

Archaeological evaluation at 14 Cambridge Road, Stansted, Essex, CM24 8DG

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by Dr Elliott Hicks

with contributions by Stephen Benfield and Lisa Gray
figures by Ben Holloway and Sarah Carter

fieldwork by Ben Holloway with Sarah Carter, Adam Tuffey and Gareth Morgan

commissioned by Will Meacham on behalf of Amhurst Homes

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Colchester Archaeological Trust

Roman Circus House,
Roman Circus Walk,
Colchester,
Essex, CO2 7GZ

tel.: 01206 501785

email: lp@catuk.org

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1 Summary

An archaeological evaluation and excavation was carried out at 14 Cambridge Road, Stansted, Essex in advance of the demolition of existing buildings and the construction of a mixed use development of residential and commercial properties. The excavation revealed significant archaeological remains, in particular foundations and floors of a building abutting Cambridge Road which was marked by successive phases of activity from the late 17th-century to the modern period.

2 Introduction (Fig 1)

This is the archive report for an archaeological evaluation by trial-trenching and subsequent excavation at 14 Cambridge Road, Stansted, Essex which was carried out in May 2017. The work was commissioned by Will Meacham on behalf of Amhurst Homes in advance of the construction of a mixed use development of residential and commercial properties, and was undertaken by Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT).

In response to consultation with Essex County Council Place Services (ECCPS), Historic Environment Advisor Richard Havis 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 Richard Havis (ECCPS 2017), and a written scheme of investigation (WSI) prepared by CAT in response to the brief and agreed with ECCPS (CAT 2017).

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* (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 Essex Historic Environment Record (EHER) held at Essex County Council, County Hall, Chelmsford, Essex.

The EHER shows that the proposed entrance way to the development site lies in a sensitive area immediately adjacent to the Grade II listed buildings of 4-8 Cambridge Road (EHER 36501, NHLE no. 1238600) which date to the 19th-century. Cartographic evidence from the 1st edition and 2nd edition Ordnance Survey maps indicates that there were other buildings to the north of the listed building (Fig 2). The buildings shown on the first edition are unclear in their function, may be outbuildings to those on the frontage or possibly separate houses that are no longer extant. There is the potential for earlier occupation to be identified on the road frontage.

4 Archaeological investigation

Initially, it was intended to conduct an archaeological evaluation of this site through the excavation of three trial trenches, targeted to pick up the remains of buildings indicated on the OS map of the area. During the course of trial-trenching, significant archaeological remains were detected, and it was therefore decided to conduct archaeological excavations in two areas of the evaluation site.

5 Evaluation trenching (Fig 2)

Three evaluation trenches (T1-T3) of a total length of 70m were excavated under archaeological supervision. These were located to target structural remains indicated in the 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map.

The evaluation trenches were excavated through topsoil (L1) between 100mm to 510mm in thickness, and subsoil (L2) between 110mm and 180mm in thickness.

T1, located on the western edge of the development area, contained brick wall foundations and associated chalk and brick floors in the west end of the trench. The east end of the trench was disturbed by modern truncation and service runs. The building remains uncovered in T1 did not correspond with the buildings shown in the 2nd edition OS mapping, leading to the decision to excavate a wider investigation area (see section 5 below).

T2, located in the central area of the development, was significantly disturbed by modern truncation and service infrastructure runs (gas, drainage and electricity). A 19th-century brick drain and the removed remains of a mid-19th-century foundation were recorded. The presence of substantial amounts of stable brick fragments suggests this site was used for stabling or other equine-related activity. The excavated remains appear to parallel those shown in the 2nd edition OS mapping, though foundations and surviving floor horizons has been removed by modern truncation.



Photograph 1 F2, water trough with spigot, Excavation area B – looking west

T3, located in the east of the development area, contained brick wall foundations. The size and frogging of the bricks suggest that these remains can be dated to the mid-19th-century. A cement-lined water trough with water spigot in its west end was also recorded, and as in T2 stable bricks were discovered, suggesting that this site was used for stabling or other equine-related purposes. The foundations in T3 corresponded with the 2nd edition OS mapping, leading to the excavation of a wider investigation area to ascertain the surviving foundation and if any corresponding floor levels remain (see section 5 below).

6 Excavation

Excavation area A: summary

Excavation area A was a rectangular-shaped area approximately 108m² in extent, which overlapped evaluation trench T1 (western end). The excavation revealed post-medieval/modern structural remains comprising of seven wall foundations, three brick floors and two brick plinths, and one post-medieval ditch (aligned SSW-NNE).

Wall foundations F4, F5, F8 and F9 and brick plinths F6 and F7 had been uncovered at evaluation stage (T1). The features revealed by excavation but not seen at evaluation were wall foundations F14, F15 and F16, brick floors F12, F13 and F17, and ditch F18.

Excavation area A revealed the remains of a building defined by exterior walls F4, F9, F14, F15 and F16, though the relationship between F4 and F15 could not be determined with certainty due to modern truncation in the north western corner of the excavation area. Within this building, four rooms could be discerned. Room 1, located in the southwest corner of the excavation area, was bounded by post-medieval/modern wall foundations F4, F5, F14 and F15. This room was marked by several phases of activity. A post-medieval/modern brick floor (F12), constructed out of unbonded brick and built directly upon naturally-deposited soil (L3), was located in the southwestern corner of this room. F12 was sealed by a post-medieval/modern occupation/cess deposit L6, which was in turn sealed by a post-medieval/modern compacted chalk floor (L5). Towards the northwestern corner of the excavation area, a further post-medieval/modern brick floor (F13) sealed L5. In the southeastern corner of Room 1, a post-medieval brick plinth (F6), possibly a support structure, was constructed directly upon L3 and was composed of unfrogged brick, suggesting that it was built in the 18th or early 19th-century.



