

Archaeological excavation at the new Innovation Centre, University of Essex, Wivenhoe Park, Colchester, Essex, CO4 3SQ

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1 Summary

Archaeological excavation (covering an area 1805m²) took place at the University of Essex, Wivenhoe Park, Colchester in advance of the construction of a new Innovation Centre. The development site is located close to a prehistoric barrow cemetery, late Iron Age/Roman burials and other features have been discovered nearby, and a 2016 evaluation on the development site revealed a cluster of medieval features, layers and finds. Archaeological excavation revealed a number of field boundary ditches, pits and postholes dating to the early/mid 13th – mid 14th century, suggesting the existence of a small medieval farmstead in close proximity to the site. A single Roman pit was also excavated.

2 Introduction (Fig 1)

This report presents the results of an archaeological excavation at University of Essex, Wivenhoe Park, Colchester, Essex which was carried out between 20th July – 12th August 2016. The work was commissioned by Simon Kerr of Faithful and Gould, on behalf of University of Essex, in advance of the construction of an innovation centre with associated infrastructure, and was undertaken by Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT).

In response to consultation with Colchester Borough Council Planning Services (CBCPS), Colchester Borough Council Archaeological Advisor Jess Tipper advised that in order to establish the archaeological implications of this application, the applicant should be required to commission a scheme of archaeological investigation in accordance with paragraphs 128, 129 and 132 of the *National Planning Policy Framework* (DCLG 2012).

All archaeological work was carried out in accordance with a *Brief for Archaeological Excavation*, detailing the required archaeological work, written by Jess Tipper (CBCPS 2016), and a written scheme of investigation (WSI) prepared by CAT in response to the brief and agreed with CBCPS (CAT 2016)

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 excavation* (CIfA 2014a) and *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (CIfA 2014b).

3 Archaeological background

The following archaeological background draws on the major published sources for Colchester archaeology (listed below), and also on the Colchester Historic Environment Record (CHER) and the Essex Historic Environment Record (EHER).

This development site is located in an area of high archaeological potential, although it has not been the subject of any previous systematic archaeological investigation. It is situated in a topographically favourable location for early occupation of all periods, overlooking the floodplain of the River Colne, and at the confluence with Salary Brook.

There is no record of any archaeological artefacts having been discovered on the development site. However, the EHER does record a presumed Roman road (EHER 2534) to the north of the development site and a Bronze Age barrow cemetery (EHER 2413) to the west. Field evaluation across the area of the barrows (FAU 2004; CAT Report 638) confirmed that the four mounds and ring-ditches situated adjacent to the railway line and Salary Brook were man-made and artefacts recovered indicated a late Iron Age or Roman date. However, it was thought that this material may be the product

of later use of an existing Bronze Age monument. The rest of the evaluation revealed little of interest.

A watching brief in 2010-2011 (CAT Report 638) on infrastructure works immediately to the north of the development site revealed evidence of Late Iron Age/Roman activity, which included burials as well as identifying a dense spread of medieval pottery sherds dating to the 13th-14th century.

A watching brief at 'The Meadows' in 2012, located to the west of the development site (CAT Report 678), identified nineteen Late Iron Age/Roman features including ditches, pits, post-holes and a probable inhumation.

A watching brief in 2013 during the groundworks for the new Parkside Office Development revealed no archaeological features but sherds of medieval and post-medieval pottery were recorded (CAT Report 753). A 2015 watching brief on the same site revealed one Roman pit (CAT Report 974).

An evaluation on the development site in February 2016 (CAT Report 918) revealed a cluster of medieval features, layers and finds in evaluation trenches T1-T3 and T7. Ditches, pits, post-holes and patches of charcoal/burnt daub may have all been associated with domestic/light industrial activity on the site. No significant archaeological horizons were identified in any of the other trenches (T4-T6 and T8-T14), aside from one field boundary ditch (T10) and two undated pits (T9 and T13).

See CAT Report 856 for a detailed study of the area (*A desk-based assessment of the archaeological remains around Project Area 2a, University of Essex, Wivenhoe Park, Colchester*)

4 Results (Figs 2-5, Appendix 1)

An area measuring approximately 1805m² was machine stripped under archaeological supervision to the top of significant archaeological horizons. The excavation area encompassed trenches T1-T3 from the 2016 evaluation (CAT Report 918) and as such, the numbering of all archaeological contexts continued on from the numbers used in the evaluation. All archaeological horizons were hand-excavated by CAT staff.

The excavation area was stripped through modern topsoil (L1, c 180-200mm thick) and post-medieval subsoil (L2, c 120-170mm thick) onto natural clay with occasional sand and gravel patches (L5).

Roman

One Roman pit was excavated on the northwest edge of the site. Residual Roman finds were identified in a small number of other features.

Medieval, early/mid 13th – mid 14th century

The main phase of activity on the site dated to the early/mid 13th – mid 14th century. Four ditches, twenty-seven pits and five postholes can be dated to this phase.

Ditches F18 and F54 appear to be part of the same E/W ditch that was recorded across the site. It became hard to define to the west and disappeared completely, although a terminal end may have been removed by pit F64. To the east it was a U-shaped ditch measuring 1.10m wide and 0.2m deep.

Approximately 4m to the south of ditch F18 was ditch F29, aligned WNW/ESE. It was a shallow, U-shaped ditch measuring 0.65m wide and c 0.12m deep. One terminal was excavated in the eastern corner of the site but, as the ditch did not continue into the excavation area to the west, it must have either terminated just outside the area or turned to the north.

To the west, NNW/SSE ditch F52 appears to have been cut by ditch F11 which curves from the south to the NW. Ditch F11 was the larger of the two averaging 1.6m wide with F52 at 0.85m. However, it is possible that these are parts of the same ditch as both are V-shaped and average 0.4-0.43m deep. One terminal was excavated at the north end of F11. No trace of a corresponding ditch was found further to the north unless pit F62 was actually the terminus of a ditch, forming a 10m wide entrance, but no trace of a ditch was identified in trench T7.

Of the twenty-six pits, eleven could be described as being large (over 2m in length and width – F22, F36, F38, F42, F43, F46, F48, F55, F64, F66, F74). The largest was pit F55 which was partially outside the excavation area but measured at least 8m by 5m and 0.53m deep. Some were particularly shallow 0.08-0.22m deep (F38, F42, F46, F48) with the deepest measuring 0.73m (F64). It is difficult to ascertain the nature of these pits but the deeper ones may have been quarry pits used for clay and gravel extraction that were then used as rubbish dumps (F2, F55, F64, F66). The shallower ones may have been natural hollows that became filled, either deliberately or accidentally, with rubbish (evaluation F15, F46, F48). The remaining fifteen pits were all smaller (under 2m in length and width, and invariably under 1m – F19-F21, F23-F24, F28, F37, F44-F45, F49-F51, F53, F62, F65).

Three small pits (F27, F32, F57) contained finds that could not be dated but probably belong to this phase. The remaining undated features – five pits (F33-F35, F72, F73) and seven postholes (F25, F26, F40, F56, F59, F70, F71) – probably also belong to this phase as they are clustered with the other medieval features.

All of the medieval pits and postholes were clustered in the eastern corner, centre and western edge of the site. The postholes do not appear to form any discernible structure, although there is a particular concentration of postholes around evaluation pit F2.

Post-medieval/modern

A single post-medieval pit (F60), dating from the 16th-17th/18th century, was recorded to the south of the site. A single modern ditch (F1) containing a ceramic land drain curved across the north of the site and probably continued to the west/southwest as F9 in T7 of the 2016 evaluation. During that evaluation (CAT Report 918) it was thought that F1 was a medieval ditch cut by the later land drain, but no evidence of this could be found during subsequent sections cut through the ditch during the excavation. It appears to just be coincidence that all but one of the medieval features were located to the south of this ditch.



Photograph 1 General site shot, large pits F64 and F66 in foreground, looking S



Photograph 2 General site shot, looking NW

5 Finds

by Stephen Benfield (unless otherwise stated)

Introduction

Quantities of bulk finds, primarily consisting of pottery, but including ceramic building material (CBM), fired clay, lava quernstone and flints were recovered. The great majority of the more closely datable finds are of medieval date, although relatively small quantities of finds can be dated to the prehistoric, Roman, post-medieval and modern periods. All of these finds are listed and described by context in the bulk finds appendix (Appendix 2). In addition there is one iron object, associated with finds of medieval date, which is individually numbered as a small find (SF) and is reported separately.

Pottery

In total 932 sherds of pottery with a combined weight of 9272g were recovered. The great majority of this (900 sherds, weight 8971g) is medieval, broadly dating to the period of the late 12th-14th century. There is a small quantity of Roman pottery and a small quantity of pottery of post-medieval and modern date. The quantity of pottery by period and by fabric is set out in Table 1. The Roman pottery fabrics refer to the Colchester Roman fabric series (*CAR 10*) and the Roman pottery vessel forms refer to the *Camulodunum* (Cam) Roman pottery type series (Hawkes & Hull 1947; Hull 1958). The post-Roman pottery fabrics referred to follow the Essex post-Roman fabric series (Cunningham 1985 & *CAR 7*). All of the pottery is listed and described by context in the finds appendix (Appendix 2).

Much of the pottery is abraded with rounding of sherd edges and deterioration of surfaces. This appears to be primarily due to soil conditions on the site. It was also noted that much of the medieval pottery has sandy concretions stuck to the surfaces similar to the concretions seen in cess-based material. Two small sherds were not able to be closely dated with any confidence and are listed as unclassified (UC) in Table 1.

Fabric	Fabric description	No.	Wt. (g)
<i>Roman:</i>			
DJ	Coarse oxidised and related wares	1	1
GX	Other coarsewares, principally local greywares	2	18
HZ	Large storage jars in heavily-tempered fabrics	17	212
	<i>sub-total</i>	20	231
<i>Medieval:</i>			
13	Early medieval sandy wares (general)	43	748
20(a)	Medieval coarseware (sandy, part oxidised)	167	1315
20(b)	Medieval coarseware (general)	643	6522
21A	Colchester-type ware	37	310
22	Hedingham fineware	10	76
	<i>sub-total</i>	900	8971
<i>Post-medieval & modern:</i>			
21/40T	Late medieval/early post-medieval Sandy orangeware (transitional)	1	6
40	Post-medieval (glazed) red earthen ware	5	40
48D	Staffordshire-type white earthenwares	2	7
49	Basalt ware	1	4
50	Staffordshire slipware	1	4
	<i>sub-total</i>	10	61
Unclassified			
UC	Unclassified sherds (not closely dated)	2	9
<i>All pottery</i>	<i>Total</i>	932	9272

Table 1 Pottery fabrics

Roman

A small number of sherds can be dated to the Roman period, while a few others are also probably of Roman date. In total this amounts to 20 sherds weighing 231g. Almost all of these are residual in later dated features (F1(sx2), F52, F55, F60 & F62). The only feature which produced only pottery of this period is pit F61 (located at the northwest corner of the site) from which a number of sherds in storage jar fabric (HZ) and a rim sherd from a jar in a badly degraded coarseware fabric (GX) were recovered. None of the Roman pottery is closely dated, but the presence of storage jar sherds in relatively soft sandy fabrics and the neck-cordoned rim suggest an Early Roman date in the period of the mid 1st-early 2nd century/2nd century rather than later. It can be noted that assemblages of Late Iron Age and Roman pottery, together spanning the period of the late 1st century BC-4th century AD, have been recovered from previous archaeological work in the University grounds (CAT Reports 638, 678 & 974).

Medieval

Medieval pottery makes up the great majority of the pottery assemblage and accounts for 96% of all of the pottery recovered by both sherd number (count) and weight. In total there are 900 sherds with a combined weight of 8971g. The medieval pottery consists almost entirely of sandy coarsewares (95% by count and 96% by weight), the sherds principally deriving from cooking pots, although a small quantity of finewares (47 sherds) are also present. Medieval pottery (57 sherds) dating to the period of the late 12th/13th-14th century was also recovered during the evaluation (CAT Report 918).

Coarseware fabrics

The majority of the coarseware sherds have a relatively coarse, sandy fabric. Coarse sand with a more open fabric is typical of Early medieval fabrics (Fabric 13) but while some can be classified as Fabric 13, the great majority of the pottery (in terms of both forms and fabric) clearly belongs to the later tradition of Medieval sandy greywares, which have a less open fabric (Fabric 20). However, it is difficult to confidently assign plain sandy sherds to one or other of these two fabrics. This is because a proportion of the surfaces of the sherds are oxidised, which is more typical of Fabric 13. Given this the Fabric 20 group has been divided between two groups, Fabric 20(a) with oxidised pale-brown or reddish surfaces and Fabric 20(b) which are more consistent with the usual definition of Fabric 20 as Medieval sandy greywares. The pottery has been affected by soil conditions with abrasion to sherds that has probably affected surfaces on some of the coarsewares exposing the fabric core. While the effect on individual sherds is not always easy to assess, it is not considered to significantly affect the majority of the pottery in terms of colour, especially in relation to sherds with pale brown surfaces. The proportion of the coarseware fabrics as part of the medieval coarseware assemblage are shown in Table 2.

Fabric	Fabric description	% by no.	% by weight
13	Early medieval sandy wares (general)	4.9	8.6
20(a)	Medieval coarseware (sandy, part oxidised)	19.6	15.4
20(b)	Medieval coarseware (general)	75.4	75.9
	<i>Total</i>	<i>99.9</i>	<i>99.9</i>

Table 2 Proportion of medieval coarseware fabrics

Coarsewares

While sherds that are classifiable as Fabric 13 are present, there is little or no pottery that can be directly assigned to the late Saxon and early medieval tradition (c 11th-12th century). None of the sherds have any combed decoration, although one small, sandy oxidised sherd (F55 (79)) has part of a single scored wave pattern which is relatively rare on later medieval greyware pottery. One body sherd (F42 (53)), classified as Fabric 13, could be from a bowl of early medieval type, although this is not a common form at Colchester (Fig 6.1). However, the exact nature of the pot is not clear and is not easily paralleled among illustrated pottery of either Fabric 13 or Fabric 14 in *CAR 7*. What appears to be the base of the pot is rising slightly internally, leaving a small

footring edge and there is a small cordon below the area of the rim (which is broken away). A plain, upright rim (F52 (72)) that is almost certainly from a jar or cooking pot might also be of early date (Fig 6.2). Otherwise, of recognisable vessels in relatively open, sandy fabrics, there are rims from two cooking pots, both from F36 (45) (Fig 6.3). Both of these are classified as Fabric 20(a).

