

Archaeological evaluation at Hammonds, land north of Elmstead Road/east of Swan Close, Colchester, Essex, CO4 3BL

February 2018



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**commissioned by Mark Swindall
on behalf of Osborne Development and Investment**

NGR: TM 02235 24422 (centre)

Planning ref.: 143740 & 172943

CAT project ref.: 18/02c

ECC code: ECC4139

Colchester Museum accession code: COLEM 2018.14

OASIS ref.: colchest3-308445



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CAT Report 1233

March 2018

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1 Summary

The second phase of an archaeological evaluation begun in 2014 (two trial-trenches) was carried out at Hammonds, land north of Elmstead Road/ east of Swan Close, Colchester, Essex in advance of the construction of eighteen residential units and associated works. The site is located near to a series of Late Iron Age and Roman ditches, pits and burials, medieval ditches and pits, and pottery spreads dated to the medieval and post-medieval periods. The 18th-century Salary Brook Farm is also situated close by. Five medieval ditches, one medieval gully, one medieval pit, one medieval pit or ditch and an undated pit were uncovered, evidencing activity and occupation at this site over two phases which, considered alongside other evidence of medieval activity within this area, indicates that a small hamlet might have stood here during this period.

2 Introduction (Fig 1)

This is the archive report for an archaeological evaluation by trial-trenching at Hammonds, land north of Elmstead Road/ east of Swan Close, Colchester, Essex which was carried out on 14th February 2018. The work was commissioned by Mark Swindall on behalf of Osborne Development and Investment in advance of the construction of eighteen residential units with associated works and was carried out by Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT).

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

All archaeological work was carried out in accordance with a *Brief for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation*, detailing the required archaeological work, written by Jess Tipper (CBCAA 2018), 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* (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 Colchester Archaeological Trust report archive, the Colchester Historic Environment Record (CHER) and the Essex Historic Environment Record (EHER) accessed via the Heritage Gateway:

The EHER shows that the development site is located within an area of archaeological significance. To the south of the site are four prehistoric ring-ditches (EHER 2413) and a number of Late Iron Age and Roman ditches and postholes have been excavated with traces of earlier prehistoric activity (EHER 45874). Artefacts recovered during an evaluation undertaken in 2004 confirmed that one of the four ring-ditches (and presumably all of them) was a monument dating to the Bronze Age which was in use during the Late Iron Age or Roman period (FAU 2004). Undated and undetermined cropmarks have been recorded to the northeast (EHER 2418).

Recent archaeological investigations further to the southeast at the University of Essex have revealed: evidence of Late Iron Age/Roman activity, including ditches, pits,

postholes and burials (CAT Reports 638, 678 and 794); medieval and post-medieval pottery spreads (CAT Report 638 and 753); and a number of field boundary ditches, pits and postholes of early/mid-13th to mid-14th century date, suggesting the existence of a small medieval farmstead close-by (CAT Reports 918 and 998).

Also to the south of the development site is Salary Brook Farm, an 18th-century listed building (EHER 31188; NHLE no. 1337705), and to the southeast the possible remains of an anti-tank ditch (EHER 18793).

In 2014 an archaeological evaluation was carried out on the development site (CAT Report 759). Six evaluation trenches revealed a medieval pit, three medieval ditches (possibly forming a trackway) and a natural pit. The medieval ditches were thought to be associated with a medieval phase of Salary Brook Farm, to the south.

4 Aim

The principal aim of this investigation was to further investigate a cluster of medieval ditches uncovered at the eastern end of the site during an earlier phase of evaluation conducted by CAT in 2014. More generally, the aim was to ascertain the extent of any surviving archaeological deposits that may exist on site.

5 Results (Figs 2-4)

This work represents the second phase of an archaeological evaluation at this site begun in 2014, and the trench, layer and feature numbers listed below follow on from those assigned to this previous investigation. During this phase, two trial-trenches were excavated within the development site.

Trench 7 (T7): 15m long by 1.8m wide

T7 was excavated through modern topsoil (L1, c 0.25m thick) and a post-Roman accumulation layer (L3, c 0.1-0.15m thick) onto natural (L2, encountered at a depth of 0.4-0.45m below current ground level [bcgl]).

15th- to early 16th-century ditch or pit F6 was aligned NNE-SSW and measured 1.79m in width and 0.8m in depth.

Late 12th- to late 14th-century gully F7 was aligned NNE-SSW and measured 0.33m in width and 0.17m in depth.

Late 13th- or 14th- to 15th-century ditch F8 was aligned NNE-SSW and measured 1.16m in width and 0.38m in depth.

Medieval ditch F9 was aligned NNE-SSW. With the agreement of the monitor, it was decided not to excavate the feature as it clearly represented a continuation of F11 and F12 uncovered in T8, and F4 and F5 uncovered in T6 during the first phase of this evaluation in 2014. A number of finds of post-medieval date were retrieved from the surface of the feature.

Trench 8 (T8): 15m long by 1.8m wide

T8 was excavated through L1 (c 0.23-0.31m thick) and L3 (c 0.22-0.25m thick) onto L2 (encountered at a depth of c 0.52-0.53m thick bcgl). Between F11 and F12, L3 sealed a layer of hillwash (L4, c 0.1m thick).

