

Archaeological evaluation on land east of Tilkey Road, Coggeshall, Braintree, Essex, CO6 1QN

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**commissioned by Stephen Sanderson (ADP Ltd)
on behalf of Nevill Developments Ltd**

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1 Summary

An archaeological evaluation (five trial-trenches) was carried out on land east of Tilkey Road, Coggeshall, Braintree, Essex in advance of the construction of a residential development of five detached dwellings. The development site is located in close proximity to a number of kilns which reportedly existed here during the medieval and post-medieval periods, and within an area of cropmarks. Evaluation revealed a Late Bronze Age / Early Iron Age ditch terminus, a posthole, ditch and pit dated to the Middle Iron Age, a pit and a ditch of medieval date and a post-medieval ditch. No evidence of tile and brick manufacture was uncovered, but it is possible that the ditch features are associated with the cropmark complex which exists within the area.

2 Introduction (Fig 1)

This is the archive report for an archaeological evaluation by trial-trenching at land east of Tilkey Road, Coggeshall, Essex which was carried out on 6th-7th February 2018. The work was commissioned by Stephen Sanderson of ADP Ltd on behalf of Nevill Developments Ltd in advance of the construction of a residential development of five detached dwellings (three bungalows and two two-storey houses) with associated garages, car parking, driveway, landscaping and external works and was undertaken by Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT).

In response to consultation with Essex County Council Place Services (ECCPS), Historic Environment Advisor Teresa O'Connor 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 trial trenching*, detailing the required archaeological work, written by Teresa O'Connor (ECCPS 2017), and a written scheme of investigation (WSI) prepared by CAT in response to the brief and agreed with ECCPS (CAT 2018).

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.

Coggeshall Abbey was founded by King Stephen and Queen Maud for monks of the order of Savigny around 1140. It became Cistercian in 1147. The abbey was gradually extended up until the 14th century and was dissolved in 1539. It is represented by foundations of the nave arcades which seem to date to the mid-12th century. The rest appears as marks in the turf. The Dorter range of the Abbey is the only part to survive. The abbey gatehouse chapel also survives (see EHER 8653).

A fair charter and a market charter were granted to the monks of Coggeshall Abbey in 1250 and 1256 respectively. The market was established at the junction of Stane Street, and settlement spread from that centre. It is possible that the area around the Church of St Peter-ad-Vincula, half a mile north-east of the market place, may have been an earlier nucleus, deserted in favour of the main roadside site either at the time of the market's establishment or earlier.

The Design and Access Statement that accompanies the planning application makes reference to the association of Tilkey and the construction of the Abbey in the 12th century, and that the monks are documented as building a kiln to the north of Coggeshall at a place named 'Tile Kiln' now known as Tilkey. The Essex Historic Environment Record (EHER) refers to cartographic evidence from around the 1600s which shows three kilns on the opposite side of Tilkey Road (EHER 8778) in the vicinity of the proposed development. According to a field report, "a tile kiln was found at Tilkey in Coggeshall in 1845, with moulded bricks like those of the Abbey". These kilns appear to have been in the area slightly to the north of the development area. In addition, cropmark features appear in the fields adjacent to the development site (EHER 8794), which reveal evidence of past historic activity. There is therefore the potential for evidence relating to the agricultural and industrial settlement of this area to survive and be impacted upon by the groundworks associated with the development.

4 Aims

Archaeological evaluation was primarily undertaken at this site to investigate a number of kilns which reportedly existed at this site during the medieval and post-medieval periods, and to determine the relation of the site to the series of cropmarks located in the surrounding area.

5 Results (Figs 2-4)

Five archaeological trial-trenches were machine excavated under the supervision of a CAT archaeologist.

Trench 1 (T1): 30m long by 1.8m wide

At its northern end, Trench 1 was excavated through modern topsoil (L1, c 0.26-0.3m thick) and ?medieval subsoil (L2, c 0.4-0.44m thick) onto natural (L3, encountered at a depth of 0.69-0.73m below current ground level). At its southern end, it was excavated through L1 (c 0.24-0.3m thick) onto L3.

No significant archaeological remains were encountered.

Trench 2 (T2): 30m long by 1.8m wide

Trench 2 was excavated through L1 (c 0.29-0.32m thick) onto L3.

Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age ditch terminus F1 was aligned E-W and measured 0.74m in width and 0.29m in depth.

Trench 3 (T3): 30m long by 1.8m wide

Trench 3 was excavated through L1 (c 0.32-0.35m thick) onto L3.

A small Middle Iron Age posthole, F2, was uncovered at the southern end of the trench. It measured 0.17m in width and 0.06m in depth.

Trench 4 (T4): 30m long by 1.8m wide

Trench 4 was excavated through L1 (c 0.27-0.29m thick) onto L3.

Post-medieval ditch F3 was uncovered at the western end of the trench. It was aligned N-S and measured 0.97m in width and 0.29m in depth. Towards the centre of the trench, ?Middle Iron Age pit F5, measuring 0.5m in width and 0.24m in depth, and ?medieval pit F7, measuring 0.58m in width and 0.25m in depth, were uncovered.

Trench 5 (T5): 30m long by 1.8m wide

T5 was excavated through L1 (c 0.3-0.32m thick) and L2 (c 0.16-0.19m) onto L3 (encountered at a depth of 0.47-0.49m bcgl).