Photograph 2 F12, F5 and F13, Excavation area A – looking north east

Room 2, located in the north of Excavation area A, was defined by post-medieval/modern wall foundations F9, F14 and F16, though it is possible, as F16 is not keyed into or bonded into F9, that it is a later addition to the building. On the east side of Room 2 lay a post-medieval ditch (F18) cut into naturally-deposited soil (L3) and aligned NNE-SSW, which preceded the construction of the building. F18 was sealed by L8, a post-medieval occupation/cess deposit equivalent to L6. L8, in turn, was sealed along the eastern extremity of Room 2 by a post-medieval/modern chalk floor (L7).

Room 3, located in the south of Excavation area A, was bounded by post-medieval/modern wall foundations F5 and F9, though a definite relationship between these two features could not be established due to modern disturbance in the centre of the excavation area. Along the eastern edge of this room lay the southern end of F18, the post-medieval ditch cut into L3, which continued its NNE-SSW course. Within Room 3, L3 was sealed by post-medieval/modern chalk floor L5. In the southwest corner of the room lay a further post-medieval/modern brick plinth (F7), which was possibly associated with F6 to the west and, like this aforementioned feature, was most likely a support structure.

Within Room 3, was Room 4, an interior room defined by a modern (19th-early 20th century) wall foundation (F8). On the western side of Room 4, a post-medieval/modern levelling deposit (L10) lay directly upon L3. On the eastern side, L10 was overlain by a post-medieval/modern chalk floor (L9) equivalent to L5 and L7 and possibly associated with brick floor F17. On the west side of the room lay a post-medieval/modern unbonded, unfrosted brick floor (F17). This feature was possibly a passageway into Room 4 and did not extend across the whole extent of the room.



Photograph 3 Working shot, Excavation area A – looking north west

Excavation area B: summary

Excavation area B was a rectangular-shaped area approximately 117m² in extent, which overlapped evaluation trench T3 at the southern side of the excavation area.

The excavation revealed three archaeological features all of which were uncovered during the evaluation stage. A modern (late 19th-early 20th century) wall foundation (F1) built upon L3 ran parallel to the southern edge of the excavation area. The feature appeared to be rectangular, but due to major disturbance in the northern half of the excavation area by modern truncation, could not be investigated further. In the southeastern corner of the excavation area, a modern water trough (F2, late 19th-20th century) constructed on L3 was situated, running parallel to the southern edge of F1. This feature was also disturbed by modern truncation at its eastern end. In the south western corner of the excavation area, a modern pit was dug into L3.

7 Finds

by Stephen Benfield

A moderate quantity of finds dated to the post-medieval (17th to 18th-century) and modern period (19th to 20th-century) were recovered from several contexts. The finds consisted of pottery, ceramic building material (CBM), clay tobacco pipe, vessel glass, animal bone and iron (objects and nails). All of the finds are catalogued in Table 2. The pottery fabrics used in the report refer to the Essex post-Roman fabric series following CAR 7 and are listed in Table 1.

Fabric code	Fabric
40	Post-medieval (glazed) red earthenware
40A	Metropolitan slipware
40B	Stock-type black glazed ware
48D	Staffordshire-type white earthenware

Table 1 Pottery fabrics

Context no, finds no, and context type	Type/description	Finds spot date
F1, 2 Wall foundation	CBM Modern brick Complete red brick, 225 mm x 105 mm x 65 mm, not frogged, moderately sharp edges, some limited creasing – 19th to 20th-century. Mortared – white line mortar – brick sample removed from wall/footing F1	Modern 19th-E 20th C
F2, 3 Brick water trough	CBM Modern brick Complete red brick, 235 mm x 110 mm x 65 mm, frogged late 19th to 20th-century. No mortar – brick sample removed from wall/footing F2	Modern late 19th -E 20th C
F8, 4 Wall foundation	CBM Modern brick Complete red brick, 225 mm x 110 mm x 65 mm, not frogged, sharp edges – 19th to 20th century. Mortared – white lime mortar – brick sample removed from a wall/footing F8	Modern 19th-E 20th C
F18, 8 Linear (ditch)	Pottery post-medieval (19, 1662g) Fabric 40 (12 sherds, 1168g) Rim from a handles bowl/chamber pot, glazed internally (188g, EVE 0.25) (probably late 17th-18th C); rim sherd from a large dish/pancheon (320g, EVE 0.10); rim sherd from a dish decorated with incised (overlapping & synchronous) wavy lines (combed) (90g, EVE 0.07), misc other sherds including rim from large jar and sherds an all-over brown glaze bowl or chamber-pot. Fabric 40A large sherd from a dish with yellow slip-trail decoration (1, 360g, EVE 0.27) wavy line on rim, wall decoration one motif probably similar to Davey & Walker Fig 34 6.1 with second similar motif; second small rim sherd from another similar dish (32g); very abraded sherd from a slip decorated dish/bowl base (54g). Fabric 40B (4, 98g) includes two handles (c 17th to early 18th-century). Fabric 50A (1, 4g) small sherd, brown and dark-brown mottled body, dated c 1680-1750 (late 17th-early 18th C). Clay tobacco pipe (1, 6g) stem piece, bore c 2.5-3mm (possibly 17th-early 18th C) CBM Tile – Hip-tile(?) – 14-15mm thick, orange-red fine sand fabric, curving – broad shallow curvature (sanded on concave face) with sides converging to form triangular shape with small semi-circular cut forming broad top(?) end.	Post- medieval (c L17- E18C).

