

# Iron Age pit and modern drains and ditches: archaeological evaluation on land south of Cambian Fairview, Boxted Road, Colchester, Essex, CO4 5HF

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**on behalf of Lawson Brooks, Denmark & White Ltd**

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## 1 Summary

*An archaeological evaluation by twelve trial-trenches on land south of Cambian Fairview revealed thirty archaeological features.*

*The earliest was an Iron Age pit with a burnt base and a charcoally fill. The charcoal gave a radiocarbon date of 2218 ±27 BP (cal 350-203 BC). Other examples of these 'fire-pits' have been seen on previous archaeological sites in this part of Colchester, and seem to occur over an area of 1.2km east to west in the northern part of Mile End.*

*Other archaeological features were all post-medieval and 19th-century ditches, drains and pits. Interestingly, some of the excavated features correlate closely with the boundaries and walls of plots 346-8 on the 1841 Tithe Map, specifically a soakaway, a brick wall, and what is probably the robbing pit of a large brick structure.*

*Other features are field boundaries and drains which are either not shown on the Tithe Map, or post-date it (ie, are post-1841).*

*Recovered finds weighed 47kg, 87% of which was brick and tile. Significantly, some was residual Roman brick and tile, indicating a local (but unidentified) Roman structure.*

*Evidence of post-Roman and pre-18th century activity (when the site was marginal to Mile End Heath) consists of a single medieval sherd.*

*Reduced depth of topsoil shows that the western side of the site has probably been truncated. This may be due to agriculture, but is more likely to be a result of scraping of soil during the construction of the A12 in the 1970s, immediately north of the western side of the site.*

## 2 Introduction (Fig 1)

This is the archive report for an archaeological evaluation by trial-trenching on land south of Cambian Fairview, Boxted Road, Colchester, which was carried out on 18th-21st April 2017. The work was commissioned by Lawson Brooks on behalf of Denmark & White Ltd in advance of new housing, and was undertaken by Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT).

A planning application was made to Colchester Borough Council in September 2016 (application No.162399) proposing the erection of 32 dwellings with associated garages/car ports and parking spaces, estate roads, acoustic fence, detention basin, local area of play and landscaped amenity space.

As the site lies within an area highlighted by the EHER / CHER as having a high potential for archaeological deposits, an archaeological condition was recommended by the Colchester Borough Council Archaeological Advisor (CBCAA). This recommendation was for an archaeological evaluation by trial-trenching and was based on the guidance given in the *National Planning Policy Framework* (DCLG 2012).

The evaluation was carried out in advance of any groundworks to enable the archaeological resource, both in quality and extent, to be accurately quantified. Details were given in a Project Brief written by CBCAA (CBC 2017).

Twelve trial-trenches, each measuring 30m long by 1.8m wide (5% of the 1.26ha site), were positioned to sample all parts of the site in a systematic grid array (Fig 2).

The trial-trenching was required to:

- Identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation.
- Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits.
- Establish the potential for the survival of environmental evidence
- Provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost.

In addition to the brief and WSI, all fieldwork and reporting was done in accordance with English Heritage's *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)* (English Heritage 2006), and with *Standards for field archaeology in the East of England (EAA 14 and 24)*. This report mirrors standards and practices contained in the Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation (ClfA 2014a)* and *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials (ClfA 2014b)*.

### 3 Archaeological background

The following archaeological background draws on the Colchester Archaeological Trust report archive, the Colchester Historic Environment Record (CHER) and the Essex Historic Environment Record (EHER) accessed via the Heritage Gateway, and the Essex Record Office (ERO):

The EHER shows that the development site is located in an area of archaeological significance. On the development site itself was the chance discovery of a Palaeolithic hand-axe (EHER 11907) and the western half of the site is thought to be part of a 'lost homestead' (small homestead and garden) now under the A12 (ERO DC/T 184b 616-9).

Several archaeological investigations have taken place in the field immediately to the south/south-west of the site. In 1973, Martin Petchey's excavation (EHER 11845-7) 440m SSW uncovered pits and ditches related to local production of medieval pottery. The kiln sites were not found, but the presence of 'wasters' from pottery production implies that the kilns should not be too far away. Two surface scatters of medieval pottery were also identified within this field 200m WSW (ERO DC/T 184b 620) and 315m south. An undated cropmark (probably an old field boundary) is also located immediately to the south and west (EHER 14321).

In 2011 and in advance of proposed development, an evaluation by geophysical survey, fieldwalking and trial-trenching was carried out on land to the south-west as part of the Northern Growth Area Urban Expansion (NGAUE) site (CAT Report 627).

The fieldwalking survey did not cross east of the Boxted Road, so is not within the scope of this evaluation. However, the subsequent trial-trenching evaluation came up to the southern border of this current site. The two nearest 2011 trenches, T1, T2, contained no archaeological features.

The trial-trenching evaluation did not reveal a kiln site, but did identify areas of burning and a gravel surface which were likely to be associated with the kilns. A number of ditches were also excavated, some of which may continue into the development site.

Following on from the 2011 evaluation, the southern part of the field to the south of the development site was partially excavated in 20117 (c 330m south). Post-excavation analysis has only just begun, but features were primarily of a medieval date and included a pottery kiln and probable associated structures, pottery waster-pits, ditches, pits and postholes, and post-medieval ditches (CAT report pending).



## 4 Results (Figs 2-10)

Twelve trial-trenches were machine-excavated under archaeological supervision. Stratigraphy was consistently as follows: modern ploughsoil/topsoil (Layer 1) which either overlaid an older topsoil/subsoil (Layer 2), or directly overlaid the natural yellow boulder clay (L3). Plough scarring was evident in some of the trenches where the ploughsoil directly overlaid the natural (see Photograph 1 below). There was an additional layer in T4 (L4) where the topsoil had been stripped previously (presumably during the construction of the adjacent properties) and a mixed, mottled clay had been deposited on top of the natural clay.

### Trench 1 (T1) – 26m long by 1.8m wide

Three north-south orientated gullies (F5, F6, F7), a probable ditch (F4) and a fire pit (F11) were identified.



**Photograph 1** Trench 1, looking west. Fire pit F11 is visible mid-way along the trench



**Photographs 2, 3:** Trench 1, Late Iron Age 'fire pit' F11, during and after excavation.

**Trench 2 (T2) – 25m long by 1.8m wide**

Two ditches were identified in T2. An ESE-WNW orientated ditch (F19) which is the same ditch as F25 in T3 and F30 in T4, and an E-W orientated ditch (F20) which cut a tree-throw pit (F21).

**Trench 3 (T3) – 26m long by 1.8m wide**

A north-south orientated ditch (F15), which is the same as F27 in T3, and a WNW-ESE orientated ditch (F25) were both excavated in T3.

**Trench 4 (T4) – 30m long by 1.8m wide**

A WNW-ESE orientated ditch (F31), which is the same ditch as F25 in T3 and F19 in T2, was identified in T4.

**Trench 5 (T5) – 23m long by 1.8m wide**

An ENE-WSW orientated ditch (F3), which is the same as F9 in T6, and a tree-throw pit (F1), were both excavated in T5.



### **Trench 6 (T6) – 29m long by 1.8m wide**

At the eastern end of T6, there was a north-south orientated brick wall foundation (F18) and a land-drain (F17), both of which appeared to be within a ditch. Further west, an ENE-WSW orientated ditch (F9), which is the same as F3 in T5, and a NNW-SSE orientated ditch (F10), which is the same as F8 in T10, were both identified. In the centre of T6, a circular red brick soakaway (F28) with associated inlet (F29) were uncovered.



**Photograph 4** Trench 6, Brick soakaway F28 and inlet F29, looking south. This is part of the Tithe Map structure on this site.

### **Trench 7 (T7) – 30m long by 1.8m wide**

A WNW-ESE orientated ditch (F13) and a very large pit (F22) were identified in T7.

### **Trench 8 (T8) – 29m long by 1.8m wide**

A N-S orientated ditch (F15), which was the same as F27 in T3, and a pit/burnt tree-throw (F14) were excavated in T8.

### **Trench 9 (T9) – 25m long by 1.8m wide**

Two E-W orientated ditches (F16, F26), both of which were cut by/contained land drains, and a small pit (F2), were excavated at the western end of T9.

### **Trench 10 (T10) – 30m long by 1.8m wide**

A NNW-SSE orientated linear (F8) was identified in T10.

### **Trench 11 (T11) – 26m long by 1.8m wide**

Two N-S orientated ditches (F23 and F24) were excavated in T11. Ditch F23 could be the same as F7 in T1.

### **Trench 12 (T12) – 17m long by 1.8m wide**

An E-W orientated ditch (F12) was identified in T12.





**Photograph 5** Trench 7, representative section, looking west.



**Photograph 6** Trench 7, recording the large robbing pit F22, looking south.





**Photograph 7** Trench 11, looking west.

## 5 Finds

*by Howard Brooks*

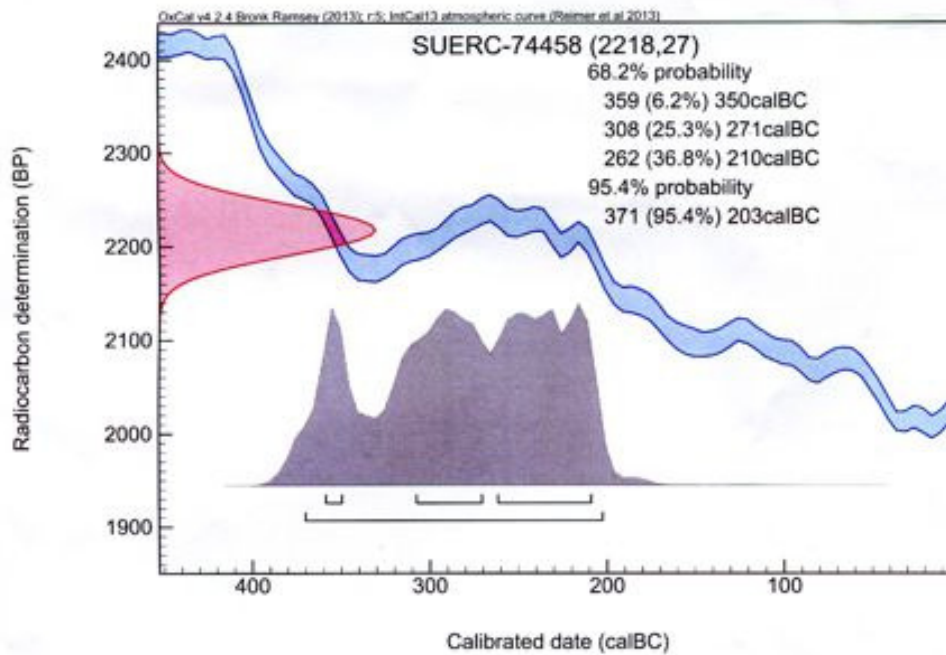
**The bulk finds are catalogued in Appendix 2**

### 5.1 Small finds

- SF1 F3 (T1) Cua disc, 4g. 25mm diam. Heavily corroded and nothing can be discerned on either side. Feels too light for a coin, and the edges are worn where they sometime survive in coins. This context is a 19th-century ditch. Is this a trade token?
- SF2 F8 (T10) 110g. Broken end of whetstone? Surviving length 55mm. In profile this is a slightly flattened circle, 33mm across side to side and 35mm across top to bottom. One end is finished, and there is only slight smoothness on the underside (flatter) surface to indicate it has been used.

## 5.2 Radiocarbon report

 <b>Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre</b> <small>Rankine Avenue, Scottish Enterprise Technology Park, East Kilbride, Glasgow G75 0QF, Scotland, UK Director: Professor F M Stuart Tel: +44 (0)1355 223332 Fax: +44 (0)1355 229898 www.glasgow.ac.uk/suerc</small>	
<b>RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE</b> 16 August 2017	
<b>Laboratory Code</b>	SUERC-74458 (GU44636)
<b>Submitter</b>	Ben Holloway Colchester Archaeological Trust Ltd. Roman Circus House Roman Circus Walk Colchester Essex CO2 7GZ
<b>Site Reference</b>	Boxted Road Colchester EVAL
<b>Context Reference</b>	2017.52 F11
<b>Sample Reference</b>	2017.52 011
<b>Material</b>	Charcoal : Ash fraxinus excelsior
<b>δ<sup>13</sup>C relative to VPDB</b>	-26.4 ‰
<b>Radiocarbon Age BP</b>	2218 ± 27
<b>N.B.</b>	The above <sup>14</sup> C age is quoted in conventional years BP (before 1950 AD) and requires calibration to the calendar timescale. The error, expressed at the one sigma level of confidence, includes components from the counting statistics on the sample, modern reference standard and blank and the random machine error.  Samples with a SUERC coding are measured at the Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre AMS Facility and should be quoted as such in any reports within the scientific literature. The laboratory GU coding should also be given in parentheses after the SUERC code.  Detailed descriptions of the methods employed by the SUERC Radiocarbon Laboratory can be found in Dunbar et al. (2016) <i>Radiocarbon</i> 58(1) pp.9-23.  For any queries relating to this certificate, the laboratory can be contacted at <a href="mailto:suerc-c14lab@glasgow.ac.uk">suerc-c14lab@glasgow.ac.uk</a> .
Conventional age and calibration age ranges calculated by :	E. Dunbar
Checked and signed off by :	P. Naysmith 16-8-17
 <b>University of Glasgow</b> <small>The University of Glasgow, charity number SC004401</small>	 <small>The University of Edinburgh is a charitable body, registered in Scotland, with registration number SC005336</small>



The radiocarbon age given overleaf is calibrated to the calendar timescale using the Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit calibration program OxCal 4.\*

The above date ranges have been calibrated using the IntCal13 atmospheric calibration curve.†

Please contact the laboratory if you wish to discuss this further.

\* Bronk Ramsey (2009) *Radiocarbon* 51(1) pp.337-60  
† Reimer et al. (2013) *Radiocarbon* 55(4) pp.1869-87

### 5.3 Environmental assessment

by Val Fyer

#### Introduction and method statement

Excavations at Boxted Road, undertaken by the Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT), recorded a limited number of features of probable post-medieval or modern date, although one pit with *in-situ* burning produced a Late Iron Age C14 determination. Samples for the retrieval of the plant macrofossil assemblages were taken, with three being submitted for assessment.

The samples were bulk floated by CAT with the flots being collected in a 300 micron mesh sieve. The dried flots were scanned under a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x 16 and the plant macrofossils and other remains noted are listed below in Table 1. Nomenclature within the table follows Stace (2010). With the exception of charcoal/charred wood fragments, all plant remains were preserved in an un-charred state, largely as a result of their 'woody' endocarps, which facilitate survival within the soil horizon for a number of years. Modern roots, seeds, arthropod remains and thorns were also recorded.

#### Results

The charred assemblage from burnt pit F11 is moderately large (c 0.3 litres in volume) and is entirely composed of charcoal/ charred wood fragments, some of which are large (i.e. >10mm in size). However, it is noted that the material is all heavily abraded, possibly indicating that it was exposed to the elements for some period prior to eventual burial. Contemporary Late Iron Age burnt pit assemblages have also been recorded from, for example, Foxhall, Ipswich (Fryer 2012a) and Spixworth Road, Old Catton, Norwich (Fryer 2012b), although in both instances, their precise function is currently unknown.