Middle Iron Age ditch F4 was uncovered towards the northern end of T5. It was aligned N-S and measured 0.68m in width and 0.27m in depth. At the southern end of the trench, medieval ditch F6 was uncovered. It was aligned NW-SE and measured 0.67m in width and 0.14m in depth.



Photograph 1 T4 – looking west



Photograph 2 T5 – looking north-west

6 Finds

by Stephen Benfield

Introduction

The evaluation produced a significant assemblage of pottery and a small number of other finds. Two ditches (F1 and F4) are associated with quantities of Middle Iron Age pottery (c 400-50 BC). Another ditch (F6) produced a small group of medieval pottery of c 11th-12th century date and which is most probably 12th century. The quantity of Middle Iron Age pottery must result from occupation here. The nature of the medieval pottery also suggests occupation in the immediate area and it might be noted that Tilkey is linked with the construction of the 12th-century Abbey at Coggeshall. Other finds include a single worked flint, a small number of burnt flints, fired clay, imported lava quernstone pieces and animal bone. All the finds from the evaluation are listed and described by context in Table 2. Pottery fabrics referred to are listed and described in Table 1. For the prehistoric pottery these broadly follow Brown (1988) and for the medieval pottery refer to the fabric type series in CAR 7.

Fabric code	Fabric description
<i>Prehistoric:</i>	
C	Mix of small-medium crushed flint (common-abundant) with occasional larger pieces (c >2 mm)
H	Sand-tempered, small – medium sand, moderate-common
I	Sand-tempered, small – medium sand with some larger grains/small stones, sand common-very common
J	Sand-tempered, small – medium sand some larger grains, common-very common with some vegetable inclusions burnt out in surface

Fabric code	Fabric description
<i>Medieval:</i>	
12B	Slightly sandy shelly wares
12C	Sandy shelly wares
13S	Shell-dusted sandy ware
20	Medieval sandy greyware (general)

Table 1 Pottery fabrics

Prehistoric

Flint

A single worked flint was recovered from F4 (T5). This is a small, thin, secondary flake struck with a soft hammer. It has a patinated ventral face and an unpatinated dorsal face which has part of two flake removals across it. The ventral patination combined with the unpatinated dorsal flaking is somewhat unusual. Sometimes earlier flakes are reflaked. However, the processes that lead to patination or part patination are poorly understood and it may be the case that the flint has become part patinated. The nature of the flint working suggests an early date (Mesolithic/Neolithic) rather than later (Bronze Age) and is probably the earliest of the finds recovered.

Pottery

A significant quantity of hand-made sand-tempered pottery was recovered from two ditches, these being F1 (T2) and F4 (T5). F1 produced 105 sherds, together weighing 440g and F4 produced 60 sherds, together weighing 536g. The condition of the pottery from both features appears similar, although there are several more large sherds in F4 and this is reflected in the average sherd weights. The average weight for F1 is 4g and the average for F4 is 9g. Both the fabrics and the vessel forms present are typical of pottery of Middle Iron Age date in Essex.

Among this pottery there is just one sherd that is flint-tempered (Fabric C). This comes from F1 and is most probably from the shoulder of a pot as it is decorated with what appears to be a row of finger-tip indentations. The sherd is probably of later Bronze Age or Early Iron Age date.

The sand-tempered pottery broadly divides between three fabrics, two of which (Fabric H and Fabric I) have more or less coarse sand inclusions and Fabric J which has some small, elongated voids from burnt-out organic matter. This fabric is generally finer, darker in colour overall and the surfaces are often smoother or burnished.

Diagnostic sherds include rims from three pots, all with finger-tip impressions around the rim. This is a high incidence of decoration of this type and is worth noting, but the sample is small and may be misleading in relation to the parent assemblage. Two joining body sherds with lightly scored linear decoration and a base edge sherd is probably also from this pot.

Some of the diagnostic sherds can be compared with pottery forms from the Essex site of Little Waltham (LW) which has a large assemblage of Middle Iron Age date (Drury 1978). The most easily related form is that of S profile jars (LW Form F3) with one clear example from F4. An upright jar rim with finger-tip decoration around the top (F4) could be compared to LW Form 10A and a shouldered jar/bowl rim (F4) to LW Form F1. Scored lines also appear on pots at Little Waltham (ibid, fig 42 no. 26 and fig 43 no. 37).

The chronology of Middle Iron Age pottery in Essex in relation to form and date is not well understood and close dating is certainly not readily applied to a relatively small assemblage as here. This pottery was current in Essex during the period c early-mid 4th century BC to late 1st century BC or early 1st century AD (400/350 BC-1 BC/AD). From the late 1st century BC, grog-tempered ('Belgic') pottery of Late Iron Age type becomes more common across Essex.

Burnt stone

A collection of heat-affected stones, fifteen pieces in total, was recovered from the fill of ditch F1 (T2) associated with Middle Iron Age pottery. Apart from one piece of quartzite, all are flint. These divide between pieces which have been reddened by exposure to heat and pieces that have shattered or cracked apart. While not crazed and calcified, these stones appear most certainly to have suffered alteration by exposure to heat, but probably indirectly rather than by direct or deliberate heating.

Medieval

Pottery

A small group of medieval pottery (11 sherds, together weighing 118g) was recovered from ditch F6 (T5). This includes a large rim sherd from a shouldered cooking pot with a small beaded rim and a sherd from the rim of a bowl. Most of the pottery is shell-tempered (64% by sherd count and 73% by weight) (Fabrics 12B and 12C) with one shell-dusted sherd (Fabric 13S) and a few sherds in sandy greyware (Fabric 20). The cooking pot rim is shell-tempered and wheel-made. A few of the shell pieces in this can be seen to be from spiral shell such as whelk. The bowl rim is in a shell-dusted fabric and is also wheel-made. The rim is of triangular form with a flat top. The sandy greyware sherds are all body sherds and all appear to be hand-made.