Undated pit F10 extended beyond the limit of excavation, but its excavated extent measured 0.49m in width and 0.13m in depth.

Ditch F11 was aligned NE-SW and measured 1.78m in width and 0.5m in depth. It was dated to the 14th century or later. 15th- or 16th-century ditch F12 measured 2.98m in width and 0.38m in depth and ran parallel to F11.

13th- or 14th-century pit F13 measured 0.77m in width and 0.27m in depth.

Late 13th- to 14th-century ditch F14 extended beyond the limit of excavation but its excavated extent measured 0.89m in width and 0.48m in depth.



Photograph 1 T7 – looking east



Photograph 2 T8 – looking south-west

6 Finds

by Stephen Benfield

Introduction

The evaluation produced a small assemblage of finds of medieval date, mostly from ditch fill. These finds consist primarily of pottery and ceramic building material, with a few pieces of stone, quernstone, fired clay, slag, iron nails and animal bone. There are also two metal finds, a small buckle and an iron object, which are reported separately. All of 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 and follow the Colchester Roman (CAR 10) and medieval (CAR 7) pottery fabric type series.

| Fabric code | Fabric description |
|------------------|---|
| <i>Roman:</i> | |
| GX | Other coarsewares (general), principally locally produced greywares |
| <i>Medieval:</i> | |
| 13 | Early medieval sandy wares (general) |
| 20 | Medieval sandy greywares (general) - elsewhere 'medieval coarsewares' |
| 21 | Sandy orange wares (general) |
| 21A | Colchester-type ware |

Table 1 Pottery fabrics

Apart from one small sherd of Roman pottery from F14 (T8) and a small piece of probable Roman tile from F12 (T8), the more closely-datable finds are medieval pottery dating to the period c 13th to 15th/16th centuries.

Sherds of later medieval Sandy orange ware (Fabric 20), broadly dating to the period of the 13th to early 16th century, were present in almost all of the features. It is likely that most if not all of this Sandy orange ware is Colchester-type ware (Fabric 21A). A large rim sherd from a spouted jug (possibly a bluster jug) with white slip and a clear glaze over was recovered from F8 (T7). A body sherd from a clear glazed jug came from F14 (T8) and a bowl base with internal, thick white slip from F6 (T7). Sherds with a reduced surface, from F6 (T7), F11 (T8) and F12 (T8) could suggest a late date c 15th to early 16th century, but overall an earlier dating of late 13th/14th to 15th century is preferred for most of this pottery.

A number of medieval greyware sherds are also present (Fabric 20) broadly dating to c 13th-14th century. These include several rims from F14 (T8). Of three cooking pot rims one has a short neck and squared/flattened rim, probably dating to the 13th century, The other two have curved everted rims and probably date to the late 13th to 14th century (see *CAR 7*, fig 58 nos 7 and 8). There is also a rim from a bowl with a flat, flanged rim. Sherds of medieval greyware and possibly a sherd of early medieval sandy ware (Fabric 13) were the only pottery finds from pit F13 (T8) and a medieval greyware sherd is the latest dated find from F14 (T8).

Ceramic building material, especially peg-tile pieces, is also a common find from the features. The peg-tiles are not closely-dated but only become common (in Essex) from the 14th century onward (Ryan and Andrews 1993) suggesting most of the fills of the features here date to after that time. There is just one certain piece of brick. This came from F12 (T8) and suggests a 15th to 16th century date for the fill of that feature. A piece of probable late medieval plain floor tile was recovered from F11 (T8).

Animal bone is relatively scarce with just three pieces in total. These include a sheep tooth from F11 (T8) but also a near complete metapodial (metatarsal) bone from an adult deer recovered from F8 (T7). However, the condition of the bone pieces ranges from poor to moderate and indications are that, in general, animal bone is probably not preserved well.

Other find types are generally represented by one or a few pieces. However, several of these are of note. There is a piece from an imported (Mayen) lava quernstone from F6 (T7) and a piece of iron slag and small pieces of vitrified clay from F14 (T8) which suggest an industrial process or processes involving iron working being carried out here. Other finds include a few small pieces/chips of limestone from F12 (T8) and an unidentified piece of hard, slightly vesicular quartz-like stone (not limestone) also from F12 and a few iron nails.

Discussion

The finds assemblage is closely comparable with that from an earlier archaeological evaluation on the site (CAT Report 759) which produced pottery dated to the period of the 11th/12th to 14th century and 15th-16th century. However, the dating of the finds here includes a significant quantity of peg-tiles suggesting that the fill of most of the features dates to at least the 14th century rather than earlier. The occurrence of medieval sandy orange wares alongside this pottery and the nature of many of the sherds also suggest an emphasis on the 13th-15th century rather than later.

Additional material includes a range of building material, mostly roofing tile (peg- and ridge tile) but including a probable floor tile and a few chips of limestone, all of which suggest a moderately well-appointed building in the area. There are also indications of possible iron working and an oven or furnace.

A medieval buckle

by Laura Pooley

A small copper-alloy buckle frame with gunmetal plate was excavated from medieval gully F7 (SF1) (Fig 5). The buckle dates from the late 12th to the late 14th century.