	<p>Glass (vessel glass) (6, 320g) Bottle glass – sherds from a minimum of two bottles, one neck & rim piece with tapering neck (broadly late 17th to early 18th-century), one other neck sherd and sherds from two bases – one broad base with high kick the other from a narrower, more upright bottle body; dark green glass.</p> <p>Nail (iron) top end of a nail (round flat head, rectangular shaft).</p> <p>Animal bone Cow femur gnawed (dog) Sheep/goat jaw, small part of second sheep/goat jaw.</p>	
L4, 5 Demolition/ make-up	<p>Pottery Modern (1, 10g) Fabric 48D base from a small vessel, cup or bowl in white salt-glazed ware (c 19th to 20th-century)</p> <p>Clay tobacco pipe (2, 8g) stem pieces, bore c 1-1.5 mm (poss 18th/late 18th-19th C)</p> <p>CBM peg-tile (1, 74g) red, sandy fabric, corner piece with round peg-hole, reused after breakage (Med- p-med/mod)</p> <p>Other (2, 16g) bar-like small pieces of mortar?</p>	Modern, c 19th to 20th-century
L4, 10 Demolition/ make-up	<p>Stone – small round, low domed stone (limestone) with flat underside, glittering from fine quartz sand crystals in matrix, base dia 50 mm, weight 64g (=2.26 oz = 988 grains) – appears to be chipped around the lower part of the upper surface but not obviously worked or smoothed and probably natural / fossil – probable coincidence of weigh at close to 1000 grains.</p>	Prob natural
L4, 12 Demolition/ make-up	<p>Iron (object) Cast iron furniture pieces – leg piece 380 mm long with tapering cross section and simple rectangular foot, top broken, scars from broken arms on either side of leg just below break – second piece from top (not joining) 180 mm long, same cross section, curving with square top and slight ledge on one side where leg; mortar on the surface of both pieces indicates that it had been reused built into a structure (dated c 18th C or later and recovered from a modern context with finds dated to the 19th-20th C). The two pieces are thick, heavy and quite plain and the object they come from is not identified – they might possibly represent part of furniture such as a bench or stable/byre fittings or a large fire basket.</p>	Modern prob L18C or later
L6, 6 Cess deposit	<p>Finds recovered from processing bulk sample:</p> <p>CBM (3, 12g) small pieces of brick/tile of probable post-medieval/modern date</p> <p>Stone (1, 12g) piece of moderately soft, white chalk</p>	Post-medieval/modern
L8, 9 Accumulation/ occupation	<p>Pottery post-medieval (3, 106g) Fabric 40 (1, 94g) bowl/jar base, internal glaze (c 17th-18th C). Fabric 40B (2, 12g) (c 17th to early 18th-century).</p> <p>Glass (vessel glass) (1, 24g) dark brown glass, rounded base with footing from bowl/jar</p> <p>Clay tobacco pipe (3, 18g) stem pieces, bore c 2-2.5 mm (possibly 18th C)</p> <p>Iron object link from a chain (72g)</p> <p>Nail (iron) complete nail (125 mm) small sub-square head, rectangular cross-section to shaft and pointed (wedge) end</p> <p>Animal bone Sheep/goat metatarsal, probably gnawed (dog) at distal end</p>	Post-medieval (c L17-E18C)

Table 2 Finds by context

The finds include a group of post-medieval material from ditch F18. This includes part of a slipware dish (Fabric 40A) with other pottery – predominantly post-medieval (glazed) red earthen ware (Fabric 40) and Stock-type black glazed ware (Fabric 40). The dish (Fig 6) can be dated to the 17th to early 18th-century, while other pottery including what are parts of two chamber pots (Fabric 40 & Fabric 40B) probably date to the late 17th to early 18th-century which is the latest date of the more closely dated finds recovered from the fill. Other finds include parts of two glass bottles. There is a complete (tapering) neck and rim typical of round bodied bottles and base sherds possibly from the same bottle together with part of a second neck and part of the base from a more upright bodied bottle. A piece from what is probably a hip-tile was also recovered from the fill (Fig 7). The more closely dated of the finds from another context, an accumulation layer (L8), also indicate a late 17th to early 18th-century date. A very small quantity of animal bone from these contexts includes cow (F18) and sheep/goat

(F28 and L8). Individual long bones of both cow and sheep/goat in both contexts have signs of gnawing damage made presumably by dogs.

The remainder of the contexts have finds that can be dated to the modern era of the late 18th to the 20th-century. Brick samples from three brick structures, a brick built water trough (F2) and two wall foundations (F1 & F8) are of 19th to early 20th-century types, that from F2 having a frog and datable to the late 19th to the early 20th-century.

Pieces of a moderately large iron object (possibly a large fire basket or rustic furniture piece) were recovered from the modern demolition layer L4 (12) and had clearly been reused built into a structure as there is mortar on areas of the surface of both pieces.

8 Environmental results

by Lisa Gray MSc MA ACIfA Archaeobotanist

Introduction – aims and objectives

Three samples were presented for assessment. They were taken from two undated occupation/cess layers and one post-medieval ditch.

The aims of this assessment are to determine the significance and potential of the plant macro-remains in the samples, consider their use in providing information about diet, craft, medicine, crop-husbandry, feature function and environment.

Sampling and processing methods

One hundred litres of soil was sampled and processed by Colchester Archaeological Trust (see table 1, Appendix). 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 uncharred 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.

At this stage, to allow comparison between samples, numbers have also been estimated but where only a very low number of items are present they have been counted. Identifiable charred wood >4mm in diameter has been separated from charcoal flecks. Fragments this size are easier to break to reveal the cross-sections and diagnostic features necessary for identification and are less likely to be blown or unintentionally moved around the site (Asouti 2006, 31; Smart and Hoffman, 1988, 178-179). Charcoal flecks <4mm diameter have been quantified but not recommended for further analysis unless twigs or roundwood fragments larger than 2mmØ were present.

Results (Table 3)

The plant remains

Charcoal flecks too small to identify were found, in low numbers, in sample 3 (L8, occupation/cess layer). Identifiable charcoal fragments were found in samples 1 (L6, occupation/cess layer). This sample also contained one well-preserved sprouted hulled straight barley (*Hordeum distichon/vulgare*) grain.

One uncharred elderberry (*Sambucus nigra*) seed was found in sample 3. This sample also contained abundant fragments of modern root/rhizome fragments so this seed may be intrusive.