Overall the shell-tempered and shell-dusted wares are typical of the 11th-12th century and at Colchester particularly the 12th century (CAR 7, 36). The greyware sherds suggest a date not earlier than the late 12th century (*ibid* 40).

Animal Bone

by Alec Wade

The evaluation produced a small animal bone assemblage of 76 pieces weighing 422g. The material was generally in poor condition and quite fragmented. All of the animal bone is listed and described in Table 2.

Most of the bone (68 pieces) was produced by ditches F1 and F4, the first of Late Bronze Age / Early Iron Age date and the second of Middle Iron Age date. Both cattle and sheep or goat bone was present though most of the material was not closely identifiable. Signs of dog gnawing, deliberate breaking and burning were noted to affect a very small amount of the assemblage.

The single piece of bone from the Middle Iron Age pit/post-hole F5 was from a large sized mammal, most likely cattle.

The post-medieval ditch F3 produced a small amount of bone (7 pieces) with cattle being the only positively identified species.

Other finds

Quernstone

Three pieces of imported lava quernstone, almost without doubt from the Mayen quarries in Germany, were recovered from a soil layer (L2) in Trench 5. These are quite abraded although one piece has a flat surface which is probably an original grinding surface. These lava quernstones were first imported in the Roman period during which time large numbers arrived in Britain; the trade began again in the later Saxon period and continued into the medieval period (CAR 2, 75). Given the other finds from the site it would appear that the likelihood is that the quern here is medieval.

Fired clay

A few small, abraded pieces of sandy fired clay, all rather similar in appearance, were recovered from two small features of post-hole size, F2 and F5. In F2 they were associated with a couple of sherds of pottery dated as Middle Iron Age but are not closely-dated.

Clay tobacco pipe

A stem piece from a clay tobacco pipe of post-medieval date came from the mid fill of ditch F3.

Trench no.	Context	Finds no.	Type/ description	Finds spot date
T1	L2, subsoil/hill wash	8	Prehistoric pottery: Fabric J (1 sherd, 4g), rim sherd with finger-tip indentation in rim top (MIA). Other pottery: (1 sherd, 8g) body/base sherd moderately hard sandy fabric, possibly medieval.	Probably medieval with residual Middle Iron Age
T2	F1, ditch	1	Prehistoric pottery: (105 sherds, 440g); Fabric C (1 sherd, 8g) shoulder sherd with finger-tip impressions (probably Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age); Fabric H (90 sherds, 248g), includes rim from bowl with finger-tip decoration around rim top; Fabric I (11 sherds, 162g) includes joining sherds with scored-line decoration; Fabric J (3 sherds, 22g) mostly smoothed surfaces. Burnt stone: group of burnt stones (15 pieces, 504g) probably affected by indirect heating; flint (14 pieces, 380g) some very clearly heat-affected and discoloured, others heat-shattered but with minimal alteration to the flint itself; sandstone/quartzite (1 piece, 124g) appears heat affected but not dramatically so. Animal bone: Quantity (224g).	Late Bronze Age / Early Iron Age
T3	F2, posthole/disturbance	3	Prehistoric pottery: Fabric H (2 sherds, 18g) base edge sherds (flat base) (MIA). Fired clay: (3 pieces, 16g) small recently broken pieces, edges abraded, brownish orange with grey core, sandy (clear rounded quartz) fabric.	Middle Iron Age
T4	F3, ditch (mid fill)	15	Clay tobacco pipe: plain stem piece (4g), stem bore 3mm Animal bone: Small quantity (116g)	Post-medieval
T4	F5, pit/posthole	11	Fired clay: (4 pieces, 10g) small recently broken pieces, edges abraded, brownish orange with grey core, sandy fabric with some red pellet-like inclusions. Animal bone: one piece (14g).	Middle Iron Age?
T4	F7, pit/posthole	13	Prehistoric pottery: Fabric H (1 sherd, 4g) rim sherd, probably from an S-profile jar, flattened rim top, burnished/smoothed exterior (MIA). Other pottery: (1 sherd, 2g) small moderately hard sandy sherd possibly medieval. Animal bone: one piece (12g)	Probably medieval with residual Middle Iron Age
T5	F4, ditch	5	Prehistoric pottery: (60 sherds, 536g) Fabric H (33 sherds, 150g) includes shouldered jar rim with finger-tip decorated rim top and base edge sherd; Fabric I (7 sherds, 56g) includes rim from an upright jar with finger-tip decorated top; Fabric J (20 sherds, 330g) includes shoulder from S-profile jar (burnished surface), most sherds dark in colour, some also smoothed burnished. Flint: small thin secondary flake, soft hammer produced, patinated ventral face, unpatinated, flake removals on dorsal face, likely to be of earlier date (Mesolithic/Neolithic) rather than later (Bronze Age) Animal bone: Small quantity (56g)	Middle Iron Age
T5	F6, ditch	9	Medieval pottery: (11 sherds, 118g) Fabric 12B (1 sherd, 6g) hand-made body sherd, dark fabric (c 11th-12th century); Fabric 12C (6 sherds, 80g)	Medieval (c 12th century)