The two assemblages from nineteenth century pit F22 (samples 25 and 32) are extremely small (i.e. <0.1 litres in volume) and limited in composition, although both do contain bramble (*Rubus* sect. *Glandulosus*) 'pips' and elderberry (*Sambucus nigra*) seeds. In the case of sample 32, the abundance of the latter may suggest that the remains were part of a rodent cache. The few other remains noted within these assemblages are almost certainly derived from a very low density of scattered detritus.

#### Conclusions and recommendations for further work

In summary, the Iron Age pit assemblage does contain a moderate density of charcoal/ charred wood, further analysis of which may provide information about local landscape management and the resources available to the occupants of the site. Identification of the species present may also provide data about the temperatures attainable within the fire-pit, although the value of such work is limited at best, as the precise function of the feature is unclear. The assemblages from pit F22 have little or no archaeological merit, although they do, perhaps, indicate that at some point in the nineteenth century, the site was poorly maintained or derelict.

Sample No.	11	25	32
Feature No.	F11	F22	F22
<i>Atriplex</i> sp.			xnc
<i>Chenopodium album</i> L.			xnc
<i>Rubus</i> sect. <i>Glandulosus</i> Wimmer & Grab		xnc	xxnc
<i>Sambucus nigra</i> L.		xnc	xxxxnc
Charcoal <2mm	xxxx		xx
Charcoal >2mm	xxxx		x
Charcoal >5mm	xxx	x	



Charcoal >10mm		xx	
Charred root/stem	x		
<b>Sample volume (litres)</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>Volume of flot (litres)</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>&lt;0.1</b>	<b>&lt;0.1</b>
<b>% flot sorted</b>	<b>50%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

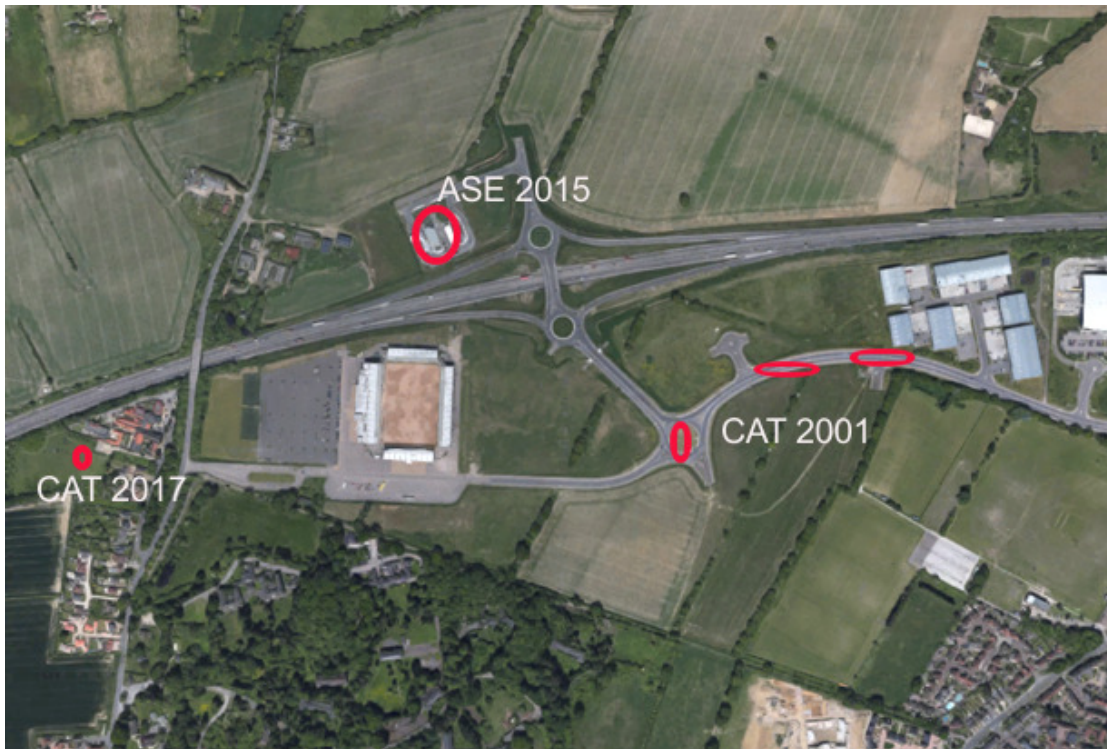
**Table 1.** Charred plant macrofossils from Boxted Road, Colchester

**Key to Table:**

- x = 1 – 10 specimens
- xx = 11 – 50 specimens
- xxx = 51 – 100 specimens
- xxxx = 100+ specimens
- nc = not charred

## 6 Discussion

The archaeological features revealed by the twelve evaluation trenches are dominated by post-medieval and modern drains and field boundaries. Likewise the finds, 87% (40kg) of the total finds weight of 47kg was post-medieval and modern brick and tile.



**Photograph 8:** Google view with three sites of fire pits.

However, there is a smaller group of finds and a feature which illustrate an earlier episode of the site's history. Pit F11 in T1 on the northern site edge had a charcoal fill and a burnt base. The charcoal was sent for C14 (radiocarbon) dating, and gave a date of 2218±27 BP, which calibrates at a 95% probability to 350-203 BC (ie, late Iron Age).

F11 may be a lone prehistoric pit on this site, but it is part of a group with forty-one similar Iron Age or Roman pits found previously in this part of North Colchester. Eleven of these pits were excavated in Carl Crossan's 2001 evaluation on the line of the Northern Approach Road

Phase 3 (now Axial Way) and the northern end of *Via Urbis Romanae* (CAT Report 159). Thirty such pits were then found by Archaeology South-East on what is now the Park & Ride site (PR) at Cuckoo Farm (ASE 2015). Although none of Carl's pits contained any finds which could be dated, those on the ASE site had radiocarbon dates ranging from 170 BC - AD65, and two pits had pieces of Roman jars dated to the 1st century AD. This would indicate that the PR pits are later than the Cambian Fairview example. However, there are 26 pieces (1.4kg) of Roman brick and tile on the current site (all residual in later contexts). Broadly speaking, it is fair to say that there is a broad spread of Late Iron Age and Roman 'fire pits' across an area of 1.2km east to west, which has so far been sampled at three sites (above). We are in agreement with Adam Dyson's suggestion about these pits:

*"Their function is undetermined, but fire-pits/hearths at casual encampments or the remains of some heathland exploitation activity is suggested". (ASE 2015,i).*

Exploration of this phenomenon would seem to be one of the research themes of future archaeology in this area of North Colchester.



**Photographs 9, 10.** Two of the fire pits revealed by CAT evaluation on what is now 'Axial Way' (CAT 2011).

### **Medieval and post-medieval**

Following the Roman period, evidence of later activity is limited to a single medieval sherd. The absence of material may be linked to the presence of Mile End Heath, which would have been an unsuitable area for settlement. This is reflected in the 1777 Chapman & André map (below), which shows no development on the current site.



**Map 1: Extract from Chapman & André 1777.** Blue line is Mile End Road, heading up to Great Horkesley. Green is the 1777 line of Mill Road – this differs from modern layout, where there is now a distinct angle allowing it to join Mile End Road farther north than in 1777. Turquoise line is Boxted Road. This has also changed alignment – its southern end now runs straighter, to join Mile End Rd a little farther south. It is difficult to plot old sites on this map, given the lack of identical features. However, the current site (red disc) is slightly south of the extended northern edge of Mile End Heath, well defined here in 1777.

### Tithe Map 1841

The two structures which should be within the current site boundaries are properties 346-348 on the Tithe Map (below). Oddly, the only one listed is 347 – below.

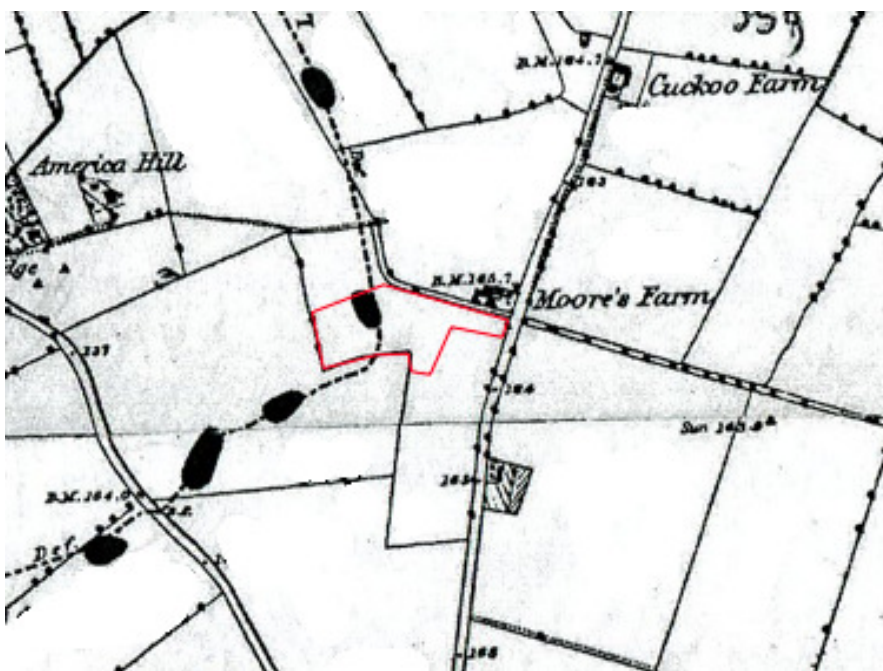
**347** - Cottage, garden, **Acres** 0, poles - 0, perches -28, **Owner.** Mayor, Aldermen, Burgesses of Colchester, **Tenant:** Smith, John.

The lack of data on the others may be due to the plots being derelict. The reason for this suggestion is that only 30 years later, the 1st Edition OS shows absolutely no structures on this plot – instead, the new Moore's Farm has been built (probably as a replacement) directly over the track to the north.





**Map 2:** Extract from Tithe map of Colchester Mile End (D/CT 242/a). Site outline red.



**Map 3:** Extract from OS 1st edition. No buildings on the site, but new Moore's Farm to the north



**Map 4:** Extract from OD 2nd edition 1896. Same detail as 1st Edition.

How do the Tithe Map details tie in with the excavated evidence? An exact match cannot be expected, but there are few instances of excavated features having some correspondence with Tithe features.

The strongest correlations are shown on Figure 10. The large pit F22 in T7 is close to the unidentified Tithe structure 348, and must be the robbing pit of that structure. It can be noted that the fill of F22 contained brick rubble and window glass – exactly what one would expect from a robbed brick building with windows (Fig 8). Another strong correlation is the brick wall F18 in T6 is close to the position of one side of structure 348, and must be the same. Likewise, brick soakaway F28/29 in T6 can now be seen as an ancillary part of 348. Incidentally, the absence of any structure in 1777, its presence in 1841 and absence in the 1870s means that we can date the brick structures to a fairly tight range of very late 18th century to mid 19th.

Some other Tithe boundaries are close enough to excavated ditches, and a small green line on Fig 10 shows these matches. Generally speaking, the other linear features on the site post-date the Tithe structures, and are associated with modern agriculture and drainage.

Reduced depth of topsoil show that the western side of the site has probably been truncated. This may be due to agriculture, but is more likely to be the direct result of the scraping of soil during the construction of the A12 in the 1970s, immediately north of the western side of the site.

## 7 References

Note: all CAT reports, except for DBAs, are available online in PDF format at <http://cat.essex.ac.uk>

- |                |       |  |
|----------------|-------|--|
| ASE            | 2015  | <i>Cuckoo Farm Park and Ride, Myland, Colchester, Essex. ASE Project Nos: 8164 and 8273. Author, Adam Dyson.</i>   |
| CAT            | 2014  | Health & Safety Policy   |
| CAT            | 2017  | <i>Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for an archaeological evaluation on land south of Cambian Fairview, Boxted Road, Colchester, Essex, CO4 5HF</i>                                     |
| CAT Report 159 | 2012  | <i>An archaeological evaluation on the route for Northern Approach Phase 3 (Severalls Hospital / Cuckoo Farm), Colchester, Essex - September-October 2001</i>                                |
| CAT Report 627 | 2012  | <i>An archaeological evaluation by fieldwalking, geophysical survey and trial-trenching at the Northern Growth Area Urban Extension (NGAUE), Colchester, Essex - September-December 2011</i> |
| CBC            | 2017  | <i>Brief for Trenched Archaeological Evaluation at land south of Cambian Fairview, Boxted Road, Colchester, Essex, CO4 5HF</i>   |
| CifA           | 2014a | <i>Standard and Guidance for an archaeological evaluation</i>  |
| CifA           | 2014b | <i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials</i>  |
| D/CT 242/a, b  | 1841  | <i>Mile End Tithe Award and Map</i>  |
| DCLG           | 2012  | National Planning Policy Framework   |
| Fryer, V       | 2012a | <i>An assessment of the charred plant macrofossils and other remains from Foxhall, Ipswich, Suffolk (FXL 061). Assessment report for Allen Archaeology Ltd</i>                               |
| Fryer, V       | 2012b | <i>An assessment of the charred plant macrofossils and other remains from Spixworth Road North, Old Catton, Norwich (ENF 129074). Assessment report for Pre-Construct Archaeology</i>        |
| Gurney, D      | 2003  | <i>Standards for field archaeology in the East of England. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14 (EAA 14).</i>   |
| Medlycott, M   | 2011  | Research and archaeology revisited: A revised framework for the East of England. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 24 (EAA 24)  |
| Stace, C       | 2010  | <i>Flora of the British Isles. 3<sup>rd</sup> edition. Cambridge University Press.</i>   |

## 8 Abbreviations and glossary

CAT	Colchester Archaeological Trust
CifA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
context	specific location of finds on an archaeological site
EHER	Essex Historic Environment Record
feature (F)	an identifiable thing like a pit, a wall, a drain: can contain 'contexts'
layer (L)	distinct or distinguishable deposit of soil
medieval	period from AD 1066 to Henry VIII
modern	period from c AD 1800 to the present
natural	geological deposit undisturbed by human activity
NGR	National Grid Reference
post-medieval	from Henry VIII to c AD 1800
PMRE	post-medieval red earthenware
residual	something out of its original context, e.g. a Roman coin in a modern pit
Section	(abbreviation sx or Sx) vertical slice through feature/s or layer/s
WSI	Written Scheme of Investigation

## 9 Contents of archive

**Finds:** two Museum boxes (all bulk finds)

**Small finds** in small sealer box

### **Paper and digital record**

One A4 document wallet containing:

The report (CAT Report 1095)

CBC Evaluation Brief, CAT Written Scheme of Investigation

Original site record (Feature, layer, trench sheets, Finds record, plans)

Site digital photos and log, Attendance register, Sundry papers.

C14 laboratory report.

