

Archaeological evaluation at Three Acres, Anchor Lane, Canewdon, Essex, SS4 3PB

November 2016



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Contents

1	Summary	1
2	Introduction	1
3	Archaeological background	1
4	Results	2
5	Finds	4
6	Discussion	7
7	Acknowledgements	8
8	References	8
9	Abbreviations and glossary	9
10	Contents of archive	9
11	Archive deposition	9
Appendix 1	Context list	11
Appendix 2	Finds list	13
Figures		after p17

EHER Summary Sheet

List of photographs, tables, maps and figures

Cover: general site shot

Photograph 1	T2, looking SE	3
Photograph 2	T2, looking NNE	4
Table 1	Pottery fabrics and quantity of pottery by period and fabric type	4
Map 1	Chapman and André's map of 1777, development site indicated by blue arrow	8
Fig 1	Site location	
Fig 2	Phased results with dashed ditch projections	
Fig 3	Detailed trench plans with phasing: T1, T2, T3 and T5	
Fig 4	Feature and representative trench sections	
Fig 5	Feature and representative trench sections	

1 Summary

An archaeological evaluation (six trial-trenches) was carried out at Three Acres, Anchor Lane, Canewdon, Essex in advance of the construction of 35 new dwellings. The development site is located immediately to the south of the late Saxon/early medieval centre of Canewdon which was focussed around the church and hall complex. Forty-two ditches, gullies and pits were excavated dating to the Iron Age, medieval and post-medieval periods. A concentration of medieval and post-medieval features and finds to the north of the development site may be indicative of farm yard or back yard activity to the south of the village.

2 Introduction (Fig 1)

This is the archive report for an archaeological evaluation by trial-trenching at Three Acres, Anchor Lane, Canewdon, Essex carried out 3rd-7th November 2016. The work was commissioned by James Dove of Dove Jeffrey Homes Ltd, in advance of the construction of 35 new dwellings, and was undertaken by Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT).

In response to consultation with Essex County Council Place Services (ECCPS), Historic Environment Advisor Alison Bennett 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 the *National Planning Policy Framework* (DCLG 2012).

All archaeological work was carried out in accordance with a *Brief for archaeological evaluation*, detailing the required archaeological work, written by Alison Bennett (ECCPS 2016), and a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared by CAT in response to the brief and agreed with ECCPS (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 field evaluation* (ClfA 2014a) and *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (ClfA 2014b).

3 Archaeological background

The following archaeological background utilises the Essex Historic Environment Record (EHER) held at Essex County Council, County Hall, Chelmsford.

A desk-based assessment and heritage statement on the archaeological remains on and around land at Three Acres has already been completed (CAT Report 980, by Pip Parmenter July 2016). The following is a summary taken from that report:

There is one Heritage Asset within the proposed development site (PDS). This is a destroyed WW2 pillbox which is located in the south-west corner of the site, near to the crossroads of Lark Hill Road, Anchor Lane and Scotts Hall Road. The Canewdon Church conservation area is immediately to the north of the PDS, and shares a boundary with it but the two do not overlap.

The central part of the PDS was heavily developed during the 1980s, when it was used as a riding school. This has now been removed.

Outside of the PDS, and within the broader search area, were 21 Heritage Assets and two conservation areas. Of the 21 Heritage Assets, nine are listed buildings that will not directly be impacted by the development. Most notably,

and within the Church conservation area to the north are the Church of St Nicholas, the Vicarage and the Vicarage Cottage as well as the village lock-up and stocks and two churchyard monuments.

Two excavations have taken place within the PDS; one in the churchyard of St Nicholas' Church, which revealed a number of graves as well as the cellar of an 18th century house and one carried out during the construction of a bird hide to the north of the PDS. This revealed a cremation pit of likely prehistoric date.

Findspots within the area have revealed some urns, speculated to be Iron Age in date, though this is unconfirmed, a gold coin of Cunobelin and a Byzantine coin of Justin II from AD 578.

As well as historic Heritage Assets, there are a number of WW2 pillbox sites, both extant and destroyed.

4 Results (Figs 2-5)

Six trial-trenches were laid out across the development site. Each was machine excavated under archaeological supervision. Due to the presence of overhead cables the seventh trench (labelled T6 in the WSI and positioned to locate the destroyed WW2 pillbox) could not be excavated.

Trench 1 (T1) – 30m long by 1.8m wide

Trench T1 was excavated through modern topsoil (L1, c 140-150mm thick) onto a sandy-silty clay subsoil (L2, c 110-170mm thick) which sealed natural silty-clays (L3).

Sixteen archaeological features were identified. The earliest are pit F3 and ditch F13, both dated to the Iron Age. The ditch was aligned NE/SW and measured 0.80m wide by 0.1m deep. Prehistoric pit F9 next to F3 may also be associated with this phase of activity.

Pit F1 dates to the medieval period (11th/12th – 13th/14th century) and posthole F2, excavated in the base of F1, may be of a similar date. Further to the north is curved gully F7/F8 of a similar 12th/13th – 14th century date. The gully measured 0.7m wide by 0.12-0.17m deep. A cluster of post-medieval pits F5, F6, F11, F12 and F15 were excavated to the north of the trench and date from the 16th to the 17th/early 18th century.

Ditch F14 and pits F4, F10, F18 and F24 are all undated. Ditch F14 was aligned roughly E/W and measured approximately 1.15m wide by 0.25m deep.

Trench 2 (T2) – 30m long by 1.8m wide

Trench T2 was excavated through modern topsoil (L1, c 140-170mm thick) onto a sandy-silty clay subsoil (L2, c 110-120mm thick) which sealed natural silty-clays (L3).

Large pit or ditch F22 is the earliest feature in T2 dating from the 13th-15th century. It measured 3.4m wide, 0.4m deep and was flat-bottomed, which perhaps suggests it is more likely to be a pit. Slightly later is medieval, 15th-16th century, pit F23. Post-medieval pits F19 and F20 were excavated at the western end of the trench and date from the 16th – 17th/early 18th century. Pit F21 and ditch F42 could only be identified as of medieval/post-medieval date, and could be related to any of the other medieval or post-medieval features recorded in the trench. Ditch F42 was aligned NNW/SSE and measured 1.1m wide by 0.15m deep. Pit F16 and pit/ditch F17 were undated.



Photograph 1 T2, looking SE

Trench 3 (T3) – 30m long by 1.8m wide

Trench T3 was excavated through modern topsoil (L1, c 120-160mm thick) onto a sandy-silty clay subsoil (L2, c 120-160mm thick) which sealed natural silty-clays (L3).

Iron Age pit F33 was excavated at the southwest end of the trench and is probably associated with prehistoric ditches F28 and F31 and pit F32. Ditch F28 and F31 were both of a gentle V-shaped profile. F28 was aligned N/S and measured 1.2m wide by 0.23m deep and F31 NW/SE measured 1.2m wide by 0.28m deep. Iron Age pottery was identified in ditch F30, but one small sherd may be of possible medieval date, making the date of this feature uncertain. It was aligned NNW/SSE and was a wide 3m by 0.23m deep. Medieval pit F25 was located at the northeast end of trench.

Undated feature F29 may be associated with prehistoric ditch F28. If this feature is a contemporary ditch then it could have formed an opening 0.30m wide with F28, but it could equally be an unrelated pit. Undated ditch F27 was aligned NNW/SSE and measured 0.68m wide by 0.26m deep. It also had a gentle V-shaped profile.

Trench 4 (T4) – 10m long by 1.8m wide

Trench T4 was excavated through modern topsoil (L1, c 300mm thick) onto a sandy-silty clay subsoil (L2, c 150mm thick) which sealed natural silty-clays (L3). A modern concrete base and service trench were recorded, both probably associated with the demolished riding-school that used be located in this part of the development site. No significant archaeological horizons were found.