Trench no.	Context	Finds no.	Type/ description	Finds spot date
			wheel-made, includes cooking pot rim with slight bead, second similar small rim sherd, base edge sherd (c 11th-12th century) – note: some shell-temper fragments clearly from spiral shells; Fabric 13S (1 sherd, 14g) bowl rim (c 11th-12th century); Fabric 20 hand-made (3 sherds, 18g) (c late 12th-14th century).	
T5	L2, subsoil/hill wash	7	Quernstone: imported Niedermendig/Mayen lava quernstone (3 pieces, 786g) quite abraded, part of a flat grinding surface on one piece (max thickness 50mm) (imported throughout the Roman period, trade begins again Late Saxon and continues into the medieval period) (Roman?)	?Roman

Table 2 Finds by context and find type

7 Environmental assessment

by Lisa Gray MSc MA ACIfA Archaeobotanist

Introduction

Six samples were taken from ditches and postholes dating from the Late Bronze Age/Middle Iron Age to the Medieval period.

Sampling and processing methods

Six samples consisting of 190 litres of soil were sampled and processed by Colchester Archaeological Trust. 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 (Table 3)

The plant remains

Plant remains preserved by charring and waterlogging were present. The waterlogged plants were dry in these flots. Charcoal was found in all samples <1>, <2>, <5> and <6>. Fragments of identifiable size were found in samples <1> and <5>.

Samples <1>, <3>, <5> contained low numbers of charred grain and possibly grain tissue. Two fragments of wheat/rye (*Triticum/Secale* sp.) were found in sample <1>, a possible oat (*Avena* sp.) grain as found in sample <3>. An indeterminate wheat grain and fragment of possible grain tissue were found in sample <5>.

Dried waterlogged seeds were found in each sample and consisted of low to moderate numbers of ruderal plants such as fat hen (*Chenopodium album* L.), knoggrass (*Polygonum aviculare* L.) and blackberry/ raspberry (*Rubus fruticosus/idaeus*).

Faunal remains

Low numbers of terrestrial mollusca were observed in samples <1> and <4>. No other faunal remains were observed.

Sample No.	Finds No.	Sample description	Bulk sample volume (L)	Flot volume (ml)	Charred grains			Charcoal >4mmØ		Charcoal <4mmØ			Dried waterlogged seeds	Modern root/rhizomes	Details – main and significant taxa
					a	d	p	a	a	a	d	p			
1	2	LBA/EIA ditch	40	10	1	1	2	1	3	2	1	3	3	CHD: 2 wheat/rye (<i>Triticum/secale</i>) grain fragments; UNCH: seeds of fool's parsley (<i>Aethusa cynapium</i> L.), blackberry/raspberry (<i>Rubus fruticosus/idaeus</i>) and fat hen (<i>Chenopodium album</i> L.)	
2	2	MIA ?posthole	10	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	3	2	UNCH: redshank (<i>P. persicaria</i>)	
3	6	MIA ditch	40	5	1	1	2	-	-	2	1	3	3	CHD: possible oat (<i>Avena</i> sp.) grain; UNCH: fat hen and knotgrass	
4	12	?MIA pit/posthole	40	5	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3	3	UNCH: black bindweed (<i>Fallopia convolvulus</i> L.)	
5	10	Medieval ditch, c 12th century	40	15	1	1	2	2	3	1	1	3	3	CHD: wheat (<i>Triticum</i> sp.) and grain tissue; UNCH: fat hen	
6	14	Medieval pit/posthole	20	10	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	2	2	UNCH: orache -type (<i>Atriplex</i> sp.)	

Table 3 Plant remains

Key for Table 3:

CHD = charred, UNCH = uncharred/dried waterlogged

LBA = Later Bronze Age, MIA = Middle Bronze Age

a = abundance [1 = occasional 1-10; 2 = moderate 11-100; and 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. Uncharred root/rhizome fragments and terrestrial mollusca can indicate that bioturbation is possible.

Quality and type of preservation

Preservation was by charring and waterlogging. The waterlogged plant remains were dried and waterlogged conditions were not present on site. Charring occurs when plant material is heated under reducing conditions where oxygen is largely excluded leaving a carbon skeleton resistant to decay (Boardman and Jones 1990, 2; 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). Preservation by waterlogging occurs when plant remains are in anoxic conditions such as sealed pits or layers or a high water-tables (English Heritage 2011, 13).

No plant remains were preserved by mineralisation (Green 1979, 281) or silicification (Robinson and Straker 1990), which means that there is no archaeobotanical evidence for the cess disposal or slow-burning aerated fires.

Significance and potential of the samples and recommendations for further work

The charred plant remains were present in low numbers relative to sample size. They are small and durable enough to have been moved about the site in backfill, re-working and bioturbation so cannot be guaranteed to be the same date as the sampled feature or context.

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 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 dried waterlogged plant remains and charred plant remains have been named in the table so no further work is recommended on these samples.

If radiocarbon dating is required the charred grains in samples <1>, <2> and <5> may be useful as well as the charcoal in samples <1> and <5> if they are identified and found to be taxa suitable for radiocarbon dating.