## 10 Archive deposition

The paper and digital archive is currently held by the Colchester Archaeological Trust at Roman Circus House, Roman Circus Walk, Colchester, Essex CO2 7GZ, but will be permanently deposited with Colchester Museum under accession code 2017.52.

## 11 Acknowledgements

CAT thanks Lawson Brooks, Denmark & White Ltd for commissioning and funding the work. The project was managed by C Lister, fieldwork was carried out by Nigel Rayner with Elliot Hicks, Ziya Ecksen, Jane Roberts, and Sarah Carter.

The project was monitored for CBC by Dr Jess Tipper, who also kindly supplied a report on local archaeology and Tithe Map.

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Checked by: CL

Date: 12/05/17

Revision Checked by: CL

Date: 11/09/17

## Appendix 1

### Context list

Cont	Tren	Description	Fill	Sealed or cut by	Cuts or seals	Finds nos and types	Notes	Period
F1	5	tree throw	soft medium grey brown silty clay with charcoal and cbm flecks	L2	nat	1: peg-tile frags	clear dark brown fill oval and irregular feature	post-med
F2	9	pit	soft medium brown silty clay with charcoal flecks	L2	nat	-	small pit	undated
F3	5	ditch	firm moist medium dark grey brown silty clay with charcoal, brick and tile flecks	L2	L3	2: tile, brick, glazed pot 3: cua disc	ENE-WSW ditch. Probably same ditch as F9 in T6	19th
F4	1	ditch	soft moist medium yellow brown sandy silty clay with charcoal and brick flecks and occasional stone	L2	nat	4: p-m pot,. Brick, tile	shallow- 16cm deep. Width unknown because beyond trench. = F17/F18 in T1	19th
F5	1	gully	soft moist medium to dark grey sandy silty clay with charcoal flecks and occasional stone	L2	nat	5: pot and brick	N-S. Width 80cm, depth 26cm. F5-7 are aligned similarly and probably a group.	post-med/modern
F6	1	gully	soft moist medium yellow brown sandy clay loam with charcoal flecks	L2	nat	6: brick, pottery, tile	Width 80cm, depth 10cm. F5-7 are aligned similarly and probably a group.	19th
F7	1	gully	soft moist medium mottled orange brown	L2	nat	7: tile	Width 90cm, depth 10cm. F5-7 are aligned similarly and probably a group.	post-med



Cont	Tren	Description	Fill	Sealed or cut by	Cuts or seals	Find nos and types	Notes	Period
			silty clay loam with charcoal, brick, and tile flecks				= F23 in T11 possibly	
F8	10	ditch	soft medium brown silty clay loam with charcoal flecks	L2	nat	<b>8:</b> post-med pot	NW-SE. Width 1m, 0.2m deep.	post-med
F9	6	ditch	firm moist medium grey brown silty clay loam with charcoal, brick and tile flecks	L2	L3, F10?	<b>9:</b> post-med tile, brick, sherds	E-W orientation, probably same ditch as F3.in T5	19th
F10	6	ditch	firm moist medium grey brown silty clay loam with charcoal, brick and tile flecks	F9, L2	L3	<b>10:</b> post-med tile, brick, pottery, animal bone	N-S ditch which is either cut by F9, or is contemporary with F9. Same as F8 in T12	19th
F11	1	burnt pit with charcoally fills	soft dry medium grey brown sandy silt with charcoal flecks. Top fill is dark grey and charcoally. Lowest fill is very charcoally	L2	L3	<b>11:</b> sample	burnt pit. Burnt tree-throw, or fire pit?	Iron Age – cal 350-203 BC
F12	12	ditch	firm moist mottled medium yellow grey sandy silty clay loam with charcoal and brick flecks	L2	L3	-	E-W ditch, 0.76m wide, 0.14m deep.	
F13	7	drain run /sewer pipe	soft light/medium brown silty clay loam with charcoal flecks and occasional stones	L2	L3	<b>13:</b> post-med or modern pot	NNW-ESE ditch. Contains a land drain (number?). 0.76m wide, 0.14m deep.	post-med
F14	8	pit	soft dry light/medium mottled yellow-grey sandy silty loam with common charcoal flecks and rare stones	L2	L3	-	shallow pit – probably a burnt tree-throw	?
F15	8	ditch	soft moist dark grey	L2	L3	<b>14:</b> modern pot	N-S ditch, 1.17m wide, 0.26m deep.	19th

Cont	Tren	Description	Fill	Sealed or cut by	Cuts or seals	Find nos and types	Notes	Period
			brown sandy silty clay loam with charcoal flecks and occasional stones				Same as F27 in T3	
F16	9	ditch	firm dry mottled medium orange / grey-brown sandy silty clay loam with occasional charcoal and frequent daub flecks	L2	L3	<b>16:</b> post-med pot?	contains a land drain (numbered?)	post-med?
F17	6	ditch containing a land drain	firm moist medium dark grey brown silty clay loam with charcoal, brick and tile flecks	F18, L2	L3	<b>15:</b> post-med brick, tile, sherds, fe objects	contains a land drain (F18. Not bottomed) F17/18 = F4 in T1	19th
F18	6	red brick ?wall foundation		L2	F17, L3	<b>22:</b> brick sample	red brick wall next to land drain F17	Tithe period
F19	2	ditch	firm moist medium grey brown silty clay loam with charcoal flecks and rare stones	L2	L3	<b>17:</b> brick	shallow E-W ditch. 0.6m wide, 0.08m deep. Same as F25 in T3 and F30 in T4	post-med
F20	2	ditch	Upper – mottled dark grey light grey medium yellow brown silty sandy clay Lower – dark grey silty clay	L2	F21, L3	<b>18:</b> brick	E-W ditch. Width 1.1m, depth 0.33m	post-medieval/modern
F21	2	tree-throw pit	soft moist medium dark grey sandy silty clay with charcoal flecks	L2, F20	L3	-	subrectangular	?
F22	7	large pit?	firm dry medium grey silty clay loam with layer of charcoal	L2	L3	<b>19:</b> peg tiles and post-med brick, slate,	Not possible to tell from sample, but this does not continue in adjacent trenches, so it is a large pit rather than	robbing of Tithe period structure

Cont	Tren	Description	Fill	Sealed or cut by	Cuts or seals	Find nos and types	Notes	Period
			flecks, and pot, brick and charcoal flecks, and a layer of pebbles.			post-med bottle, fabrics 40, 48d <b>20:</b> peg tiles and post-med brick, slate, post-med bottle, fabrics 40, 48d <b>26:</b> <i>Roman tile</i> , peg tiles and post-med brick, slate, fabric 40	a ditch. Multiple fills including a layer of stones and silt and many brick fragments. This has the feel of somewhere that something has been grubbed out, and the hole backfilled.	
F23	11	ditch	soft moist medium dark grey brown silty clay loam with charcoal flecks	L2	L3	<b>23:</b> clay pipe, peg tile	N-S, only partially in trench (west side missing). Possibly F7 in T1	post-med
F24	11	ditch	firm moist medium yellow grey/brown sandy silty clay loam with charcoal flecks and occasional stones	L2	L3	<b>24:</b> <i>Roman tile?</i> , post-med brick, tile	N-S	post-med
F25	3	ditch	firm moist medium yellow-orange / grey brown silty clay loam with charcoal flecks	L2	L3	-	WNW-ESE ditch. Same as F19 in T2 and F30 in T4	19th
F26	9	ditch	firm dry grey brown silty clay loam with occasional daub fleck, and occasional gravel	L2	L3	<b>27:</b> <i>Roman tile</i> , post-med/mod brick, peg tile, fe nails, fabric 48d	cut by land drain	19th
F27	3	ditch	firm dry medium grey	L2	L3	-	N-S. 0.9m wide, 0.25m deep. Same as	19th

Cont	Tren	Description	Fill	Sealed or cut by	Cuts or seals	Find nos and types	Notes	Period
			brown silty clay loam with charcoal flecks				F15 in T8	
F28	6	soakaway	soft moist dark yellow/grey brown silty loam with charcoal, brick and tile flecks, and occasional stones			<b>28:</b> fabrics 40, 45, 48d, peg tile <b>29:</b> brick sample	circular soakaway of unmortared frogless bricks. Soakaway diameter 1.02m, cut 1.60m.	Tithe period
F29	6	inlet to soakaway F28	soft medium dark grey brown silty clay loam with charcoal flecks	L2	L3	<b>30:</b> post-med brick sample		19th
F30	4	ditch	firm moist medium grey brown sandy silty clay loam with charcoal, brick and tile flecks	L2	nat	<b>31:</b> post-med glass, fabrics 40, 48d, 51a		19th
L1	all	modern topsoil	loose, soft and friable medium grey brown clay loam with CBM flecks and occasional stones	-	L2. L4	occasional tile fragment (not kept)		19th-21st centuries
L2	all except 4	older topsoil	soft medium dark grey brown silty clay loam with charcoal flecks	L1	L3	occasional tile fragment (not kept)		20th century
L3	all	natural	soft moist light/medium orangey yellow clay with occasional stones	L2				-
L4	T4	dumped soil	firm moist medium yellow grey/brown silty clay with brick and charcoal flecks	L1	L3		probably dumped at time of construction of adjacent properties	post-med/modern

## Appendix 2

### Bulk finds lists

#### Notes

*Italics indicate finds which are residual in that context*

Brick measurements are always given as length, width, thickness

PMRE – post-medieval red earthenware

Context	Description	Finds nos	Finds types	quant	weight	Finds date
F1	tree throw	1	peg-tile fragments	2	44	post-med
<i>F3</i>	<i>ditch</i>	2	<i>Roman tile fragments (tegula), rather than post-medieval peg tile</i>	3	250	<i>Roman</i>
F3	ditch	2	Brick fragments, orange fabric, no frogs. One fragment measurable at ?? x 95 x 58mm	4	1166	post-med
F3	ditch	2	peg-tile fragments, one with square hole (ie, nail hole)	6	342	post-med
F3	ditch	2	fabric 45 German stoneware	1	40	17th-178th
F3	ditch	2	fabric 48d ironstone	2	20	post-med
F3	ditch	2	fe lump, possibly a broken tip of fe ploughshare	1	28	post-med
F4	ditch	4	brick lump	1	36	post-med
F4	ditch	4	peg tile fragment	1	44	post-med
F4	ditch	4	fabric 40 PMRE sherds	2	114	post-med
F4	ditch	4	fabric 48d ironstone sherds	4	46	19th century
F5	gully	5	brick fragment, granular fabric	1	66	post-med or modern
F6	gully	6	peg-tile	2	64	post-med
F6	gully	6	fabric 48d brick, pottery, tile	3	25	19th
F7	gully	7	peg-tile fragments	4	86	post-med
F8	ditch	8	post-med brick fragments, one is 58mm thick	4	314	post-med
F8	ditch	8	peg-tile fragments, no peg holes, thicknesses – 10-12mm	9	330	post-med
F8	ditch	8	fabric 40 PMRE sherds, inc 1 rim	3	100	post-med
F8	ditch	8	buff coloured brick fragment. One side ?rubbed?	1	54	post-med
<i>F9</i>	<i>ditch</i>	9	<i>tile fragments, probably Roman</i>	2	136	<i>Roman?</i>
F9	ditch	9	peg-tile fragments, 1 round peg hole	30	2510	post-med
F9	ditch	9	brick fragments, no frogs, measurable thicknesses only – 42, 44, 45	15	3248	post-med

Context	Description	Finds nos	Finds types	quant	weight	Finds date
			(two), 46 (two), 48. Two large frags - ?? x 90 x 46, ?? x 102 x 48. Three reduced (ie, grey) or vitrified			
F9	ditch	9	brick fragment in granular, modern-looking fabric, 55mm thick	1	164	modern
F9	ditch	9	lumpy post-med brick fragments, 58mm thick	9	1148	post-med
F9	ditch	9	animal tooth, medium quadriped	1	10	?
F9	ditch	9	fabric 40 PMRE sherds, including a large, brown-glazed tea-pot handle?	8	380	post-med
F10	ditch	10	tile, Roman?	1	100	Roman?
F10	ditch	10	peg-tile fragments, 4 with square peg holes and 1 round,	30	2328	post-med
F10	ditch	10	post-med brick fragments, frogless, thin. ?? x 100 x 50mm. ?? x ?? x 52mm	4	1010	post-med
F10	ditch	10	fabric 40 PMRE, inc rim of large vessel	2	76	
F10	ditch	10	fabric 48d	2	6	19th
F10	ditch	10	ceramic lump	1	64	undated
F10	ditch	10	animal bone	6	68	?
F13	drain run /sewer pipe	13	post-med brick fragment	1	26	post-med
F13	drain run /sewer pipe	13	peg-tile fragments	6	106	post-med
F13	drain run /sewer pipe	13	fabric 40 PMRE	3	62	post-med
F15	ditch	14	fabric 48d	1	48	19th
F16	ditch	16	medieval greyware sherd, either fabric 13 or (more likely) 20	1	12	med
F16	ditch	16	peg-tile fragments	27	784	post-med
F16	ditch	16	peg-tile fragments in under-fired orange fabric.	8	176	post-med?
F17	ditch containing a land drain	15	peg-tile fragments, one square hole	8	1034	post-med
F17	ditch containing a land drain	15	unusually thick brick fragment, overfired, ?? x 80 x 62mm, frogless	1	612	post-med
F17	ditch containing a land drain	15	post-med brick fragments, frogless, 64-66mm thick	4	1384	post-med
F17	ditch containing a land drain	15	post-med brick fragment, no surface	1	238	post-med
F17	ditch containing a	15	unusually heavy and dense brick fragment, 58mm thick	1	542	post-med

Context	Description	Finds nos	Finds types	quant	weight	Finds date
F17	land drain ditch containing a land drain	15	buff brick fragment	1	84	post-med
F17	ditch containing a land drain	15	Tudor type bricks. But in a later fabric, 44-48mm thick.	5	858	post-med
F17	ditch containing a land drain	15	possible Tudor brick fragments, 38mm thick	2	550	early post-medieval
F17	ditch containing a land drain	15	thin floor brick fragments, 1 overfired, 30, 34mm thick	2	302	post-med
F17	ditch containing a land drain	15	fabric 48d ironstone	3	16	post-med
F17	ditch containing a land drain	15	fe nail very corroded	1	16	post-med
F18	brick wall	22	complete brick, 230 x 110 x 66mm, frogless	1	2908	post-med
F19	ditch	17	tiny brick fragment	1	12	post-med
F20	ditch	18	brick fragment in granular fabric	1	80	post-medieval or modern
F22	large pit?	19	<i>Roman brick, edge fragment, 45mm thick</i>	1	98	<i>Roman</i>
F22	large pit?	19	<i>Roman tile (tegula) fragments. Thicknesses – 22m, 15mm, 13mm</i>	3	232	<i>Roman</i>
F22	large pit?	19	<i>Roman imbrex fragments. Thicknesses – 15mm</i>	2	116	<i>Roman</i>
F22	large pit?	19	<i>Tile fragments, probably Roman rather than peg-tile. Thicknesses – 9-10mm</i>	5	138	<i>Roman?</i>
F22	large pit?	19	Peg-tile fragments, no peg holes. Thicknesses – 10-12mm	24	1048	post-med
F22	large pit?	19	Brick fragments in an orange fabric – under-fired?. No surviving surfaces. Two measurable thicknesses – 56mm	5	1446	post-med
F22	large pit?	19	Brick fragments in dark red and slightly granular fabric, looks modern rather than post-medieval. Not enough surface survives to see if frogs or not. Measurable thickness – 60mm	1	174	modern
F22	large pit?	19	Brick fragments, Tudor thickness, but in a more recent fabric. Measurable thickness – 50mm. Four over-fired and slightly vitrified surfaces. These are not wall bricks – are they floor bricks?	9	1378	post-med
F22	large pit?	19	Ridge tile, curved, but not Roman <i>imbrex</i> .	1	138	post-med