The buckle fragment is made of cast copper-alloy and is single looped and D-shaped with a narrowed and off-set strap bar. There are two plain barrel mouldings on the outer edge of the frame with a central groove in between for the pin. It measures 12mm long by 15mm wide, and is similar in appearance to Whitehead 1996, no.81 (but without the transverse engraving on the barrels), dated as c 1250-1400. A copper-alloy pin is attached but is slightly bent off-centre and no longer aligns with the central groove. It has a D-shaped cross-section, and measures 9mm long by 2mm wide at thickest, but tapers to a rounded point. A folded sheet plate is also attached. The plate appears to be of gunmetal with a silvery-grey appearance. It is recessed for the frame and has a slot for the pin. It is rectangular in shape but broken on the inside edge. It measures 20mm long by 9mm wide on the front but is a narrower 6mm wide on the back, a single iron rivet survives in the centre of the inside edge (Terminology follows Egan and Pritchard 1991, 52).

| Context | Find no. | Type/ description | Finds spot date |
|-------------------------------|----------|--|-----------------------------------|
| F6, T7, ditch or pit | 6 | Medieval pottery: Fabric 21 (2 sherds, 36g), base sherd from an open bowl form with internal, thick white slip and some spots of patchy clear glaze; single orange coloured sandy body sherd (c 14th/15th to early 16th century) CBM: peg-tile (4 pieces, 170g) | c 14th/15th to early 16th century |
| F6, T7, ditch or pit | 7 | Quernstone: Lava quern (imported Mayen stone from the Rhineland) (1 piece, 306g), 330mm thick, flat grinding surface with faint traces of dressing grooves, upper surface rough chipped finish(?) (<i>imported in the Roman period and from mid Saxon-medieval period</i>) | Medieval? |
| F6, T7, ditch or pit | 9 <> | Medieval pottery: Fabric 21 (1 sherd, 6g) orange fabric, dark surface (c 15th to early 16th century) | c 15th to early 16th century |
| F7, T7, gully | 10 | Copper-alloy buckle: Cast copper-alloy single loop D-shaped buckle frame with gunmetal plate and iron rivet (see above for details) | Late 12th to late 14th century |
| F8, T7, ditch | 11 | Medieval pottery: Fabric 20 (1 sherd, 22g); Fabric 21 (2 sherds, 88g), one sherd large rim sherd with part of spout from a jug, clear glaze over patchy white slip that extends over the rim into the upper part of the neck, probably from a baluster-type jug (c late 13th-14th century), other sherd small abraded sandy orange fabric Animal bone: Deer, single long metapodial, fused, adult (46g) Iron (Fe): small corroded irregular rounded lump (16g) | c late 13th/14th to 15th century |
| F9, T7, ditch (surface finds) | 13a | CBM: Peg-tile (1 piece, 120g), 14th century + Nail: (Fe) probably part of a thick nail (55 mm), corroded | Medieval/post-medieval |
| F11, T8, ditch | 13b | Medieval pottery: Fabric 21 (1 sherd, 2g) orange red fabric with grey core, dark surface with direct applied clear glaze (c 13th-14th century) CBM: Peg-tile (5 pieces, 158g) including one corner piece with round peg-hole; flat tile piece (74g) (20mm thick), abraded, fine orange fabric with some fine-medium sand, but almost inclusion free, possibly Roman but appears to be part of a plain medieval floor tile (later medieval) Nail: (Fe) corroded piece with pointed tip bent back through 180 degrees, probably a nail. | c 14th century + |

| Context | Find no. | Type/ description | Finds spot date |
|----------------|----------|---|------------------------------|
| | | <p>Nail: A complete iron nail with flat, rectangular head formed by a flaring, wedge-shaped shank (broken into two joining pieces), similar to Goodall 2011, Type 3, 163-4. 87mm long, head 23mm by 21mm, 54.8g.</p> <p>Animal bone: (1 piece, 4g) sheep/goat tooth</p> | |
| F12, T8, ditch | 15 | <p>Medieval pottery: Fabric 21 (4 sherds, 40g), three (joining) from a necked pot (probably a jug or jar), surface abraded; one sherd from pot with reduced surface (slightly abraded) (c late 14th-early 16th century)</p> <p>CBM: Roman brick/tile (1 piece, 28g), small abraded piece in relatively dense, orange coloured sandy fabric; peg-tile (10 pieces, 362g) including one piece with round impression from unfinished peg-hole with part of completed peg-hole alongside; ridge tile (plain) (1 piece, 142g); post-medieval brick (1 piece, 210g), coarse, pale orange fabric with some light coloured pellet-like inclusions, 35mm thick, abraded.</p> <p>Stone: (8 pieces, 812g) including small pieces/chips of abraded fossiliferous limestone (6 pieces, 44g); quartzite (1 piece, 578g) medium-size piece of hared slightly vesicular white/pale grey stone; septaria (1 piece, 190g), small naturally rounded, broken piece.</p> <p>Nail: near complete iron nail (90mm) corroded, large (thick) flat head, rectangular shaft cross section</p> <p>Animal bone: (1 piece, 2g) very abraded piece of animal long bone</p> | c 15th to 16th century |
| F12, T8, ditch | 16 <> | <p>Medieval pottery: Fabric 21 (1 sherd, 2g) small slightly abraded, orange fabric, dark surface c 15th-early 16th century</p> | c 15th to early 16th century |
| F13, T8, pit | 17 | <p>Medieval pottery: Fabric 13/20 (1 sherd, 8g); Fabric 20 (2 sherds, 20g) (c 13th to 14th century)</p> | c 13th-14th century |
| F14, T8, ditch | 18 | <p>Medieval pottery: Fabric 20 (11 sherds, 170g) includes four rim sherds, three from cooking pots consisting of one with a short neck and squared/flattened rim (13th century) and two with curved everted rims (c late 13th-14th century), the other from a flat, flange rim bowl with and upturn bead on the rim edge (c 13th-14th century); Fabric 21A (1 sherd, 10 g) sherd from a jug, clear glaze over plain body (orange-brown), grooves around lower part of neck above single line wave pattern</p> <p>Fired clay: (2 pieces, 20g) fired clay/soil with vesicular glassy surface from furnace area of an oven or kiln</p> <p>Slag: iron (214g), curving piece of moderately dense vesicular iron slag</p> | c late 13th-14th century |
| F14, T8, ditch | 19 <> | <p>Roman pottery: (1 sherd, 2g) small greyware Fabric GX (black surface ware) body sherd, probably Roman.</p> <p>Medieval pottery: Fabric 20 (1 sherd, 3g) small sherd, c 13th-14th century</p> | c 13th-14th century |