8 Discussion

Investigation was primarily undertaken here in an attempt to trace a number of tile kilns which were purportedly situated in the area north of Tilkey Road in the 13th and the 16th centuries, and presumably during the intervening years. While features dating to the medieval and post-medieval periods were uncovered, no evidence relating to brick or tile manufacture was retrieved from them, and therefore their potential relation to this activity cannot be ascertained. More generally, the features originating from the earlier period provide further evidence that medieval settlement and activity extended as far as this area from the historic cores of activity around the Church of St Peter-ad-Vincula (475 south-east of the site), Coggeshall Abbey (1.1km south south-east of the site) and the junction of Stane Street (770m south of the site). A number of features dating to the Late Bronze Age, Early Iron Age and the Middle Iron Age also demonstrate that this was a site of human activity and occupation during these earlier periods too, although the paucity of features and artefacts deriving from the Roman and Anglo-Saxon periods indicates that such activity was not a constant feature of this area. Whilst the site is surrounded by a number of cropmarks, none of these features align with them, and so the findings of this evaluation do not cast any light upon the origins or purpose of these features.

9 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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11 Abbreviations and glossary

Anglo-Saxon	period from c 500 – 1066
Bronze Age	period from c 2500 – 700 BC
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’
Iron Age	period from 700 BC to Roman invasion of AD 43
layer (L)	distinct or distinguishable deposit (layer) of material
medieval	period from AD 1066 to c 1500
Mesolithic	period from c 10,000 – 4000BC
modern	period from c AD 1800 to the present
natural	geological deposit undisturbed by human activity
Neolithic	period from c 4000 – 2500 BC
NGR	National Grid Reference
OASIS	O nline A ccess to the I ndex of A rchaeological I nvestigations, http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main
post-medieval	from c AD 1500 to c 1800
prehistoric	pre-Roman
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 sx or Sx) vertical slice through feature/s or layer/s
ws	written scheme of investigation

12 Contents of archive

Finds: one box

Paper and digital record

One A4 document wallet containing:

The report (CAT Report 1229)

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

13 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 Braintree Museum under accession code [tbc](#).

Distribution list:

Stephen Sanderson (ADP Ltd)
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