Fauna

No faunal remains were found in any sample.

Inorganic remains

No inorganic artefactual remains were found in any sample.

Sample	Finds No.	Sample description	Bulk sample volume (L)	Flot volume (ml)	Charred grains			Charcoal		Dried waterlogged Seeds			Modern root/rhizomes	Comments
					a	d	p	<4mmØ	>4mmØ	a	d	p		
1	6	L6, post-medieval, occupation/cess layer	40	5	1	1	3	-	2	-	-	-	-	One charred hulled straight barley (<i>Hordeum distichon/vulgare</i>) grain, sprouted
2	7	F18, post-medieval ditch, c17th-18th century	20	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
3	11	L8, post-medieval occupation/cess layer	40	15	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	3	3	One uncharred elderberry (<i>Sambucus nigra</i> L.)

Table 3 Environmental results

Key: a = abundance [1 = occasional 1-10; 2 = moderate 11-100; 3 = abundant >100]
 d = diversity [1 = low 1-4 taxa types; 2 = moderate 5-10; 3 = high]
 p = preservation [1 = poor (family level only); 2 = moderate (genus); 3 = good (species identification possible)]

Discussion

Biases in recovery, residuality, contamination

Nothing with regards biases in recovery, residuality or contamination was highlighted for any of these samples. On microscopic examination it was clear that bioturbation was likely due to the presence of abundant root/rhizome fragments in samples 2 and 3.

Quality and type of preservation

No waterlogged or mineralised plant remains were found.

Flecks and fragments of charcoal and one charred barley grain were the only charred plant remains. Charring of plant macrofossils occurs when plant material is heated under ‘...reducing conditions...’ where oxygen is largely excluded (Boardman and Jones 1990, 2) leaving a carbon skeleton resistant to biological and chemical decay (English Heritage 2011, 17). These conditions can occur in a charcoal clamp, the centre of a bonfire or pit or in an oven or when a building burns down with the roof excluding the oxygen from the fire (Reynolds, 1979, 57).

The one uncharred elderberry seed could be intrusive as it is in a sample containing abundant modern root/rhizome fragments.

Significance of the samples and recommendations for further work

A recent study of intrusion and residuality in the archaeobotanical record for central and southern England (Pelling *et al.* 2015) has highlighted the problem of assigning solitary or scarce charred plant macro-remains, such as the charred grain in sample 1, to the dated contexts they were taken from 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).

The one barley grain in sample 1 is sprouted meaning that it could be waste from a corn drier or malting but it would be unwise to place too much importance on one grain unless it is radiocarbon dated.

Therefore, due to the charred plant remains assemblage being one grain and low numbers of charcoal flecks and fragments no further work is recommended.

9 Discussion

The excavation of this site revealed significant archaeological remains indicating human activity and occupation at this site since around the late 17th-century. Of particular note, this excavation uncovered the foundations and floors of a building abutting but set slightly back from Cambridge Road which was marked by successive phases of activity from the post-medieval to the modern period.



Map 1 6-inch OS Map (Essex XXII) surv. 1876, pub.1881

The archaeological remains uncovered during this excavation appear to correspond with a building recorded at this site in the 6-inch OS map published in 1881 (see image above). Its location, set back some distance from the original course of Cambridge Road, explains the absence of remains in the western extremity of evaluation trench T1, and its dimensions parallel those of the remains uncovered in the subsequent excavation of this area. To the east, the remnants of outbuildings featured on this map were detected in Excavation area B and evaluation trench T2.

10 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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12 Abbreviations and glossary

CAT	Colchester Archaeological Trust
ClfA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
context	specific location of finds on an archaeological site
ECC	Essex County Council
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 (layer) of material
medieval	period from AD 1066 to c 1500
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 c AD 1500 to c 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
ws	written scheme of investigation

13 Contents of archive

Finds: Drawn finds only

Paper and digital record

One A4 document wallet containing:

The report (CAT Report 1105)

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

14 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 Saffron Walden Museum under accession code SAFWM: 2017.49.

Distribution list:

Will Meacham
Amhurst Homes
ECC Place Services Historic Environment Advisor
Essex Historic Environment Record, Essex County Council