Table 2 Finds by context and find type (<> = finds recovered from environmental flots)

7 Environmental assessment

by Lisa Gray MSc MA ACIfA Archaeobotanist

Introduction – aims and objectives

Five samples were taken from medieval ditches and pits.

Sampling and processing methods

In total, 100 litres of soil was sampled and processed by Colchester Archaeological Trust. All samples were completely 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

Low numbers of charred cereal grains were found in samples <3> (F11 Medieval ditch) and <4> (F12 Medieval ditch). Two oat (*Avena* sp.) grains and one bread/club/rivet (*Triticum aestivum/durum /turgidum*) grain were found in sample <2> and on oat grain in sample <4>. Sample <3> also contained four stinking mayweed (*Anthemis cotula* L.) and one brome (*Bromus/Festuca* sp.).

Low numbers of uncharred, probably preserved by waterlogging and subsequently dried, seeds in sample <1> (F6 Medieval pit/ditch) and <4>. Two seeds of the grassland plant hedge/lady's bedstraw (*Galium verum/mollugo*) and one of elderberry (*Sambucus nigra* L.) were found in sample <1>. Two seeds of the ruderal plant fat hen (*Chenopodium album* L.) were found in sample <4>.

Uncharred, probably recent, root/rhizome fragments were present in abundance in every sample.

Faunal remains

The only faunal remains found in these samples were low numbers of earthworm cocoons in samples <3>, <4> and <5>.

Significant inorganic remains and artefacts

No significant inorganic remains were observed.

| Sample | Finds No. | Sample Description | Bulk Sample Vol. (L.) | Flot Vol. (ml) | Charred Plant Remains | | | | | | | | Dried Waterlogged Plant Remains | | | |
|--------|-----------|--|-----------------------|----------------|-----------------------|---|---|-------|---|---|----------------|----------------|---------------------------------|---|---|---------------|
| | | | | | Grains | | | Seeds | | | Charcoal <4mmØ | Charcoal >4mmØ | Seeds | | | Root/rhizomes |
| | | | | | a | d | p | a | d | p | a | a | a | d | p | a |
| 1 | 9 | F6 Medieval pit/ditch (15th to early 16th century) | 20 | 5 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 |
| 2 | 12 | F8 Medieval ditch (15th to early 16th century) | 20 | 5 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | 3 |
| 3 | 14 | F11 Medieval ditch (14th century +) | 20 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | - | - | - | - | 3 |
| 4 | 16 | F12 Medieval ditch (15th to early 16th century) | 20 | 10 | 1 | 1 | 2 | - | - | - | - | 3 | - | - | - | 3 |
| 5 | 19 | F14 Medieval ditch (late 13th to 14th century) | 20 | 15 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3 | - | - | - | 3 |

Table 3 Plant remains in samples

Key to Table 3:

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 earthworm cocoons can indicate that bioturbation is possible. Worm action can carry small items such as seeds and small stones up to a metre down into the soil (Canti 2003, 143).

Quality and type of preservation

Preservation was by charring and possibly waterlogged conditions that have since dried. 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 plant remains, aside from the uncharred root/rhizome fragments, were present in low numbers relative to sample size. These are small and durable enough to have

been move about the site in backfill, re-working and bioturbation so cannot be guaranteed to be the same date as or originate from the sampled feature or context unless the excavators are sure the sampled contexts were stratigraphically secure.

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).

If the stratigraphic integrity of the sampled contexts containing charred plant remains are secure then they are evidence of cereals consumed and associated crop weeds. But they are very low in number relative to the volume of sampled soil.

Due to the low number of charred items per litre of sampled soil and that fact that this report records all the items seen. No further work is recommended on these samples unless it is for radiocarbon dating. Items suitable for this were found in samples <3> and <4> and if the charcoal in sample <2> is identified some of these may be suitable for radiocarbon dating.