Trench 5 (T5) – 30m long by 1.8m wide

Trench T5 was excavated through modern topsoil (L1, c 110mm thick) onto a sandy-silty clay subsoil (L2, c 140-200mm thick) which sealed natural silty-clays (L3).

Iron Age ditch F40 was aligned roughly NW/SE and measured 0.9m wide by 0.11m deep. It had been cut by medieval pit F41. Medieval pit F41 and ditch F36 were both dated to the 13th-14th century. F36 was aligned WNW/ESE and was wide and shallow measuring 1.38m wide by 0.08m deep. Six pits (F26, F34, F35, F37, F38, F39) were all undated.



Photograph 2 T2, looking NNE

Trench 6 (T6) – Not excavated

Trench 7 (T7) – 30m long by 1.8m wide

Trench T7 was excavated through modern topsoil (L1, c 180-200mm thick) onto a sandy-silty clay subsoil (L2, c 220-240mm thick) which sealed natural silty-clays (L3). Two modern service trenches were recorded but no significant archaeological horizons were found.

5 Finds

Pottery

by Stephen Benfield

Pottery dated to the prehistoric, Late Iron Age (LIA), Roman, medieval and post-medieval period was recovered. In total this consists of 123 sherds with a combined weight of 2296g. The pottery is listed by fabric in Table 1. The Roman, medieval & post-medieval fabrics refer to the Essex fabric series (Going 1987, Cunningham 1985 & CAR 7). All of the pottery is listed and described in Appendix 2.

Fabric code	Fabric name	No.	Wt/g
<i>Prehistoric</i>			
HMF	Hand-made, flint-tempered	1	1

Fabric code	Fabric name	No.	Wt/g
HMFS	Hand-made, flint & sand-tempered	1	6
HMS	Hand-made, sand-tempered	13	26
	<i>sub-total</i>	15	33
<i>LIA & Roman</i>			
GTW	Grog-tempered ware	1	4
47	Roman coarse greywares (general)	1	2
	<i>sub-total</i>	2	6
<i>Medieval</i>			
20	Medieval sandy greywares	9	94
21	Medieval sandy orange wares	14	80
23	Medieval Surrey white wares (general)	1	48
	<i>sub-total</i>	24	222
<i>Transitional & Post-medieval</i>			
21/40 & 40T	Sandy-orange transitional fabrics (general)	6	45
40	Post-medieval (glazed) red earthenwares	35	682
40A	Metropolitan slipware	13	820
40B	Stock-type black glazed ware	6	62
42	Surrey/Hampshire border white wares (general)	12	308
45X	Misceallaneous stonewares (general)	2	22
45D	Frechen stoneware	8	96
	<i>sub-total</i>	82	2035
	<i>Total</i>	123	2296

Table 1 Pottery fabrics and quantity of pottery by period and fabric type

Prehistoric

Only a small quantity of pottery can be identified as of prehistoric date. All of the sherds are small with an average sherd weight of 2.2g. There are no diagnostic sherds (for example significant parts of rims or decorated sherds) and the dating of the pottery relies on the fabric types. The majority of sherds are in hand-made sand-tempered fabrics (HMS) and are difficult to date closely. However, there are also a few prehistoric sherds with flint-temper in their fabric which are closely comparable in size and condition to the sand-tempered sherds. This indicates that all of this pottery is of prehistoric date and a sand-tempered and flint-tempered sherd were associated in F3. The sand-tempered pottery can therefore be fairly confidently dated as Middle Iron Age (c 400/350-25 BC) as this pottery is typical of prehistoric assemblages of that period. This suggests that the flint-tempered sherds are of similar Iron Age date. The use of flint-temper is known to gradually die out in pottery assemblages dating to after c 400-350 BC being replaced by more extensive use of sand-temper. One small sherd, from F23 (21) has some voids that might indicate the former presence of shell-temper which again would help support a Later Iron Age (Middle-Late Iron Age) date.

The prehistoric (Iron Age) pottery is the only closely dated pottery find associated with F3 (2 sherds), F13 (1 sherd), F33 (1 sherd) and F40 (1 sherd). Other sherds are clearly residual with later dated pottery in F1 (2 sherds), F7 (1 sherd), F23 (5 sherds including a small rim top sherd) and F30 (2 sherds). The small size of most of the sherds and that most are abraded to some degree suggests that they are possibly residual in the contexts from which they were recovered.

Late Iron Age (LIA) and Roman

There is a small, abraded sherd of grog-tempered ware from F23 (21) that can be dated as Late Iron Age (c 25 BC- AD 50). This was residual in the same context which also produced medieval pottery. A single, small sherd of greyware pottery with some burnt organic material in the fabric appears typical of pottery of Roman date; possibly early Roman: *circa* mid 1st-early 2nd century. The sherd, which is lightly abraded, was recovered from F11 (8) associated with pottery of medieval and post-medieval date.

Medieval

Sherds that can be dated to the medieval period were recovered from a number of features. Most of these are plain body sherds typical of hard, medieval sandy fabrics. There is a small rim sherd with attached handle from F1 (1), a pinch-made pouring point/spout made on a plain rim from F6 (4) and a base sherd from a greyware cooking pot typical of the period of the late 12th/13th-14th century from F41 (31). There are a few sherds that can be compared with late medieval Colchester-type ware having reduced surfaces or are oxidised with white slip paint and can be dated to the period of the 15th-mid 16th century (CAR 7, 108). A small number of plain sherds are in a fine sandy, grey fabric with orange oxidised surfaces and are possibly also of late medieval date. One moderately large, green glazed handle sherd, from context F6 (4), is a product of the Surrey white ware pottery industries (Fabric 23).

Medieval pottery is the only or latest dated pottery find associated with contexts F1, F7, F22, F23, F25, F30, F36 and F41. Other sherds are residual in F6 and F20, and a single sherd is possibly residual in F21 where it was associated with a sherd of late medieval/early post-medieval (transitional) date.

Transitional and post-medieval

There are a few sherds in oxidised fabrics that are considered to be transitional between the medieval sandy oxidised fabric Fabric 21 and the post-medieval fabric Fabric 40. These come from features F15 and F20 and broadly date the late medieval/early post-medieval period, although most are probably likely to be of early post-medieval date (c 16th century).

The largest period group of pottery is post-medieval. This includes sherds from imported German stoneware mugs, some sherds from which can be identified as products of the Frechen potteries (Fabric 45D) and can be broadly dated to the period of the late 16th-17th century. Sherds in black-surfaced earthenware (Fabric 40B) probably also represent drinking pots of 17th century date. There are also two part vessels, both represented by joining sherds. One is a tripod pipkin which is a product of the pottery industry of the Surrey/Hampshire border (Fabric 42) and is also of late 16th-17th century date. Other sherds from this pot come from both sections excavated into feature F20. The other part vessel is a dish in metropolitan slipware (Fabric 40A) also from feature F20 (16). This has a design/pattern made in white trailed slip on the surface (showing yellow under the glaze) and can be dated as 17th century. One large sherd from the same context may be part of a second slipware dish. The largest number of sherds are from vessels in post-medieval red earthenware (Fabric 40), most of which are glazed on one or more surfaces. These sherds can be broadly dated to the period of the late 16th/17th-18th century and particularly associated with feature F20.

The pottery from post-medieval pottery feature F20 suggests a date in the 17th century or possibly early 18th century, and this possibly applies to most if not all of the post-medieval pottery recovered from the site. Post-medieval pottery was also recovered from F5, F6 (two sherds among a small quantity of pottery dated as medieval), F11 (two small sherds among a small quantity of pottery dated as medieval), F12, F15 and F19.

