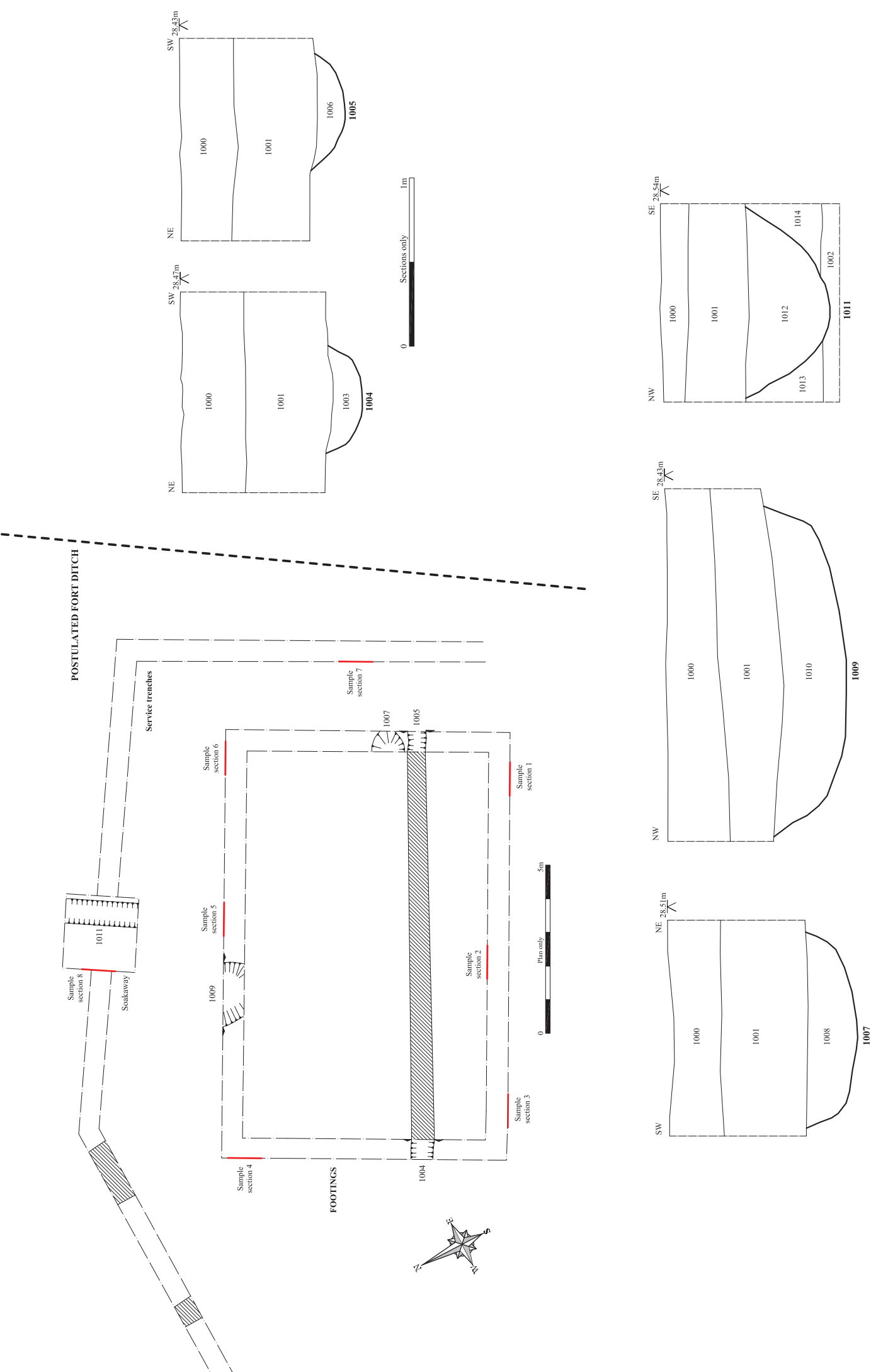


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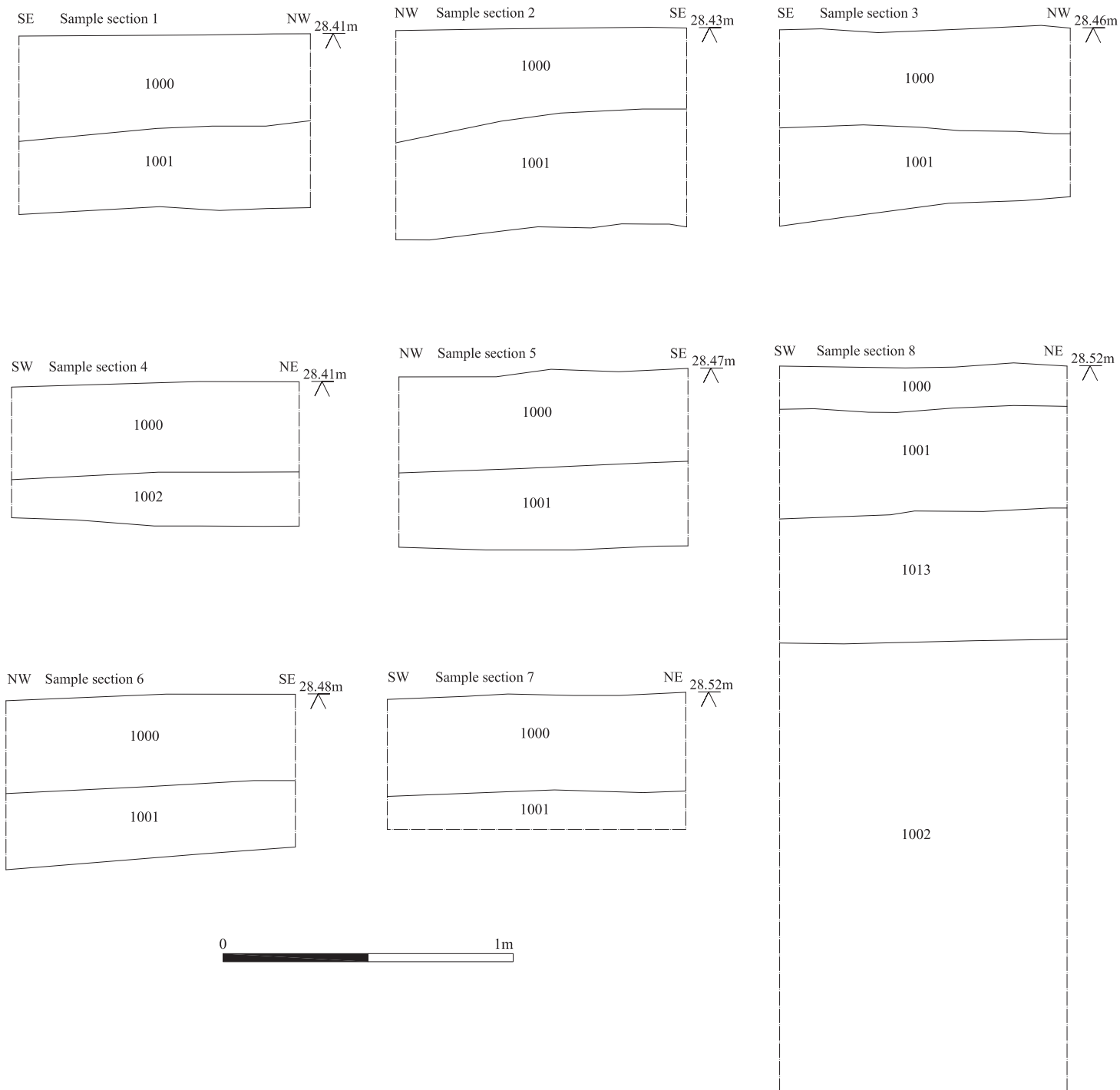
**Fig. 3 Location of monitoring**

Scale 1:250 at A4

Kelvedon Institute, Kelvedon, Essex (P6158)



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**Fig. 4 Trench plans and sections**  
 Scale 1:100 and 1:20 at A3  
 Kelvedon Institute, Kelvedon, Essex (P6158)



<i>Archaeological Solutions Ltd</i>
<b>Fig. 5 Sample sections</b>
Scale 1:20 at A4
Kelvedon Institute, Kelvedon, Essex (P6158)

PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX



1  
F1004 looking south-east



2  
F1005 looking south-east



3  
F1007 looking north-west



4  
F1009 looking north-east



5  
SW corner of foundation trench



6  
Sample section 5