The great majority of the coarseware is (at least in terms of the vessel forms) typical of medieval sandy greyware assemblages broadly dating to the period of the late 12th/13th-14th century and probably most, if not all of the pottery, including the small number of sherds classified as Fabric 13, could be accommodated within that date range. Most of the sherds recovered are clearly from plain cooking pots, some having sooting on the external body or on rims showing they had been used for that purpose. Most typically the rim sherds are from necked cooking pots with relatively squared rims (see above & Fig 6.4). A significant number of cooking pots have little or no neck, with a sloping internal wall (Fig 6.5 & 6.6) and on sites in Essex these are considered to date no earlier than the early-mid 13th century (*CAR 7*, 94). There are also a number of examples of curved everted and one slightly hooked rim, again from cooking pots or possibly jars (Fig 6.7, Fig 6.8 & Fig 6.9). These include two large joining rim sherds with thumb strapping on the neck and body (Fig 6.7). This rim type (curved, everted) appears among the pottery at the medieval kiln sites at Mile End (Drury 1975, fig 5) but is rare in the town. The earliest appearance of this type of rim at Colchester from a stratified context is the late 13th century/early 14th century and they are not common before the mid-late 13th century, continuing into the 14th century (*CAR 7*, 96). There are also two rim sherds that are probably from bowls (Fig 6.10) similar to greyware bowl types (Fabric 20) in *CAR 7* (fig 61).

Several jugs are represented as sherds in coarseware fabrics. One greyware rim sherd is clearly from a jug (Fig 6.11). This is a simple inturned rim form, as commonly seen on Mill Green jugs (Pearce *et al* 1982, figs 12-14) with a pushed out-pouring spout. One has a small bead rim with a strap-type handle (Fig 6.12). A non-joining sherd from the same context is probably from the lower neck and upper body of this jug, and indicates a squat or rounded body profile. This form of jug is most common from the period of the late 13th century and 14th century. A strap-type handle with small stab rows at each side is probably also from a similar jug. A rounded jug handle in a red-brown sandy fabric that has an oval cross section appears to come from a more upright jug form. From the same context, a rim sherd from a jug with a simple, expanded, flat-top rim (although not joining with the handle sherds) is probably part of the same pot.

Finewares

The proportion of sherds from fine ware vessels is quite small, making up significantly less than 10% of the medieval assemblage both by count and weight. The finewares appear in two main fabrics. One is sandy with milky quartz and is typical of Colchester-type ware (Fabric 21A). The other is a fine sand, pale-orange fabric, often with a light grey-brown core and although not all of these sherds are micaceous a Hedingham source appears likely for all of these sherds (Fabric 22). The recognisable vessels forms are almost exclusively jugs apart from one bowl in Hedingham ware.

Hedingham ware is current in Essex from the late 12th-mid 14th century (*CAR 7*, 84). The Hedingham sherds include a small sherd from a Scarborough-style jug (Fig 17) with oval red and orange coloured pellets and a patchy light green glaze (F64 (113)) (Walker 2012, 38-42). These vessels are dated at Colchester to the period of the mid-late 13th century (*CAR 7* fig 52). There is also an abraded barley-twist handle with traces of glaze (F55 (79)) and a rim sherd from a jug with a rippled neck (F25 (72)) (Fig 6.15). Of interest is a rim sherd from a bowl that has close-set, overlapping finger-tip(?) impressions below the rim (F55 (79)) (Fig 6.13).

Sherds from Colchester-type wares, as might be expected, are more common than Hedingham wares and make up much the large proportion of the small group of

finewares from the site. The industries at Colchester producing Colchester-type ware began production in the early 13th century and early Colchester-type ware, as is represented by the sherds here, is current until the late 14th century (*CAR 7*, 108). Many of the sherds can only be identified as from flagons, typically with a cream slip under a surface glaze. There is a rim from a jug with a simple inturned rim and pushed-out pouring spout, with white slip around the rim and splashes of glaze (F52 sx2 (103)) (Fig 0.14). This is similar to a greyware jug rim from the same context (F52 sx3 (104)) and as previously noted (above) is a rim form commonly seen among jugs from Mill Green where production starts around the mid 13th century (Pearce et al 1982, 272 & figs 12-14). There is also a small, abraded sherd which has decorative pellets of clay (the same colour as the fabric) on the surface and is probably from a Rouen-style jug (F60 (92)). The dating of the production of these jugs at Colchester is not clear, but may date from the first half of the 13th century to the mid/late 13th century (*CAR 7*, 108 & 127).

Close dating of the medieval pottery is complicated by the presence of coarseware sherds in relatively sandy fabrics. Although no pottery vessels could confidently be identified as Saxo-Norman (broadly dating to the period of the 11th-12th/early 13th century) one decorated sherd suggests that it probably belongs to that tradition and possibly dates to the late 12th or early 13th century. The assemblage then may have an origin in that period. Most of the more closely dated pots can be dated to the 13th-14th and late 13th-14th century. The later dated pottery includes neckless (rounded) cooking pots, pots with curved everted rims and jugs with simple inturned rims that are similar to many from Mill Green where production begins around the mid 13th century (*CAR 7*, 94). The relatively small number of fineware sherds can be identified as coming from the medieval Colchester and Heddingham kilns. These finewares include sherds from both jugs and bowls, with single small sherds from Scarborough-style and Rouen-style decorated jugs. Much of the medieval pottery could probably be accommodated in a date range of early/mid 13th- mid 14th century and the absence of Colchester-type wares decorated with thin, white painted slip, probably appearing toward the end of the 14th century, is noted.

Illustrated pottery

Fig 6.1 F 42 (53) Fabric 13 Sherd from the side of a low bowl(?), base rising internally leaving a small footring at edge, cordon around body below area of the rim(?) which is broken away. Abraded, oxidise brownish-red surface with sandy grey fabric core.

Fig 6.2 F52 (72) Fabric 20(a) Rim of a jar or cooking pot, upright with small, angular bead. Slightly abraded, pale brown surfaces, grey fabric core, discoloured from sooting(?) on rim edge.

Fig 6.3 F36 (45) Fabric 20(a) Rim from a necked cooking pot with squared rim. Abraded sandy fabric, oxidise brownish-red surface with brownish-grey fabric core.

Fig 6.4 F36 (45) Fabric 20 Rim from a necked cooking pot, squared rim. Abraded light grey surfaces with darker grey fabric core.

Fig 6.5 F52 (72) Fabric 20 Rim from a neckless cooking pot, vertical thumb strip. Abraded, red-brown surfaces & fabric.

Fig 6.6 F52 (72) Fabric 20 Rim from a neckless cooking pot. Grey surfaces & fabric.

Fig 6.7 F55 (79) Fabric 20 Rim from a necked cooking pot with slightly curving rim; thumb strips around neck base and vertical on body. Grey & dar browm-grey surfaces with lighter grey fabric core. (see *CAR 7* fig 58 no. 8).

Fig 6.8 F55 (79) Fabric 20 Rim from a neckless cooking pot or jar with curving, everted rim. Dark grey surface and grey-brown fabric core.

Fig 6.9 F55 (79) Fabric 20 Rim from a neckless cooking pot or jar with curving, everted (slightly hooked) rim. Medium-dark grey surface and red-brown fabric core.

Fig 6.10 F11 Sx3 (52) Fabric 20 Rim from a bowl, internal lip and slightly concave rim top. Dark grey externally, red-brown internal surface, grey fabric core.

Fig 6.11, F52 Sx3 (104) Fabric 20 Rim from a flagon, simple inturned rim form, as commonly seen on Mill Green jugs (Pearce et al 1982, figs 12-14) with a pushed out-pouring spout. Grey surfaces, red-brown fabric core.

Fig 6.12 F52 Sx2 (103) Fabric 20 Flagon rim with incurving top and simple external bead/swelling, flat top, strap-like handle; probably from the same pot a sherd from lower neck (not joining) showing squate/rounded body. Grey-buff brown abraded surface, dark brownish-red fabric core.

Fig 6.13 (F55 (79) Fabric 22 Bowl with close-set, overlapping finger-tip(?) impressions below the rim. Fine sand pale orange fabric.

Fig 6.14 F52 Sx 2 (103) Fabric 21A Rim from a jug with a simple inturned rim and pushed-out pouring spout with white slip around the rim and splashes of glaze. Dark sandy fabric with white/milky quartz.

Fig 6.15 F25 (72) Fabric 22 Rim sherd from a jug with a rippled neck. Fine sand pale orange fabric.

Post-medieval and modern

There is only a small quantity of pottery of post-medieval date amounting to a total of 10 sherds (combined weight 61g). Almost all of this comes from ditch F1 and pit F60. Apart from a single, small sherd of late medieval/early post-medieval transitional red ware (F1 (sx3)), most of this pottery consist of sherds of Fabric 40, broadly dated from the late 16th century-18th century and Staffordshire type-factory earthenwares (Fabric 48D) broadly dated to the period of the 18th century-19th century. There is one sherd of Staffordshire-type slipware (Fabric 50) dated to the 18th century from F1 (sx2) and a small sherd from a Basalt ware teapot (Fabric 49) of late 18th-19th century date also from F1 (sx3).

Ceramic building material (CBM)

A few pieces of abraded Roman brick/tile and probable Roman brick/tile were recovered as residual finds from several features (F1, F42, F48, F55, F60 and F64). All are in red silty/fine sandy fabrics. The only clearly identifiable pieces come from ditch F1 (sx2) (37) and consist of two medium-large pieces, one of Roman *tegula* tile (base thickness c 30mm), the other Roman brick (45mm thick). The relative thickness of the *tegula* could indicate an early date in the 1st-2nd century AD rather than later.

The great majority of the CBM consists of pieces from peg-tiles. Almost all of these are in similar sandy orange-red fabrics, although a few are fired to a grey colour. Peg-tile pieces were recovered from a number of features as one or a few pieces, but are particularly associated with pit F60 (46 pieces), pit F66 (31 pieces) and there is a smaller collection from ditch F52 (13 pieces). Other pieces of peg-tiles were recovered from F1, F50, F64 and L2. The tile from F64, F64/F66 and F66 is associated with medieval pottery, the other features contain finds (pottery or brick pieces) that can be dated, or are likely to date, to the late medieval or post-medieval period or are of post-medieval or modern date. The tile pieces are commonly c 10mm-12mm thick, but a few pieces of flat tile were recorded at between 13mm-15mm thick. Only two peg-holes were recorded (F60 and F66), both of which are round with a tapering hole. One piece, from F66 (111), has a splash glaze on the upper surface, while another tile piece from F64/F66 (112) has a rising area on the surface and may be part of a decorative tile. While possibly dating earlier, it is not considered that peg-tiles were in common use prior to the late 13th or early 14th century in Essex (Ryan & Andrews 1993).

Several piece of curved tile in a fine, orange-red, modern clay fabric were recovered from ditch F1 sx3 (98 and 99). These are c 15mm thick. The pieces appear to be from curving tiles, similar in shape to Roman *imbrex* or post-medieval field drains rather than pan tiles. Two pieces have square peg-holes close to one end and indicate fixing

points, possibly for a roof. Two pieces also have parts of impressed letters in the surface. One is possibly the base the letter **I** (located above the peg-hole) with traces of another letter, the other piece has part of the letter **A** at the broken edge together also with a small part of another letter. These tiles are considered to date to the period of the 19th-early 20th century.

A number of pieces of brick were recovered. The largest quantity from a single feature comes from pit F60 where the ten piece recovered are clearly from several bricks. A further three small pieces from this feature might also be brick but this is not clear. The bricks are in slightly soft, sandy fabrics with few inclusions other than small pieces or small clusters of dark-red/black iron rich sand. Two pieces could be measured for thickness, being both c 55mm thick. The nature of the bricks (size, surfaces and relative angularity) suggests that they are probably of c 16th-early 17th and/or 17th-18th century date. Other pieces of brick come from F1 (37) and F52 (91). That from F1 is the end of a yellow brick of c 18th-19th century date.

Fired clay

A pit otherwise containing only Roman pottery, produced a small quantity (5 pieces weighing 78g) of broken-up fired clay. These are orange-red and grey in colour. One moderately large piece (58g) with surviving surfaces and rounded corners is likely to represent a fired clay object.

One or a few pieces of fired clay were recovered from a number of features associated with pottery dated to the medieval period (c late 12th/13th-14th century). Most are in fine-medium sand fabrics with occasional small stones. The pieces generally have dark fabric cores (dark grey/dark brown) and lighter areas (red/buff) on unbroken edges and margins that are either close to the original surface or are surviving surfaces. The only significantly different fabric visually was a small group of abraded pieces from post-hole F27 (40) which had a fine sand orange fabric that included pale firing clay/silt pellets and streaks. Most of the pieces are abraded and quite broken-up, although a small concentration of fired clay from pit F66 included two larger pieces, one giving an original thickness in excess of 45mm. This latter piece has a surviving surface that is flat and there are other pieces, from F66, where the surviving surfaces are also flat. The only indication of the source of this material and how it became fired is provided by parts of wattle holes surviving on the edges of pieces from pits F60 and F66 that show that (in these instances at least) the clay had been plastered over wattles of between c 12mm-15mm and 20mm-25mm in diameter. This structural daub (that is clay that has become heated/fired as part of a structure) is likely to be the explanation for much of the broken-up fired clay on the site. A likely circumstance in which this would happen is as part of a clay built oven or hearth structure.

Quernstone

All of the recognisable quernstone is lava stone. Groups of small broken pieces were recovered from pit F55 and two larger pieces from ditch F1. Of itself this material is difficult to closely date as lava querns were imported from Germany in the Roman, late Saxon and medieval period. The very broken, degraded nature of the pieces from F55 could indicate that they are residual from the Roman activity here as this poor condition appears to be typical of residual Roman pieces; although a medieval date is also possible. The two larger, joining pieces from F1 have traces of deep spaced dressing on the top of the stone. These are possibly from the lower stone of a medieval quern but are not closely dated.

Other finds

An incomplete and highly corroded iron object was recorded from medieval pit F62 (96). It appears to have one rounded end with a central square hole (6mm by 6mm) and is broken at the other end. It measures approximately 111mm long, 35mm wide at the rounded end, 42mm wide at the broken end and is 15mm thick. It is probably part of an agricultural tool.

There is a clay pipe stem from ditch F1 sx2 (38). This has an oval shaped bowl foot and the stem has a bore of approximately 3mm diameter. This is dated c 17th century.

Two small pieces of burnt (calcified) flint were recovered, one each from pit F22 (34) and post-hole F27 (40). These might possibly belong with the probably limited prehistoric activity represented by two worked flints, but are not closely dated.

Flint

by Adam Wightman

Just two worked flints were recovered, both are residual finds from a context containing medieval pottery (F55 (79)). One is a broken flake that can be dated as probably Late Neolithic or Bronze Age. The other is a small waste flake and is not closely dated.

F55 (79) Secondary, hard hammer struck flake. Three previous removal scars and a small retouched notch, evidence of usewear on the right lateral edge (dorsal face). Probably Late Neolithic or Bronze Age.

F55 (79) Tertiary waste flake with broken left lateral edge and some previous flake removal scars. Possible use wear or edge damage. Prehistoric, not closely dated.

The significance of the finds

Two worked flints (residual in later dated features) indicate some limited activity here, probably in the Late Neolithic or Bronze Age and a couple of pieces of burnt flint might also be prehistoric, although they are not closely datable and could date to any period of activity here.

There is a small amount of pottery and CBM (brick/tile) that is of Early Roman date. Much of the pottery is closely associated with one pit F61 which (in the absence of later dated finds) is possibly Roman. Other pottery and pieces of Roman CBM are residual from later dated features. Some pieces of poor condition lava quernstone might also be Roman rather than medieval. The nature of the pottery indicates a mid-late 1st century or mid 1st-early 2nd century date. None of the pottery could be closely dated as Late Iron Age as none appears to be grog-tempered, although it is not considered impossible that some of this material might represent activity around the mid 1st century AD. The small quantity of Roman finds precludes any significant discussion other than to suggest that the low level of Roman material suggests the site lay at the periphery of Roman activity here.