Other finds (for full list see Appendix 2)

by Laura Pooley

Medieval/post-medieval ceramic building material

Fifteen fragments of brick (2240g), twenty fragments of peg-tile (932g), one fragment of tile (24g) and two fragments of brick/tile (5g) were recorded from nine features. The peg-tiles are not closely dated as they are current from the medieval period into the early modern period, but can be broadly dated as medieval-post-medieval and probably date to no earlier than the 14th century onwards (Ryan & Andrews 1993, 97). Two

fragments of brick (from F19 and F20) can be identified as a 'Tudor' place brick, 15th to early 17th century.

Fired clay

Six fragments of fired clay (229g) were recorded in six features of Iron Age, medieval, post-medieval and uncertain date. All were small, featureless, abraded fragments aside from a large fragment from post-medieval pit F9. With an angled/moulded inner surface this could be from an oven or hearth, or it could possibly be a mould fragment.

Animal bone and shell

Fragments of animal bone (6 at 572g, from a horse, cow and sheep), oyster shell (10 at 62g) and winkle shell (1 at 4g) were identified in four post-medieval features (F6, F12, F19, F20). Only one small fragment of animal bone was identified in a medieval feature (F25).

Burnt flint

Nine pieces of burnt flint (94g) were recorded from seven features. Heated stones, primarily used to indirectly heat water, are relatively common finds from prehistoric sites and are probably associated with the Iron Age activity on the site.

Metal finds

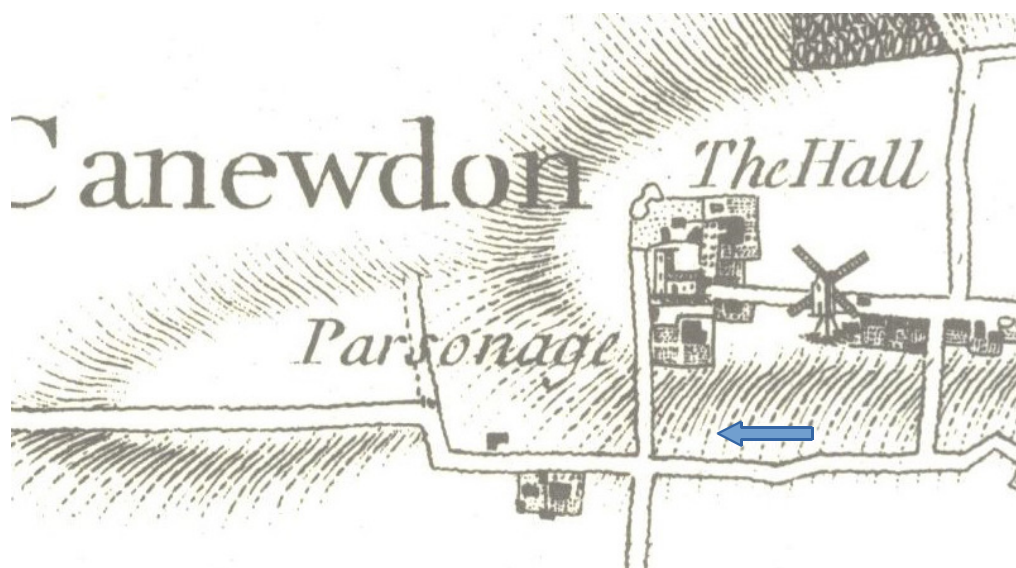
Two iron nails were recorded in two post-medieval features and a small bit of iron sheet and fragment of copper-alloy nail from medieval features.

6 Discussion

Iron Age activity on the development site reveals a rural, probably agricultural landscape, consisting of at least two ditches and a pit. Two ditches and two pits of prehistoric date are probably also associated with this Iron Age phase, with all of the ditches likely forming field boundaries. Although there has been little archaeological investigation within Canewdon, Iron Age burials were revealed during early 20th-century gravel extraction and the area surrounding the village is characterised by a line of Iron Age or Roman Red Hills to the north, marking the edge of the coastal marsh at that date (CAT Report 980).

By the Late Saxon/early medieval period, the settlement at Canewdon was focussed on the church and hall complex 150-400m to the north. This was surrounded by a wider dispersed settlement based on the manorial halls of Canewdon, Pudsey, Apton, Scotts and Lambourne which exploited the economic potential of the upland marsh land and creek (*ibid*). Rectilinear fields patterns also developed along the axis of the main east-west roads. The concentration of ditches/gullies, pits and finds to the north of the development site in the late 12th/13th-16th century may be indicative of farm yard or back yard activity to the south of the settlement/church.

The last phase of activity dates from the 16th to the 17th/early 18th century and is represented by a cluster of pits in the northwest corner of the site, which might also be related to later farm yard/back yard activity. By the later 18th century, Chapman and André's map of 1777 shows the site as a large agricultural field.



Map 1 Chapman and André's map of 1777, development site indicated by blue arrow

7 Acknowledgements

CAT thanks James Dove and Dove Jeffrey Homes Ltd for commissioning and funding the work. The project was managed by C Lister, fieldwork was carried out by B Holloway with S Carter, R Mathieson, N Rayner, J Roberts and A Wade. Figures are by E Holloway and L Pooley. The project was monitored for ECCPS by Alison Bennett.

8 References

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

CAR 7	2000	<i>Colchester Archaeological Report 7: Post-Roman pottery from excavations in Colchester, 1971-85</i> , by John Cotter
CAT	2014	<i>Health and Safety Policy</i>
CAT	2015	<i>Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for archaeological evaluation at Three Acres, Anchor Lane, Canewdon, Essex, SS4 3PB</i>
CAT Report 980	2016	<i>A desk-based assessment (including heritage statement) of the archaeological remains on and around land at Three Acres, Anchor Lane, Canewdon</i>
ClfA	2014a	<i>Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation</i>
ClfA	2014b	<i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials</i>
Cunningham, C	1985	'A typology for post-Roman pottery in Essex' in Cunningham, C., & Drury, P., <i>Post-medieval sites and their pottery: Moulsham Street, Chelmsford</i> , CBA Research Report 54
DCLG	2012	<i>National Planning Policy Framework</i> . Dept of Communities and Local Government.
EAA 14	2003	<i>Standards for field archaeology in the East of England</i> , East Anglian Archaeology, Occasional Papers, 14. Ed. D Gurney
EAA 24	2011	<i>Research and archaeology revisited: A revised framework for the East of England</i> , East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 24, by Maria Medlycott
ECCPS	2015	<i>Brief for Archaeological Evaluation at Three Acres, Anchor Lane, Canewdon</i>
English Heritage	2006	<i>Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment</i> (English Heritage)
Going, C	1987	<i>The mansio and other sites in the south-eastern sector of Caesaromagus: the Roman pottery</i> , CBA Research report 62
Medlycott, M	2003	<i>Canewdon Historic Settlement Assessment report</i>

Pearce, J	1992	<i>Post-medieval pottery in London 1500-1700, Volume 1, Border wares</i>
Ryan, P & Andrews, D	1993	'A brick and tile typology for Cressing Temple' in Andrews, D., Ed. <i>Cressing Temple. A Templar and Hospitaller manor in Essex</i> , Essex County Council

9 Abbreviations and glossary

CAT	Colchester Archaeological Trust
ClfA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
context	specific location of finds on an archaeological site
ECCHEA	Essex County Council Historic Environment Advisor
ECCPS	Essex County Council Place Services
EHHER	Essex Historic Environment Record
feature (F)	an identifiable thing like a pit, a wall, a drain: can contain 'contexts'
layer (L)	distinct or distinguishable deposit of soil
medieval	period from AD 1066 to Henry VIII
modern	period from c AD 1800 to the present
natural	geological deposit undisturbed by human activity
NGR	National Grid Reference
OASIS	Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations, http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main
post-medieval	from Henry VIII to c AD 1800
residual	something out of its original context, eg a Roman coin in a modern pit
Section	(abbreviation sx or Sx) vertical slice through feature/s or layer/s
WSI	Written Scheme of Investigation

10 Contents of archive

Finds: ½ box

Paper and digital record

One A4 document wallet containing:

The report (CAT Report 1036)

ECC 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

11 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 Southend Museum under accession code SOUMS: A.2016.14.