8 Discussion

The second phase of archaeological evaluation at this site revealed five medieval ditches, one medieval gully, one medieval pit, one medieval pit or ditch and an undated pit.

During this phase of the excavation, both trenches were positioned to target the projected routes of three parallel medieval ditches uncovered during the first phase of the work undertaken in 2014, which were speculated to form the remains of a trackway associated with the medieval phase of the nearby Salary Brook Farm. These features were found to continue to the NNW and SSE. However, dating evidence recovered during this later phase of investigation demonstrates that these features are not contemporary with one another, with one dating to between the late 12th century to late 14th century, and the other to between the 15th and 16th century.

As during the previous phase of work, the evaluation produced evidence of domestic settlement in the vicinity during the medieval period. As a whole, the features uncovered yielded artefacts indicating medieval domestic activity, including a lost belt buckle, quernstone, discarded animal bone, part of a floor tile and chips of limestone. Also of significance is a piece of fired clay recovered from a medieval ditch feature to the south of the site, which indicates the possible presence of an oven or kiln nearby in the medieval period. In addition, a fragment of medieval iron slag retrieved from the same feature suggests that metal-working might have occurred in this area during the same period.

Overall, it was determined that occupation and activity occurred at this site across two distinct periods, the first running from the late 12th century to the late 14th century, and the second from the 15th to the early 16th century. This finding can be related to those of previous archaeological investigations undertaken nearby. Archaeological monitoring in an area roughly 300m east south-east from the present site uncovered a scatter of pottery sherds dating to the 13th or 14th century which were thought to indicate the presence of a low-status domestic settlement here during this period (CAT Report 638). Further pottery sherds of 15th or 16th century date were also recovered from an area 170m east south-east (CAT Report 753). A cluster of medieval ditches, pits, post-holes and patches of charcoal and burnt daub in an area 425m east south-east, were taken to

indicate evidence domestic or light industrial activity (CAT Reports 918 and 998). Taken together, it can be speculated that the accumulated findings of archaeological investigation within this area indicate that a hamlet stood in the vicinity during the mid to late medieval period.

9 Acknowledgements

CAT thanks Mark Swindall and Osborne Development and Investment for commissioning and funding the work. The project was managed by C Lister, fieldwork was carried out by B Holloway with R Mathieson. Figures are by B Holloway and S Carter. The project was monitored for Colchester Borough Council by Jess Tipper.

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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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| CAT Report 678 | 2013 | <i>Archaeological monitoring at 'The Meadows', University of Essex, Wivenhoe Park, Colchester, Essex: July-September 2012</i> |
| CAT Report 753 | 2014 | <i>Archaeological monitoring at the University of Essex Parkside Office Development, Wivenhoe Park, Colchester, Essex (Phase 1): September 2013</i> |
| CAT Report 759 | 2014 | <i>Archaeological trial-trenching on land north of Elmstead Road, Colchester, Essex: February 2014</i> |
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| CAT Report 918 | 2016 | <i>Archaeological evaluation at the new Innovation Centre, University of Essex, Wivenhoe Park, Colchester, Essex, CO4 3SQ: February 2016</i> |
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| CifA | 2014b | <i>Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives</i> |
| CifA | 2014c | <i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation,</i> |

| | | |
|---|------|---|
| | | <i>conservation and research of archaeological materials</i> |
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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 |
| CBCAA | Colchester Borough Council Archaeological Advisor |
| CBM | ceramic building material, ie brick/tile |
| CHER | Colchester Historic Environment Record |
| ClfA | Chartered Institute for Archaeologists |
| context | specific location of finds on an archaeological site |
| 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 |
| 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 |

| | |
|---------------|---|
| peg-tile | rectangular thin tile with peg-hole(s) used mainly for roofing, first appeared c AD1200 and continued in use to present day, but commonly post-medieval to modern |
| post-medieval | period 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 |
| wsi | written scheme of investigation |

12 Contents of archive

Finds: two boxes

Paper and digital record

One A4 document wallet containing:

The report (CAT Report 1233)

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 Colchester Museum under accession code: COLEM 2018.14.

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Distribution list:

Mark Swindall

Osborne Development and Investment

Jess Tipper, Colchester Borough Council Planning Services

Essex Historic Environment Record



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: 13.03.2018

Appendix 1 Context list

| Context Number | Finds Number | Feature Type | Description | Date |
|-----------------------|----------------------|---------------------|---|---|
| F6 | 6, 7, 9 | ?Ditch / pit | Firm, moist, medium grey/brown sandy-silt with charcoal fleck inclusions | Medieval, 14th/15th to early 16th century |
| F7 | 10 | Gully | Firm, moist, medium grey/brown sandy-silt with charcoal fleck inclusions | Medieval, late 12th to late 14th century |
| F8 | 11, 12 | Ditch | Firm, moist, medium grey/brown sandy-silt with charcoal fleck inclusions | Medieval, late 13th or 14th to 15th century |
| F9 | 13a | Ditch | Firm, moist medium grey/brown sandy-silt with charcoal fleck inclusions | Medieval |
| F10 | - | Pit | Firm, moist, medium grey/brown sandy-silt with charcoal fleck inclusions | Undatable |
| F11 | 13b, 14 | Ditch | Firm, moist medium grey/brown sandy-silt with charcoal fleck inclusions | Medieval, 14th century or later |
| F12 | 15, 16 | Ditch | Firm, moist, medium grey/brown sandy-silt with charcoal fleck inclusions | Medieval, 15th to early 16th century |
| F13 | 17 | Pit | Firm, moist medium grey/brown sandy-silt with charcoal fleck inclusions | Medieval, 13th to 14th century |
| F14 | 18, 19 | Ditch | Firm, moist medium grey/brown sandy-silt with charcoal fleck inclusions | Medieval, 13th to 14th century |
| | | | | |
| L1 | - | Topsoil | Firm, wet, dark grey/brown silty-clay | Modern |
| L2 | - | Natural | Firm, wet, medium yellow/grey silty-clay | Post-glacial |
| L3 | - | Accumulation layer | Firm, moist, medium grey/brown silt with charcoal fleck inclusions | Post-medieval or later |
| L4 | - | ?Hillwash | Firm, moist medium grey/brown silty-clay with frequent stone piece inclusions | Post-medieval |

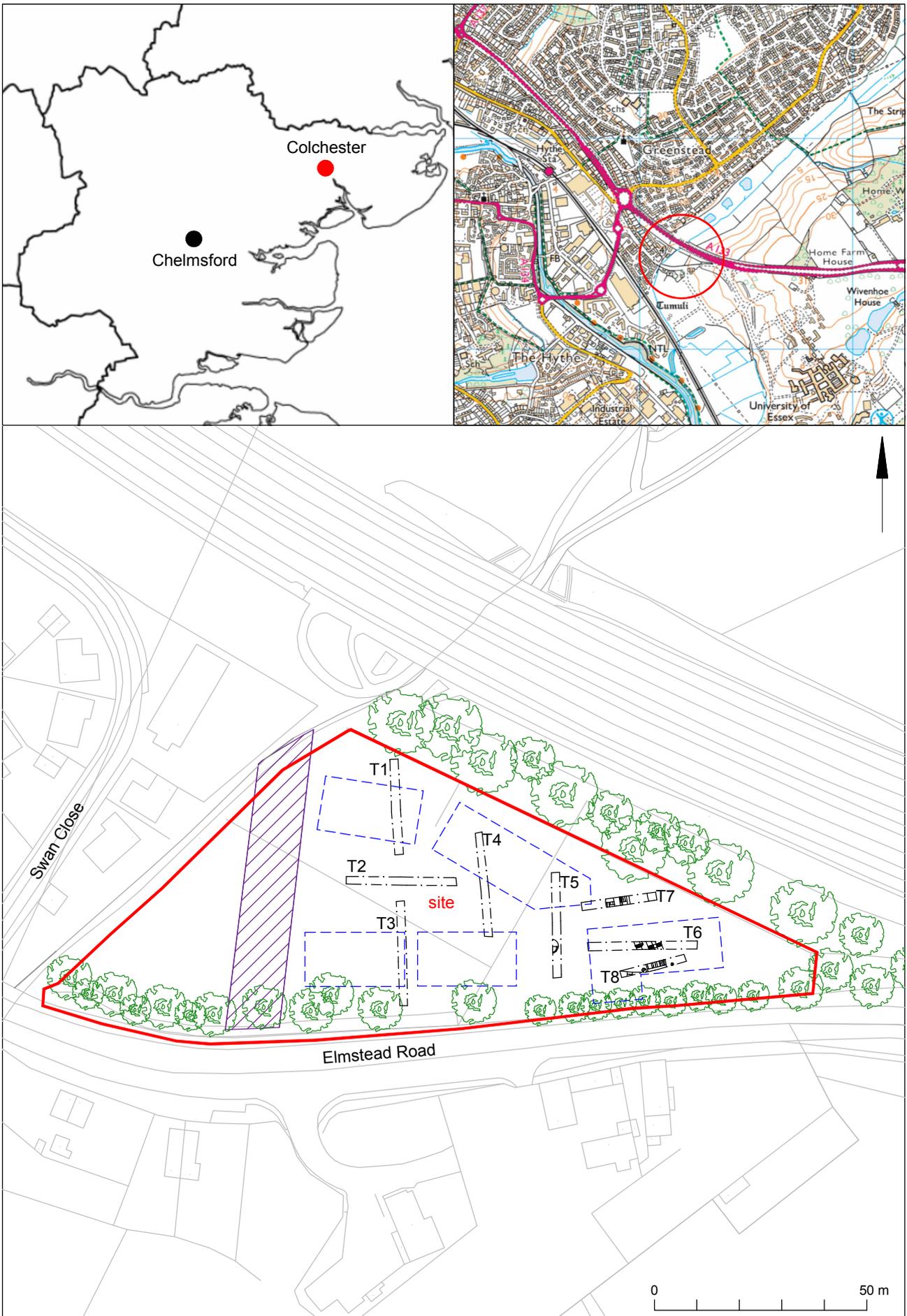


Fig 1 Site location showing 2014 evaluation trenches T1-T6 and 2018 evaluation trenches T7-T8 (proposed development dashed blue).