Colchester Archaeological Trust

Roman Circus House,
Roman Circus Walk,
Colchester,
Essex, CO2 7GZ

tel.: 01206 501785

email: lp@catuk.org

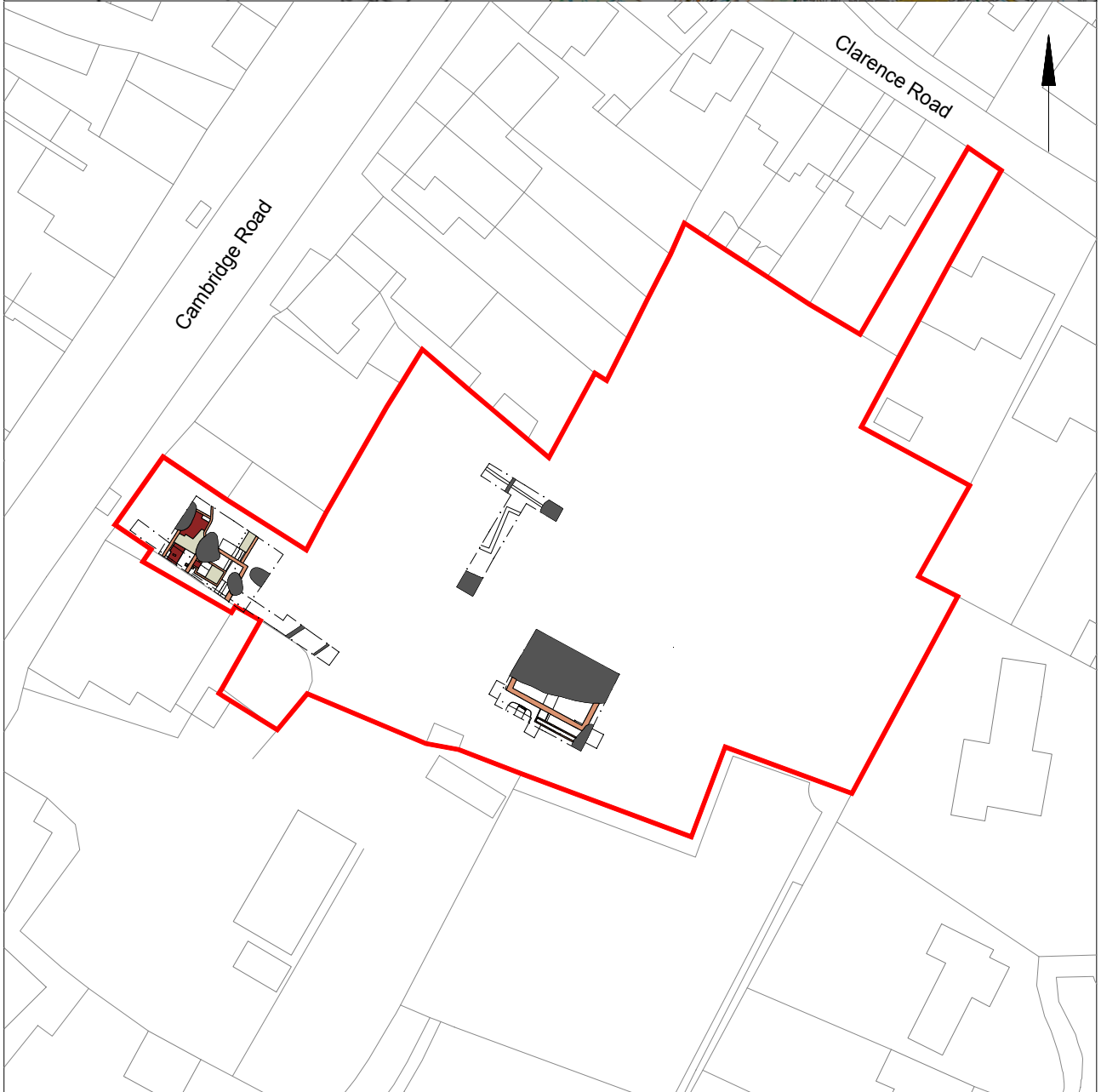
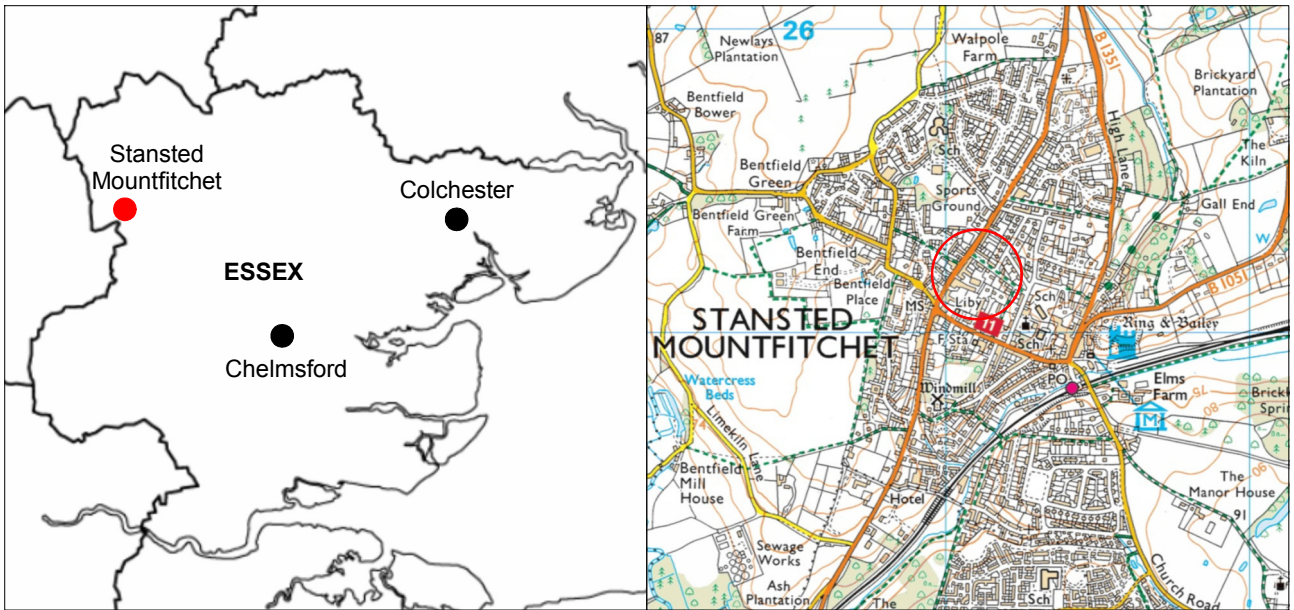
Checked by: Philip Crummy