Distribution list:

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Appendix 1 Context list

Trench No.	Context No.	Context Type	Description	Date
T1	F1	Pit	Friable, firm, moist, medium grey/brown silty-clay with <1% stone	Medieval, 11/12-13/14C
T1	F2	Posthole	Friable, firm, moist, medium grey/brown silty-clay with <1% stone	-
T1	F3	Pit	Friable, firm, moist, medium-dark brown clay with charcoal flecks and occasional stones	Iron Age
T1	F4	Pit	Friable, firm, moist, medium grey/brown silty-clay with <1% stone and flecks of fired clay	-
T1	F5	Pit	Friable, moist, medium grey/brown clayey-silt with flecks of charcoal and oyster shell, 1% stone	Post-medieval, c L16-E18C
T1	F6	Ditch	Firm, moist, dark grey/brown silty-clay with flecks of charcoal, oyster shell and brick, rare stone.	Post-medieval, c L16-17C
T1	F7/F8	Gully	Friable, moist, medium-dark yellow/grey/brown silty-clay with charcoal and chalk flecks.	Medieval, 12/13-15C
T1	F9	Pit	Friable, soft, moist, dark brown clay with flecks of charcoal and brick, occasional stone	Prehistoric?
T1	F10	Pit	Friable, firm, moist, grey/brown clayey-silt with flecks of oyster shell	-
T1	F11	Pit	Hard, moist, medium grey/brown clay with flecks of charcoal, oyster shell, brick/tile	Post-medieval, c L16-17/E18C
T1	F12	Pit	Hard, moist, grey/brown/black clay with flecks of charcoal and oyster shell	Post-medieval, c 16-17C
T1	F13	Ditch	Soft, moist, medium grey/brown silty-clay with flecks of charcoal and chalk.	E-MIA?
T1	F14	Ditch	Firm, moist, grey/brown silty-clay with rare charcoal flecks and <1% stone	-
T1	F15	Pit	Friable, firm, moist, medium grey/brown silty-clay with 1% stone	Post-medieval, L16-17C
T2	F16	Pit	Hard, moist, medium grey/brown silty-clay with flecks of charcoal and daub	-
T2	F17	Pit/ditch	Friable, firm, moist, medium grey/brown clayey-silt	-
T1	F18	Pit	Firm, moist, medium grey/brown slightly silty-clay with <1% stone	-
T2	F19	Pit	Firm, moist, medium yellow, mottled grey/brown silty-clay with flecks of charcoal, oyster shell, brick/tile and chalk, occasional stone	Post-medieval, L16-17C
T2	F20	Pit	Firm, moist, medium yellow/grey/brown silty-clay with flecks of charcoal, oyster shell, brick/tile and abundant chalk, common stone	Post-medieval, c 17-E18C
T2	F21	Pit	Soft, moist, medium yellow/grey/brown silty-clay with flecks of charcoal, oyster shell, brick/tile and chalk	Medieval – post-medieval
T2	F22	Pit/Ditch	Friable, firm, moist, medium grey/brown clayey-silt with flecks of brick/tile	Medieval, 13-15C
T2	F23	Pit	Hard, moist, medium grey/brown silty-clay with flecks of charcoal, oyster shell and chalk	Medieval – c 15-16C
T1	F24	Pit	Firm, moist, medium grey/brown slightly silty-clay with <1% stone	-

T3	F25	Pit	Firm, moist, medium grey/brown clay with flecks of charcoal	Medieval, L12/13-14C
T5	F26	Pit	Firm, moist, medium grey clayey-silt with flecks of brick/tile	-
T3	F27	Ditch	Firm, moist, medium grey/brown silty-clay with flecks of charcoal. Aligned N/S	-
T3	F28	Ditch	Firm, moist, medium grey/brown silty-clay with flecks of charcoal	Prehistoric?
T3	F29	Pit/ditch	Firm, moist, medium grey/brown clay with flecks of charcoal	-
T3	F30	Ditch	Firm, moist, medium grey/brown clay with flecks of charcoal	Iron Age or Medieval
T3	F31	Ditch	Firm, moist, medium grey/brown clay with flecks of charcoal	Prehistoric?
T3	F32	Pit	Firm, moist, medium grey/brown clay with flecks of charcoal	Prehistoric?
T3	F33	Pit	Firm, moist, medium grey/brown clay	Iron Age
T5	F34	Pit	Firm, moist, medium grey clayey-silt with flecks of brick/tile	-
T5	F35	Pit	Soft, friable, moist, medium-dark brown silty-clay with flecks of charcoal and chalk, occasional stone	-
T5	F36	Ditch	Soft, friable, moist, medium brown silty-clay with flecks of chalk and occasional stone	Medieval, 13-14C
T5	F37	Pit	Soft, moist, medium-dark brown silty-clay with flecks of charcoal and chalk, occasional stone	-
T5	F38	Pit	Soft, friable, moist, medium-dark grey silty-clay with <1% stone	-
T5	F39	Pit	Firm, moist, medium-dark grey/brown silty-clay with <1% stone	-
T5	F40	Ditch	Firm, moist, medium-dark grey/brown silty-clay with <1% stone	Iron Age
T5	F41	Pit	Firm, moist, medium-dark grey silty-clay	Medieval, c 13-14C
T2	F42	Ditch	Soft, moist, medium-dark brown silty-clay with occasional stone	Medieval – post-medieval
	L1	Topsoil	Soft, moist, dark grey/brown sandy-clayey loam with common stones	Modern
	L2	Subsoil	Soft, moist, medium grey/brown sandy-silty clay with occasional gravel/stones	-
	L3	Natural	Natural silty-clays	Natural

Appendix 2 Finds list

Animal bone identified by Dr Pip Parmenter

NR = not retained

Trench	Context	Context type	Find no	Find type	Find period	Fabric	Description	Form	No	Wt/g	Ab / Burnt	Finds spot date
T1	F1	Pit	1	Pot	preh	HMS	Small sandy sherd, orange-brown surfaces		1	2	(*)	IA
				Pot	preh	HMS	Small sherd, sandy fabric with occasional fragments of burnt-out surface chaff		1	4	(*)	IA
				Pot	med	20	Rim-top with joining handle with central groove, black surfaces, slightly soft sandy red-brown fabric		1	8		11/12-13/4C
T1	F3	Pit	2	Pot	preh	HMS	Small, abraded sand-tempered sherd		1	1	*	IA
				Pot	preh	HMF	Small sherd with common-abundant small-medium flint-temper		1	1	*	IA
				Fired clay			Tiny fragment (NR)		1	<1		-
T1	F5	Pit	3	Pot	p-med	40	Misc sherds, glazed, foot probably from a pipkin and rim from an internally glazed deep bowl with simple rolled-over rim (not glazed on rim)		20	376		16/L16-17C
				Pot	p-med	40	Sherds in fine orange-red fabric with grey core, none glazed		4	36		16-E17/17C
				Pot	p-med	40	Rim from a storage jar, glazed all over, glazed handle sherd		2	114		C L16-E18C
				CBM	p-med		Brick, 42+mm thick, fine sandy fabric, reddish-brown (NR)		1	398		Post-medieval
				CBM	med/ p-med		Peg-tile, 12mm thick (NR)		2	134		Medieval-post-medieval
				Nail		iron	Iron nail, incomplete (tip missing), 61mm long, square-shank, round slightly-domed head approximately 15mm diameter		1	12		
T1	F6	Ditch	4	Pot	med	45D	Mug sherds from bases of two pots. Probably the bases of drinking mugs, mottled surfaces.	mugs	4	48		L16-17C
				Pot	med	21	Pouring pinch from the side of a dish/ bowl, patchy internal glaze		1	6		C 14-15/16C
				Pot	p-med	40B	Base sherd & body sherd		2	42		C L16-17C
				Pot	med	21	White slip painted sherd and dark surfaced (late med) sherd		3	16		C 14/15-16C
				Pot	med	23	Speckle green glazed handle from a jug		1	48		C 15C
				CBM	med/ p-med		Brick, fragment 44+mm thick (NR)		1	162		Medieval-post-medieval
				CBM	med/ p-med		Peg-tile, 9-14mm thick, two with peg-holes 12-14mm diameter (NR)		8	498		Medieval-post-medieval
				Animal bone			Cow vertebra and a sheep distal tibia (NR)		2	40		
				Shell			Oyster shell (NR)		2	18		
				Nail		Iron	Iron nail, complete, 40mm long, shank rectangular in section, head round, slightly dome and approx 12mm diameter		1	4		
T1	F7	Ditch	6	Pot	preh	HMS	Two small joining sherds from the edge of a base(?) with quartz sand inclusions		2	8	(*)	IA