Context	Description	Finds nos	Finds types	quant	weight	Finds date
F22	large pit?	19	'Bakewell tart ware' (fabric 50, Staffordshire-type slipware)	3	48	1700 – 1750
F22	large pit?	19	fabric 40 PMRE	7	140	post-med
F22	large pit?	19	fabric 45, German stoneware, 1 is Frechen fabric 45d	5	44	1550-1750
F22	large pit?	19	fabric 48d stoneware	58	2932	1800-1850
F22	large pit?	19	grey slate fragments, 2mm and 4mm thick	2	44	post-med
F22	large pit?	19	undiagnostic fe lump, probably off a tractor	1	96	post-med
F22	large pit?	19	4 glass bottle bases, three are omphalos bases of wine probably, and one green is probably beer	4	64	post-med
F22	large pit?	19	fe nails very corroded	6	184	post-med
F22	large pit?	19	fe object , very corroded Possible 'dog' to join masonry blocks??	4	50	post-med
F22	large pit?	19	fe object , very corroded	4	15	post-med
F22	large pit?	20	complete post-med brick, frogless, 220 x 115 x 60mm	1	2218	post-med
F22	large pit?	20	post-med brick fragments, 1 vitrified 60mm thick	3	446	post-med
F22	large pit?	20	peg-tile fragments	9	374	post-med
F22	large pit?	20	fabric 40 PMRE body sherd unglazed	1	6	post-med
F22	large pit?	20	glass bottle bases, probably beer	1	6	19th cent
F22	large pit?	20	coal fragment	1	10	post-med
F22	large pit?	20	fabric 48d	8	48	19th century
F22	large pit?	20	grey slate 6mm thick	1	50	post-med
F22	large pit?	26	tile fragments, Roman	2	70	Roman
F22	large pit?	26	tile, Roman imbrex?	1	52	Roman?
F22	large pit?	26	brick fragment, no frog, ?? x 100 x 46mm	1	658	post-med
F22	large pit?	26	buff brick fragment, no surfaces	1	50	post-med
F22	large pit?	26	peg tile fragments, one circular hole	10	878	post-med
F22	large pit?	26	fabric 49 PMRE heavy rim	1	52	post-med
F23	ditch	23	clay-pipe stem fragments, bores 1.5mm and 2.25mm	2	6	post-med
F23	ditch	23	peg-tile fragments	2	68	post-med
F24	ditch	24	tile	1	74	Roman
F24	ditch	24	very sharply defined brick, slightly worn on one corner, ?? x 100 x 43mm. Floor brick?	1	796	post-med
F26	ditch	27	tile fragments, Roman?	2	76	Roman?
F26	ditch	27	odd tile – Roman?	3	56	Roman?
F26	ditch	27	post-med brick, no surfaces	1	18	post-med



Context	Description	Finds nos	Finds types	quant	weight	Finds date
F26	ditch	27	peg tile fragments, no peg holes	12	824	post-med
F26	ditch	27	rusted fe object, probably a bit off a tractor (end of bolt?)	1	92	post-med
F26	ditch	27	rusted fe object	1	12	post-med
F26	ditch	27	fabric 48d ironstone	1	22	post-med
F26	ditch	27	clay-pipe stem fragment, bores 2mm	1	6	post-med
F28	soakaway	28	fabric 40 PMRE	2	44	post-med
F28	soakaway	28	fabric 48d	3	8	19th
F28	soakaway	28	fabric 45 German stoneware	1	12	17th-18th
F28	soakaway	28	peg-tile, circular peg hole	2	290	post-med
F28	soakaway	28	thin brick, ?? x 95 x 47mm	1	768	post-med
F28	soakaway	28	buff floor brick, Roman size, but not Roman. ?? x 35 x 11mm	1	348	post-med
F28	soakaway	29	complete brick, 230 x 110 x 62, frogless	1	2558	post-med
F29	inlet to soakaway F28	30	complete post-med brick, 225 x 106 x 63mm	1	2568	post-med
F30	ditch	31	dark green glass bottle base, wine	1	162	post-med
F30	ditch	31	green glass bottle base, beer	2	176	19th?
F30	ditch	31	fabric 40 PMRE	1	28	modern
F30	ditch	31	fabric 48d ironstone	13	440	19th
F30	ditch	31	fabric 51a late slipped kitchen ware	1	22	19th
F30	ditch	31	animal bone	1	16	
F30	ditch	31	very small glass perfume bottle with stopper	1	24	19th-20th
F30	ditch	31	two fe objects – bits of agricultural ironmongery (off a tractor or similar)	2	468	19th-20th
F30	ditch	31	very small glass perfume bottle with stopper	1	24	19th-20th
<b>totals</b>				<b>494</b>	<b>47576</b>	

## Table of brick and tile only

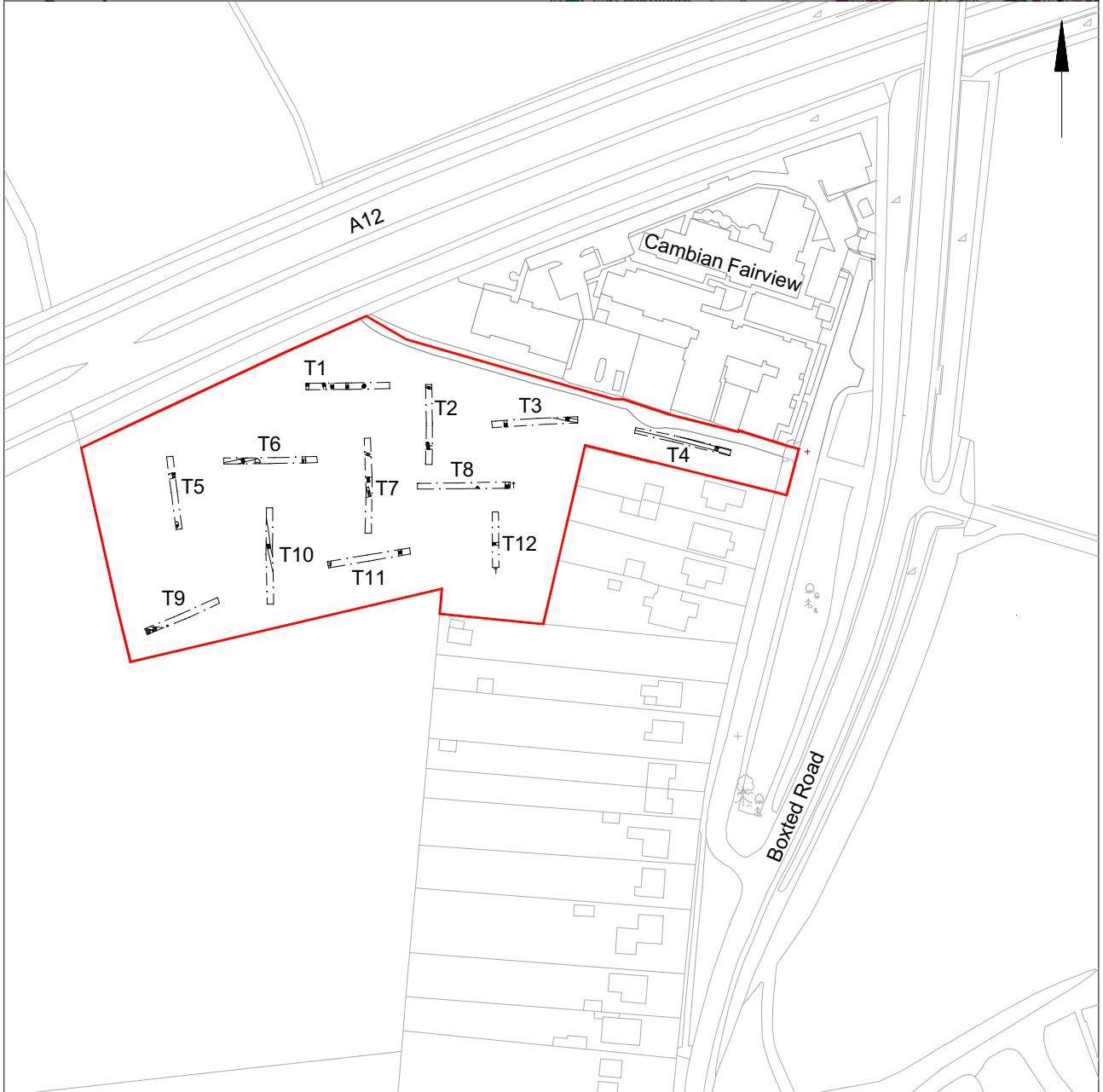
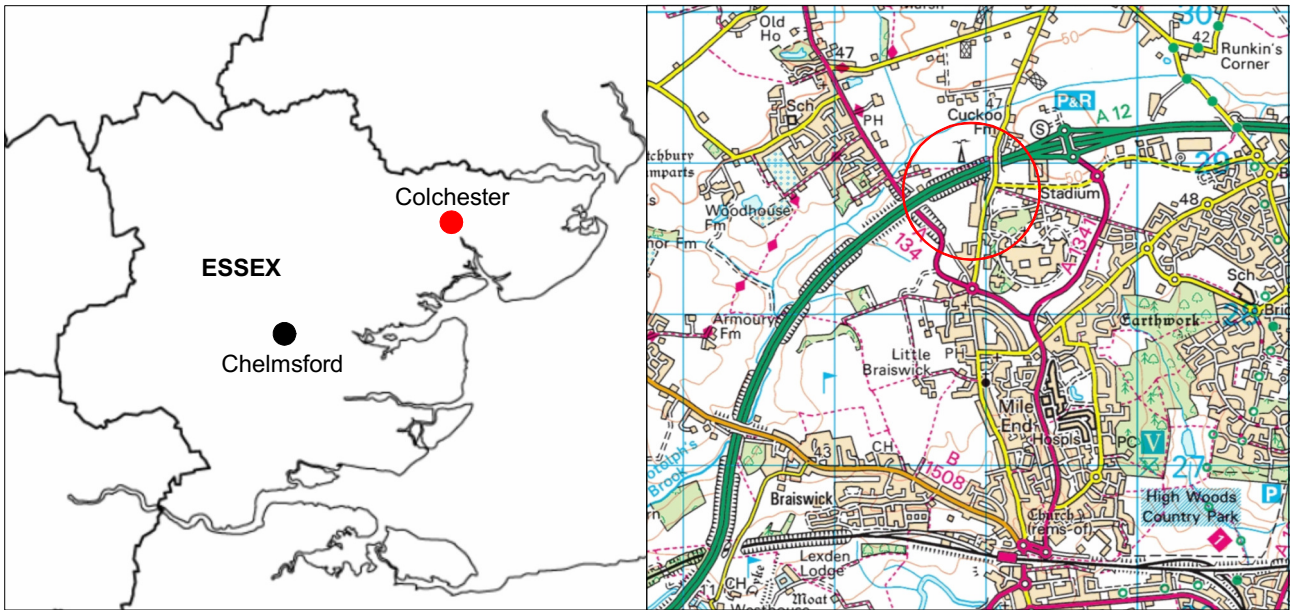
Context	Description	Finds nos	Finds types	quant	weight	Finds date
F1	tree throw	1	peg-tile fragments	2	44	post-med
F3	ditch	2	Roman tile fragments ( <i>tegula</i> ), rather than post-medieval peg tile	3	250	Roman
F3	ditch	2	Brick fragments, orange fabric, no frogs. One fragment measurable at ?? x 95 x 58mm	4	1166	post-med
F3	ditch	2	peg-tile fragments, one with square hole (ie, nail hole)	6	342	post-med
F3	ditch	2	fabric 45 German stoneware	1	40	17th-178th
F3	ditch	2	fabric 48d ironstone	2	20	post-med
F4	ditch	4	brick lump	1	36	post-med
F4	ditch	4	peg tile fragment	1	44	post-med
F5	gully	5	brick fragment, granular fabric	1	66	post-med or modern
F6	gully	6	peg-tile	2	64	post-med
F7	gully	7	peg-tile fragments	4	86	post-med
F8	ditch	8	post-med brick fragments, one is 58mm thick	4	314	post-med
F8	ditch	8	peg-tile fragments, no peg holes, thicknesses – 10-12mm	9	330	post-med
F8	ditch	8	buff coloured brick fragment. One side ?rubbed?	1	54	post-med
F9	ditch	9	tile fragments, probably Roman	2	136	Roman?
F9	ditch	9	peg-tile fragments, 1 round peg hole	30	2510	post-med
F9	ditch	9	brick fragments, no frogs, measurable thicknesses only – 42, 44, 45 (two), 46 (two), 48. Two large frags - ?? x 90 x 46, ?? x 102 x 48. Three reduced (ie, grey) or vitrified	15	3248	post-med
F9	ditch	9	brick fragment in granular, modern-looking fabric, 55mm thick	1	164	modern
F9	ditch	9	lumpy post-med brick fragments, 58mm thick	9	1148	post-med
F10	ditch	10	tile, Roman?	1	100	Roman?
F10	ditch	10	peg-tile fragments, 4 with square peg holes and 1 round,	30	2328	post-med
F10	ditch	10	post-med brick fragments, frogless, thin. ?? x 100 x 50mm. ?? x ?? x 52mm	4	1010	post-med
F10	ditch	10	ceramic lump	1	64	undated
F13	drain run /sewer	13	post-med brick fragment	1	26	post-med

Context	Description	Finds nos	Finds types	quant	weight	Finds date
F13	pipe drain run /sewer	13	peg-tile fragments	6	106	post-med
F16	pipe ditch	16	peg-tile fragments	27	784	post-med
F16	ditch	16	peg-tile fragments in under-fired orange fabric.	8	176	post-med?
F17	ditch containing a land drain	15	peg-tile fragments, one square hole	8	1034	post-med
F17	ditch containing a land drain	15	unusually thick brick fragment, overfired, ?? x 80 x 62mm, frogless	1	612	post-med
F17	ditch containing a land drain	15	post-med brick fragments, frogless, 64-66mm thick	4	1384	post-med
F17	ditch containing a land drain	15	post-med brick fragment, no surface	1	238	post-med
F17	ditch containing a land drain	15	unusually heavy and dense brick fragment, 58mm thick	1	542	post-med
F17	ditch containing a land drain	15	buff brick fragment	1	84	post-med
F17	ditch containing a land drain	15	Tudor type bricks. But in a later fabric, 44-48mm thick.	5	858	post-med
F17	ditch containing a land drain	15	possible Tudor brick fragments, 38mm thick	2	550	early post- medieval
F17	ditch containing a land drain	15	thin floor brick fragments, 1 overfired, 30, 34mm thick	2	302	post-med
F18	brick wall	22	complete brick, 230 x 110 x 66mm, frogless	1	2908	post-med
F19	ditch	17	tiny brick fragment	1	12	post-med
F20	ditch	18	brick fragment in granular fabric	1	80	post-medieval or modern
F22	large pit?	19	Roman brick, edge fragment, 45mm thick	1	98	Roman
F22	large pit?	19	Roman tile (tegula) fragments. Thicknesses – 22m, 15mm, 13mm	3	232	Roman
F22	large pit?	19	Roman imbrex fragments. Thicknesses – 15mm	2	116	Roman
F22	large pit?	19	Tile fragments, probably Roman rather than peg-tile. Thicknesses – 9-10mm	5	138	Roman?