Date: 05.06.2017

Appendix 1 Context list

Context Number	Find Number	Context type	Description	Date
L1	-	Demolition debris	Loose dry light grey-brown sand with brick and concrete inclusions	Modern
L2	-	Subsoil	Firm moist medium grey-brown silty clay	Undated
L3	-	Natural geological deposits	Firm moist medium orange-brown silty clay	Post-glacial
L4	5, 10, 12	Demolition/levelling layer	Firm dry medium grey-brown mortar, brick and peg-tile fragments	Modern, c 19th-20th century
L5	-	Chalk floor	Firm light grey chalk floor	Post-medieval/modern
L6	6(s)	Cess deposit	Firm moist green-grey sandy silt with charcoal inclusions	Post-medieval/modern
L7	-	Chalk floor	Firm moist light grey chalk floor	Post-medieval/modern
L8	9, 11 (s)	Occupation horizon	Firm moist medium green-grey silt with charcoal inclusions	Post-medieval (c late 17th-early 18th century)
L9	-	Chalk floor	Firm moist light grey chalk floor	Post-medieval/modern
L10	-	Levelling deposit	Firm moist crushed brick and mortar	Post-medieval/modern
F1	2	Wall foundation	Frogged brick, approximately 25cm wide	Modern, 19th-early 20th century
F2	3	Water trough	Frogged brick, approximately 12cm wide	Modern, late 19th-early 20th century
F3	1	Pit	Soft moist medium grey-brown silty clay fill	Post-medieval/modern
F4	-	Wall foundation	Unfrogged brick and mortar foundation	Post-medieval/modern
F5	-	Wall foundation	Unfrogged brick and mortar foundation	Post-medieval/modern
F6	-	Brick plinth	Unfrogged brick	Post-medieval/modern
F7	-	Brick plinth	Unfrogged brick	Post-medieval/modern
F8	4	Wall foundation	Unfrogged brick	Modern, 19th-early 20th century
F9	-	Wall foundation	Unfrogged brick	Post-medieval/modern
F10	-	Brick drain	Unbonded brick	Modern
F11	-	Wall foundation		Modern
F12	-	Brick floor	Unbonded brick	Post-medieval/modern
F13	-	Brick floor	Unbonded brick	Post-medieval/modern
F14	-	Wall foundation	Unfrogged brick	Post-medieval/modern
F15	-	Wall foundation	Unfrogged brick	Post-medieval/modern
F16	-	Wall foundation	Unfrogged brick	Post-medieval/modern
F17	-	Brick floor	Unbonded unfrogged brick	Post-medieval/modern
F18	7(s), 8	Linear feature (ditch)	Firm moist medium grey silt fill with charcoal inclusions	Post-medieval (c late 17th-early 18th century).

(s) = environmental sample



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Fig 1 Site location.





Fig 2 Evaluation results.

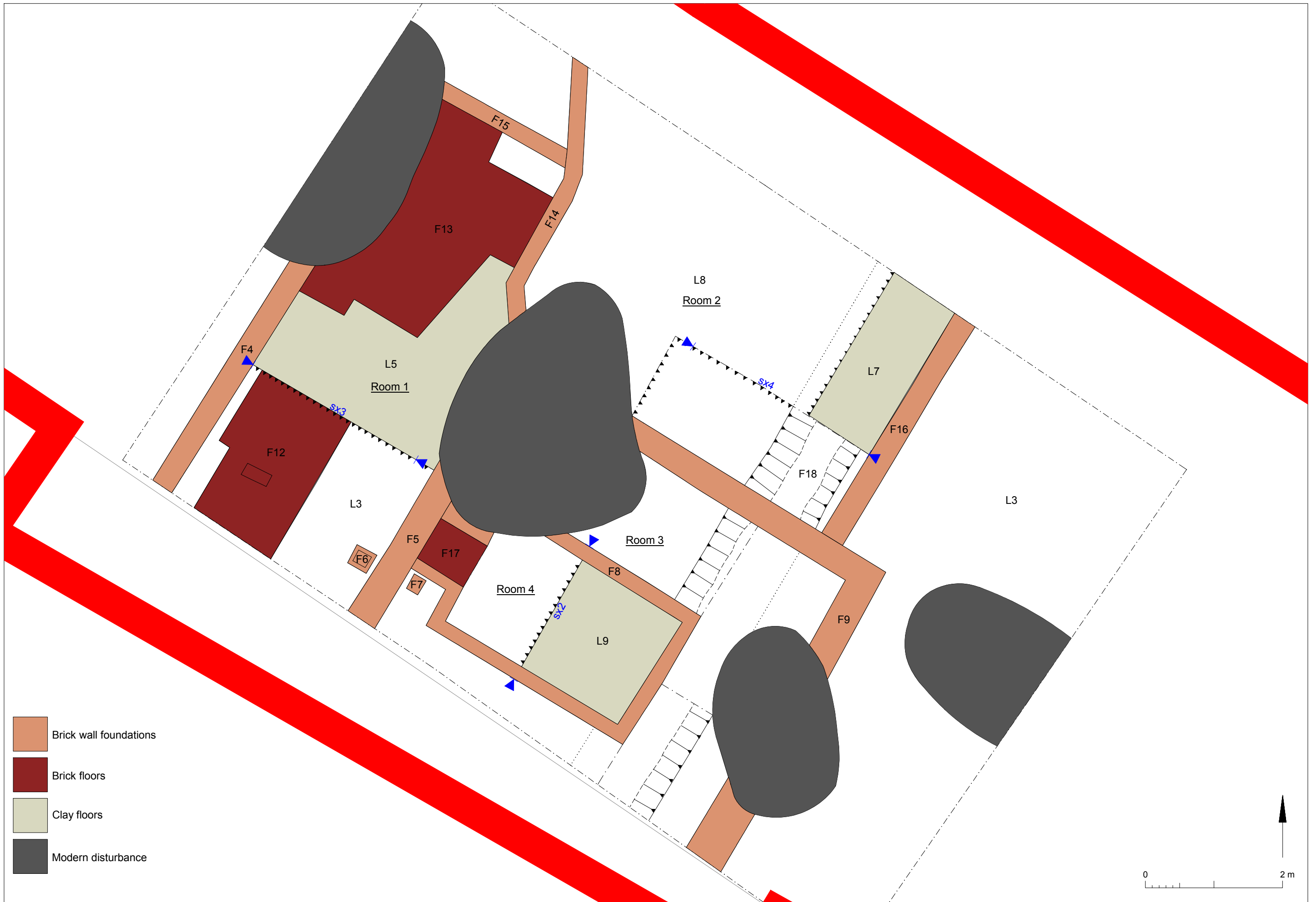


Fig 3 Excavation area A results.