Trench	Context	Context type	Find no	Find type	Find period	Fabric	Description	Form	No	Wt/g	Ab / Burnt	Finds spot date
				Pot	med	21	Small grey sandy sherds with red-brown surface		1	1	(*)	12/13-15C
				CBM			Brick/tile, small fragment (NR)		1	<1g		-
				Sheet		Iron	Folded iron sheet fragment, broken at both ends, 17mm long, 15mm wide, 4mm thick		1	2		
T1	F9	Ditch	7	Burnt flint	preh		(NR)		1	14		Prehistoric?
T1	F11	Pit	8	Pot	med	20	Gritty greyware with frining clouds on surface		1	4		C 13-14C
				Pot	med	21	Brownish-orange sandy fabric with fine mica		1	4	(*)	13-15C
				Pot	med	21	Fine sand grey fabric with orange surface, some fine mica, wheel made		1	6	(*)	13-15C
				Pot	Rom?	47	Sand greyware sherd with burnt organic matter in fabric		1	2	(*)	Rom (M1-2C?)
				Pot	p-med	40	Glazed rim from a dish/ bowl		1	4		L16-17/E18C
T1	F12	Pit	9	Pot	p-med	40	Two small sherds, not glazed		2	8		C 16-17C
				Fired clay			Fired clay, three joining pieces, fine sandy fabric, blackish-grey exterior with one flat surface, brown-reddish/orange interior with angular surface. Heat affected. Possibly from a hearth or oven, or possibly even a mould.		1	184		
				Animal bone			Vertebra from a small mammal, cut/chop mark (NR)		1	2		
				Shell			Oyster shell (NR)		4	16		
T1	F13	Ditch	10	Pot	preh	HMFS	Small sherd, flint & sand -temper		1	6		E-MIA?
T1	F15	Pit	11	Pot	late med/ p-med	40T	Rim sherd in fine, pale orange fabric, transitional (Fabric 21/40)		1	14		C 15-16C
				Pot	p-med	45	Sherd from the base edge(?) of a mug (pinkish-buff fabric) and one base sherd probably from a similar pot	(mug)	2	22		C16-17C
				Pot	p-med	45D	Mug- Sherds (SV), probably from the base of a drinking mug, mottled surface	mug	4	48		L16-17C
				CBM			Probably brick but very fragmented (NR)		10	222		Medieval-post-medieval
T2	F16	Pit	12	Fired clay			Fragment, fine sandy fabric, brownish-orange externally, brownish-black internally (NR)		1	2		
T2	F17	Pit/linear	13	Fired clay			Fragment, fine sandy fabric, reddish brown externally, brownish-orange internally (NR)		1	10		
T2	F19	Ditch	14	Pot	p-med	21	Small sherd/sherd flake, fine pale yellow-orange fabric		1	2		C 13/14-15/16C
				Pot	p-med	40	Fine fabric, one sherd internal glaze		2	22		16-17C
				Pot	p-med	40	Rim from a dish/ bowl, curving groove decoration on rim		1	24		L16-17C
				CBM	med/ p-med		Peg-tile, 11-13mm thick, including one peg-hole 12mm in diameter (NR)		5	88g		Medieval-post-medieval
				CBM	med/ p-med		Brick, 50mm thick, fine sandy fabric, brownish-orange with small patches of blue-grey glaze surviving; probably a Tudor 'place' brick of 15th to early 17th century (NR)		1	592		15-E17C

Trench	Context	Context type	Find no	Find type	Find period	Fabric	Description	Form	No	Wt/g	Ab / Burnt	Finds spot date
				Animal bone			Horse tibia plus two other fragments from a large mammal (NR)		3	458		
				Shell			Oyster shell (4: 28g), winkle shell (1: 4) (NR)		5	32		
T1	F20 surface	Pit	17	Pot	late med/ p-med	21/40T	Sherds, one from a necked pot, probably a flagon, two others from different pot, fine sandy orange/ orange-red fabrics		3	18		C 15-16C
				Animal bone			Rib fragment (NR)		1	6		
	F20 sx1		15	Pot	p-med	21	Base sherd (jar), dark surface, similar to late Colchester ware, but fine fabric		1	26	*	C L14/15-E16C
				Pot	med	21	Body sherd (closed vessel), dark surface, similar to late Colchester ware, but fine fabric		1	6		C L14/15-E16C
			Pot	late med/ p-med	21/40T	Rim from an open bowl with flat (flange) rim, internal brown glaze & over rim fine orange fabric. Small bowl, most easily paralleled among bowls in Fabric 21 at Colchester (CAR 7, fig 94) (Fabric 21/40)	bowl	1	12		C15-16C	
			Pot	p-med	40B	Body sherds from 2 pots, probably drinking vessels		2	16		C L16-17C	
			Pot	p-med	42	Part of Tripod pipkin SV as in (16)	(Tripod pipkin)	2	50		L16-17C	
			CBM			Brick, 53mm thick, fine sandy fabric, brownish-red; probably a Tudor 'place' brick of 15th to early 17th century (NR)		2	866		15-E17C	
			CBM			Peg-tile, 10-13mm thick, including one peg-hole 14mm in diameter (NR)		3	124		Medieval-post-medieval	
			Animal bone			Cattle metacarpal (NR)		1	106			
	F20 sx2		16	Pot	p-med	40	Misc sherds from more than one pot, including base sherd with internal (green) glaze from storage jar	(storage jar)	3	98		C L16/17-E18C
				Pot	p-med	40A	Dish -Most if not all SV, joining sherds, pattern in white trailed slip (showing yellow) on surface	dish	13	820		C 17C
				Pot	p-med	40B	Small body sherds		2	4		C L16-17C
				Pot	p-med	42	Tripod pipkin – All same vessel (SV) large sherd hollow handle & rim, other body sherds, light ribbing on body, green internal glaze, brown glaze on exterior (Pearce 1992, fig 27-29). Sherds from same pot in (15)	Tripod pipkin	10	258		L16-17C
T2	F21	Pit	18	CBM	med/ p-med		Peg-tile, 11m thick (NR)		2	88g		Medieval-post-medieval
T2	F22	Pit/ditch	20	Pot	med	21	Pale grey, fine sand fabric with orange surfaces, fine mica in fabric		1	8	(*)	13-15C
T2	F23	Pit	21	Pot	med	21	Pale grey, fine sand fabric with orange surfaces, fine mica in fabric		1	2	*	C 14-E16C
				Pot	med	21/40T	fine sand orange fabric with green glaze		1	1	(*)	C 15-16C
				Pot	LIA	GTW			1	4	*	C 25 BC-50AD
				Pot	preh	HMS	Very small sherds/ fragments, one possibly with small (dissolved) shell fragment voids, one small piece is possibly a rim top from a simple flat-topped rim, a few other possibly pottery crumbs		5	6		Later IA