Context	Description	Finds nos	Finds types	quant	weight	Finds date
F22	large pit?	19	Peg-tile fragments, no peg holes. Thicknesses – 10-12mm	24	1048	post-med
F22	large pit?	19	Brick fragments in an orange fabric – under-fired?. No surviving surfaces. Two measurable thicknesses – 56mm	5	1446	post-med
F22	large pit?	19	Brick fragments in dark red and slightly granular fabric, looks modern rather than post-medieval. Not enough surface survives to see if frogs or not. Measurable thickness – 60mm	1	174	modern
F22	large pit?	19	Brick fragments, Tudor thickness, but in a more recent fabric. Measurable thickness – 50mm. Four over-fired and slightly vitrified surfaces. These are not wall bricks – are they floor bricks?	9	1378	post-med
F22	large pit?	19	Ridge tile, curved, but not Roman <i>imbrex</i> .	1	138	post-med
F22	large pit?	20	complete post-med brick, frogless, 220 x 115 x 60mm	1	2218	post-med
F22	large pit?	20	post-med brick fragments, 1 vitrified 60mm thick	3	446	post-med
F22	large pit?	20	peg-tile fragments	9	374	post-med
F22	large pit?	26	tile fragments, Roman	2	70	Roman
F22	large pit?	26	tile, Roman <i>imbrex</i> ?	1	52	Roman?
F22	large pit?	26	brick fragment, no frog, ?? x 100 x 46mm	1	658	post-med
F22	large pit?	26	buff brick fragment, no surfaces	1	50	post-med
F22	large pit?	26	peg tile fragments, one circular hole	10	878	post-med
F23	ditch	23	peg-tile fragments	2	68	post-med
F24	ditch	24	tile	1	74	Roman
F24	ditch	24	very sharply defined brick, slightly worn on one corner, ?? x 100 x 43mm. Floor brick?	1	796	post-med
F26	ditch	27	tile fragments, Roman?	2	76	Roman?
F26	ditch	27	odd tile – Roman?	3	56	Roman?
F26	ditch	27	post-med brick, no surfaces	1	18	post-med
F26	ditch	27	peg tile fragments, no peg holes	12	824	post-med
F28	soakaway	28	peg-tile, circular peg hole	2	290	post-med
F28	soakaway	28	thin brick, ?? x 95 x 47mm	1	768	post-med
F28	soakaway	28	buff floor brick, Roman size, but not Roman. ?? x 35 x 11mm	1	348	post-med
F28	soakaway	29	complete brick, 230 x 110 x 62, frogless	1	2558	post-med
F29	inlet to soakaway	30	complete post-med brick, 225 x 106 x 63mm	1	2568	post-med
	F28					
<b>totals</b>				<b>311</b>	<b>41218</b>	

## Table of Roman or possibly Roman

Context	Description	Finds nos	Finds types	quant	weight	Finds date
F3	ditch	2	Roman tile fragments (tegula), rather than post-medieval peg tile	3	250	Roman
F9	ditch	9	tile fragments, probably Roman	2	136	Roman?
F10	ditch	10	tile, Roman?	1	100	Roman?
F22	large pit?	19	Roman brick, edge fragment, 45mm thick	1	98	Roman
F22	large pit?	19	Roman tile (tegula) fragments. Thicknesses – 22m, 15mm, 13mm	3	232	Roman
F22	large pit?	19	Roman tile (tegula) fragments. Thicknesses – 22m, 15mm, 13mm	2	116	Roman
F22	large pit?	19	Roman imbrex fragments. Thicknesses – 15mm	5	138	Roman?
F22	large pit?	19	Tile fragments, probably Roman rather than peg-tile. Thicknesses – 9-10mm	2	70	Roman
F22	large pit?	26	tile fragments, Roman	1	52	Roman?
F24	ditch	24	tile	1	74	Roman
F26	ditch	27	tile fragments, Roman?	2	76	Roman?
F26	ditch	27	odd tile – Roman?	3	56	Roman?
<b>totals</b>				<b>26</b>	<b>1398</b>	



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Fig 1 Site location.





Figure 10 Best fit layover of current evaluation on Tithe Map (1841), with comments on correlation between excavated features and tithe data

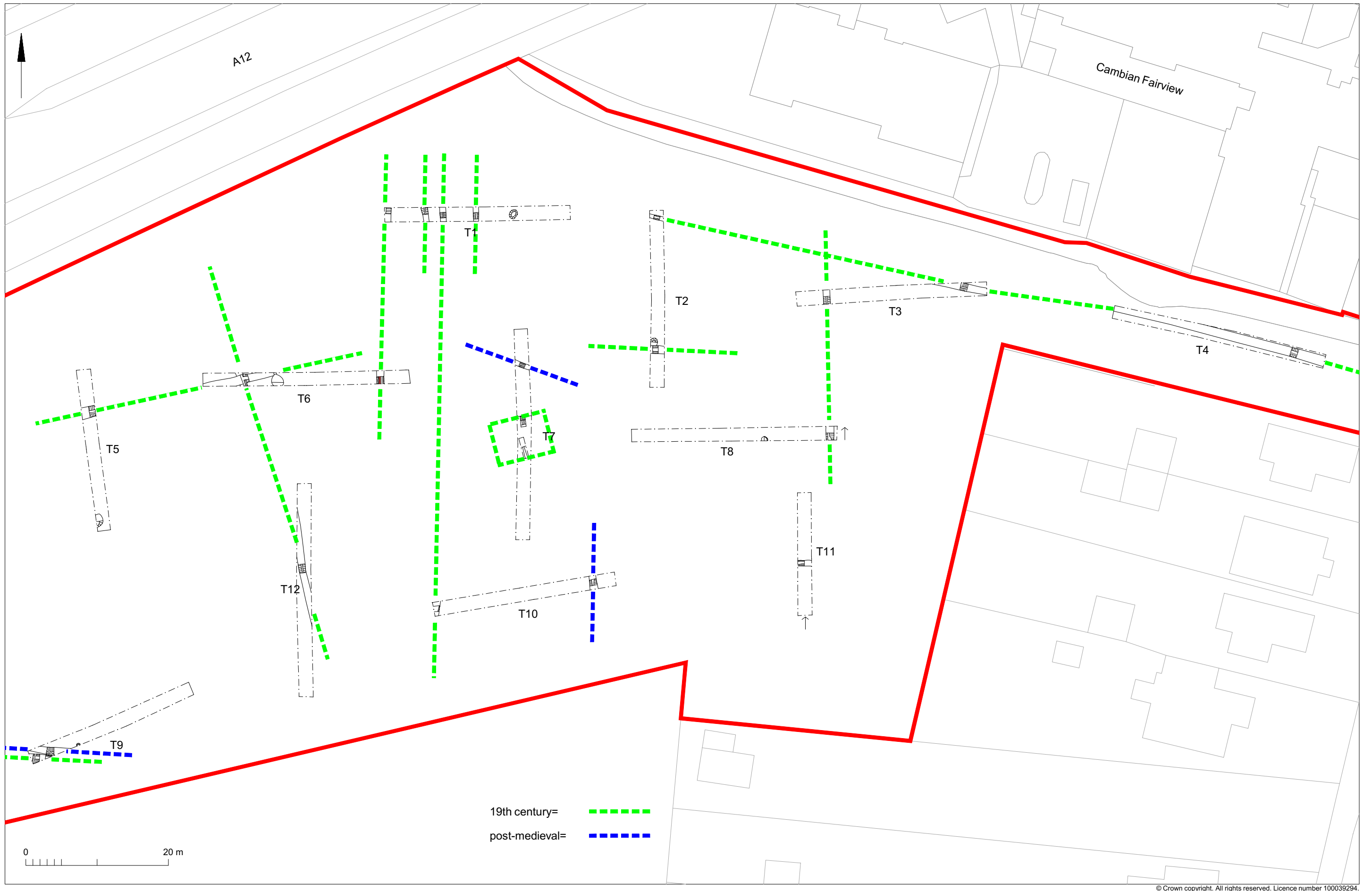


Fig 2 Results and phasing.



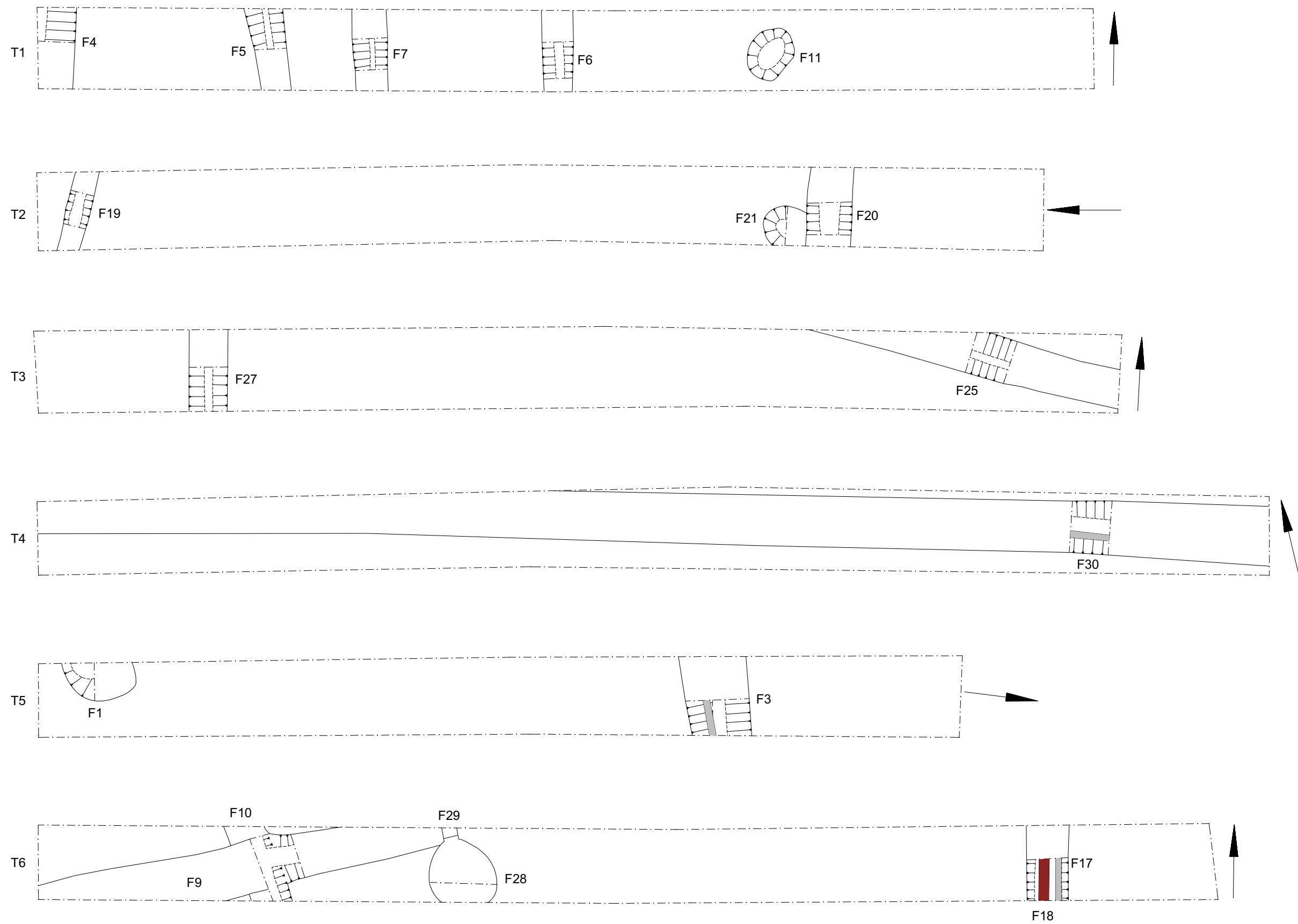


Fig 3 Results by trench (T1 - T6).



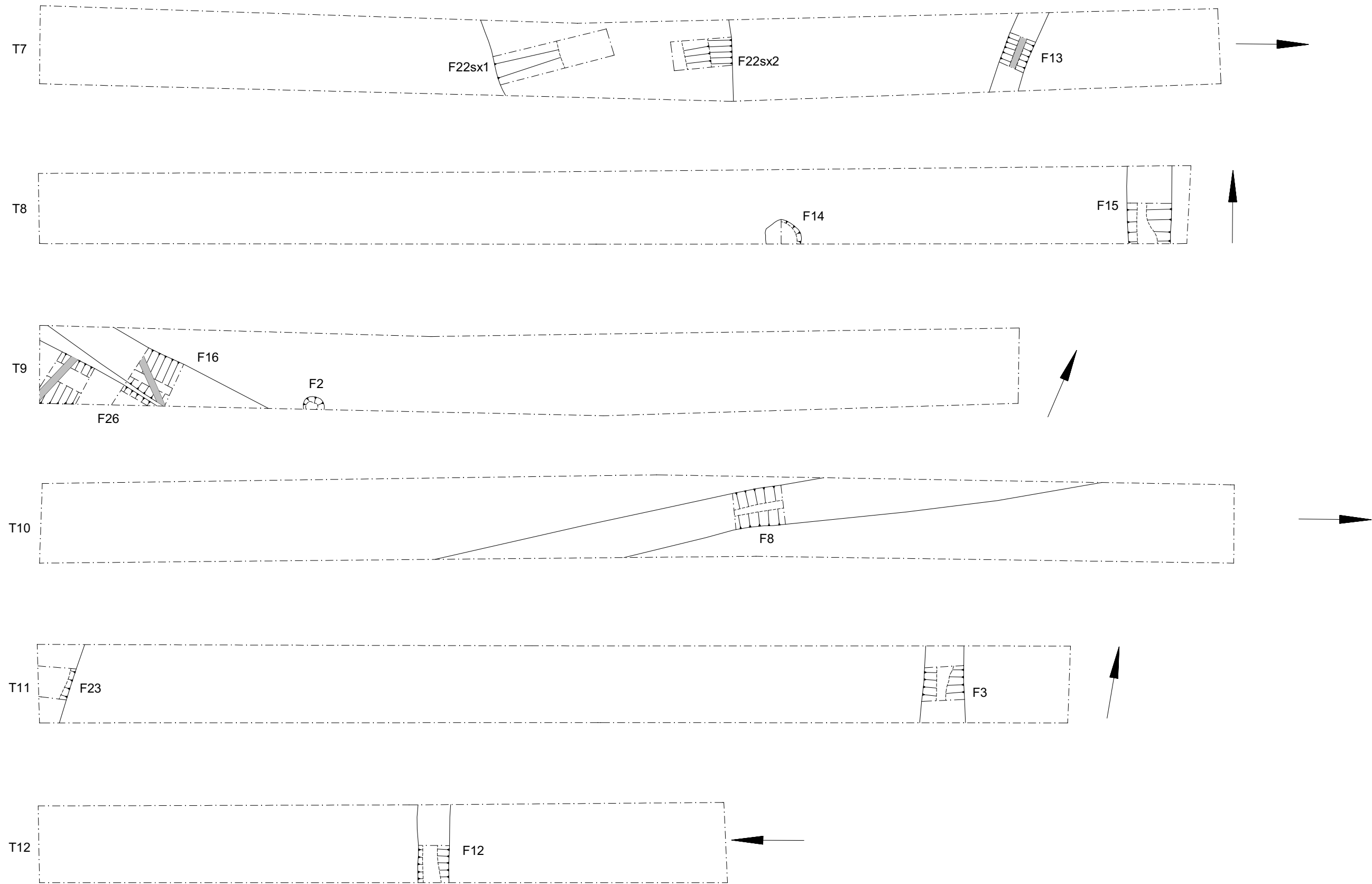


Fig 4 Results by trench (T7 - T12).