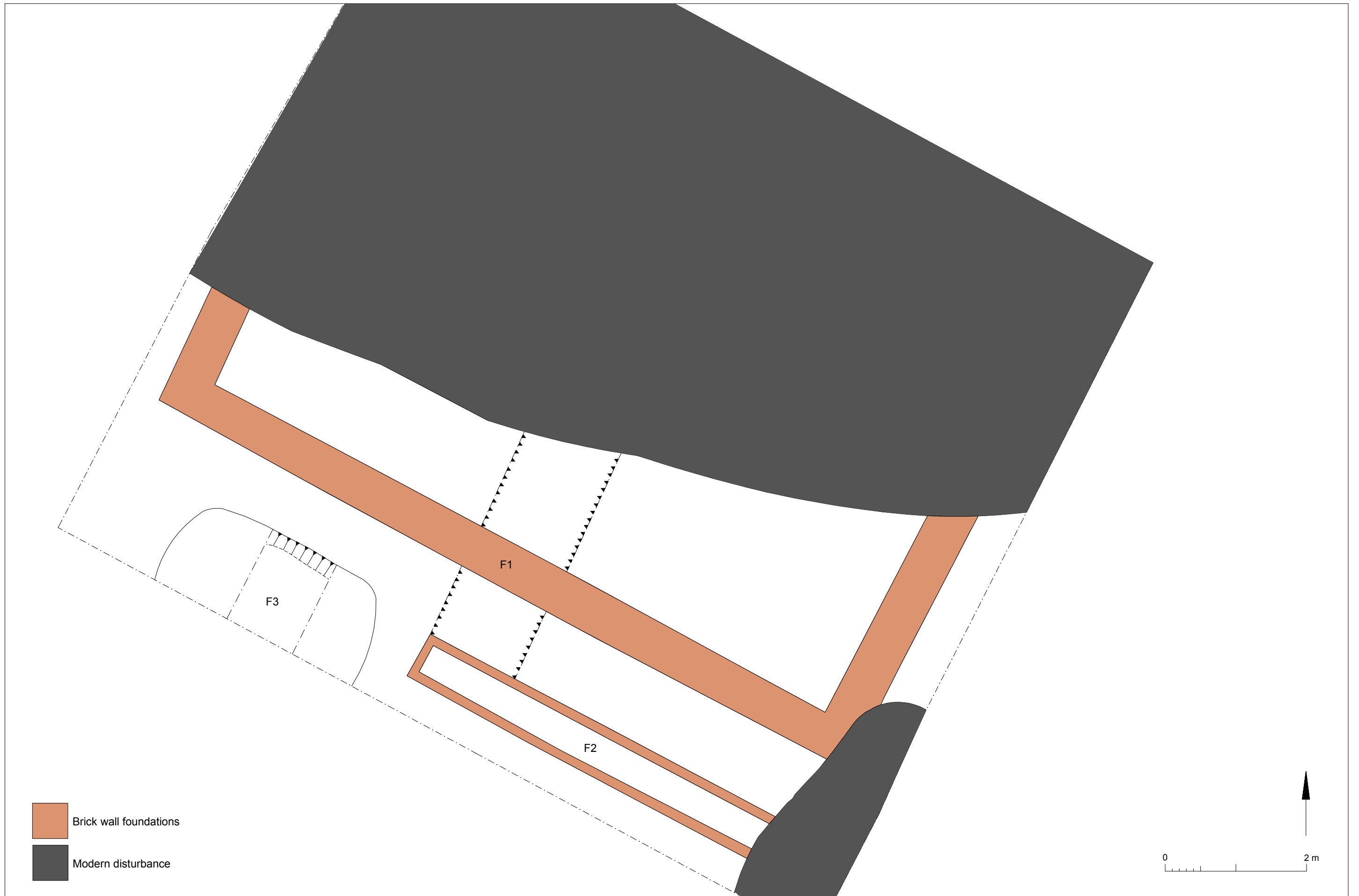


Fig 4 Excavation area B results.