Trench	Context	Context type	Find no	Find type	Find period	Fabric	Description	Form	No	Wt/g	Ab / Burnt	Finds spot date
				Fired clay			Fragment, fine sandy fabric, orangey-brown, irregular surface (NR)		1	22		
				Burnt flint	preh		(NR)		2	16		Prehistoric?
T1	F24	Pit	22	CBM			Brick/tile, small fragment (NR)		1	4		-
T3	F25	Pit	23	Pot	med	21?	Small sherd flake in orange fine sandy silty fabric		1	1	*	
				Pot	med	20	Small sherds, sandy brown fabric		1	4		L12/13-14C
				Animal bone			Unidentified fragment from a small mammal (NR)		1	2		
				Burnt flint	preh		(NR)		1	10		Prehistoric?
T3	F28	Ditch	24	Burnt flint	preh		(NR)		2	26		Prehistoric?
T3	F30	Ditch	25	Pot	Med?	21	Small sandy orange sherd		1	2	*	
				Pot	preh	HMS	Small, relatively thick sandy sherd, possibly from the edge of a jar/bowl base, second very small sherd		2	4	(*)	IA
				Burnt flint	preh		(NR)		1	2		Prehistoric?
T3	F31	Ditch	26	Fired clay			Fragment, fine sandy fabric, reddish-brown, slightly curved (NR)		1	10		
				Burnt flint	preh		(NR)		1	14		Prehistoric?
T3	F32	Pit	27	Burnt flint	preh		(NR)		1	12		Prehistoric?
T3	F33	Pit	28	Pot	IA?		Probably pot (possibly fired clay), brownish orange fabric, sand-temper with some red grog-like natural(?) inclusions		1	12		IA?
T5	F36	Ditch	29	Pot	med	20	Sandy greyware		1	4	(*)	13-14C
				Nail	med?	cu	Copper-alloy nail head with broken and missing round shaft (approx 4mm diameter), round flat head measures approx 9mm diameter		1	<1		Medieval?
T5	F40	Ditch	30	Pot?	preh?	HMS?	Very small sherd, broken, probably sand-tempered pottery		1	1	*	IA
T5	F41	Pit	31	Pot	med	20	Cooking pot base (part oxidised) and other body sherds		5	74	(*)	C 13-14C
T2	F42	Ditch	32	CBM	med/ p-med		Tile, 15mm thick, soft sandy fabric, salmon colour, tiny flint inclusions (NR)		1	24		Medieval-post-medieval

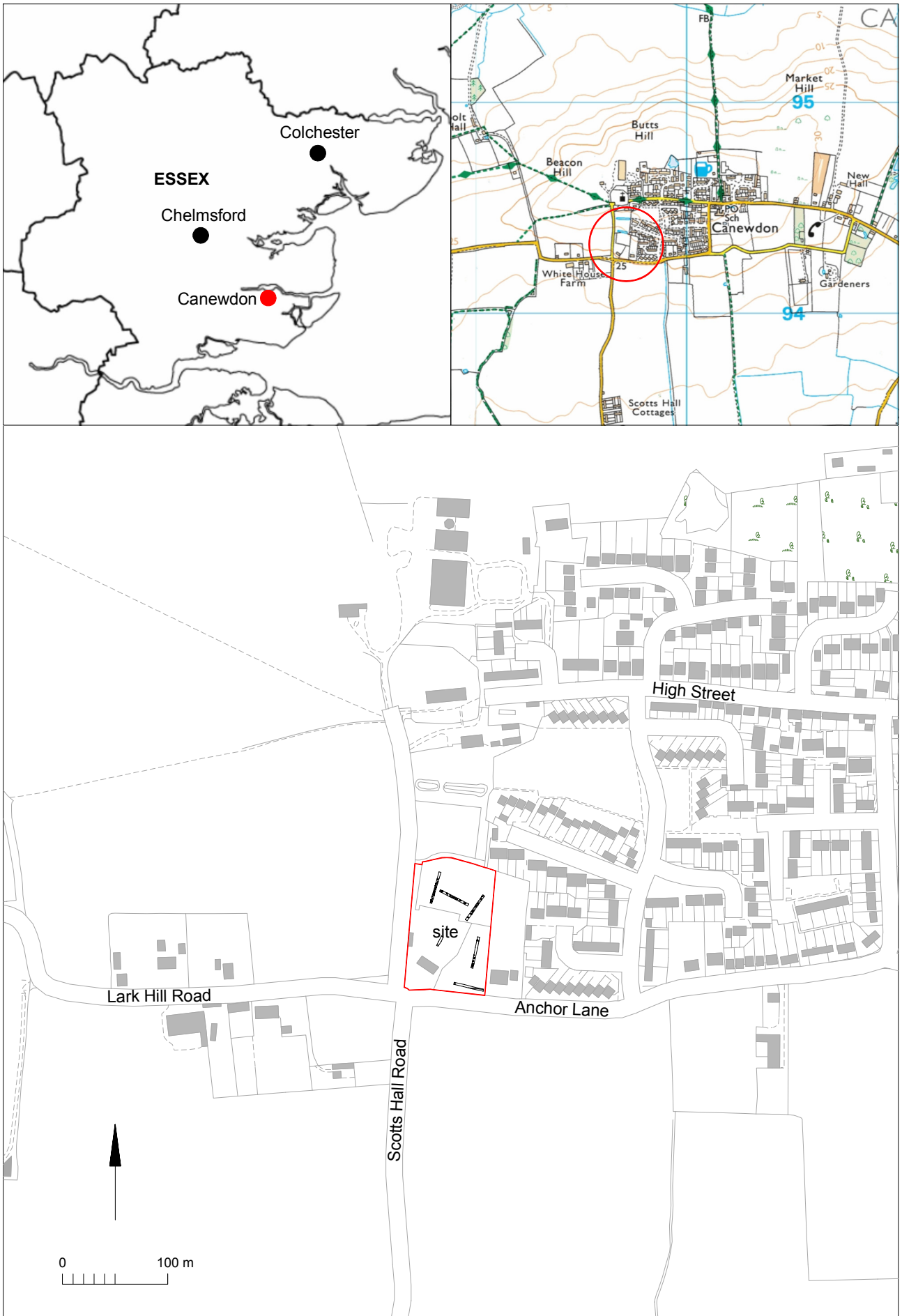


Fig 1 Site location.