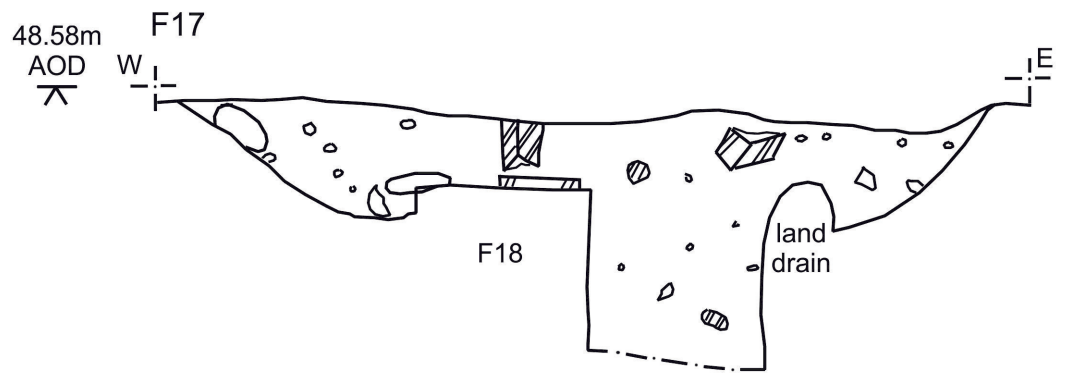
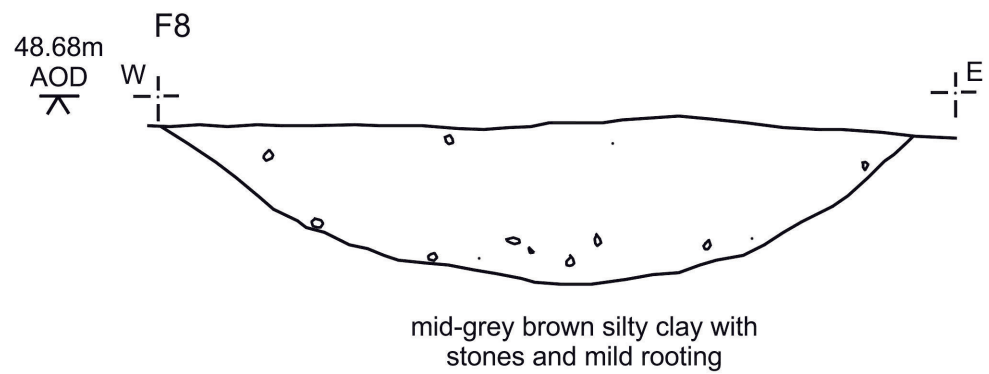
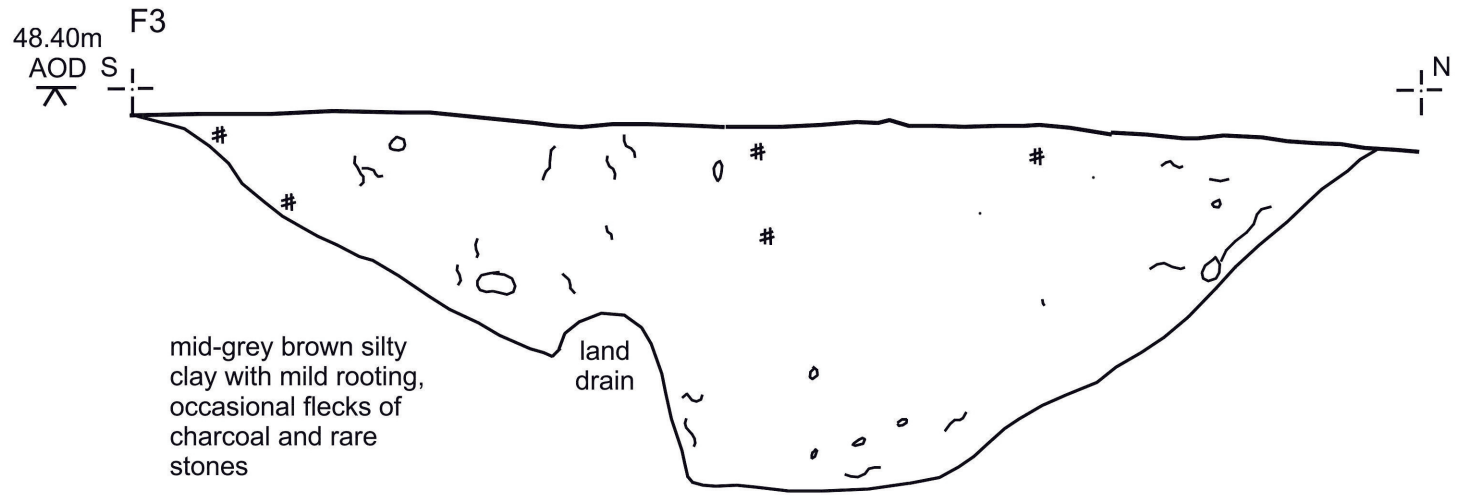
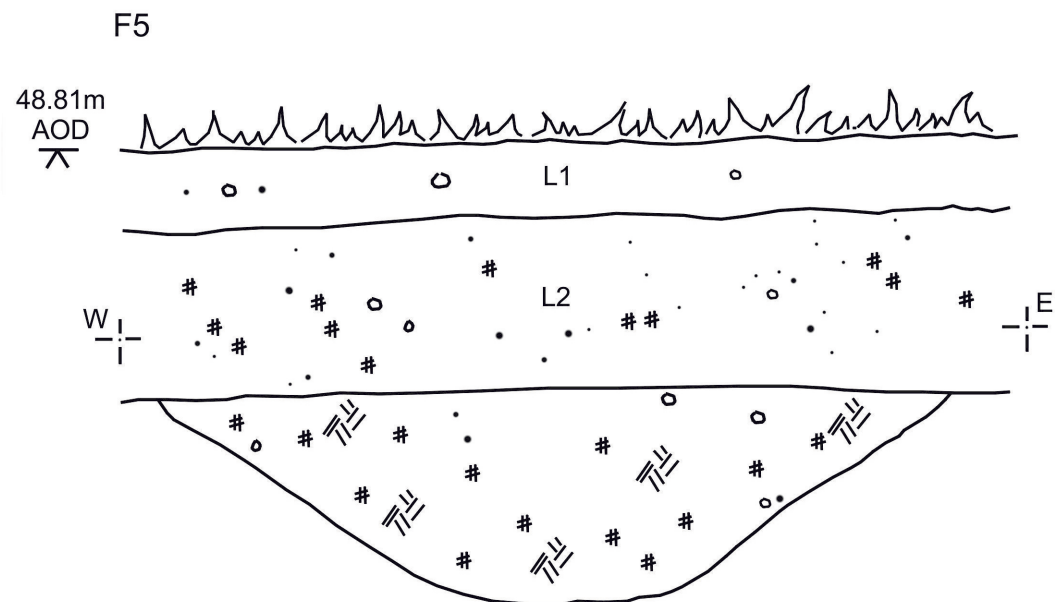
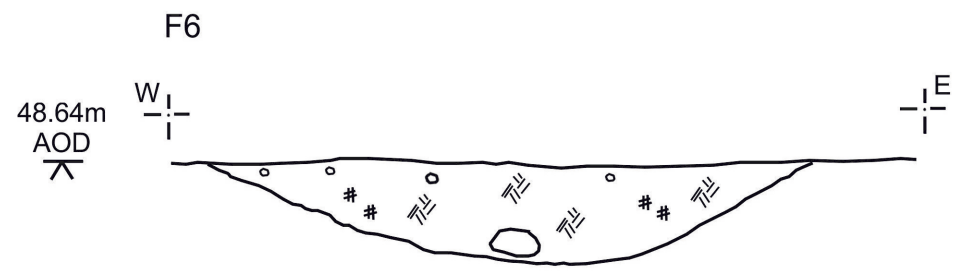


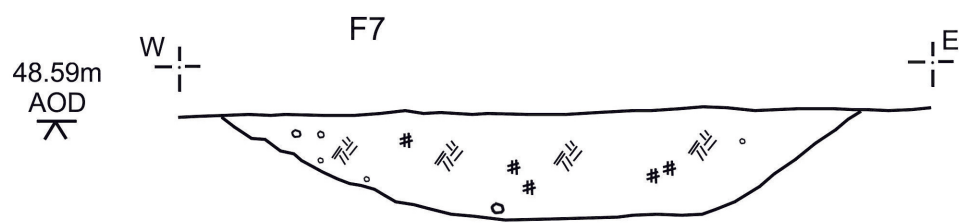
Fig 5 Sections.



mid to dark grey silt sand clay with  
common charcoal flecks and  
occasional small stones



mid grey/yellow brown silt clay with occasional  
charcoal flecks and small to medium stones



mottled mid grey/orange brown silt clay with  
occasional charcoal and small stones

Fig 6 Sections.

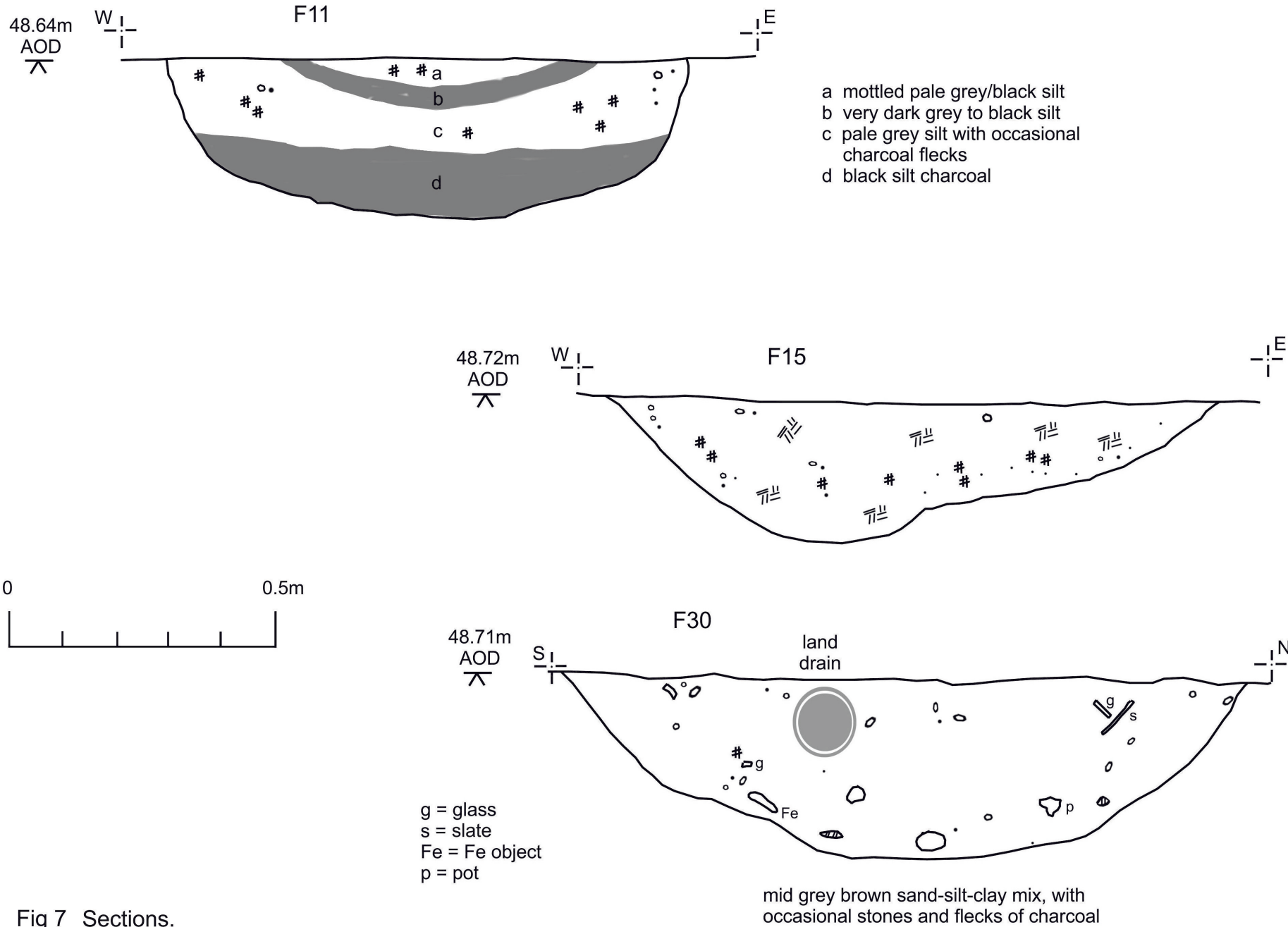


Fig 7 Sections.