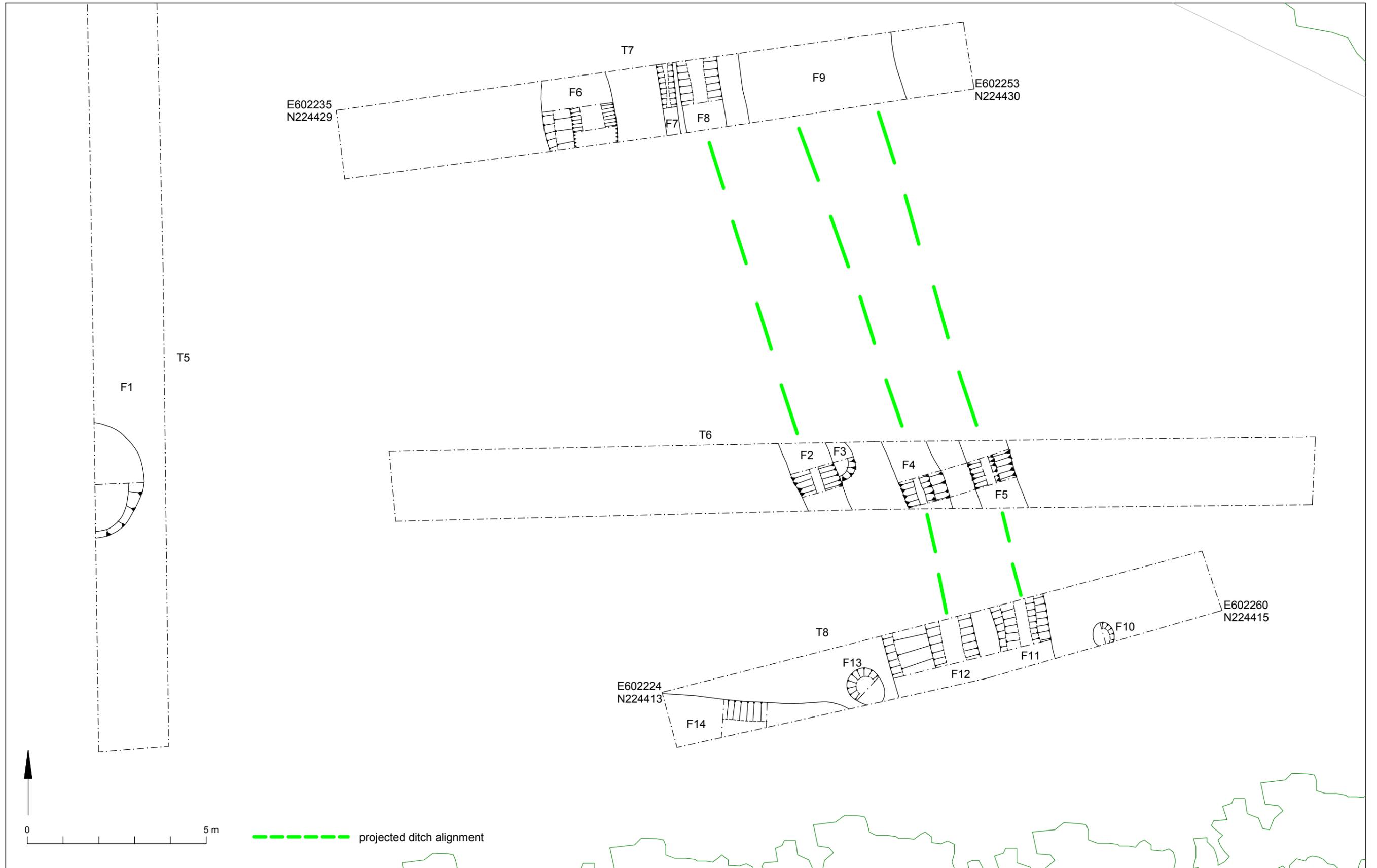


Fig 2 Results, shown in relation to 2014 evaluation trenches T5 and T6.