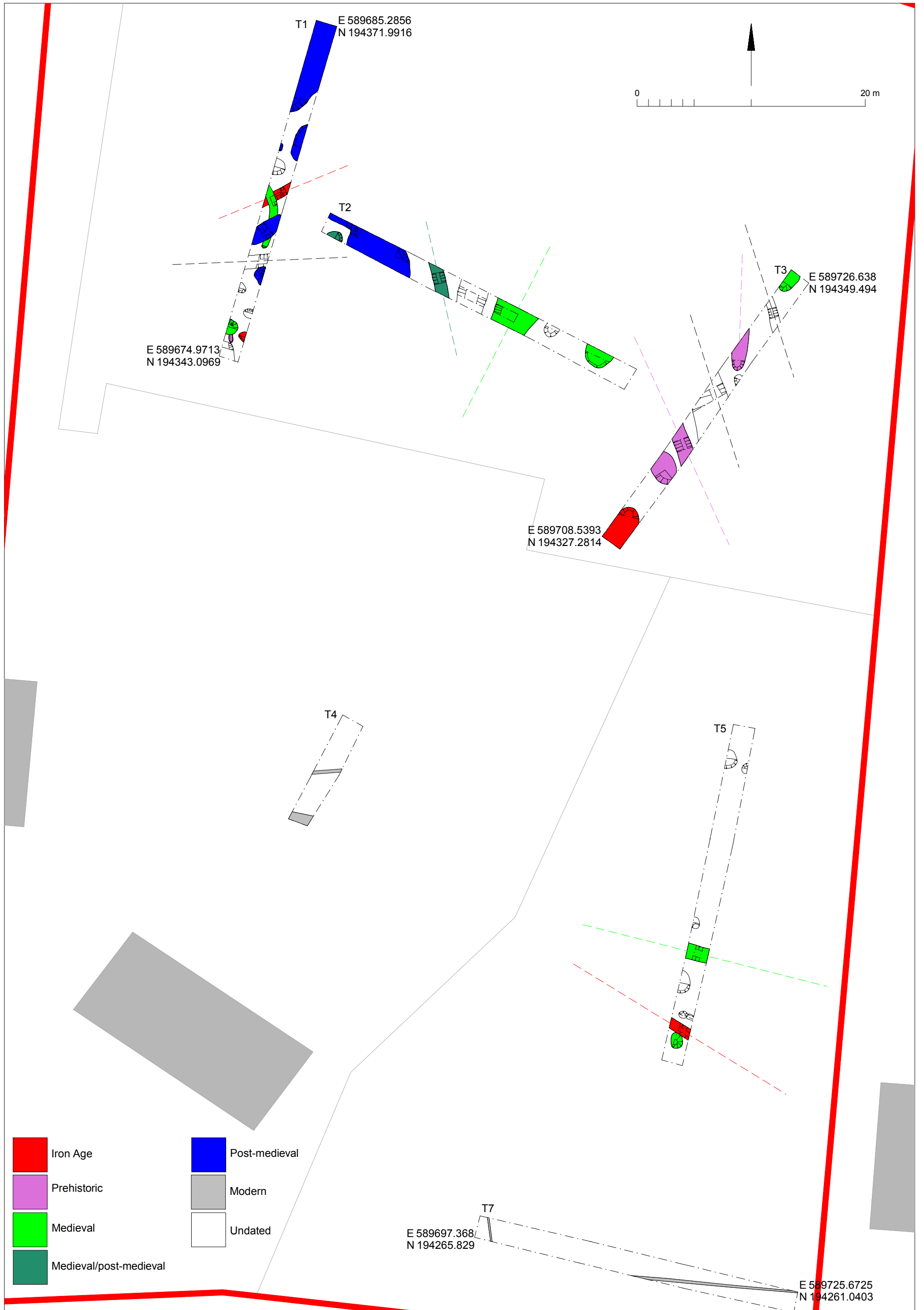


Fig 2 Phased results with dashed ditch projections (see key for phases)