The main phase of activity on the site is medieval. This is primarily represented by a significant assemblage of pottery consisting mainly of local coarsewares with a small amount of local fineware from both Colchester and Heddingham kilns. The coarsewares are made up of sherds from typical medieval cooking pots, supplemented by a few bowls and coarseware jugs. The finewares include both jugs and bowls, with single sherds identified from Scarborough-style and Rouen-style decorated jugs. Some distinctly sandy sherds and one oxidised coarseware sherd decorated with a scored wavy line suggest they are part of the Saxo-Norman tradition and the assemblage could have an origin in the late 12th/early 13th century. However, almost all of the medieval pottery can be broadly dated to the period of the 13th-14th century and the more closely dated pots suggest a date for much, if not all of the assemblage spanning the period of the early/mid 13th-mid 14th century. The dominance of coarsewares, primarily cooking pots (some sooted and clearly used), does not suggest any significant wealth; nor does the near absence of any metal finds, especially personal items. Peg-tiles were recovered from several features, including two large pits (F64 and F66) in which they were associated with medieval pottery of 13th-14th century date, although many of the features with peg-tile also contained some finds of post-medieval, or probable post-medieval date, including pieces from bricks. Two of the more significant groups of peg-tile in terms of number of pieces (F60 and F52) are associated with finds

dated to the post-medieval period and this suggests some at least of the peg-tile is possibly either residual or might be later in date than the medieval occupation. The absence of any bone from the site, which might have shed light on the medieval subsistence practices, is unfortunate and must reflect prevailing acid soil conditions.

It appears likely that the occupation here came to an end prior to the end of the 14th century and there is no indication of any significant activity on or around the site until the post-medieval and modern era when small quantities of bricks and pottery were deposited in a small number of features. It may be that much of the peg-tile recovered comes from activity at this time rather than earlier.

6 Environmental assessment

by Lisa Gray, Archaeobotanist

Introduction – aims and objectives

Thirteen samples were taken from four medieval ditches and a large number of medieval pits and postholes.

Sampling and processing methods

Samples were taken and processed by CAT. All samples were processed using a Siraf-type flotation device. Flot was collected in a 300 micron mesh sieve then dried.

Once with the author the flots were scanned under a low powered stereo-microscope with a magnification range of 10 to 40x. The whole flots were examined. The abundance, diversity and state of preservation of eco- and artefacts in each sample were recorded. A magnet was passed across each flot to record the presence or absence of magnetised material or hammerscale.

Identifications were made using modern reference material (author's own and the Northern European Seed Reference Collection at the Institute of Archaeology, University College London) and reference manuals (such as Beijerinck 1947; Cappers *et al.* 2006; Charles 1984; Fuller 2007; Hillman 1976; Jacomet 2006). Nomenclature for plants is taken from Stace (Stace 2010). Latin names are given once and the common names used thereafter. Low numbers of non-charcoal charred plant macro-remains were counted. Uncharred plant remains, fauna and magnetic fragments were given estimated levels of abundance unless, in the case of seeds, numbers are very low in which case they were counted.

Results (Appendix 3)

Plant remains

Charred plant remains were present in each sample. Most of these were charcoal fragments. Charred cereal grains were present in samples <5>, <9>, <14>, <20> and <22>. These were grains of oat (*Avena* sp.), rye (*Secale cereale*), hulled 'straight' barley (*Hordeum vulgare*) and bread/club/rivet wheat (*Triticum aestivum/durum/turgidum*). The most diverse grain assemblage was in sample <22> pit F72 but like all of these samples the number of counted charred items per litre of sampled soils was less than 1 item. Apart from the charred wood the plant macro-remains in each sample were low in number.

Other charred plant remains consisted of low numbers of seeds, one grass seed in sample <14>, one poorly preserved legume cotyledon and one black bindweed (*Fallopia convolvulus*) seed both in sample <5>.

Uncharred/dried waterlogged plant macro-remains were low in number and consisted of two fat hen (*Chenopodium album*) seeds in sample <39> and four bramble (*Rubus fruticosus*) seeds in sample <64>.

Faunal remains

The only faunal remains in these were low numbers of earthworm cocoons in samples <9> and <22>.

Inorganic remains

No magnetic or other inorganic remains were found in the samples.

Discussion

Biases in recovery, residuality, contamination

Nothing was highlighted with regards biases in recovery and contamination. Modern root fragments were found in all samples but samples <3> and <5>. These, the earthworm cocoons and presence of robust uncharred plant remains suggest that the preservation environment was relatively dry and aerated creating preservation conditions favouring charred and mineralised plant macro-remains. No mineralised plant macro-remains were found.

Significance and potential of the samples and recommendations for further work

The low number of charred plant macro-remains at this site are likely to be general background waste rather than indicative of original feature use. They could have moved from their original context by bioturbation and reworking.

A recent study of intrusion and residuality in the archaeobotanical record for southern England (Pelling *et al.*, 2015) has highlighted the problem of assigning charred plant remains such as these to the dated contexts they were taken from. This is because it is possible that these durable charred plant remains survived being moved between contexts by human action and bioturbation, so cannot be properly interpreted unless radiocarbon dates are gained from the plant macro-remains themselves. That is the only way to secure a genuine date for the charred plant macro-remains like these (Pelling *et al.* 2015, 96).

It is not wise to assume that the context in which the plant macro-remains was found during excavation was the context in which it was originally deposited, especially when the preservation of the plant remains is poor, numbers are very low relative to the amount of soil sampled and there is evidence of bioturbation, truncation or backfilling. At this site evidence for bioturbation was present in the form of modern root/rhizome fragments and earthworm cocoons.

Therefore it is not recommended that further work is carried out on the plant remains in these samples.

7 Discussion

The Roman pit (F61) and small quantity of residual Roman material, together with another Roman pit identified during 2015 monitoring c 70m to the north (CAT Report 974), suggest small-scale Roman activity in this part of the university which was probably located on the periphery of an area of Roman occupation. This occupation is likely located to the southwest, beyond Boundary Road, where Roman activity has been identified (CAT Report 638, 678, 856) and where it is thought a LIA/Roman farmstead may have occupied land between the Roman road, which is presumed to follow the rough alignment of St Andrews Avenue, and the River Colne (CAT Report 638).

The main phase of activity on the development site dates to the early/mid 13th – mid 14th century. The ditches were probably field boundaries around which were clusters of pits and postholes. Although twelve postholes were excavated, none appeared to form obvious buildings or structures. The large deep pits were probably originally dug to extract clay and gravels before being used for domestic waste. The large shallow pits may simply have been natural ground hollows that were either deliberately or

accidentally filled with rubbish. It is harder to determine the function of the smaller pits as few finds were recovered from them, however a number of pottery sherds did have cess-based material concretions on them further indicating that many of these features were rubbish/cess-pits. The finds assemblage in general from the ditches and pits is indicative of relatively low status rural occupation and evidence suggests the existence of a small farmstead in close proximity to the site.

No medieval features were identified during the 2016 evaluation (CAT Report 918) to the south or west, and monitoring to the north as part of the Parkside development (CAT Reports 638, 753 and 974) only recorded residual medieval pottery from subsoil layers. This suggests that any medieval farmstead should be located to the east. If the Wivenhoe deer park had medieval origins (ECC FAU 2003, 9) then a farmstead in this area would probably be located either close to or within the northwest corner of the park and was possibly associated with it (see Fig 7 showing the development site in relation to later historic maps of Wivenhoe Park dated to 1777 and 1881).

An alternative explanation is that the farmstead preceded the formation of the deer park and might instead be related to the nearby Domesday manors of Wivenhoe (*Wiuinhoe*) and Greenstead (*Grenesteda*). Although not confirmed by excavated evidence, it is a fair assumption that the Greenstead manor was on the site later occupied by the (now-demolished) Greenstead Hall which is approximately 1.17km northwest of the current site (VCH IX, 382) (CAT Report 856). The Domesday entries for both parishes indicate a mixed economy with pannage for pigs, probably on wooded areas, and marshland and pasture probably located on the floodplain to the west used for grazing sheep (ECC FAU 2003, 16). A small farmstead close to the development site would certainly be well positioned to participate in either/both of these activities.

Occupation in the vicinity must have ceased by the post-medieval period only one later pit is present, and no farms or other buildings are marked on this spot on any of the old maps of the area (ECC FAU 2003, plates 2-9, dating from 1734 to 1925).

8 Acknowledgements

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

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10 Abbreviations and glossary

CAT	Colchester Archaeological Trust
CBCPS	Colchester Borough Council Planning Services
CBM	brick/tile (ceramic building material)
ClfA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
context	specific location of finds on an archaeological site
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
residual	something out of its original context, eg a Roman coin in a modern pit
Roman	the period from AD 43 to c AD 410
Section	(abbreviation sc or Sx) vertical slice through feature/s or layer/s
UAD	Urban Archaeological Database
WSI	Written Scheme of Investigation

11 Contents of archive

Finds: one box

Paper and digital record

One A4 document wallet containing:

The report (CAT Report 918)

CBCPS Evaluation Brief, CAT Written Scheme of Investigation

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

Site digital photos and log, Architectural plans, Attendance register, Risk assessment

12 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: COLEM 2016.9.

Distribution list

Simon Kerr, Faithful and Gould

University of Essex

Jess Tipper, Colchester Borough Council Planning Services

Essex Historic Environment Record



Colchester Archaeological Trust

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Checked by: Philip Crummy

Date: 12/12/2016

Appendix 1 Context list

Context No.	Context type	Description	Date
<i>Contexts numbered during the evaluation</i>			
F1	Ditch	Aligned NE/SW	Modern, with lots of residual material
F11	Ditch	Aligned NW/SE; loose, dry, medium grey/brown sandy-silt with occasional charcoal flecks and 5% gravel/stone; continuation of evaluation numbering	13-14/15C
L1	Topsoil	Soft, friable, dark brown/black loam with <1% stone	Modern
L2	Subsoil	Friable, firm, dark grey/brown silty-clay with flecks of charcoal, brick/tile and <1% stone	-
L5	Natural	Natural clays with occasional sand and gravel patches	-
<i>Contexts numbered during the excavation</i>			
F18	Ditch	Aligned E-W; soft, moist, medium yellow and mottled grey/brown silty-clay with flecks of charcoal and daub, and common stones; 0.9m wide, 0.15m deep. Possibly a continuation of F54	13-14C
F19	Pit	Firm medium orange/grey/brown silty-clay with rare charcoal flecks, 1% gravel, 3% stone; 1m wide, 0.14m deep	L12/13-14C
F20	Pit	Firm, moist, medium grey/brown silty-clay, 1% gravel, 2% stone; 1.08m long, 0.83m wide, 0.23m deep; deeper towards the NW end – possible posthole?	13-14C
F21	Pit	Firm, medium grey/brown, with occasional orange mottling, silty-clay, occasional charcoal flecks, 3% stone	L12/13-14C
F22	Pit	Firm, dry, medium mottled orange/grey silty-clay with charcoal and brick flecks, 0.5% gravel, 0.5% stone; 3.8m long, 2.7m wide by 0.65m deep.	L12/13-14C
F23	Pit	No details recorded	L12/13-14C
F24	Pit	Medium grey/brown clayey-silt	L12/13-14C
F25	Posthole	Soft, medium-dark grey sandy-silt with rare flecks of charcoal, daub and occasional manganese and 1% stone; 0.23m diameter, 0.12m deep	
F26	Posthole	Friable, moist, medium grey/brown silty-clay with occasional charcoal flecks and 2% stone; 0.22m diameter, 0.13m deep	
F27	Posthole	Friable, moist, medium grey/brown silty-clay with occasional charcoal and brick flecks; 0.43m dia, 0.16m deep	fc and bf

F28	Pit	Firm, moist, orange/grey/brown silty-clay with occasional charcoal flecks and <5% gravel; 0.55m dia, 0.33m deep	L12-13/14C
F29	Ditch	Aligned WNW/ESE; Hard, dry-moist, light-medium yellow/grey clay with charcoal flecks	L12-13/14C
F30	Tree-throw	Loose, dry, light-medium grey silty-sand with 5% gravel	
F31	Tree-throw	Firm, moist, medium orange/brown clay with occasional charcoal flecks; irregular shape	
F32	Pit	Friable, moist, medium grey sandy-silt	nail
F33	Pit	Firm, moist, medium orange/grey sandy-clay with charcoal flecks	
F34	Pit	Firm, dry-moist, medium grey/brown silty-clay with charcoal flecks	
F35	Pit	Soft, dark black silt with charcoal flecks; shallow	
F36	Pit	Friable, dry, medium grey/brown silty-clay, 1% gravel; 3m long, 1.8m wide, 0.3m deep	13-14C
F37	Pit	Friable, dry, light/medium orange/grey clayey-silt, 1% gravel; 0.62m dia, 0.12m deep	L12/13-14C
F38	Pit	Friable, wet, medium silty-clay with daub flecks	L12/13-14C
F39	Posthole	Friable, wet, medium-dark grey with flecks of black silty-clay	L12/13-14C
F40	Posthole	Soft, wet, light-medium grey silty-clay	Probably medieval
F41	Posthole	Friable, wet, dark grey silty-clay	13-14C
F42	Pit	Friable, wet, dark grey silty-clay	L12/13-14C
F43	Pit	Firm, dry-moist, medium-dark orange/grey/brown silty clay with daub flecks	L12-13/14C
F44	Pit	Friable, dry, medium brown clayey-silt; 1.32m dia, 0.8m deep	L12/13-14C
F45	Pit	Friable, dry, medium brown clayey-silt	L12-13/14C
F46	Pit	Firm, dry, medium orange/grey/brown clayey-silt with charcoal and daub flecks	L12-13/14C
F47	Posthole	Soft, moist, light grey sandy-silt with orange flecks	L12-13/14C
F48	Pit	Firm, dry, medium orange/grey/brown clayey-silt with charcoal and daub flecks	L12-13/14C
F49	Pit	Firm, dry-moist, medium orange/grey/brown sandy-silty clay with charcoal and daub flecks, lots of stones	L12-13/14C
F50	Pit	Firm, dry-moist, medium grey/brown silty-clay with charcoal and daub flecks	13-14C
F51	Pit	Firm, moist, orange/grey/brown silty-clay with charcoal and daub flecks, lots of stones	L12-13/14C
F52	Ditch	Aligned NW/SE; friable, dry, light grey/brown sandy-silt with orange specks	C 13-15C