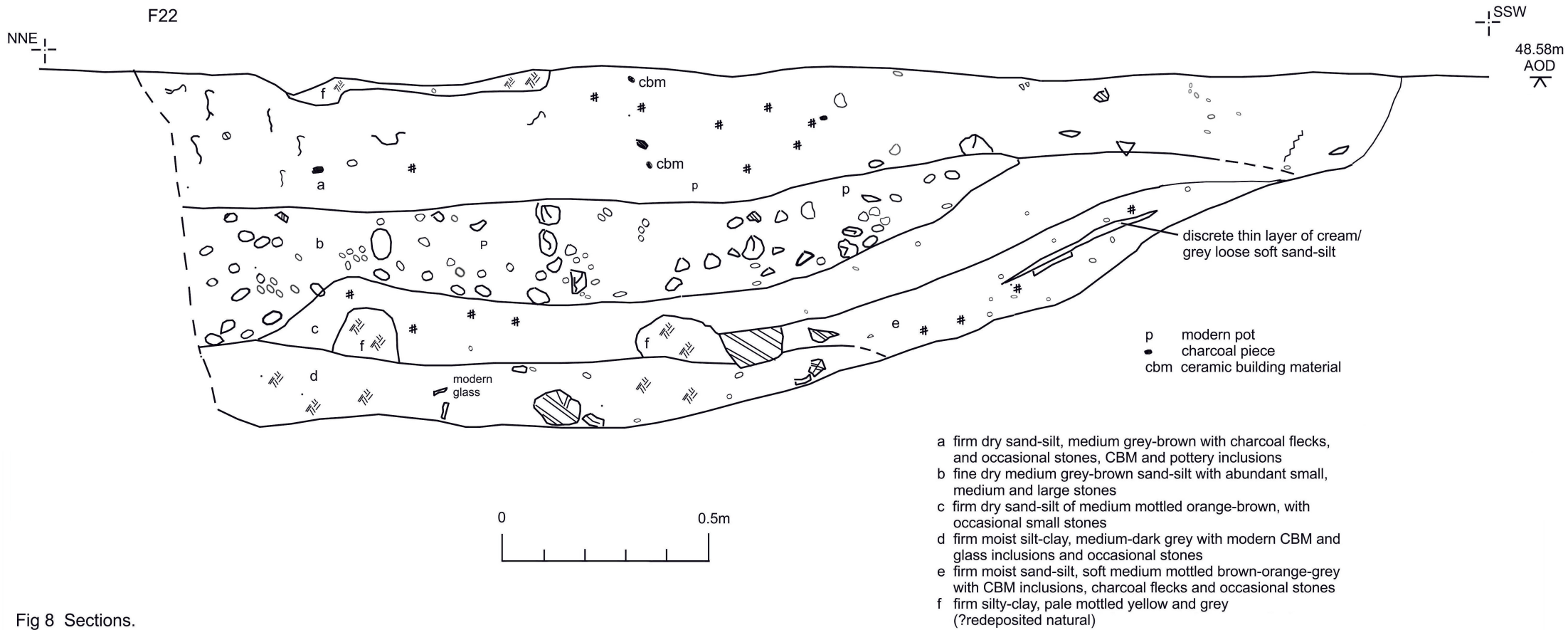
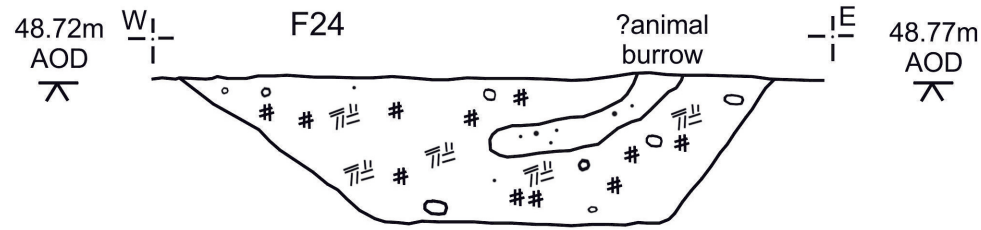
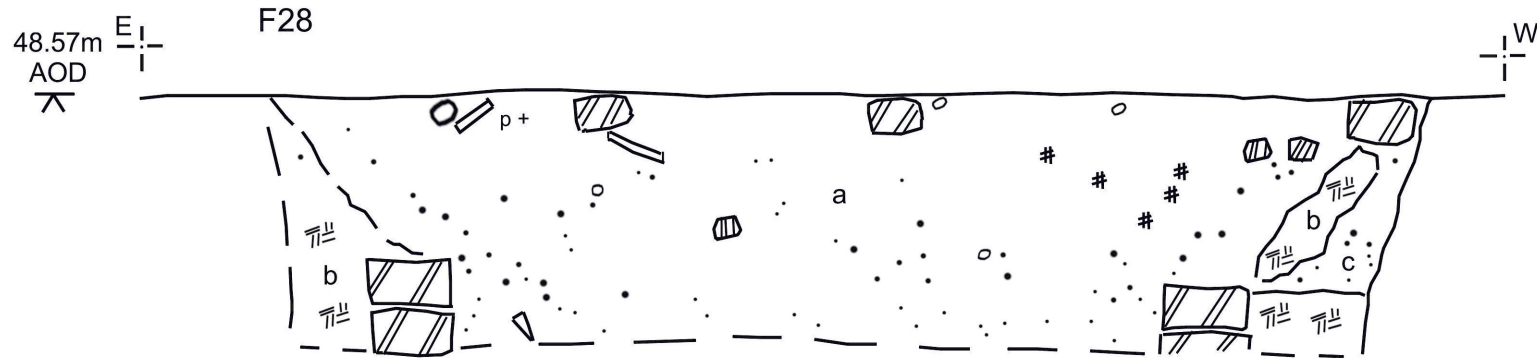


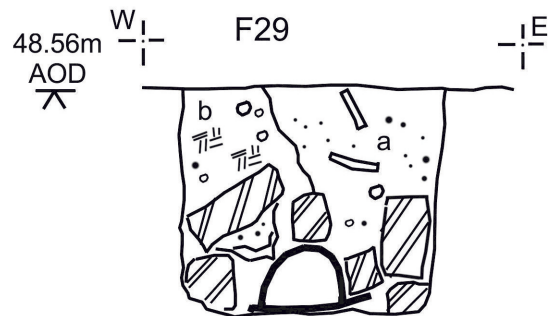
Fig 8 Sections.



mottled dark yellow/grey brown sand clay with common charcoal flecking and small stones



a dark grey brown sand loam with occasional small stones and charcoal flecking  
 b mid yellow brown clay  
 c mid yellow brown sand



a mottled dark grey/pale yellow brown silt clay  
 b mid yellow brown clay



Fig 9 Sections.

# Essex Historic Environment Record/ Essex Archaeology and History

## Summary sheet

<b>Address:</b> land south of Cambian Fairview, Boxted Road, Colchester, Essex, CO4 5HF	
<b>Parish:</b> Colchester	<b>District:</b> Colchester
<b>NGR:</b> TL 9886 2884 (centre)	<b>Site code:</b> CAT project ref.: 17/04j CHER ref: ECC3979 OASIS ref: colchest3-282320
<b>Type of work:</b> evaluation	<b>Site director/group:</b> Colchester Archaeological Trust
<b>Date of work:</b> 18th-21st April 2017	<b>Size of area investigated:</b> 1.26ha
<b>Location of curating museum:</b> Colchester museum accession code COLEM: 2017.52	<b>Funding source:</b> Developer
<b>Further seasons anticipated?</b> no	<b>Related CHER/SMR number:</b> EHER 11845-7, 14321
<b>Final report:</b> CAT Report 1095	
<b>Periods represented:</b> Iron Age, post-medieval and modern	
<p><b>Summary of fieldwork results:</b> An archaeological evaluation by twelve trial-trenches on land south of Cambian Fairview revealed thirty archaeological features.</p> <p>The earliest was an Iron Age pit with a burnt base and a charcoally fill. The charcoal gave a radiocarbon date of 2218 ±27 BP (cal 350-203 BC). Other examples of these 'fire-pits' have been seen on previous archaeological sites in this part of Colchester, and seem to occur over an area of 1.2km east to west in the northern part of Mile End.</p> <p>Other archaeological features were all post-medieval and 19th-century ditches, drains and pits. Interestingly, some of the excavated features correlate closely with the boundaries and walls of plots 346-8 on the 1841 Tithe Map, specifically a soakaway, a brick wall, and what is probably the robbing pit of a large brick structure.</p> <p>Other features are field boundaries and drains which are either not shown on the Tithe Map, or post-date it (ie, are post-1841).</p> <p>Recovered finds weighed 47kg, 87% of which was brick and tile. Significantly, some was residual Roman brick and tile, indicating a local (but unidentified) Roman structure.</p> <p>Evidence of post-Roman and pre-18th century activity (when the site was marginal to Mile End Heath) consists of a single medieval sherd.</p> <p>Reduced depth of topsoil shows that the western side of the site has probably been truncated. This may be due to agriculture, but is more likely to be a result of scraping of soil during the</p>	



construction of the A12 in the 1970s, immediately north of the western side of the site.	
<b>Previous summaries/reports:</b> none	
<b>CBC monitor:</b> Jess Tipper	
<b>Keywords:</b> pit, ditch, soakaway	<b>Significance:</b> none
<b>Author of summary:</b> Chris Lister	<b>Date of summary:</b> May 2017 Revised September 2017

# Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for an archaeological evaluation on land south of Cambian Fairview, Boxted Road, Colchester, Essex, CO4 5HF

**NGR:** TL 9886 2884 (centre)

**Planning reference:** 162399

**Client:** Lawson Brooks, Denmark & White Ltd

**Curating Museum:** Colchester

**Museum accession code:** [tbc](#)

**CHER number:** [tbc](#)

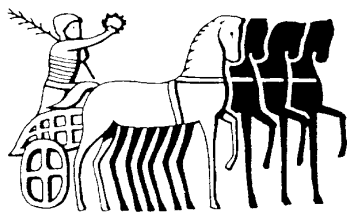
**CAT project code:** 17/04j

**OASIS project id:** colchest3-282320

**Site Manager:** Chris Lister

**CBC Monitor:** Jess Tipper

**This WSI written:** 11.4.2017



COLCHESTER ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST,  
Roman Circus House,  
Roman Circus Walk,  
Colchester,  
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*tel:* 01206 501785

*email:* [lp@catuk.org](mailto:lp@catuk.org)

## **Site location and description**

The proposed development site lies approximately 3.6km NNW of Colchester town centre on land south of the Cambian Fairview Hospital, Boxted Road, Colchester (Fig 1). The site is centred on NGR TL 9886 2884.

## **Proposed work**

The development comprises the erection of 32 dwellings with associated garages/car ports and parking spaces, estate roads, acoustic fence, detention basin, local area of play and landscaped amenity space.

## **Archaeological background** (Figs 2-3)

The following archaeological background draws on the Colchester Archaeological Trust report archive, the Colchester Historic Environment Record (CHER) and the Essex Historic Environment Record (EHER) accessed via the Heritage Gateway, and the Essex Record Office (ERO):

The EHER shows that the development site is located in an area of archaeological significance. On the development site itself was the chance discovery of a Palaeolithic hand-axe (EHER 11907) and the western half of the site thought to be part of a 'lost homestead' (small homestead and garden) now under the A12 (ERO DC/T 184b 616-9).

Several archaeological investigations have taken place in the field immediately to the south/southwest of the site. In 1973 Martin Pechey's excavation (EHER 11845-7) 440m SSW uncovered pits and ditches related to local production of medieval pottery. The kiln sites were not found, but the presence of 'wasters' from pottery production implies that the kilns should not be too far away. Two surface scatters of medieval pottery were also identified within this field 200m WSW (ERO DC/T 184b 620) and 315m S. An undated cropmark (probably an old field boundary) is also located immediately to the south and west (EHER 14321).

### **2011 Evaluation (CAT Report 627)**

In 2011 and in advance of proposed development, an evaluation by geophysical survey, fieldwalking and trial-trenching was carried out on land to the southwest as part of the Northern Growth Area Urban Expansion (NGAUE) site.

The fieldwalking survey (FWS) revealed a significant extended scatter of medieval pottery to the east of the Pechey's 1973 excavation (southern half of the field to the south of the development site). Subsequent trial-trenching evaluation did not reveal a kiln site, but did identify areas of burning and a gravel surface which were likely to be associated with the kilns. A number of ditches were also excavated, some of which may continue into the development site.

### **2017 Excavation (CAT Report pending)**

Following on from the 2011 evaluation, the southern part of the field to the south of the development site was partially excavated (c 330m south). Post-excavation analysis has only just begun but features were primarily of a medieval date and included a pottery kiln and probable associated structures, pottery waster-pits, ditches, pits and postholes. Post-medieval ditches were also excavated.

## **Planning background**

A planning application was made to Colchester Borough Council in September 2016 (application No.162399) proposing the erection of 32 dwellings with associated garages/car ports and parking spaces, estate roads, acoustic fence, detention basin, local area of play and landscaped amenity space.

As the site lies within an area highlighted by the EHER / CHER as having a high potential for archaeological deposits, an archaeological condition was recommended by the Colchester

Borough Council Archaeological Advisor (CBCAA). This recommendation was for an archaeological evaluation by trial-trenching and was based on the guidance given in the *National Planning Policy Framework* (DCLG 2012).

### **Requirement for work**

The required archaeological work is for a trenched archaeological evaluation to be carried out in advance of any groundworks to enable the archaeological resource, both in quality and extent, to be accurately quantified. Details are given in a Project Brief written by CBCAA (CBC 2017).

Specifically, twelve trial-trenches, each measuring 30m long by 1.8m wide (5% of the 1.26ha site), will be positioned to sample all parts of the site in a systematic grid array (Fig 1).

The trial-trenching is required to:

- Identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation.
- Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits.
- Establish the potential for the survival of environmental evidence
- Provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost.

### **General methodology**

All work carried out by CAT will be in accordance with:

- Professional standards of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, including its *Code of Conduct* (CIfA 2014a-c)
- Standards and Frameworks published by East Anglian Archaeology (Gurney 2003, Medlycott 2011)
- Relevant Health & Safety guidelines and requirements (CAT 2014)
- The Project Brief issued by CBCAA (CBC 2017)

Professional CAT field archaeologists will undertake all specified archaeological work, for which they will be suitably experienced and qualified.

Notification of the supervisor/project manager's name and the start date for the project will be provided to CBCAA one week before start of work.

Unless it is the responsibility of other site contractors, CAT will study mains service locations and avoid damage to these.

A project or site code will be sought from the curating museum, as appropriate to the project. This code will be used to identify the finds bags and boxes, and the project archive when it is deposited at the curating museum.

### **Staffing**

The number of field staff for this project is estimated as follows: one supervisor plus three archaeologists for three days.

In charge of day-to-day site work: Nigel Rayner

### **Evaluation methodology**

All topsoil removal and ground reduction will be done with a toothless bucket under the supervision of a CAT archaeologist.

If archaeological features or deposits are uncovered, these will be excavated by hand, planned and recorded. This includes a 50% sample of discrete features (pits, etc) and 10% of linear features (ditches, etc) in 1m sections where this is possible.

Fast hand-excavation techniques involving (for instance) picks, forks and mattocks will not be used on complex stratigraphy.

A metal detector will be used to examine the site, spoil heaps, and the finds recovered.

Individual records of excavated contexts, layers, features or deposits will be entered on pro-forma record sheets. Registers will be compiled of finds, small finds and soil samples.

Samples will be taken based on the strategy requested by CBCAA (see 'Environmental Sampling Policy' below)

### **Site surveying**

The evaluation trench and any features will be surveyed by Total Station, unless the particulars of the features indicate that manual planning techniques should be employed. Normal scale for archaeological site plans and sections is 1:20 and 1:10 respectively, unless circumstances indicate that other scales would be more appropriate. Any significant features, ie burials, will be planned by hand.