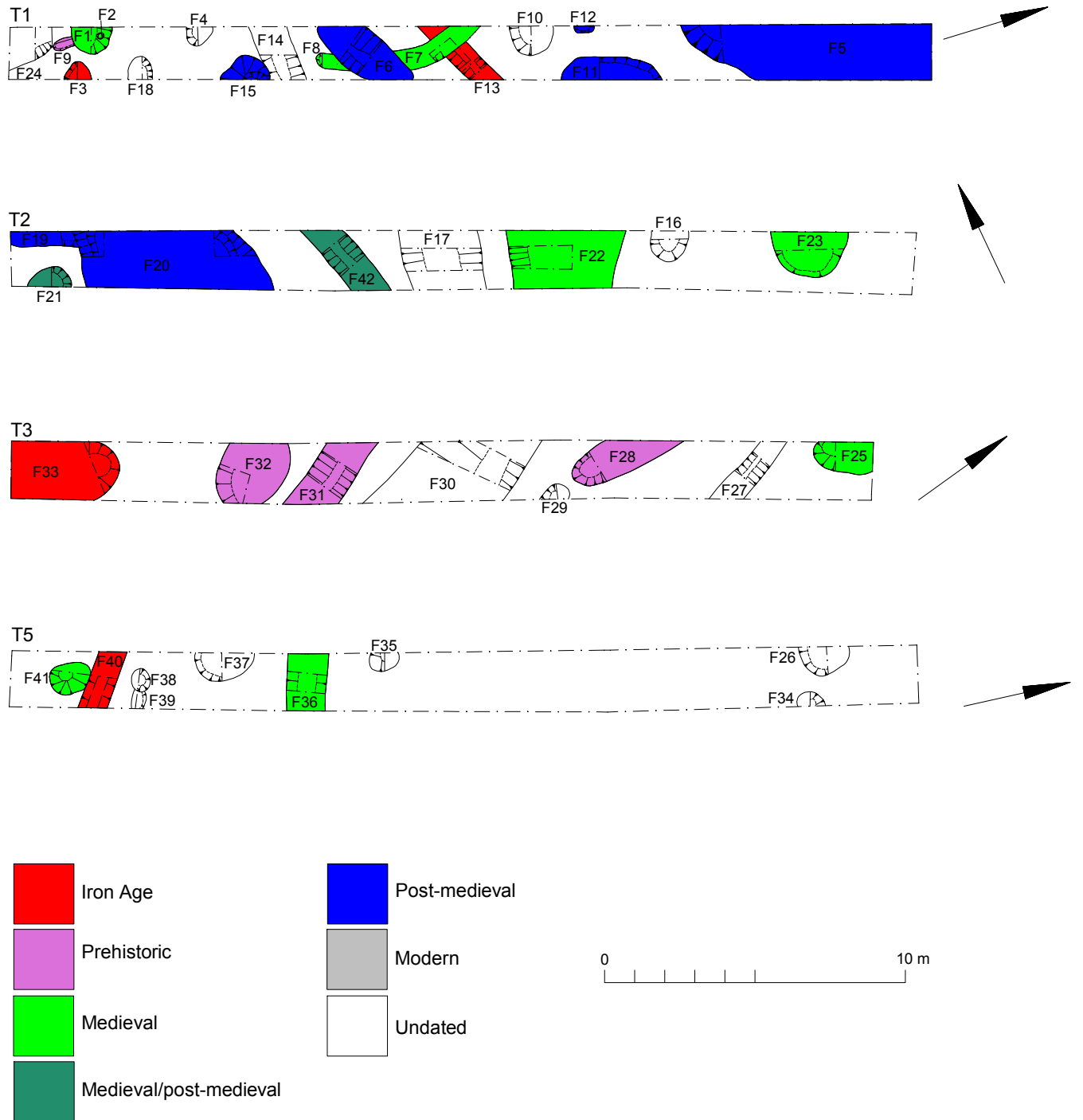


Fig 3 Detailed trench plans with phasing

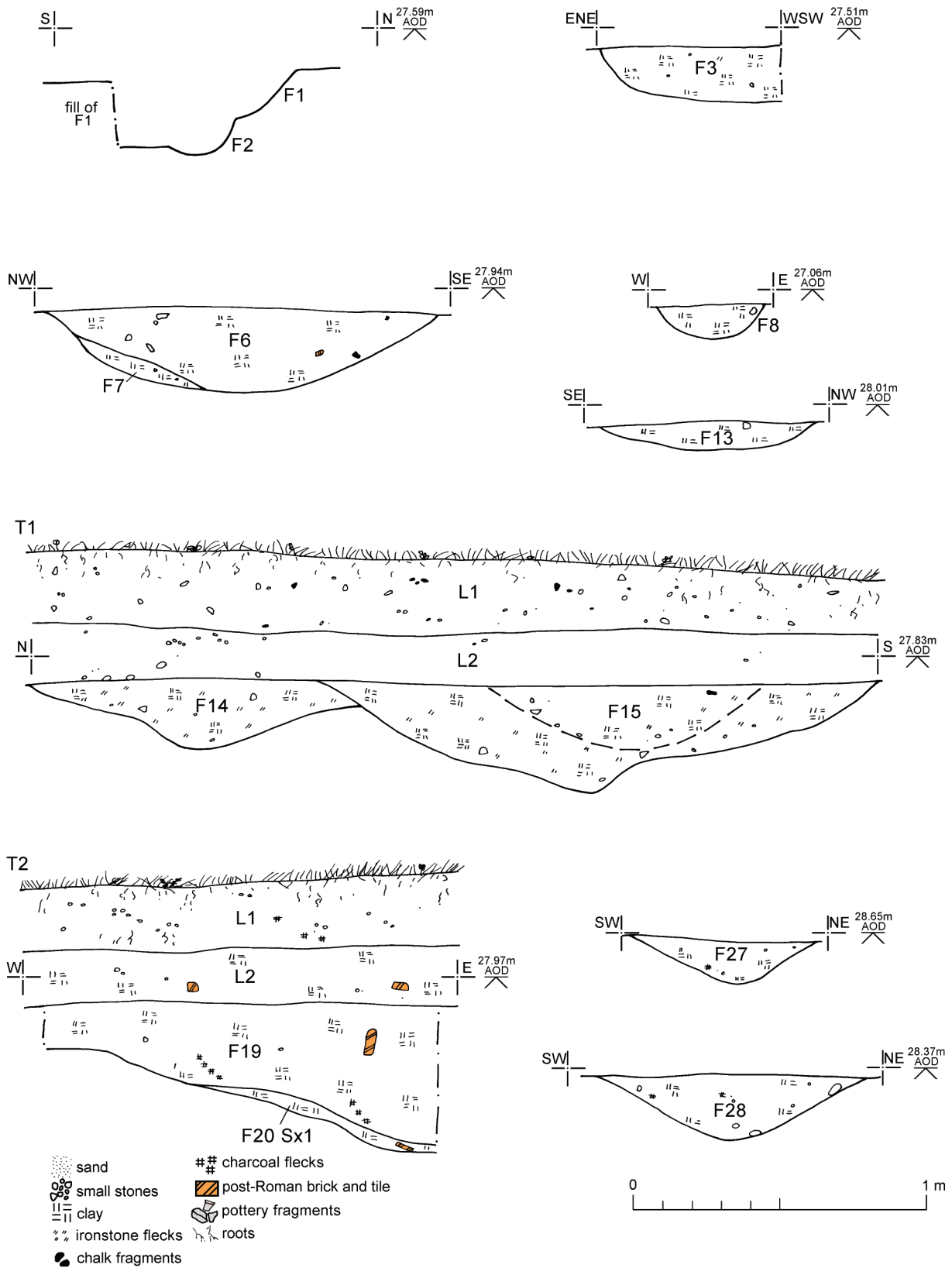


Fig 4 Feature and representative trench sections.

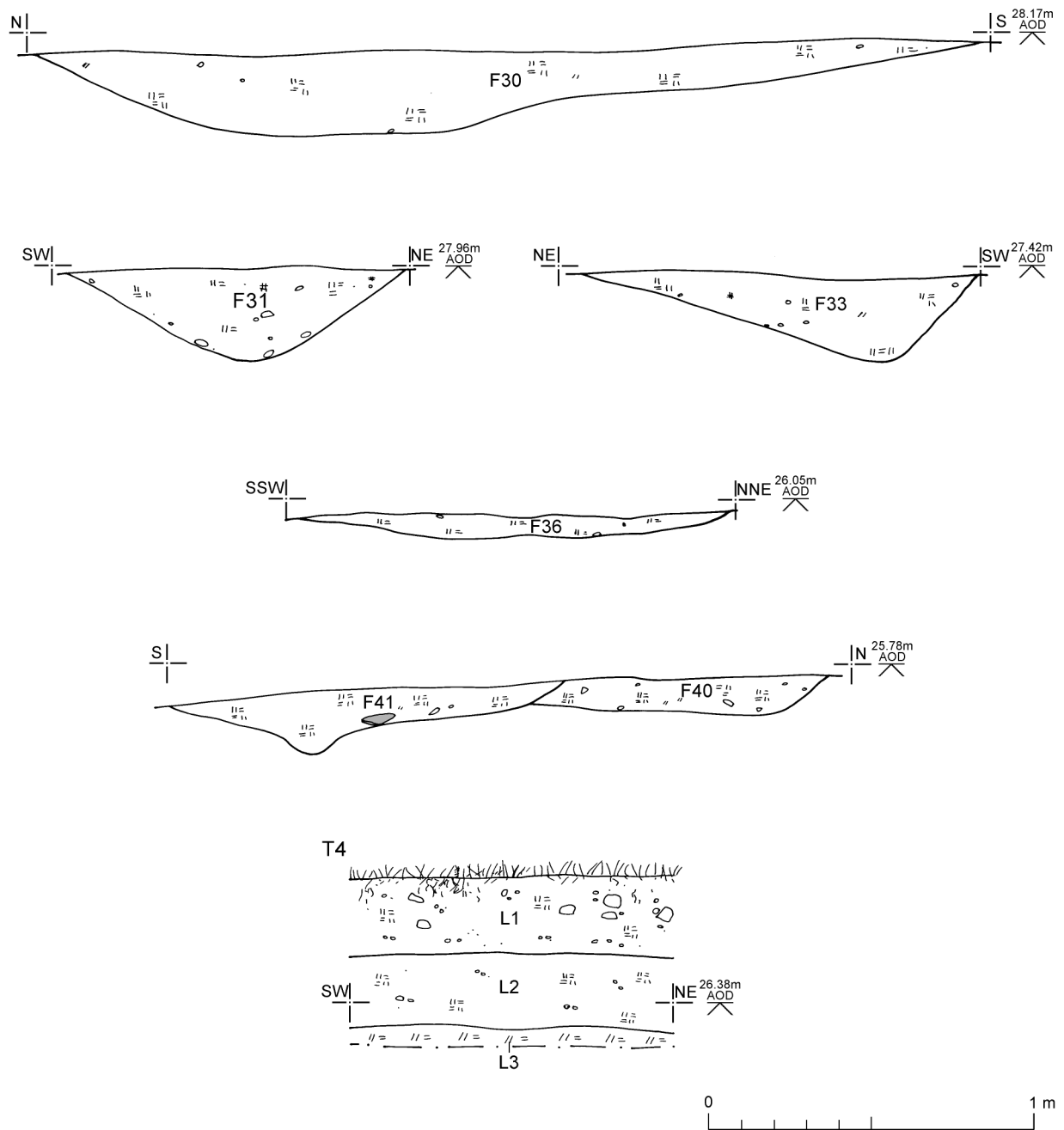


Fig 5 Feature and representative trench sections.

Essex Historic Environment Record/ Essex Archaeology and History

Summary sheet

Address: Three Acres, Anchor Lane, Canewdon, Essex, SS4 3PB	
Parish: Canewdon	District: Rochford
NGR: TQ 8967 9428(centre)	Site code: CAT project code: 16/10k ECC project code: CWTA16 OASIS project ID: colchest3-266821
Type of work: Evaluation	Site director/group: Colchester Archaeological Trust
Date of work: 3rd-7th November 2016	Size of area investigated: Six trial-trenches totalling 160m linear by 1.8m wide (288m ²)
Location of curating museum: Southend Museum accession code SOUMS: A.2016.14	Funding source: developer
Further seasons anticipated? not known	Related EHER number:
Final report: CAT Report 1036	
Periods represented: Iron Age, medieval, post-medieval, modern	
Summary of fieldwork results: An archaeological evaluation (six trial-trenches) was carried out at Three Acres, Anchor Lane, Canewdon, Essex in advance of the construction of 35 new dwellings. The development site is located immediately to the south of the late Saxon/early medieval centre of Canewdon which was focussed around the church and hall complex. Forty-two ditches, gullies and pits were excavated dating to the Iron Age, medieval and post-medieval periods. A concentration of medieval and post-medieval features and finds to the north of the development site may be indicative of farm yard or back yard activity to the south of the village.	
Previous summaries/reports:	
Keywords: –	Significance: *
Author of summary: Laura Pooley	Date of summary: November 2016