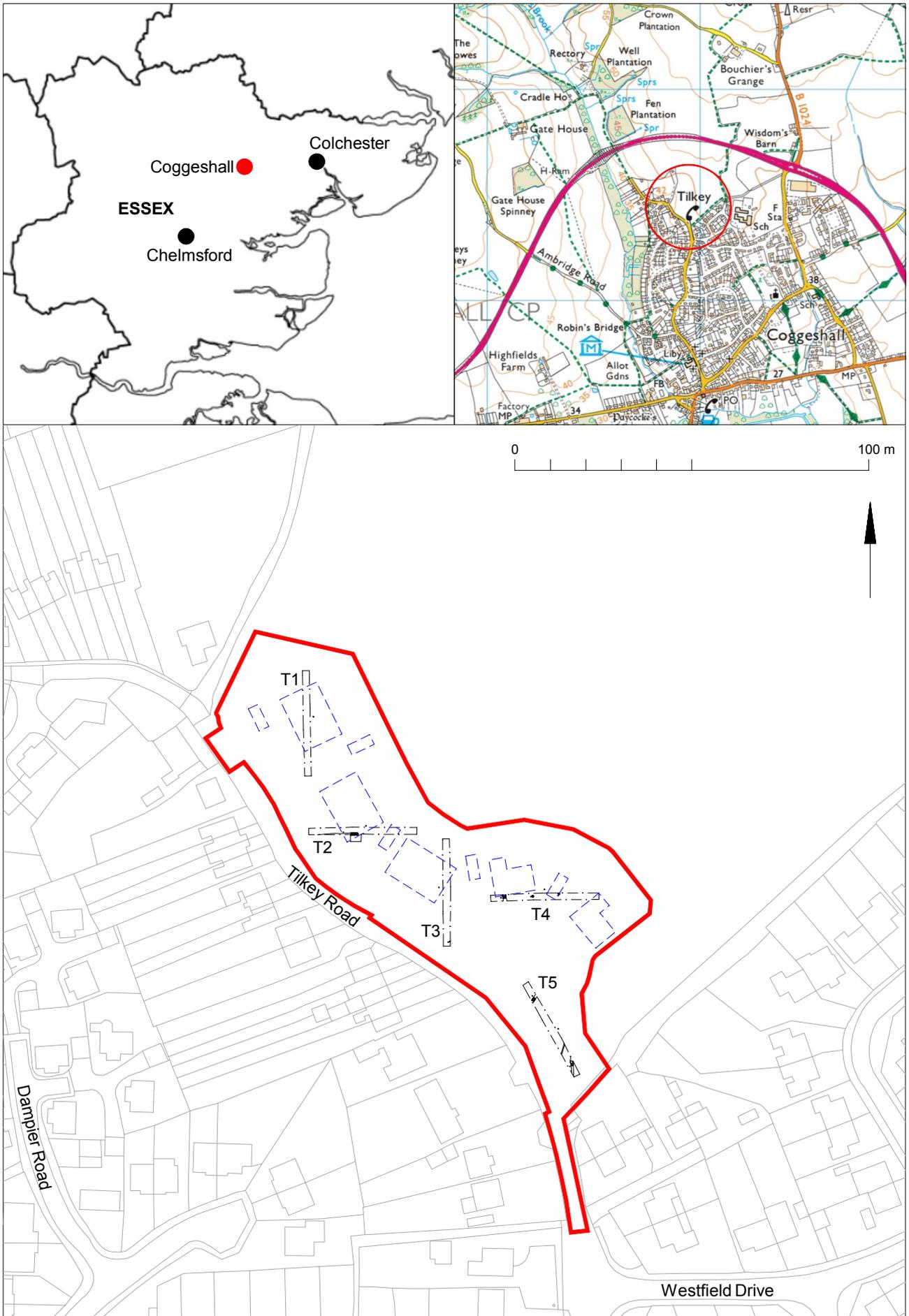
email: lp@catuk.org

Checked by: Philip Crummy

Date: 06.03.2018

Appendix 1 Context list

Context Number	Finds Number	Feature Type	Description	Date
F1	1, 2	Ditch	Firm, moist, medium grey/brown silty-clay silt with charcoal and daub fleck inclusions	Late Bronze Age / Early Iron Age
F2	3, 4	Posthole	Soft/friable, dry/moist, medium grey/brown silty-clay with >15% charcoal and <2% daub fleck inclusions and <2% pottery piece inclusions	Middle Iron Age
F3	-	Ditch	Firm, moist, medium yellow/grey/brown silty-clay with charcoal fleck inclusions and >10% stone piece inclusions	Post-medieval
F4	5, 6	Ditch	Soft, moist, medium grey/brown silty-clay with occasional charcoal and rare daub fleck inclusions and occasional stone piece inclusions	Middle Iron Age
F5	11, 12	Pit / posthole	Friable/firm, moist, medium/dark grey/brown silty-clay with daub fleck inclusions and <2% gravel, <4% stone and <1% pottery piece inclusions	?Middle Iron Age
F6	9, 10	Ditch	Soft, moist, medium grey/brown silty-clay with common charcoal fleck inclusions and rare stone piece inclusions	Medieval
F7	13, 14	Pit / posthole	Friable, dry/moist, dark grey/brown silty-clay with <2% charcoal flecks, and <1% gravel, >5% stone and <1% pottery piece inclusions	?Medieval
L1	-	Topsoil	Firm, moist medium grey/brown silty-loam	Modern
L2	7	Subsoil / hillwash	Firm, moist medium orange/grey mottled silty-clay	?Medieval
L3	-	Natural	Firm, moist, medium orange/brown silty-clay	Post-glacial



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Fig 1 Site location in relation to proposed development (dashed blue)