F53	Pit	Firm, dry, orange/grey/brown sandy-clay with charcoal and daub flecks	L12/13-14C
F54	Ditch	Aligned E/W; firm, dry, medium grey loam with flecks of orange. Possibly a continuation of F18	L12-13/14C
F55	Pit	Friable, dry, medium grey/brown clayey-silt with 3% stone; large pit with irregular sides and base but quite shallow	L12/13-14C, with intrusive modern
F56	Posthole	Friable, dry, medium orange/grey clayey-silt with charcoal flecks; 0.36m dia, 0.22m deep	
F57	Posthole	Friable, dry, medium orange/grey/brown clayey-silt with charcoal flecks; 0.38m dia, 0.28m deep	fc
F58	Posthole	Friable, dry, medium orange/grey/brown clayey-silt with charcoal flecks; 0.67m dia, 0.13m deep	L12/13-14C
F59	Posthole	Friable, dry, medium orange/grey/brown clayey-silt with charcoal and daub flecks; 0.42m dia, 0.27m deep	
F60	Pit	Friable, moist, medium orange/grey/brown silty-sand; 0.21m dia, 0.55m deep	16/17-18C
F61	Pit	Firm, dry-moist, medium-dark grey sandy-silt, with charcoal and daub flecks, 15% gravel	LIA/E Rom, C M1C AD
F62	Pit	Soft, damp, light-medium grey silty-sand with occasional daub flecks	L12/13-14C
F63	Posthole	Soft, friable, moist, medium-dark grey/brown loam	L12/13-14C
F64	Pit	Firm, dry-moist, medium grey silt with 5% stone; very large	13-14C
F65	Pit	Firm, dry, medium grey silt	L12/13-14C
F66	Pit	Firm, dry, medium grey silt with daub flecks, 5% stone; very large	13-14C
F67	Tree-throw	Soft, moist, light-medium grey/brown sandy-silty clay with mottled orange, 10% grit; 1.8m long, 0.75m wide, 0.18m deep	
F68	Tree-throw	Very loose, dry, light orange/brown sand	
F69	Tree-throw	Loose, light grey/brown sand, 40% gravel; 0.12m dia, 0.02m deep	
F70	Posthole	Friable, dry, medium grey/brown clayey-silt with charcoal flecks	
F71	Posthole	Friable, dry, medium grey/brown clayey-silt with charcoal flecks	
F72	Pit/Posthole	?	
F73	Pit/Posthole	?	
F74	Pit	Soft, moist, medium mottled grey/brown sandy-silt, 30% stone, manganese flecks.	L12/13-14C

Appendix 2 Finds catalogue

NR=not retained, UC=unclassified, CBM=ceramic building material, FC=fired clay, BS=burnt stone, CP=cooking pot

Ctxt	Ctxt type	Find no	Find type	Fabric	Description	Form	No	Wt/g	Ab*/B b	Finds spot date
F1	ditch sx2	38	clay pipe		Stem piece with oval shaped bowl foot, approx 3mm bore to stem probably 17C		1			C 17C
		37	pot	UC	Soft sandy sherd with thin grey core, possibly medieval, abraded		1	4		Not closely dated, possibly medieval
			pot	20(a)	Including CP? base, abraded sandy sherds	CP	2	12	*	L12-13C
			pot	40			2	12		L16/17-18C
			pot	50	Piece from a dish/plate with brown stripes, L17-E18/18C probably 18C	dish	1	4		18C
			CBM		One end of a yellow brick c 45 mm thick, sharp arises and flat, smooth surfaces 18-19C (NR)		1			Mod (c 18-19C)
			quern		Lava quern pieces, joining, abraded, stone thickness 50mm, traces of spaced, deep cut dressing on the top of the stone, underside slightly rough, possibly a medieval lower stone quern piece but not closely dated		2	142	*	Not closely dated, medieval?
			CBM	O-R	PT small pieces (NR)		7			med-pmed
	CBM	O-R	Medium-large pieces, abraded, 1 piece RT (base c 30mm thick) tegula base thickness may suggest a M1-2C date range; 1 piece RB (45 mm thick) (NR)		2		*	Roman (m1-2C?)		
	ditch sx3	98	CBM		Large pieces of curving tile c 15 mm thick, two with square peg holes close to one end, one with part of at least two impressed letters, possibly the base of the letter I above the peg-hole. Appear to be parts of curving tiles similar to Roman imbrex or field drains rather than say pan tiles. The peg holes suggest fixing points possibly on a roof (most NR)		3			c 19-E20C
			pot	20(b)			1	6		12/13-14C
			CBM		PT, mall piece (NR)		1			Med/p-med
			CBM		Curving pieces of tile similar to F1 (99) (NR)		2			Mod?
		99	pot	21T	Small sherd, red sandy fabric, transitional to 40?		1	6		C 15-16C
pot			48D			1	3		E/M18-E20C	
pot			49	Small rim piece		1	6		L18-19C	
CBM				PT (NR), small piece		1	24		Med/p-med	
CBM				2 joining pieces, curving possibly pan tile, part of impressed letter A at the broken edge with part of one other letter, 15 mm thick (NR)		2			19-20C	
F11	ditch	108	pot	21A	Sandy oxidised sherds		2	10		13-14/15C
		pot	20(b)			16	142		13-14C	
	ditch sx2	44	pot	20(b)	Misc sherds probably from cooking pots including flat topped, squared rim, necked cooking pot, both grey and sandy fabrics, sooting from use on some sherds	CP	34	282	(*)	L12-13/14C
	ditch sx3	52	FC		Misc small pieces, some flat pieces could possibly be pot or underfired peg-tile even, these have occasional small stones in the fabric, there are also a few other small,		7	58	(*)	

Ctxt	Ctxt type	Find no	Find type	Fabric	Description	Form	No	Wt/g	Ab*/B b	Finds spot date
					rounded, abraded pieces					
			pot	20(b)	Misc sherds probably from cooking pots including thin rim flat/concave top, topped rim, necked cooking pot, both grey and sandy fabrics, sooting from use on some sherds	CP	17	142	(*)	L12-13/14C
	ditch sx5	68	pot	20(a)	Sandy red-brown sherd		1	6	*	L12-13/14C
			pot	22	Small sherd with micaceous/fine quartz fabric Scarborough type pellet decoration		1	2		M-L13C
	ditch sx6	101	pot	20(b)	Oxidised abraded sherd		1	10	(*)	L12/13-14C
	ditch sx9	64	FC	O-R	2 small, irregular, rounded pieces of fired clay (NR)		2			
			pot	20(b)	grey		1	10		L12/13-14C
			pot	20(a)	Sandy sherds		3	24	*	L12-13/14C
F18	ditch	28	pot	20(b)	Grey fabric body sherd		1	6		13-14C
			pot	20(b)	Sandy, abraded, red-brown, flat rim, necked, cooking pot rim some burnt organic matter in the fabric		1	20		L12/13-14C
F19	pit	29	pot	20(b)	Abraded sherds, one with dark-grey surfaces		2	12	*	L12/13-14C
			chalk		Small, rounded piece of white chalk, relatively soft, not obviously utilised (NR)		1			
F20	pit	30	FC	G R-B	General medium-slightly coarse sand fabric, dark grey core and abraded red oxidised margins/ surface, slightly irregular rounded lump (NR)		1		**	
			pot	20(b)	Abraded sherds		1	6	*	13-14C
			pit	20(a)	Abraded sherds		6	24	*	L12-13/14C
F21	pit	20	pit	20(a)	Part oxidised sherds, sandy		2	12	(*)	L12/13-14C
F22	pit	34	CBM	O-R	Small piece of tile, appears most probably to be Roman (NR)		1		*	
			FC	O-R	Small pieces, orange / grey fabric with moderate medium-coarse sand, rounded, abraded (NR)		2	32	*	
			BS		Small piece of burnt flint, calcified (NR)		1			
			pot	20(b)	Sherds from cooking pots inc rim flat topped rim, necked cooking pots, grey and sandy fabrics, sooting from use on some sherds	CP	24	284	(*)	L12/13-14C
		35	pot	20(b)	Lower fill – two large body sherds, one sooted externally, one small sherd	CP?	3	170		L12/13-14C
F23	pit	65	pot	20(b)	flat topped, squared rim, necked cooking pot,		1	10		L12/13-14C
			pot	20(a)	Abraded sherds		4	12	*	L12-13/14C
F24	pit	66	pot	20(b)	Grey sherd and part oxidised sherd		2	14	(*)	L12/13-14C
F27	p-hole	40	FC	O-R	Small pieces of fired clay, quite hard fired, mostly rounded / abraded, fine sand orange-red fabric with pale clay streaks / pellets and some small stones (NR)		5		*	
			BS		Several small pieces of burnt flint (NR)		3			
F28	pit	119	pot	20(a)	Sandy red-brown sherds, quite abraded		3	12	*	L12-13/14C
F29	ditch sx1	42	pot	20(a)	Jar or CP rim, one other abraded sherd		2	10	*	L12-13/14C
	ditch sx4	74	pot	20(a)	Sandy red-brown sherds		2	16	*	L12-13/14C

Ctxt	Ctxt type	Find no	Find type	Fabric	Description	Form	No	Wt/g	Ab*/B b	Finds spot date
F32	pit	43	Fe		Nail head, flattened, rounded, with small part of shaft (NR)		1			
F36	pit	46	pot	22	Fine orange sherd with green glaze over fabric, not particularly micaceous but possibly a Hedingham product (22)		1	2		L12-13/14C
			pot	20(b)	Part of lower handle from a jug, strap handle with stab decoration on each side; one other sherd from another pot with some surface sooting from use.	Jug CP	2	68		13-14C
	Pit upper fill	45	pot	21A	Small body sherd from a jug, speckled green glaze direct onto sandy fabric surface	jug	1	2	(*)	L12/13-14C
			pot	13	Misc		5	78		L12/13-14C
			pot	13	Misc, cess-like sandy material on some sherds		9	66		L12-14C
			pot	13	Joining sherds from a cooking pot, neckless with flat top rim	CP	3	56		L13-14C
			pot	13	Quantity of sherds, possibly all from one large cooking pot, necked with flat top rim, one sherd with thumbed strapping on body might indicate two or more pots among these sherds. Cess-like sandy material on some sherds	CP	19	458	(*)	L12-14C
pot	13	Grey ware body sherds		3	28		13-14C			
F37	pit	47	pot	20(b)	Grey dark grey coarseware sherds, sooting on exterior		3	20		L12/13-14C
F38	pit	50	FC	R-B	Abraded, small-medium rounded pieces, red-brown, medium-coarse sand, some pale firing clay in the fabric (NR)		4		*	
			pot	20(b)			1	4	*	L12/13-14C
F39	p-hole	49	pot	22	Small pale orange-buff, micaceous		1	2	(*)	L12-13/14C
			pot	20(b)			2	18	(*)	L12/13-14C
F41	p-hole	51	pot	20(a)	Sandy sherd, CP base edge		1	10		L12-13/14C
			pot	21A	Very small sherd		1	2		13-14C
			pot	22	Hedingham fineware sherd, micaceous with area of light green glaze over body fabric		1	8	(*)	L12-13/14C
F42	pit	53	pot	13	Part oxidised sherds, sandy – EMS bowl		1	32	(*)	12-E13C
			pot	20(b)	Grey dark grey coarseware		1	4		L12/13-14C
			pot	20(a)	Part oxidised sherds, sandy		4	28	(*)	L12-13/14C
			CBM		Thick piece, fine sand orange fabric, abraded, probably Roman				*	Rom
			pot	20(b)	Body sherds probably from cooking pots (sandy cess)		10	90	(*)	L12/13-14C
F43	pit	59	pot	20(a)	Sandy sherds, including flat topped, squared rim, necked cooking pot rim, concave rim top		6	26	*	L12-13/14C
			pot	13	Single abraded sherd		1	20		L12-13C
		30	pot	20(a)	Very abraded sherds (residual in this context?)		12	44	**	L12-13/14C
F44	pit	60	pot	20(b)	Grey dark grey coarseware		1	4		L12/13-14C
F45	pit	61	pot	20(a)	Sandy red-brown sherd, quite abraded		2	16	*	L12-13/14C
F46	pit	62	pot	20(a)	Sandy red-brown sherds		2	8	*	L12-13/14C

Ctxt	Ctxt type	Find no	Find type	Fabric	Description	Form	No	Wt/g	Ab*/B b	Finds spot date
F47	p-hole	63	pot	20(a)	Sandy red-brown sherd		1	4	*	L12-13/14C
F48	pit	64	CBM	O-R	Small abraded piece of tile, probably Roman (NR)		1		**	Rom?
			pot	20(a)	Abraded sherds, including rims sherd from CP, squared, necked		2	28	*	L12-13/14C
F49	pit	69	pot	20(b)	Small quantity of small sherds, quite sandy fabrics		8	44	*	L12-13/14C
F50	pit	70	pot	22	Small orange micaceous fineware? Sherd, abraded, probably Heddingham		1	2	**	L12-13/14C
			pot		Small sherds, some quite abraded, one rim from a CP, flat top, necked one small base edge sherd, sandy fabrics		10	42	*	13-14C
			CBM	O-R	PT small piece 10-11mm thick (NR)		1			med-p-med
F51	pit	71	pot	20(a)	Abraded sherds		5	28	*	L12-13/14C
F52	ditch – surface finds	105	pot	20(b)	Abraded sherd, black surfaces		1	8	*	L12/13-14C
			pot	20(a)	Abraded sherds including handle, probably from a jug meeting body at/close to top of rim with concavity at handle join		7	108	**	L12-13/14C
	ditch	72	pot	20(b)	Misc small sherds, quite sandy fabric, some abraded		80	432	*	L12/13-14C
			CBM	O-R	PT, small pieces 9-10mm thick (NR)		2			med-p-med
			pot	21A	Body sherd from a jug with white slip and green glaze over	jug	1	6		13-14C
			pot	20(b)	Sherds from cooking pots including rim flat topped rim, necked cooking pots, grey and sandy fabrics	CP	73	434	(*)	13-14C
			pot	20(b)	Sherds from cooking pots including rim with rumbed strip on neck, flat topped rim, angles neck; also neckless rim cooking pot in greyware; several base sherds from cooking pots, sandy fabrics		36	818	(*)	L13-14C
			pot	20(b)	Quite sandy fabric, abraded, base edge, probably from a cooking pot	CP	1	22	*	L12/13-14C
			CBM	O-R R-B	PT two pieces c 13-14mm thick (NR)		2			med-p-med
			pot	20(b)	Misc sherds, some quite abraded, no rims, one pot with thumbled body strip, another sherd with thumbled strip on end/parts of two applied strips (?) including one base, sherds probably from cooking pots	CP	30	404	*	L12/13-14C
			pot	21A	Abraded, one sherd with white slip		3	4		C 13-14/15C
			pot	20(b)	Misc sherds, including small jug rim sherd & CP? base sherds, some part oxidised sherds with abraded grey surface Fabric 20/21A	CP, jug	59	438		C 13-14/15C
			CBM		PT (13mm thick) (NR)		1			med-p-med
			pot	20(b)	Misc body sherds & bases		16	250		L12/13-14C
			pot	20(b)	Misc body sherds, red sandy fabric		7	62	(*)	11-12/E13C
pot	20(b)	Rim, neckless, flat rim, red sandy fabric	CP	1	18	*	11-12/E13C (?)			
pot	20(b)	Rim, flat top, slight bead		1	12	*	11-12C			
pot	GX	Small thin sherd with steep curve, sandy and possibly medieval but also may be from a Roman folded beaker	beaker?	1	4		Rom? (2/3-4C)			
CBM	O-R	PT piece c 10 mm thick (NR)		1			med-p-med			