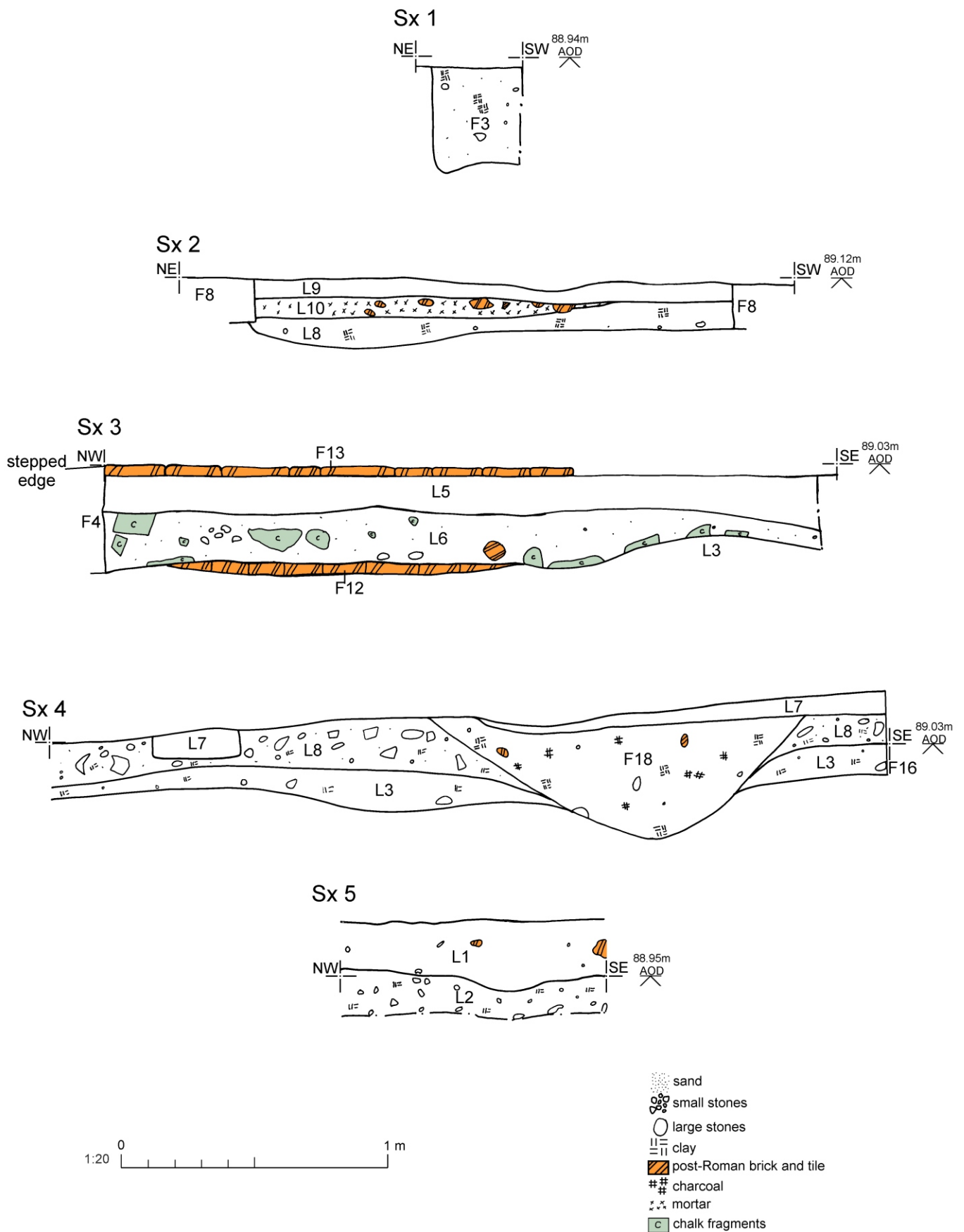


Fig 5 Feature and representative sections

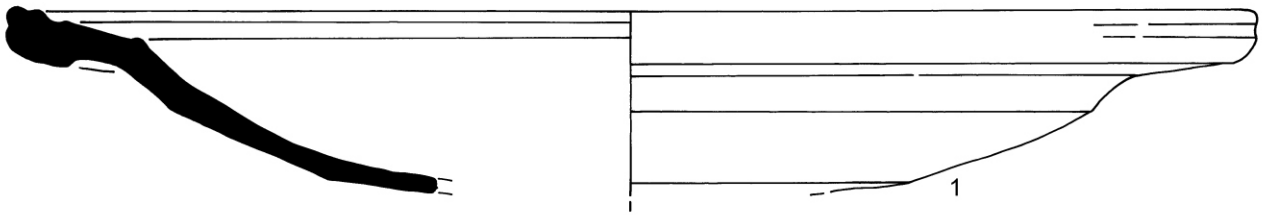


Fig 6 Post-medieval dish and ?hip-tile from F18.

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OASIS ID: colchest3-283847

Project details

Project name	Archaeological evaluation at 14 Cambridge Road, Stansted, Essex, CM24 8DG
Short description of the project	An archaeological evaluation and excavation was carried out at 14 Cambridge Road, Stansted, Essex in advance of the demolition of existing buildings and the construction of a mixed use development of residential and commercial properties. The excavation revealed significant archaeological remains, in particular foundations and floors of a building abutting Cambridge Road which was marked by successive phases of activity from the late 17th-century to the modern period.
Project dates	Start: 04-05-2017 End: 12-05-2017
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	17/04r - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	UTT/16/2632/FUL - Planning Application No.
Any associated project reference codes	SMCR17 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	SAFWM: 2017.49 - Museum accession ID
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Vacant Land 1 - Vacant land previously developed
Monument type	WALL FOUNDATIONS Post Medieval
Monument type	WALL FOUNDATIONS Modern
Monument type	BRICK FLOORS Post Medieval
Monument type	BRICK FLOORS Modern
Monument type	CHALK FLOORS Post Medieval
Monument type	BRICK DRAIN Modern
Monument type	DITCH Post Medieval
Monument type	PIT Post Medieval
Monument type	PIT Modern
Significant Finds	BRICK Modern
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CLAY PIPE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL Post Medieval
Significant Finds	GLASS VESSEL Post Medieval
Significant Finds	IRON FURNITURE LEG Modern
Significant Finds	IRON NAILS Post Medieval
Significant Finds	ANIMAL BONES Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	""Targeted Trenches""
Development type	Urban commercial (e.g. offices, shops, banks, etc.)
Development type	Urban residential (e.g. flats, houses, etc.)
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country	England
Site location	ESSEX UTTLESFORD STANSTED MOUNTFITCHET 14 Cambridge Road
Postcode	CM24 8DG
Study area	0.4 Hectares
Site coordinates	TL 51034 25171 51.904112860551 0.195694372362 51 54 14 N 000 11 44 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 88.63m Max: 89.03m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Colchester Archaeological Trust
Project brief originator	HEM Team Officer, ECC
Project design originator	Laura Pooley
Project director/manager	Chris Lister
Project supervisor	Ben Holloway
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Saffron Walden Museum
Physical Archive ID	SAFWM: 2017.49
Physical Contents	"Ceramics"
Physical Archive notes	Drawn finds only
Digital Archive recipient	Saffron Walden Museum
Digital Archive ID	SAFWM: 2017.49
Digital Contents	"Stratigraphic", "Survey"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography", "Survey"
Paper Archive recipient	Saffron Walden Museum
Paper Archive ID	SAFWM: 2017.49
Paper Contents	"Stratigraphic", "Survey"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Drawing", "Miscellaneous Material", "Photograph", "Plan", "Report", "Section"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Archaeological evaluation at 14 Cambridge Road, Stansted, Essex, CM24 8DG: May 2017
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Hicks, E.
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