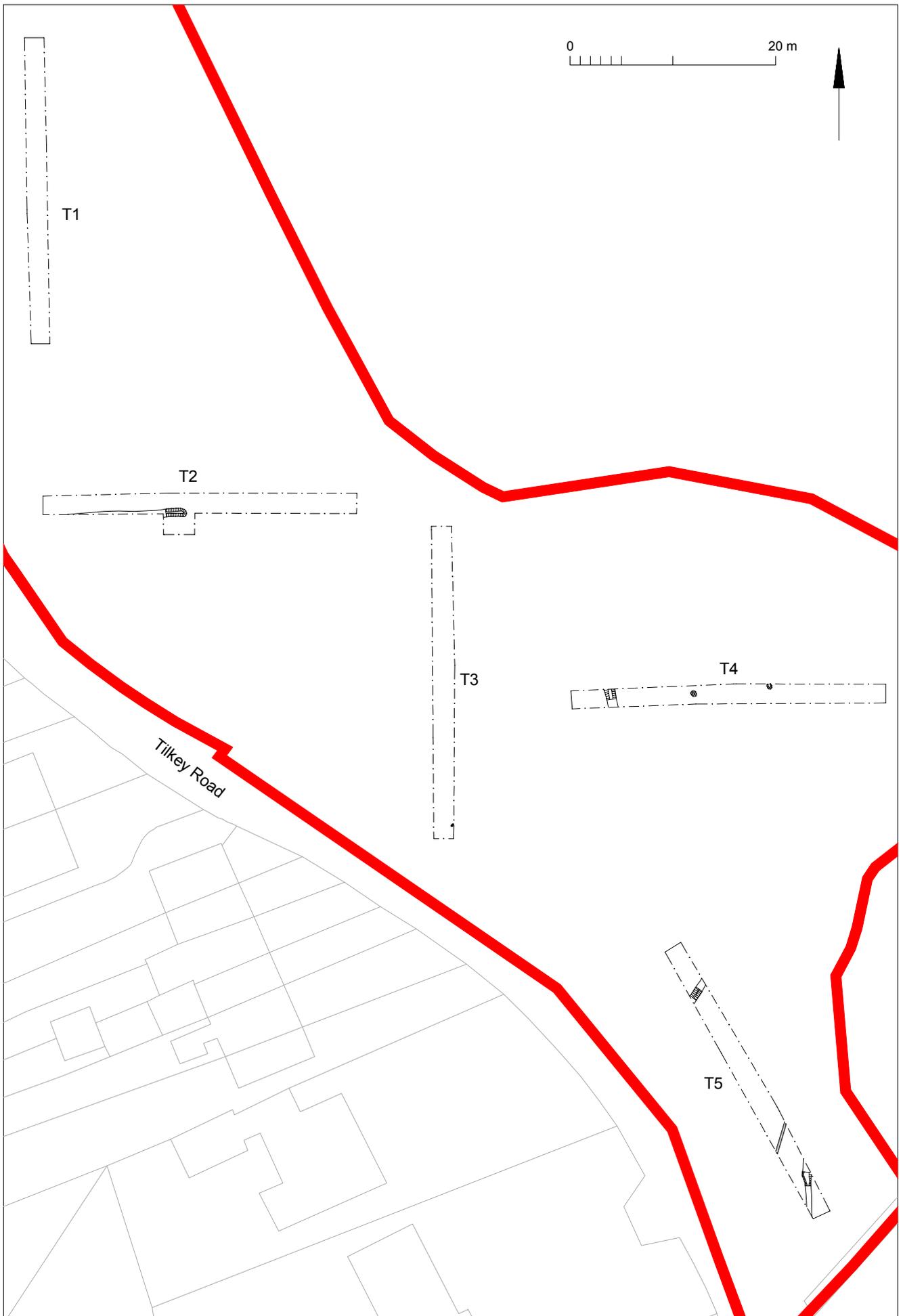


Fig 2 Results

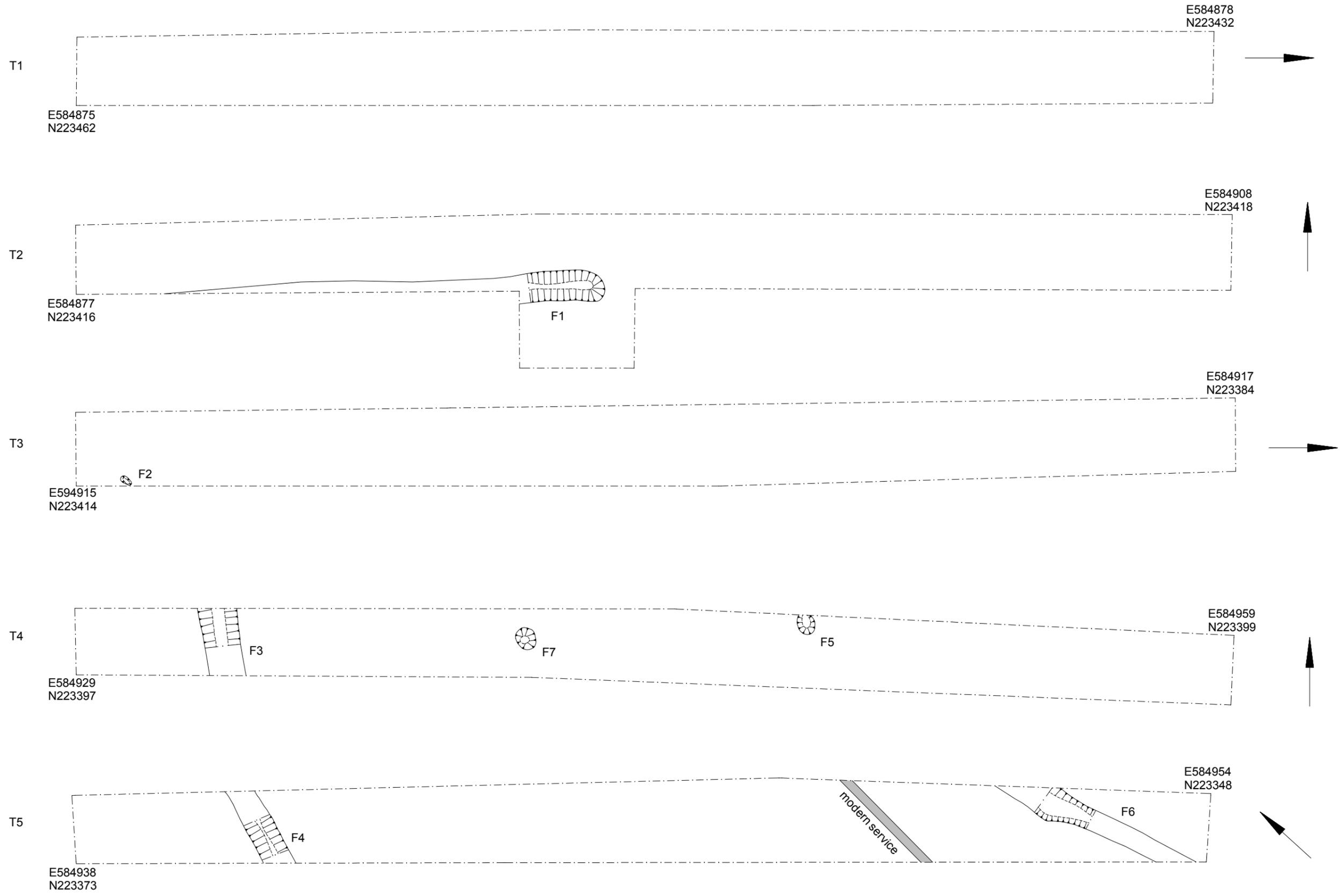


Fig 3 Detailed trench plans



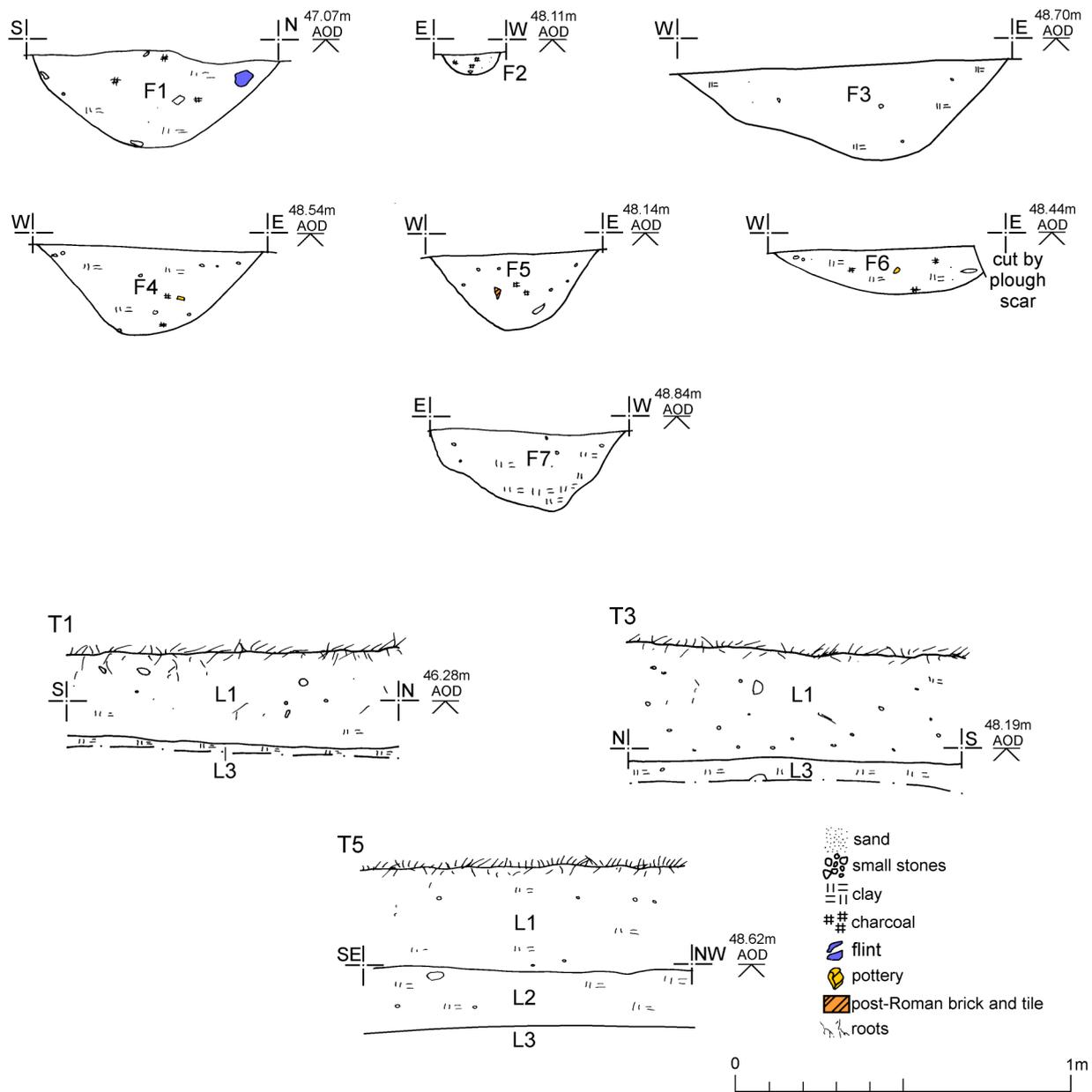


Fig 4 Feature and representative sections.

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OASIS ID: colchest3-305916

Project details

Project name	Archaeological evaluation by trial trenching at land east of Tilkey Road, Coggeshall, Braintree, Essex CO6 1QN
Short description of the project	An archaeological evaluation (five trial-trenches) was carried out on land east of Tilkey Road, Coggeshall, Braintree, Essex in advance of the construction of a residential development of five detached dwellings. The development site is located in close proximity to a number of kilns which reportedly existed here during the medieval and post-medieval periods, and within an area of cropmarks. Evaluation revealed a Late Bronze Age / Early Iron Age ditch terminus, a posthole, ditch and pit dated to the Middle Iron Age, a pit and a ditch of medieval date and a post-medieval ditch. No evidence of tile and brick manufacture was uncovered, but it is possible that the ditch features are associated with the cropmark complex which exists within the area.
Project dates	Start: 06-02-2018 End: 07-02-2018
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	18/01c - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	15/01373/FUL - Planning Application No.
Any associated project reference codes	CGTR18 - HER event no.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 4 - Character Undetermined
Monument type	DITCH TERMINUS Late Bronze Age
Monument type	DITCH TERMINUS Early Iron Age
Monument type	POSTHOLE Middle Iron Age
Monument type	DITCH Post Medieval