Ctxt	Ctxt type	Find no	Find type	Fabric	Description	Form	No	Wt/g	Ab*/B b	Finds spot date	
	ditch sx2	91	pot	20(b)	Very abraded possibly 21A, but probably very abraded greyware		2	4	**	13-15C	
			pot	20(b)	Body sherds, some with external sooting		5	20		13-14C	
			pot	13	Small very sandy sherd		1	2		11-E13C	
			CBM	O-B	Orange-brown piece from a brick, some sandy dark red-brown ferrous inclusions and occasional small stones, small area of pale grey coloured surface, abraded		1	28	*	Lmed/p-med	
			CBM	B-R	Small thick piece with finger shaping/ marks on surface, very hard, brick/tile		1	16		Lmed/p-med	
	ditch sx3	103	pot	20(b)	Misc sherds, much is abraded, including flat rim from a neckless cooking pot and two joining sherds from a plain strap handle relating to a jug, quite sandy fabrics in the main but can be accommodated in Fabric 20	Jug CP	48	252	*	L13-14C	
			pot	21A	Misc, sandy sherds		5	94		C 13-15C	
			pot	20(b)	Misc body sherds, including CP base & jug rim	Jug CP	20	238		C 13-14C	
			pot	20(a)	Brown abraded sandy body sherds, including shoulder from a jug & CP bases	Jug CP	8	58	*	L12-E13C	
			pot	20(b)	Rim and handle top from a squat/rounded? jug, small beaded rim and broad handle	jug	1	42		13-14C	
			pot	21A	Sherds from the rim of a jug with pouring pinch and white paint around the rim,, glaze splash on neck, possibly from same pot is a small sherd with clear glaze over white painted stripe	jug	4	28		L13-E14C	
			104	pot	20(b)	Including probable CP base sherd & a rim from jug with pouring spout, some sooting on body	Jug CP	14	112		L13-14C
				pot	20(a)			2	4		11/12-E13C
				CBM	O-R	PT small-medium pieces (NR)	PT	7			med-p-med
			F53	pit	75	pot	20(b)	Dark grey		2	6
pot	20(a)	Sandy sherds					3	8	*	L12-13/14C	
F54	ditch sx2	84	pot	20(a)	Sandy red-brown sherd		1	6	*	L12-13/14C	
F55	pit	77	pot	48D	White, plain		1	4		18-19/E20C	
			CBM	O-R	25 mm thick (NR)		1	120	*	Rom	
			pot	20(b)	Abraded cooking pot rim, squared necked & body sherds		4	148	(*)	L12/13-14C	
			pot	20(a)	Abraded cooking pot rims, necked, squared (sandy cess)		2	42	*	12-13C	
		78	quern		Two joining pieces (166g) and several very broken-up fragments of imported lava quern (small quantity of pieces). This may have been reused as a hone or rubber abs the surface of this small piece has a low concave aspect. Possibly residual/reused Roman as very small quantity and partly degraded, (sandy cess on back)		SQ			Residual Roman or med?	
		79	pot	DJ	Very small thin sherd, brownish cream fabric with dark speckles, probably a Roman buff ware		1	1		Rom (M1-2C?)	
			pot	21A	Bowl rim sherd in moderately sandy orange/brownish-orange fabric, row of overlapping finger tip indentations just below flat-topped rim, not micaceous	B	1	12	(*)	L12/13-14C	
			pot	22?	Jug handle in fine sand pale orange fabric with light grey core, barley twist effect, faint traces of glaze, not micaceous but probably a Hedingham product	J	1	38	(*)	L12/13-14C	

Ctxt	Ctxt type	Find no	Find type	Fabric	Description	Form	No	Wt/g	Ab*/B b	Finds spot date
			pot	21A	Handle base from a jug, speckle, pitted green glaze directly on surface	Jug (G)	1	44		L12/13-14C
			pot	20(b)	Handle from a squat? Jug, flat section with rib on each side and some indication of small decorative holes up the edge on each side; cess-like sandy material	jar	1	30		L12/13-14C
			pot	20(b)	Misc sherds including rim from cooking pot body and base sherds, grey fabric; cess-like sandy material on some sherds	CP	18	186		L12/13-14C
			pot	20(a)	Misc sherds including 3 rims from cooking pots (3 pots) body and base sherds, possible sherd from a bowl rim, sandy part oxidised; cess-like sandy material on some sherds	CP, bowl?	10	184		L12-14C
			pot	13	Oxidised sherd with scored wavy line patter		1	8		
			pot	20(b)	Rim from a cooking pot, grey, similar to rims more commonly seen in Fabric 13, fig 39 no 10 & fig 34 21 in <i>CAR 7</i>	CP	1	32		L12/13-14C
			pot	20(b)	Rim from a cooking pot, grey, similar to rim fig 58 no. 7 in <i>CAR 7</i>	CP	1	22		L12-13/14C
			pot	20(b)	Joining sherds from a large cooking pot, necked with flat top rim, thumbed strapping on body and base of neck,	CP	2	316		L12/13-14C
			flint		Flake & broken piece					preh
			CBM	O-R	Abraded, 4 pieces 30-35mm thick, probably RB/building tile, 1 piece from the corner of a combed flue tile (RFT) flue tile (NR)		6		*	
		80	quern		Small very broken-up fragments of imported lava quern (quantity of pieces) possibly residual Roman as very small quantity and very degraded		Q			Residual Roman or med?
		81	quern		Small very broken-up fragments of imported lava quern (quantity of pieces) possibly residual Roman as very small quantity and very degraded		Q			Residual Roman or med?
F57	p-hole	86	FC	O-R	4 small, irregular, rounded pieces of fired clay, dark brown fabric with red-brown margins/surfaces (NR)		4			
F58	pit	88	pot	20(a)	Rim from a cooking pot, squared, necked, sandy fabric, brownish surfaces (recently broken)	CP	1	34		L12/13-14C
F60	pit	92	FC	O-R	Misc. several small pieces, one very hard fired and possibly brick, other not brick but also quite hard fired, softer piece are rounded/abraded coarse-medium sand (NR)		6		*	
			pot	40	Single small thick sherd, not glazed, possibly Fabric 40, intrusive?		1	10	(*)	16/17-18C
			pot	21A	Sandy orange wares, misc body sherd, quite abraded, surfaces abraded to clay fabric, one with abraded, flattened clay pellet on surface, possibly from Rouen-style jug E-M13C?		6	28	*	13-14C (E-M13C?)
			pot	20(b)	Misc greyware body sherds		13	74		L12/13-14C
			pot	20(a)	A few body sherd in sandy fabric, one with external sooting		4	26	*	C 12-E13C
			pot	20(b)	Sherds, not joining, probably part of a greyware cooking pot with small cordon at base of neck, rim missing	CP	6	98		13-14C
			CBM	B-R	Small pieces of brick, hard fired, thick pieces and almost certainly brick, sandy with occasional small stones, small irregular pieces / fragments only, most brownish-red appear possibly p-med (fragments NR)	BR	3			Poss Rom? or post-med (16-17C?)
			CBM	O-R	Small pieces of peg-tile (PT) quite broken-up one with small round, tapering peg-hole (most c 10 mm thick up to c 12 mm thick) (NR)		16			med-p-med

Ctxt	Ctxt type	Find no	Find type	Fabric	Description	Form	No	Wt/g	Ab*/B b	Finds spot date
			pot	UC	Abraded sandy orange sherd, not closely dated, could be later prehistoric				*	Not closely dated
			pot	21A	2 small sherds with white slip coating, 2 sherds with green glaze		4	16	*	13-14C
			pot	20(b)			14	88	(*)	13-14C
			pot	21A			4	38	*	13-14/15C
			pot	20(a)	Misc small sherds, probably all from CP (sandy cess)	CP	8	108	*	12-E13C
			FC		Two pieces, rounded, abraded in medium sandy fabric with dark grey core and occasional small stones, orange-red surface, one with flat surface (piece minimum 45mm thick) other piece with part of small wattle void/channel with diameter greater than 10mm; one other piece with lighter weight sandy fabric, probably burnt, one undulating flat surface (does not appear to be brick)		3			
			pot	20(a)	Abraded cooking pot rim, orange sandy Fabric 13 or 20, grey core, squared rim		2	16	*	L12-13/14C
			pot	40	Abraded sherds		2	18	*	L12/13-14C
			pot	21A	Very abraded sherd from a jug with Rouen-style pellet decoration (two irregular pellets)		1	6	**	E-M13C?
			CBM		Pieces from several bricks in slightly soft (can be scratched with a finger nail) sandy fabrics, few other inclusions apart from small pieces of dark-red/black iron-rich sand, one piece 55mm thick, sharp angular edges, smooth surfaces (c 16-E17C? Or 17-E18C), one slightly coarse sandy, 55mm thick, slightly rounded edges (C 16-E17C?), one rather biscuity sand fabric, rounded edges, c 55mm thick (C 16-E17C?), 5 other small, rounded pieces (NR)		10			C 16-E17/E18C
			FC	BUF	Small-medium size rounded piece, buff with pale firing clay pellets/streaks (NR)		1			
			CBM	O-R	PT pieces (10-12/13mm thick) (NR)		16			
			CBM	O-R	Abraded piece with light grey core (NR)		1			Rom
F61	pit	93	FC	O-R & G	Abraded pieces of fired clay, several small rounded pieces (NR), one larger piece with rounded corner (58g) from a fired clay object in orange-red & grey fired clay		5	78		
			pot	GX	Jar rim, necked jar, badly affected by soil conditions, red silty fabric, abraded buff-brown surface	jar	1	14	**	R Rom C M-L1C
			pot	HZ	Rather open, sandy fabric with some grog and organic material sherds quite abraded, one with small cordon at shoulder top, quite abraded	Storage jar	12	154	**	LIA/E Rom C M1C AD
F62	pit	95	pot	20(b)	Body sherd		1	6		L12/13-14C
			pot	HZ	Rather open, sandy fabric with organic material (fragments) sherds quite abraded, two rims both from different pots, sherds from large jars/ storage jars, other very abraded body sherds		5	58		E Rom C M 1C
		96	fe		SF1: iron object. Incomplete iron object, rounded at one end with square central hole (6mm by 6mm), broken at the other end, approximately 111mm long, 35mm wide at rounded end, 42mm wide at broken end, 15mm thick		1	138		
F63	p-hole	97	pot	20(b)			2	12	(*)	L12/13-14C
F64	pit	113	FC		Abraded pieces, one in buff fine sand with flat surface (piece minimum 20mm thick), part of a surface dimple or possibly a perforation at one broken edge, one straight edge		6	124		

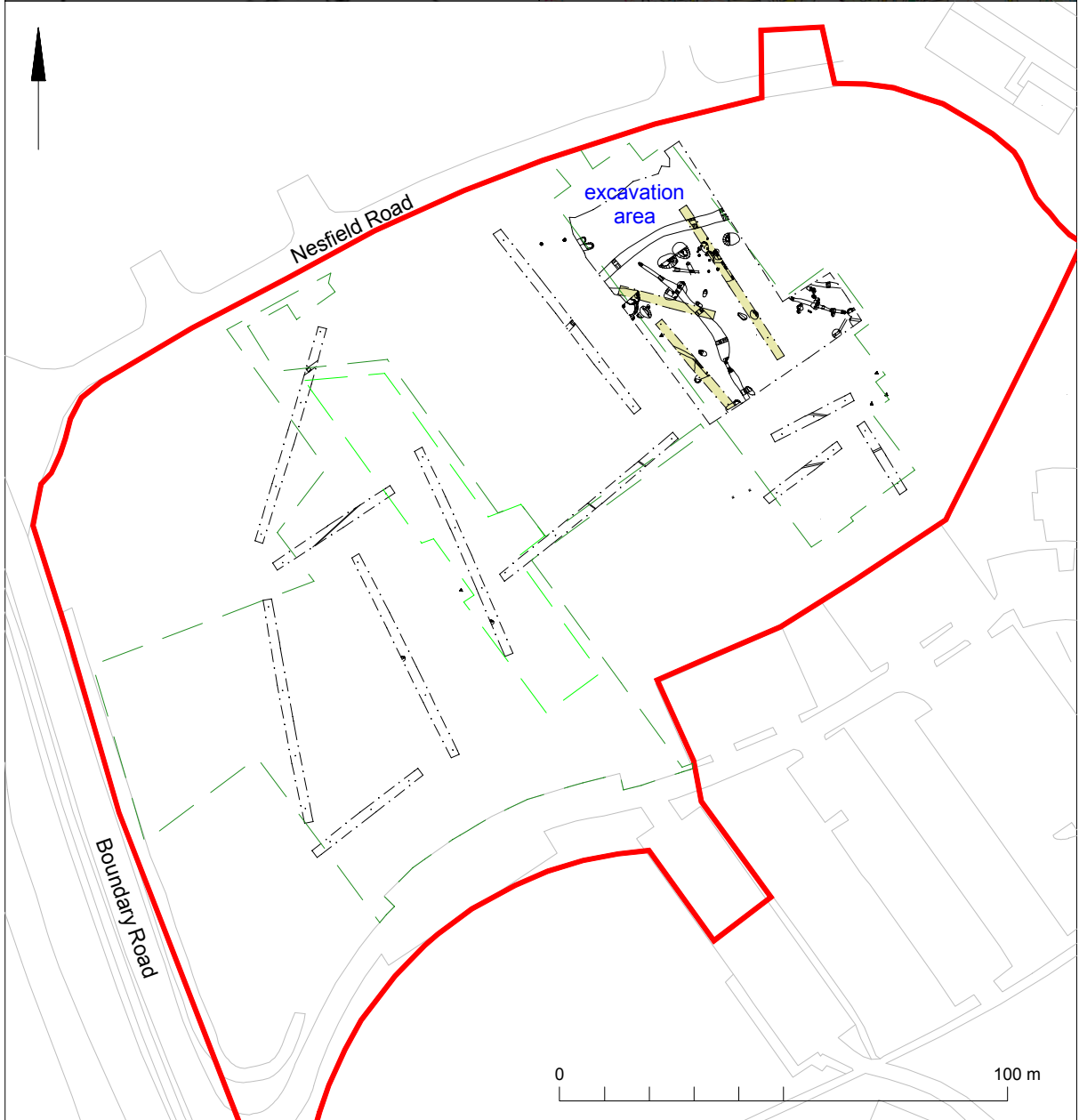
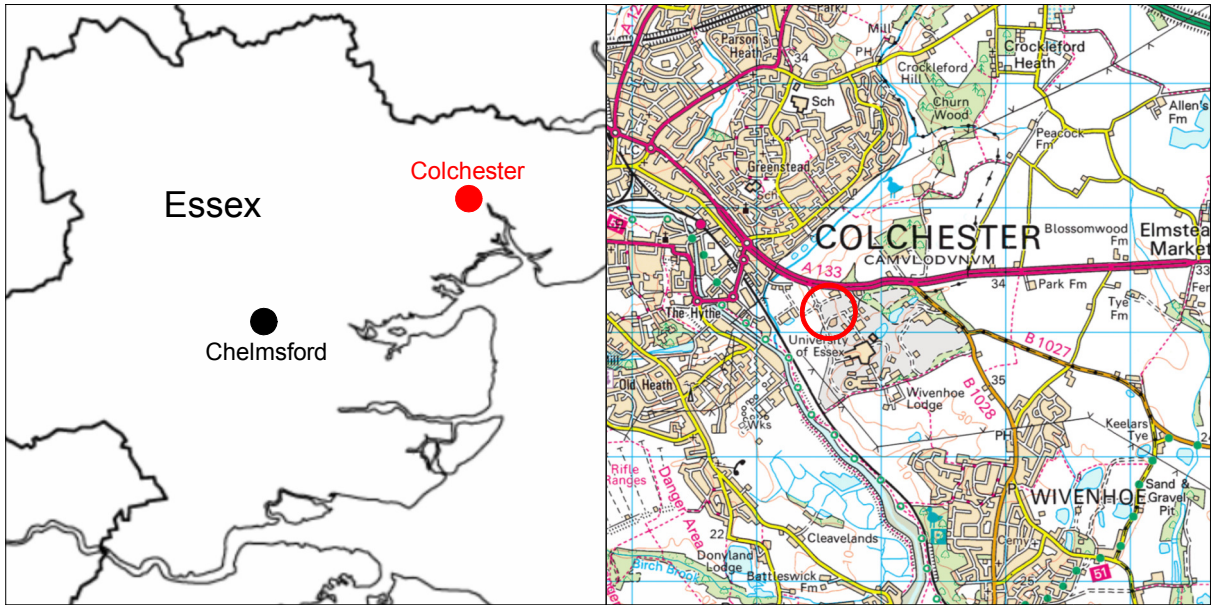
Ctxt	Ctxt type	Find no	Find type	Fabric	Description	Form	No	Wt/g	Ab*/B b	Finds spot date
					appears to be a false edge; other abraded pieces in orange-red fabric with some iron/sandy iron inclusions (NR)					
			pot	20(a)	Thick sandy sherds although these have a dark grey surface can be classified as Fabric 13 (sandy cess material internally is pale and might be part of a deposit associated with the pot, but this is not clear)		5	38		12-E13C?
			pot	22	Pale orange sandy fabrics, some mica, clear glaze, probably Hedingham, including jug rim		4	22	*	M12-14C
			pot	21A	Two body sherds		2	16	*	13-14C
			pot	20(a)	Abraded, handle from a jug, round cross section, with part of rim, sandy brown fabric, but late in date for this fabric type		3	76	*	L12-E13C
			pot	20(a)	Sandy sherds, including cooking pot rim, squared, necked		3	38		12-E13C
			pot	20(b)	Misc including rims from 3 cooking pots, one neckless, some external sooting from use (sandy cess)		27	316	(*)	L13-14C
			CBM	O-R	Probably PT but quite thick at c 15 mm		2			med-p-med
			CBM	O-R	PT, small pieces (NR)		3			med-p-med
			CBM	O-R	RB (NR)		2		*	Rom
F64 / 66	pit	112	FC	G O-R	General fine sand fabric, dark grey core and abraded oxidised margins/ surface, slightly irregular rounded lump (NR)		1		**	
			CBM	O-R	Small pieces PT c 9-10 mm thick (NR)		4			med-p-med
			pot	20(b)	Dark grey (sandy cess)		1	12	*	L12/13-14C
			pot	20(a)	Part oxidised sherds, including CP rim, squared, necked		3	36	(*)	L12-13/14C
			CBM	O-R	Tile piece, flat? underside (damaged) with area of upper surface rising up to broken-away area, possibly part of a decorated roof/ridge tile		1	66		Med(?)
			CBM	O-R R-B	PT pieces c 10mm thick (NR)		3			med-p-med
F65	pit	114	pot	20(b)	Grey, flat topped, squared rim, necked cooking pot		2	6	(*)	L12/13-14C
F66	pit	110	FC		Small-medium pieces, rounded, abraded in medium sand fabric, predominately grey with brownish orange-buff surfaces, some small stone, one piece with flat surface, other rounded, two with part wattle voids estimated c 2mm+ & 15mm diameter		8	832		
			CBM		Peg-tile, small pieces		2			med-p-med
			pot	13	Misc sandy greyware sherds		1	18		L12/13-14C
			pot	20(b)			10	116		13-14C
	pit lower fill	111	FC		Grey fabric with orange-red surfaces/ abraded near surface areas, fine sand with occasional small stones, one piece with part wattle(?) void 20-25mm diameter		2	166	*	
			pot	21A	Sherd from a jug with ribbed neck, green glaze directly onto fabric	(G)	1	4		13-14C
			pot	20(b)	misc		3	16		L12/13-14C
			pot	20(b)	Misc including rim from a cooking pot		4	60		L12-14C