The site grid will be tied into the National Grid. Corners of excavation areas will be located by NGR coordinates.

### **Environmental sampling policy**

The number and range of samples collected will be adequate to determine the potential of the site, with particular focus on palaeoenvironmental remains including both biological remains (e.g. plants, small vertebrates) and small sized artefacts (e.g. smithing debris), and to provide information for sampling strategies on any future excavation. Samples will be collected for potential micromorphological and other pedological sedimentological analysis. Environmental bulk samples will be 40 litres in size (assuming context is large enough)

Sampling strategies will address questions of:

- the range of preservation types (charred, mineral-replaced, waterlogged), and their quality
- concentrations of macro-remains
- and differences in remains from undated and dated features
- variation between different feature types and areas of site

CAT has an arrangement with Val Fryer / Lisa Gray whereby any potentially rich environmental layers or features will be appropriately sampled as a matter of course. Trained CAT staff will do all processing with flots passed to Val Fryer / Lisa Gray for analysis and reporting.

Should any complex, or otherwise outstanding deposits be encountered, VF/LG will be asked onto site to advise. Waterlogged 'organic' features will always be sampled. In all cases, the advice of VF/LG and/or the Historic England Regional Advisor in Archaeological Science (East of England) on sampling strategies for complex or waterlogged deposits will be followed, including the taking of monolith samples.

### **Human remains**

CAT follows the policy of leaving human remains *in situ* unless there is a clear indication that the remains are in danger of being compromised as a result of their exposure. As the requirement for work is for full excavation any human remains encountered on the site will be subject to the following criteria: if it is clear from their position, context, depth, or other factors that the remains are ancient, then normal procedure is to apply to the Ministry of Justice for a



licence to remove them. In that case, conditions laid down by the license will be followed. If it seems that the remains are not ancient, then the coroner, the client, and CBCAA will be informed, and any advice and/or instruction from the coroner will be followed.

## **Photographic record**

Will include both general and feature-specific photographs, the latter with scale and north arrow. A photo register giving context number, details, and direction of shot will be prepared on site, and included in site archive.

## **Finds**

All significant finds will be retained.

All finds, where appropriate, will be washed and marked with site code and context number.

Stephen Benfield (CAT) normally writes our finds reports. Some categories of finds are automatically referred to other CAT specialists:

small finds, metalwork, coins, etc: Pip Parmenter

animal bones (small groups): Pip Parmenter

flints: Adam Wightman

or to outside specialists:

animal bones (large groups) and human remains: Julie Curl (*Sylvanus*)

environmental processing and reporting: Val Fryer / Lisa Gray

conservation of finds: staff at Colchester Museum

Other specialists whose opinion can be sought on large or complex groups include:

Roman brick/tile: Ernest Black

Roman glass: Hilary Cool

Prehistoric pottery: Paul Sealey

Other: Historic England Regional Adviser in Archaeological Science (East of England).

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.

Requirements for conservation and storage of finds will be agreed with the appropriate museum prior to the start of work, and confirmed to CBCAA.

## **Results**

Notification will be given to CBCAA when the fieldwork has been completed.

An appropriate archive will be prepared to minimum acceptable standards outlined in *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (English Heritage 2006).

The report will be submitted within 6 months of the end of fieldwork, with a copy supplied to CBCAA as a PDF.

The report will contain:

- The aims and methods adopted in the course of the archaeological project.
- Location plan of the trenches in relation to the proposed development. At least two corners of each trench will be given 10 figure grid references.
- A section drawing showing depth of deposits from present ground level with Ordnance Datum, vertical and horizontal scale (if this can be safely done)
- Archaeological methodology and detailed results including a suitable conclusion and discussion and results referring to Regional Research Frameworks (Medlycott 2011).
- All specialist reports or assessments
- A concise non-technical summary of the project results.

An EHER summary sheet will also be completed and supplied to CBCAA.

Results will be published, to at least a summary level (i.e. round-up in *Essex Archaeology & History*) in the year following the archaeological field work. An allowance will be made in the project costs for the report to be published in an adequately peer reviewed journal or monograph series

### **Archive deposition**

It is a policy of Colchester Borough Council that the integrity of the site archive be maintained (i.e. all finds and records should be properly curated by a single organisation), with the archive available for public consultation. To achieve this desired aim it is assumed that the full archive will be deposited in Colchester Museums *unless otherwise agreed in advance*. (A full copy of the archive shall in any case be deposited).

**By accepting this WSI, the client agrees to deposit the archive, including all artefacts, at Colchester & Ipswich Museum.**

The requirements for archive storage will be agreed with the curating museum.

If the finds are to remain with the landowner, a full copy of the archive will be housed with the curating museum.

The archive will be deposited with Colchester & Ipswich Museum within 3 months of the completion of the final publication report, with a summary of the contents of the archive supplied to CBCAA.

### **Monitoring**

CBCAA will be responsible for monitoring progress and standards throughout the project, and will be kept regularly informed during fieldwork, post-excavation and publication stages.

Notification of the start of work will be given to CBCAA one week in advance of its commencement.

Any variations in this WSI will be agreed with CBCAA prior to them being carried out.

CBCAA will be notified when the fieldwork is complete.

The involvement of CBCAA shall be acknowledged in any report or publication generated by this project.

### **References**

CAT	2014	<i>Health &amp; Safety Policy</i>
CAT Report 583	2011	<i>An archaeological desk-based assessment of the NGAUE site, Colchester, Essex.</i>
CAT Report 627	2012	<i>An archaeological evaluation by fieldwalking, geophysical survey and trial-trenching at the Northern Growth Area Urban Extension (NGAUE), Colchester, Essex.</i>
CAT Report 786	2014	<i>Stage 2 archaeological evaluation at Colchester North, Colchester, Essex: August-September 2014</i>
CBCAA	2016	<i>Brief for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation at Land south of Cambian Fairview, Boxted Road, Colchester, by J Tipper</i>
ClfA	2014a	<i>Standard and Guidance for an archaeological evaluation</i>
ClfA	2014b	<i>Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives</i>
ClfA	2014c	<i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials</i>
DCLG	2012	<i>National Planning Policy Framework</i>
English	2006	<i>Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)</i>

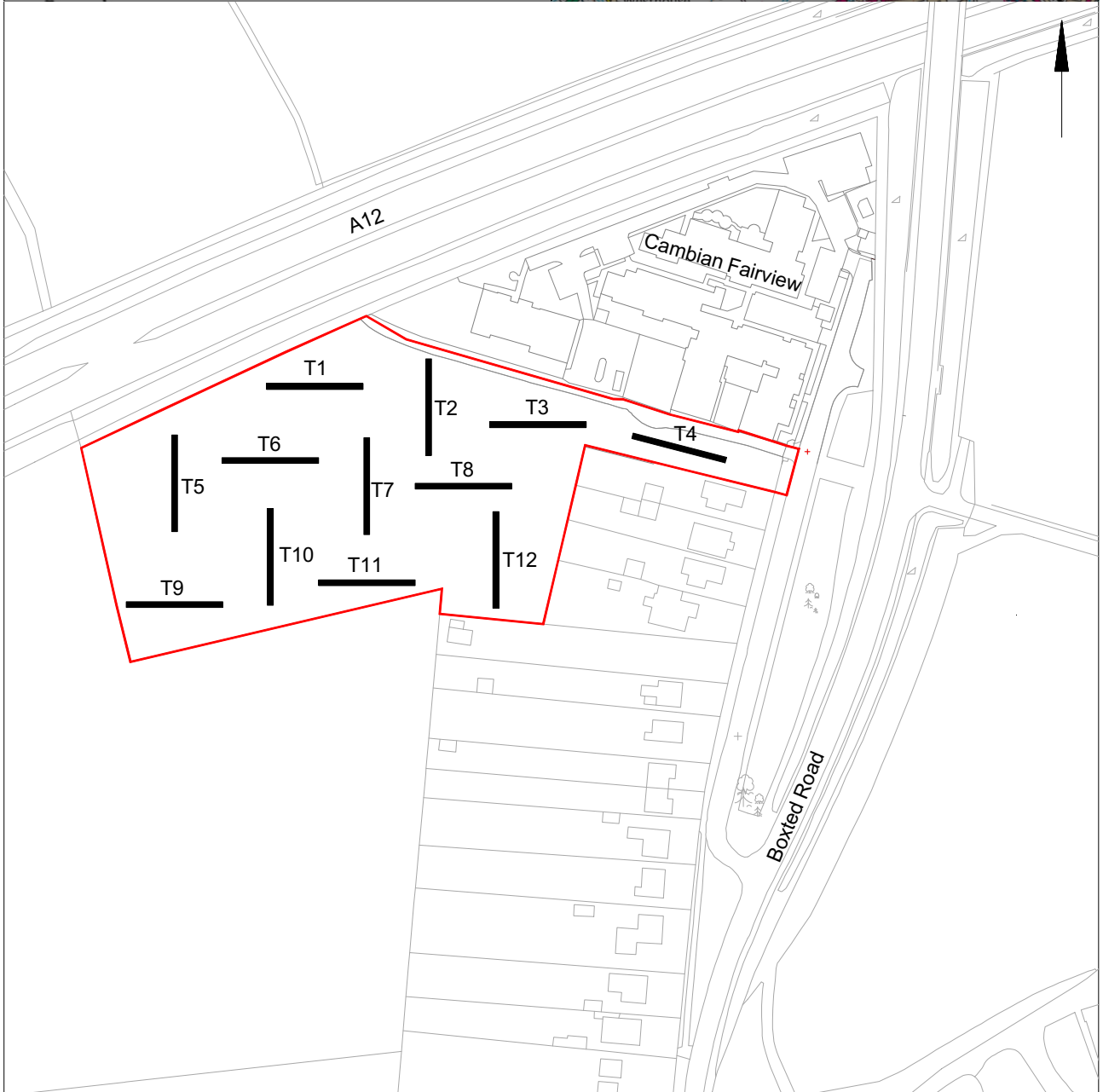
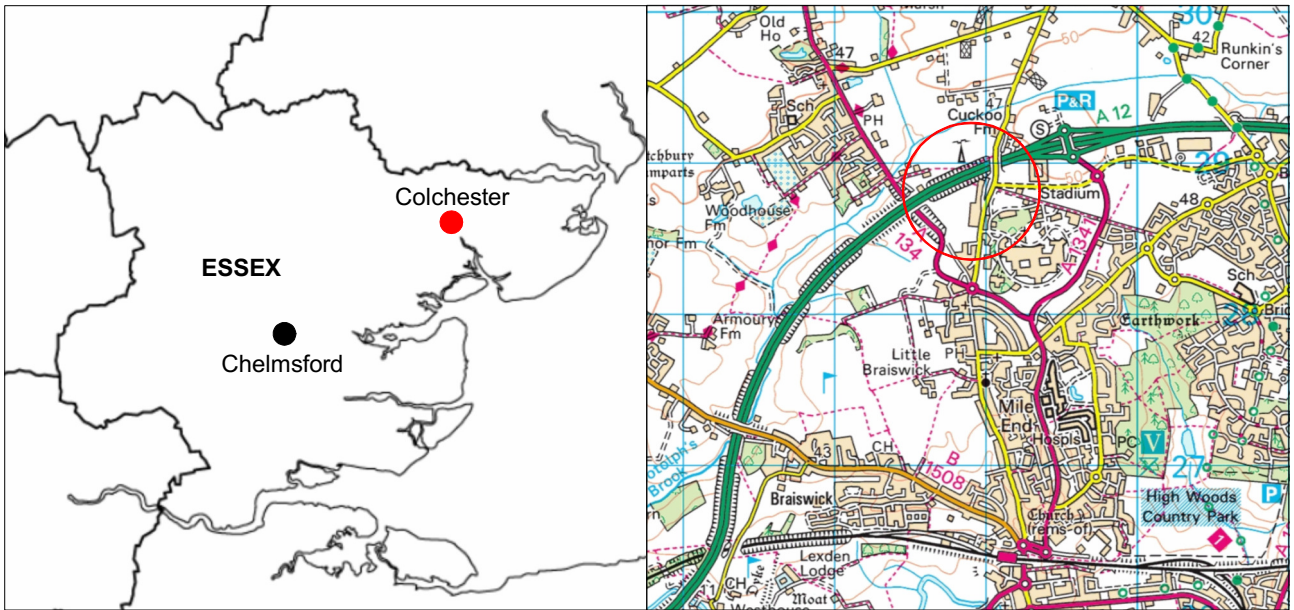
Heritage  
Gurney, D 2003 *Standards for field archaeology in the East of England*. East Anglian  
Archaeology Occasional Papers 14 (EAA 14).  
Medlycott, M 2011 *Research and archaeology revisited: A revised framework for the East of  
England*. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 24 (EAA 24)

L Pooley



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Fig 1 Site location.



# OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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## Printable version

**OASIS ID: colchest3-282320**

### Project details

Project name	Archaeological evaluation on land south of Cambian Fairview, Boxted Road, Colchester, Essex, CO4 5HF
Short description of the project	An archaeological evaluation by trial-trenching on land south of Cambian Fairview, Boxted road, Colchester revealed twenty-one archaeological features. Apart from three undated pits (probably tree-throws) and a brick soakaway, the archaeological features were dominated by post-medieval and 19th-century ditches.
Project dates	Start: 18-04-2017 End: 21-04-2017
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	17/04j - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	162399 - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Vacant Land 2 - Vacant land not previously developed
Monument type	DITCH Post Medieval
Monument type	DITCH Modern
Monument type	SOAKAWAY Post Medieval
Monument type	PITS Uncertain
Significant Finds	BRICK Post Medieval
Significant Finds	TILE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	TILE Roman
Significant Finds	POT Medieval
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Urban residential (e.g. flats, houses, etc.)
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

### Project location

Country	England
Site location	ESSEX COLCHESTER COLCHESTER land south of Cambian Fairview, Boxted Road



Postcode	CO4 5HF
Study area	1.26 Hectares
Site coordinates	TL 9886 2884 51.921991346224 0.892254301859 51 55 19 N 000 53 32 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 48.36m Max: 48.7m

### Project creators

Name of Organisation	Colchester Archaeological Trust
Project brief originator	CBC Archaeological Officer
Project design originator	Laura Pooley
Project director/manager	Chris Lister
Project supervisor	Nigel Rayner
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Denmark & White

### Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Colchester Museum
Physical Archive ID	COLEM 2017.52
Physical Contents	"Ceramics"
Digital Archive recipient	Colchester Museum
Digital Archive ID	COLEM 2017.52
Digital Contents	"none"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography", "Survey"
Paper Archive recipient	Colchester Museum
Paper Archive ID	COLEM 2017.52
Paper Contents	"Survey"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Notebook - Excavation", "Research", "General Notes", "Photograph", "Plan", "Report", "Section", "Survey "

### Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Modern drains and ditches: archaeological evaluation on land south of Cambian Fairview, Boxted road, Colchester, Essex CO4 5HF, April 2017
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Brooks, H.
Other bibliographic details	CAT Report 1095

Date	2017
Issuer or publisher	Colchester Archaeological Trust
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