Monument type	PIT Middle Iron Age
Monument type	PIT Medieval
Monument type	DITCH Medieval

Significant Finds	POTTERY Middle Iron Age
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Late Bronze Age
Significant Finds	POTTERY Early Iron Age
Significant Finds	BURNT STONE Late Prehistoric
Significant Finds	FIRED CLAY Middle Iron Age
Significant Finds	ANIMAL BONE Late Prehistoric
Significant Finds	CLAY TOBACCO PIPE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	ANIMAL BONE Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Rural residential
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country	England
Site location	ESSEX BRAINTREE COGGESHALL land east of Tilkey Road
Postcode	CO6 1QN
Study area	0.66 Hectares
Site coordinates	TL 84908 23426 51.878193138625 0.686679690447 51 52 41 N 000 41 12 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 46.15m Max: 48.8m

Project creators

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

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Braintree Museum
Physical Contents	"other", "Animal Bones", "Ceramics"
Digital Archive recipient	Braintree Museum
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography", "Survey"

Paper Archive recipient	Braintree Museum
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Drawing", "Miscellaneous Material", "Photograph", "Report"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Archaeological evaluation on lad east of Tilkey Road, Coggeshall, Braintree, CO6 1QN: February 2018
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Hicks, E
Other bibliographic details	CAT Report 1229
Date	2018
Issuer or publisher	Colchester Archaeological Trust
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