Ctxt	Ctxt type	Find no	Find type	Fabric	Description	Form	No	Wt/g	Ab*/B b	Finds spot date
			CBM	O-R & G	Peg-tile (PT) small-medium pieces, much quite broken-up, most orange-red but with several grey fired tile pieces, one piece with round, tapering peg-hole next to edge (only just penetrating tile) and one with speckled glaze splashes on surface; most 10-12mm thick one piece 14 mm thick (NR)		29	192 6		Med-p-med, prob c L13C and later
			pot	20(b)	Body sherd		1	4	**	
F74	pit	117	pot	20(a)	Sandy sherd		1	10	*	L12-13/14C
			pot	20(b)	Medium sized sherds		2	42		L12/13-14C
L2	Subsoil	109	CBM	O-R	Small piece of peg-tile (NR)		1			med-p-med
			pot	20(a)	Part oxidised sherds, sandy, abraded, very broken-up including small rim, some is Fabric 20		33	148	(*)	L12-13/14C

Appendix 3 Environmental sample contents

Key + = 1-10, ++ = 11-50, +++ = 51-150, ++++ = 151-250, +++++ = >250

Sample	2	3	5	7	9	11	12	13	14	15	19	20	22
Finds Number	56	31	36	48	55	73	76	82	85	87	115	116	118
Feature Number	F11 sx3	F20	F22	F37	F39	F52	F54	F55	F56	F57	F64	F66	F72
Date	13th-14/15th century	13th-14th century	Late 12/13th - 14th century	Late 12/13th - 14th century	Late 12/13th - 14th century	13th-15th century	Late 12/13th - 14th century	Late 12/13th - 14th century	Medieval	Medieval	13th-14th century	13th - 14th century	Medieval
Feature Description	Ditch	Pit	Pit	Pit	Posthole	Ditch	Ditch	Pit	Posthole	Posthole	Pit	Pit	Pit
Initial Volume	20L	20L	20L	20L	10L	20L	20L	20L	10L	20L	20L	20L	20L
Flot Volume	5ml	10ml	50ml	5ml	2ml	2ml	5ml	10ml	15ml	100ml	10	50ml	50ml
Charred Plant Remains													
<i>Avena</i> sp.(grain)	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	5
Poaceae (seeds)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
<i>Hordeum vulgare</i> L. (grain)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
<i>Secale cereale</i> L. (grain)	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
<i>Triticum aestivum/durum/turgidum</i> L (grain)	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
<i>Ranunculus acris/repens/bulbosus</i> (fruit)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Fabaceae (cotyledon)	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Fallopia convolvulus</i> (L.) A.Love (fruit)	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indeterminate Plant Tissue Fragments	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	-
>4mmØ charcoal fragments	-	+++	+++++	+	+	+	-	-	+	+++	-	++	+++
<4mmØ charcoal flecks	++++	+++++	-	++	+++	+	1	+++	++	+++++	++	+++++	+++++
Uncharred Plant Remains													
<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> L. agg. (fruit fragment)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-
<i>Chenopodium album</i> L.(fruit)	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Root/rhizome fragments	++++	-	-	++++	++	+++	+++	+++	+++++	+++++	+++++	++	++++
Fauna													
Earthworm cocoon	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3



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Fig 1 Site location, proposed innovation centre dashed light green and surrounding car parks and areas of landscaping dashed dark green



Fig 2 Excavation results in relation to the 2016 evaluation trenches
 Proposed innovation centre dashed light green and surrounding car parks and areas of landscaping dashed dark green

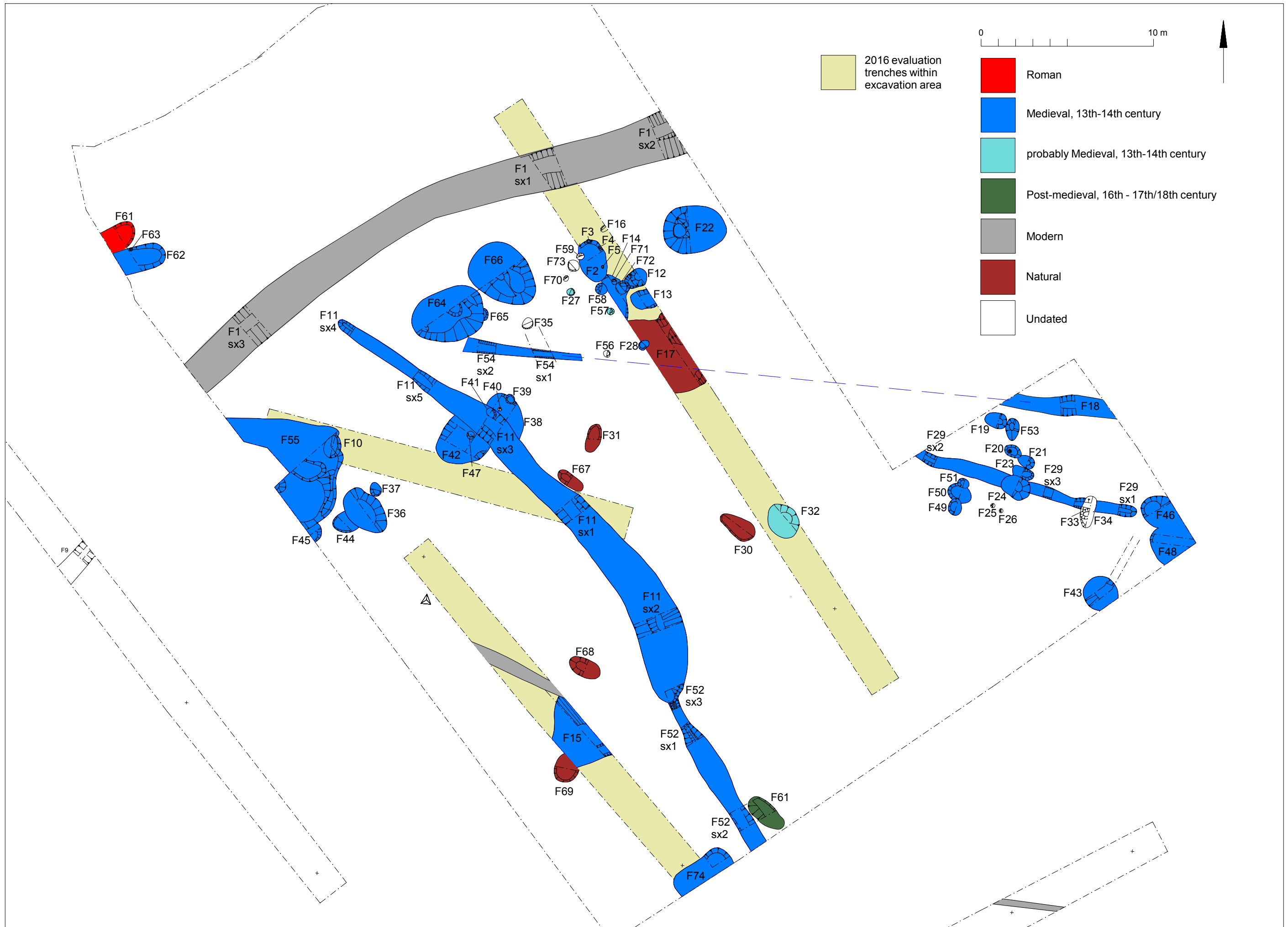


Fig 3 Phased excavation results

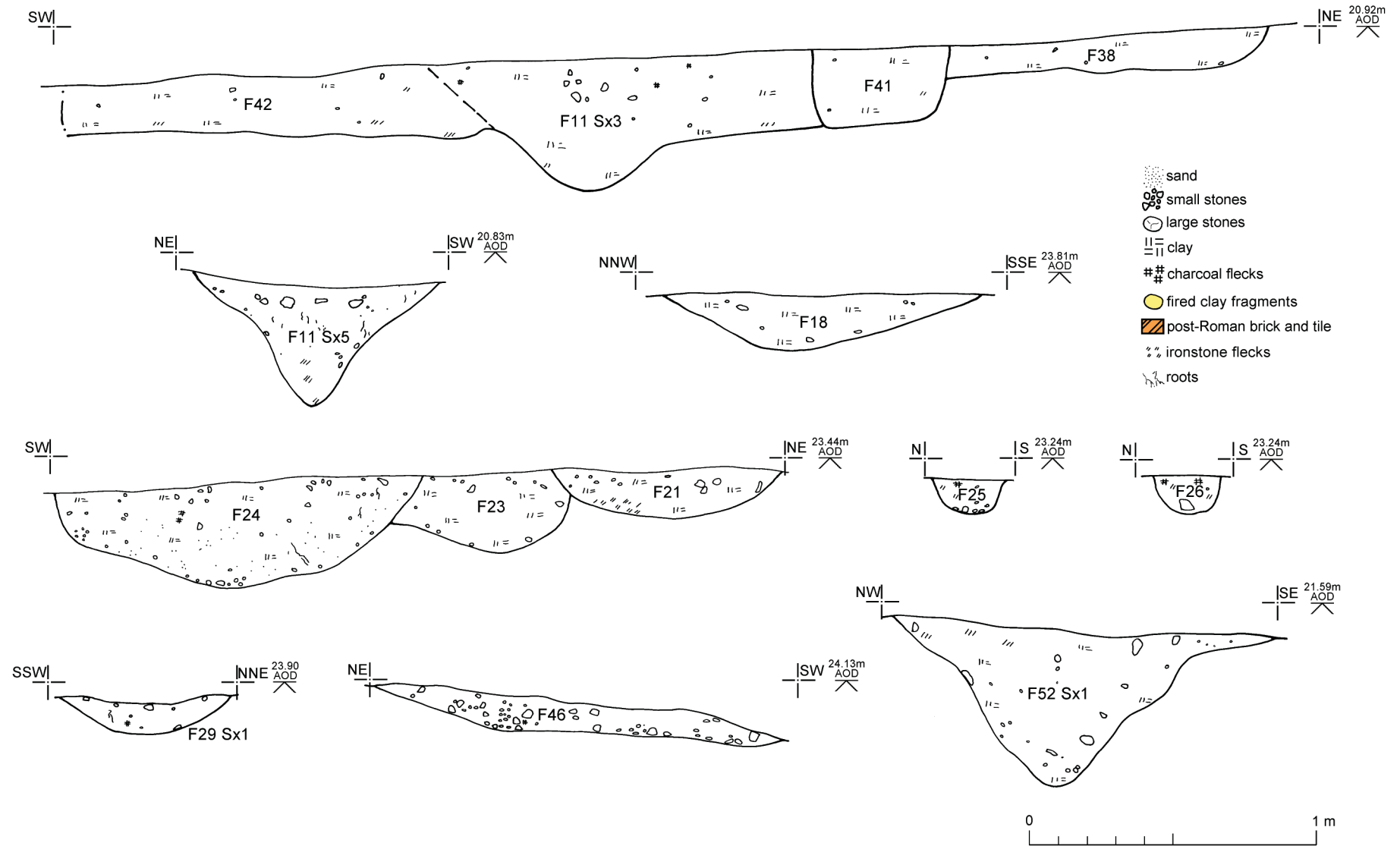


Fig 4 Feature sections.

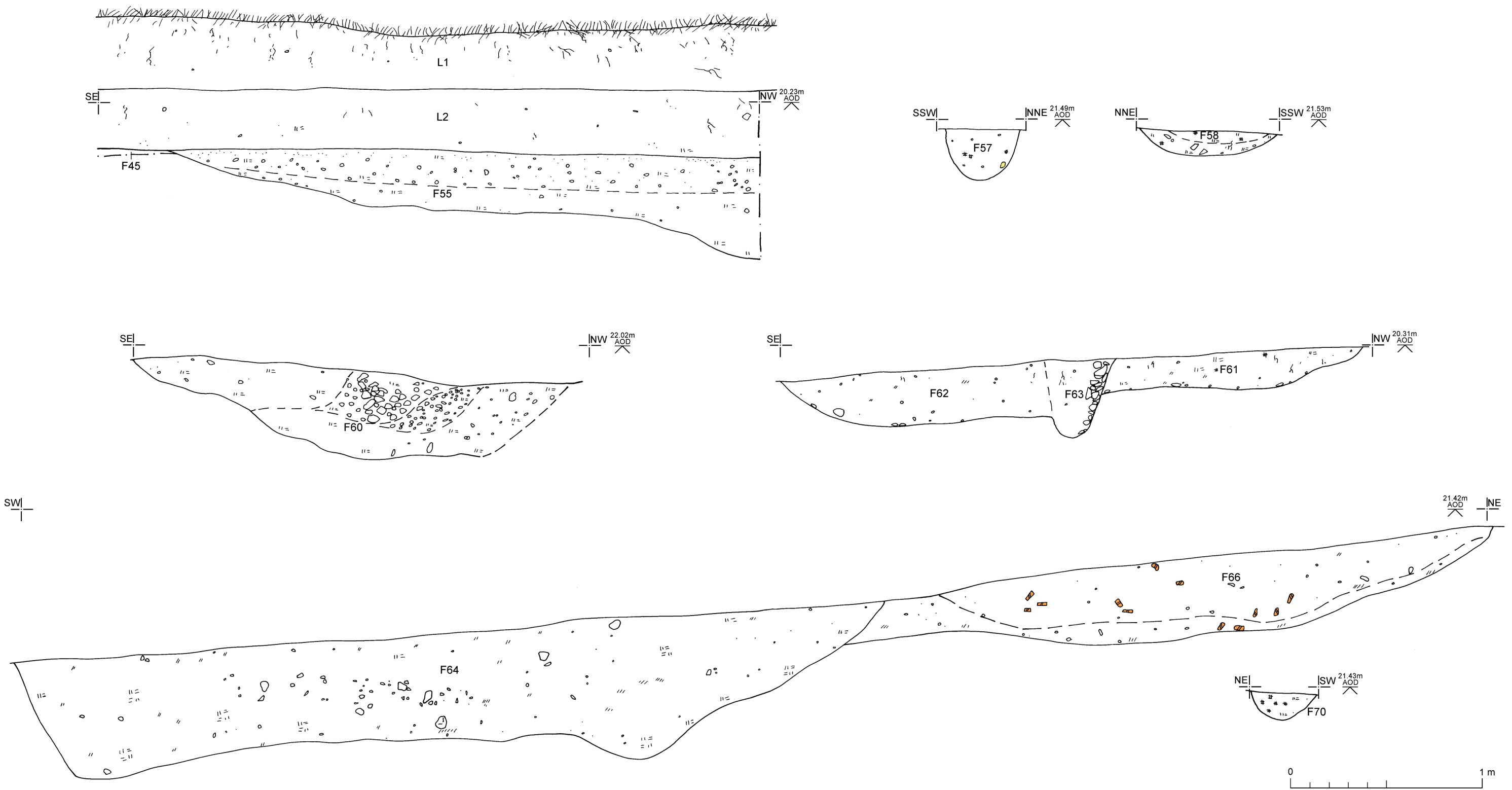


Fig 5 Feature sections.

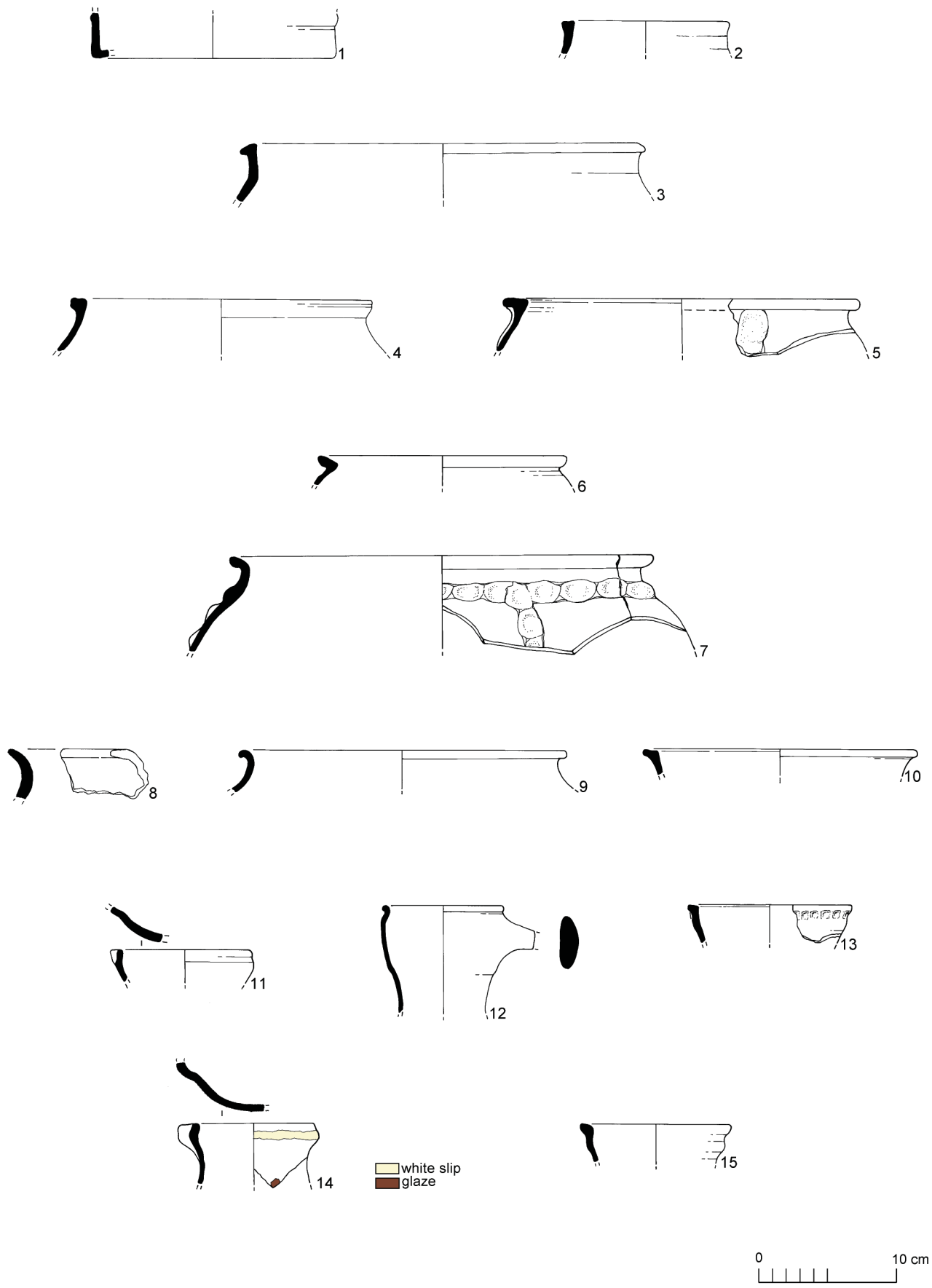


Fig 6 Medieval pottery.

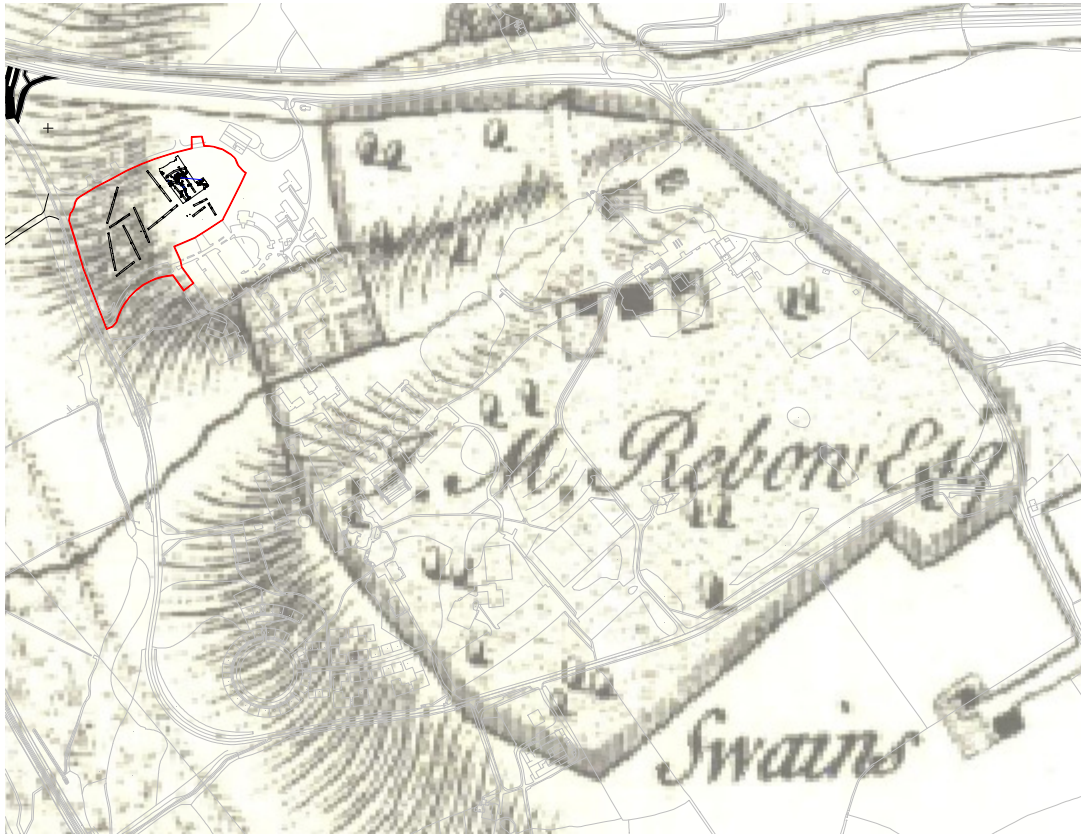


Fig 7 Modern OS map with development site marked in red overlaid on Chapman and André's map of 1777 (left) and the 1st edition OS map of 1881 (right)

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0 500 m

Essex Historic Environment Record/ Essex Archaeology and History

Summary sheet

Address: University of Essex, Wivenhoe Park, Colchester, Essex, CO4 3SQ	
Parish: Colchester	District: Colchester
NGR: TM 02593 24219 (centre)	Site code: CAT project ref.: 16/06c UAD ref: ECC3796 OASIS ref: colchest3-254040
Type of work: Excavation	Site director/group: Colchester Archaeological Trust
Date of work: 20th July – 12th August 2016	Size of area investigated: 3.04ha with excavation area totalling 1805m ²
Location of curating museum: Colchester museum accession code COLEM: 2016.9	Funding source: Owner
Further seasons anticipated? Not known	Related UAD/SMR number: EHER 2413, 2534
Final report: CAT Report 998	
Periods represented: Roman, medieval, post-medieval, modern	
Summary of fieldwork results: Archaeological excavation (covering an area 1805m ²) took place at the University of Essex, Wivenhoe Park, Colchester in advance of the construction of a new Innovation Centre. The development site is located close to a prehistoric barrow cemetery, late Iron Age/Roman burials and other features have been discovered nearby, and a 2016 evaluation on the development site revealed a cluster of medieval features, layers and finds. Archaeological excavation revealed a number of field boundary ditches, pits and postholes dating to the early/mid 13th – mid 14th century, suggesting the existence of a small medieval farmstead in close proximity to the site. A single Roman pit was also excavated.	
Previous summaries/reports: CAT Report 856 and 918	
CBC monitor: Jess Tipper	
Keywords: medieval, farmstead	Significance: *
Author of summary: Laura Pooley	Date of summary: December 2016

Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI)
for an archaeological excavation at
University of Essex, Wivenhoe Park, Colchester,
Essex, CO4 3SQ

NGR: TM 02593 24219 (centre)

Planning reference: 152219

Client: University of Essex

Agent: Simon Kerr

Curating Museum: Colchester

Museum accession code: COLEM: 2016.9

UAD Event number: ECC3796

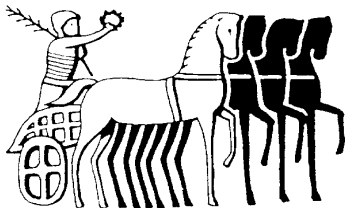
CAT Project code: 16/06c

OASIS Project id: colchest3-254040

Site Manager: Ben Holloway

CBC Monitor: Jess Tipper

This WSI written: 07.06.2016



COLCHESTER ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST,
Roman Circus House,
Roman Circus Walk
Colchester,
Essex, C02 7GZ
tel: 01206 501785
email: archaeologists@catuk.org

Site location and description

The proposed development site lies approximately 2.5km east of Colchester town centre (Fig 1). It is a block of land approximately 2.6 ha in size, and consists of grassland/woodland. The site is centred on NGR TM 02593 24219.

Proposed work

The development comprises the erection of an innovation centre and associated works.

Archaeological background

The following archaeological background draws on the Colchester Archaeological Trust report archive, the Colchester Urban Archaeological Database (UAD) and the Essex Historic Environment Record accessed via the Heritage Gateway:

This development site is located in an area of high archaeological potential, although it has only been the subject of limited archaeological investigation. It is situated in a topographically favourable location for early occupation of all periods, overlooking the floodplain of the River Colne, and at the confluence with Salary Brook.

The EHER records a presumed Roman road (EHER 2534) to the north of the development site and a prehistoric barrow cemetery (EHER 2413) to the west. A field evaluation across the area of the barrows (FAU 2004) confirmed that the four mound and ring ditches situated adjacent to the railway line and Salary Brook were man-made and artefacts recovered indicated a late Iron Age or Roman date. However, it was thought that this material may be the product of later use of an existing Bronze Age monument. The rest of the evaluation revealed little of interest.

A watching brief in 2010-2011 (CAT Report 638) on infrastructure works immediately to the north of the development site revealed evidence of Late Iron Age/Roman activity, which included burials as well as identifying a dense spread of medieval pottery sherds dating to the 13th-14th century.

A watching brief at 'The Meadows' in 2012, located to the west of the development site (CAT Report 678), identified 19 Late Iron Age/Roman features including ditches, pits, post-holes and a probable inhumation.

A watching brief in 2013 during the groundworks for the new Parkside Office Development revealed no archaeological features and sherds of medieval and post-medieval pottery (CAT Report 753).

An ongoing watching brief (started 2015) also during groundworks for the new Parkside Development has so far revealed one Roman pit (CAT Report pending).

See CAT Report 856 for a further detailed study of the area (*A desk-based assessment of the archaeological remains around Project Area 2a, University of Essex, Wivenhoe Park, Colchester*).

In February 2016 an archaeological evaluation was carried out by CAT and fourteen trial-trenches were laid out across the development site (CAT Report 918). A cluster of medieval features, layers and finds were identified to the north-east (centred on trenches T1-T3 and T7). The ditches, pits, post-holes and patches of charcoal/burnt daub identified were all possibly associated with domestic/light industrial activity. No significant archaeological horizons were identified in any of the other trenches (T4-T6 and T8-T14,) aside from one field boundary ditch (T10) and two undated pits (T9 and T13).

Planning background

A planning application was made to Colchester Borough Council in October 2015 (application No.152219) proposing the erection of an innovation centre and associated works.

As the site lies within an area highlighted by the EHER / UAD as having a high potential for archaeological deposits, an archaeological condition was recommended by the Colchester Borough Council Archaeological Advisor (CBCAA). This resulted in an archaeological evaluation by trial-trenching, which was undertaken by CAT in February 2016. The findings of the evaluation informed a mitigation strategy, specifically an open area excavation centred on the cluster of medieval features identified in the north-east of the site. The recommended archaeological condition was based on the guidance given in the *National Planning Policy Framework* (DCLG 2012).

Requirement for work

The required archaeological work is for archaeological excavation. Details are given in a Project Brief written by CBCAA (CBC 2016).

Specifically, an area measuring 1900m² will be mechanically stripped under archaeological supervision and all archaeological horizons excavated and recorded. This area will be centred on evaluation trenches T1-T3 (Fig 2).

After consultation with CBCAA, if significant and unanticipated archaeological remains are encountered close to the edge of the excavation, the area will be expanded to ensure the full extent of the archaeological site within the development area is investigated (and to be confident there are no adjacent remains). This may be subject to amendments to the brief (CBCAA 2016) and this WSI to ensure adequate provision for archaeological recording.

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* (ClfA 2014a-c)
- Standards and Frameworks published by East Anglian Archaeology (Gurney 2003, Medlycott 2011)
- required standards of fieldwork in Colchester Borough (CM 2008a, b)
- relevant Health & Safety guidelines and requirements (CAT 2014)
- the Project Brief issued by CBCAA (CBC 2016)

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 and three archaeologists for fifteen days.

In charge of day-to-day site work: Ben Holloway.

Excavation methodology

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

All features and layers or other significant deposits will be planned, and their profiles or sections recorded. The normal scale will be site plans at 1:20 and sections at 1:10, unless circumstances indicate that other scales would be appropriate.

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

Site surveying

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.

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

Environmental sampling policy

Usual CAT policy: CAT has an arrangement with Val Fryer whereby any potentially rich environmental layers or features will be appropriately sampled as a matter of course, but only if they are datable. Any processing and reporting will be done by Val Fryer. If any complex or outstanding deposits are encountered, VF will be asked onto site to advise. EH Regional Adviser is available for further advice.

Environmental sampling strategy for this excavation (as requested by CBCAA): Forty litre (100% if smaller) samples will be taken from a range of features/feature types, including those that do not possess datable finds and whether or not they have 'potentially rich environmental layers or features'. Val Fryer will be specifically asked to test/sub-sample for metal-working residue, e.g. hammerscale.

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:

animal bones (small groups): Pip Parmenter

flints: Adam Wightman

or to outside specialists:

small finds, metalwork, coins, etc: Pip Parmenter

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

environmental processing and reporting: Val Fryer (Loddon)

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: EH 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.

Post-excavation assessment

Once fieldwork has finished the need for a post-excavation assessment will be discussed and agreed with CBCAA.

If a post-excavation assessment is required by CBCAA, it will be normally be submitted within 2 months of the end of fieldwork, or as quickly as is reasonably practicable and at a time agreed with CBCAA. It will be a clear and concise assessment of the archaeological value and significance of the results, and will identify the research potential in the context of the Regional Research Framework. It will include an Updated Project Design, with a timetable, for analysis, dissemination and archive deposition.

Where archaeological results do not warrant a post-excavation assessment, preparation of the normal site report will begin.

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 excavation area in relation to the proposed development. At least two corners of the area 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 within four weeks 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 Report 638	2012	<i>An archaeological watching brief at the Knowledge Gateway, the University of Essex, Colchester, Essex: September 2010-August 2011.</i>
CAT Report 678	2013	<i>Archaeological monitoring at 'The Meadows', University of Essex, Wivenhoe Park, Colchester, Essex: July-September 2012</i>
CAT Report 753	2014	<i>Archaeological monitoring at the University of Essex Parkside Office Development, Wivenhoe Park, Colchester, Essex (Phase 1): September 2013</i>
CAT Report	2015	<i>A desk-based assessment of the archaeological remains around Project</i>

856		<i>Area 2a, University of Essex, Wivenhoe Park, Colchester</i>
CAT Report 918	2016	<i>An archaeological evaluation at the new Innovation Centre, University of Essex, Wivenhoe Park, Colchester, Essex, CO4 3SQ: February 2016</i>
CBCAA	2016	<i>Brief for a Archaeological Excavation at University of Essex, Wivenhoe Park, Colchester, CO4 3SQ by J Tipper</i>
CIfA	2014a	<i>Standard and Guidance for an archaeological evaluation</i>
CIfA	2014b	<i>Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives</i>
CIfA	2014c	<i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials</i>
DCLG	2012	<i>National Planning Policy Framework</i>
ECC FAU	2004	<i>Land adjacent to Elmstead Road and Boundary Road, University of Essex, Colchester, Essex, archaeological evaluation, Essex County Council Field Archaeology Unit Report, by T Ennis. Report 1328</i>
English Heritage	2006	<i>Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)</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	<i>Research and archaeology revisited: A revised framework for the East of England. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 24 (EAA 24)</i>

L Pooley



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Roman Circus House
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Colchester
Essex
C02 2GZ

tel: 01206 501785
email: lp@catuk.org

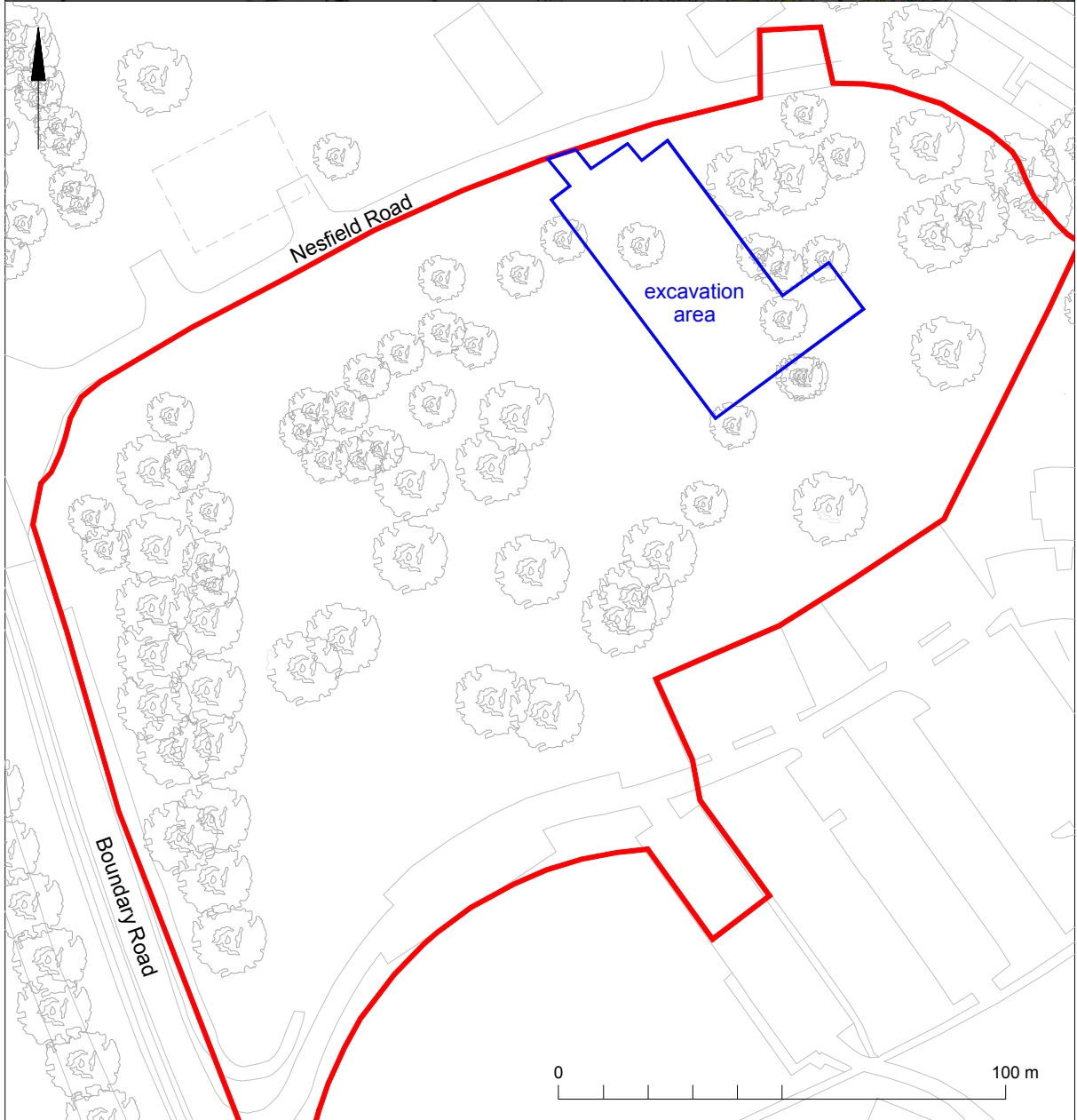
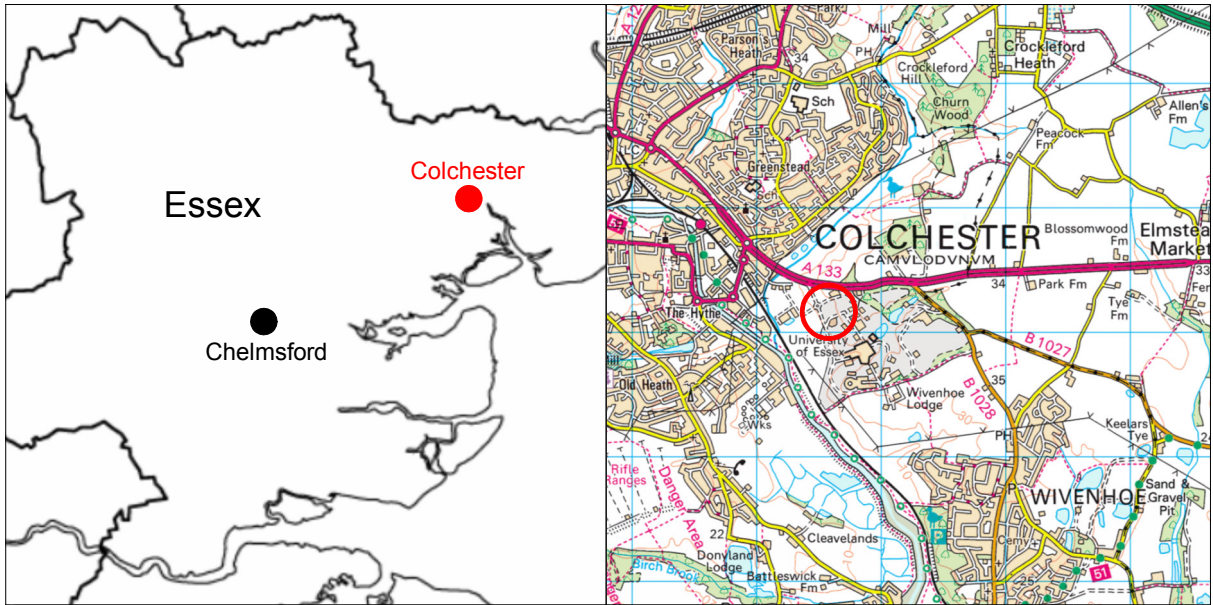


Fig 1 Site location.



Fig 2 Excavation area (shown as blue outline) in relation to the evaluation trenches and the proposed development.

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OASIS ID: colchest3-254040

Project details

Project name	Archaeological excavation at the new Innovation Centre, University of Essex, Colchester, Essex, CO34 3SQ
Short description of the project	Archaeological excavation (covering an area 1805m ²) took place at the University of Essex, Wivenhoe Park, Colchester in advance of the construction of a new Innovation Centre. The development site is located close to a prehistoric barrow cemetery, late Iron Age/Roman burials and other features have been discovered nearby, and a 2016 evaluation on the development site revealed a cluster of medieval features, layers and finds. Archaeological excavation revealed a number of field boundary ditches, pits and postholes dating to the early/mid 13th - mid 14th century, suggesting the existence of a small medieval farmstead in close proximity to the site. A single Roman pit was also excavated.
Project dates	Start: 20-07-2016 End: 12-08-2016
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	16/06c - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	152219 - Planning Application No.
Any associated project reference codes	ECC3796 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	COLEM: 2016.9 - Museum accession ID
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Vacant Land 2 - Vacant land not previously developed
Monument type	PIT Roman
Monument type	DITCHES Medieval
Monument type	PITS Medieval
Monument type	POSTHOLES Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Roman
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Modern
Significant Finds	CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL Roman

Significant Finds	CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL Medieval
Significant Finds	CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL Post Medieval
Significant Finds	FIRE CLAY Roman
Significant Finds	FIRE CLAY Medieval
Investigation type	"Open-area excavation"
Prompt	Planning condition

Project location

Country	England
Site location	ESSEX COLCHESTER COLCHESTER Innovation Centre, University of Essex, Wivenhoe Park
Postcode	CO4 3SQ
Study area	3.04 Hectares
Site coordinates	TM 02593 24219 51.87914292661 0.943755153446 51 52 44 N 000 56 37 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 20.3m Max: 24.11m

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	Mark Baister
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Colchester Museum
Physical Archive ID	COLEM: 2016.9
Physical Contents	"Ceramics", "Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Archive recipient	Colchester Museum
Digital Archive ID	COLEM: 2016.9
Digital Contents	"none"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography", "Survey"
Paper Archive recipient	Colchester Museum
Paper Archive ID	COLEM: 2016.9
Paper Contents	"none"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Miscellaneous Material", "Photograph", "Plan", "Report", "Section"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Archaeological excavation at the new Innovation Centre, University of Essex, Wivenhoe Park, Colchester, Essex, CO4 3SQ: July-August 2016
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Pooley, L.
Other bibliographic details	CAT Report 998
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