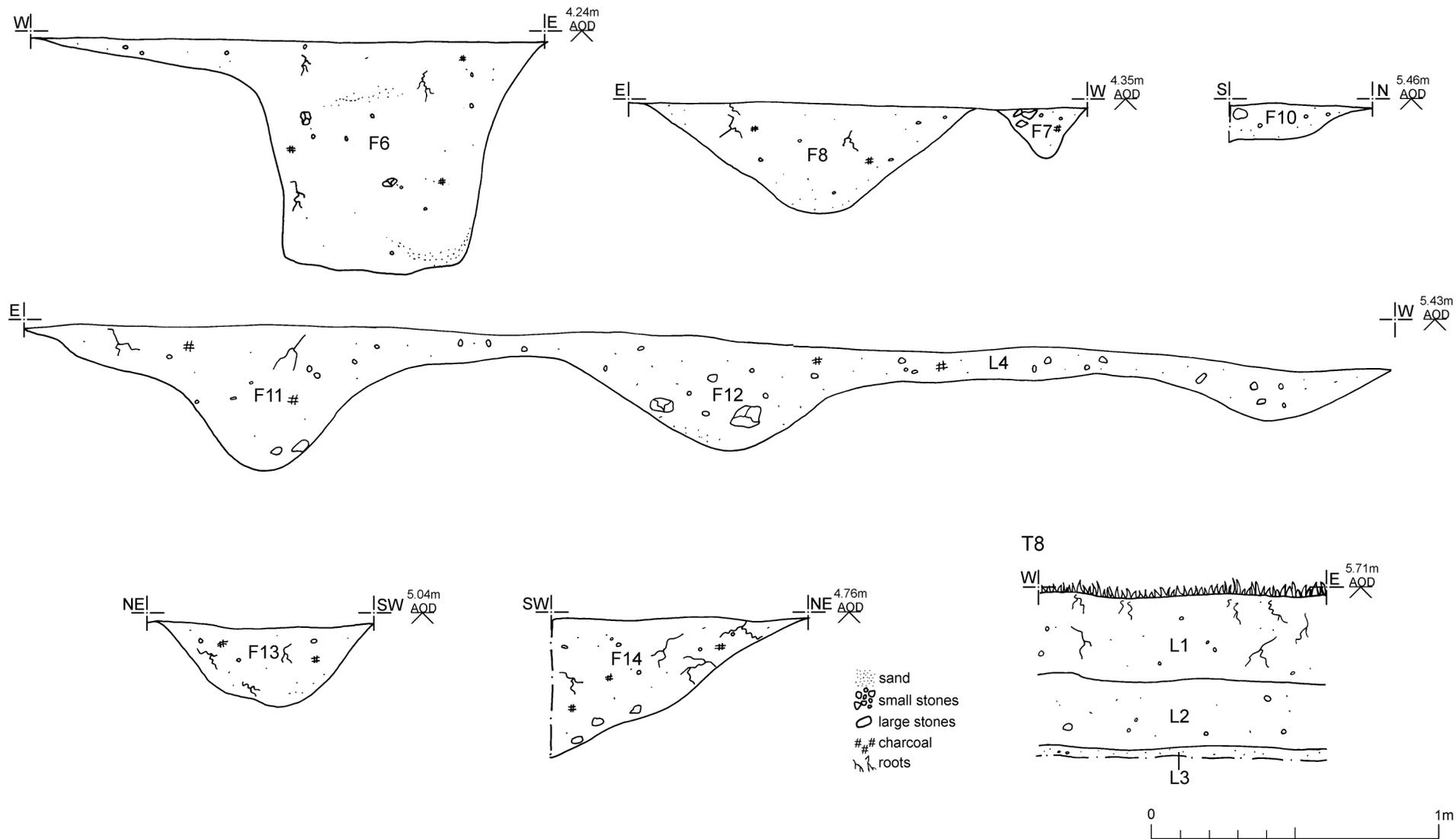


Fig 3 Feature and representative sections.

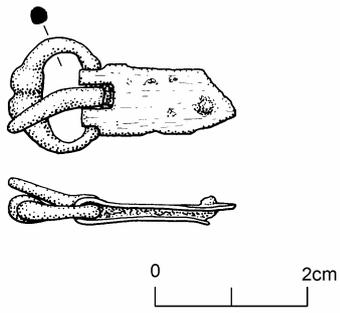


Fig 4 Medieval buckle from F7 (SF1).

Essex Historic Environment Record/ Essex Archaeology and History

Summary sheet

| | |
|--|---|
| Address: Hammonds, land east of Elmstead Road/ east of Swan Close, Colchester, Essex, CO4 3BL | |
| Parish: Colchester | District: Colchester |
| NGR: TM 02235 24422 (centre) | Site code: CAT project ref.: 18/02c CHER ref: ECC4139 OASIS ref: colchest3-308445 |
| Type of work: Evaluation | Site director/group: Colchester Archaeological Trust |
| Date of work: 14th February 2018 | Size of area investigated: 0.76 ha |
| Location of curating museum: Colchester museum accession code COLEM 2018.14 | Funding source: Developer |
| Further seasons anticipated? Not known | Related CHER/SMR number: EHER 2413, 18793, 31188, 45874; FAU 2004 |
| Final report: CAT Report 1233 | |
| Periods represented: medieval, post-medieval | |
| <p>Summary of fieldwork results: <i>The second phase of an archaeological evaluation begun in 2014 (two trial-trenches) was carried out at Hammonds, land north of Elmstead Road/ east of Swan Close, Colchester, Essex in advance of the construction of eighteen residential units and associated works. The site is located near to a series of Late Iron Age and Roman ditches, pits and burials, medieval ditches and pits, and pottery spreads dated to the medieval and post-medieval periods. The 18th-century Salary Brook Farm is also situated close by. Five medieval ditches, one medieval gully, one medieval pit, one medieval pit or ditch and an undated pit were uncovered, evidencing activity and occupation at this site over two phases.</i></p> | |
| Previous summaries/reports: None | |
| CBC monitor: Jess Tipper | |
| Keywords: - | Significance: * |
| Author of summary: Dr Elliott Hicks | Date of summary: March 2018 |

Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for an archaeological evaluation at Hammonds, Land North of Elmstead Road/East of Swan Close, Colchester, Essex, CO4 3BL

NGR: TM 02235 24422 (centre)

Planning reference: 143740 & 172943

Commissioned by: Mark Swindall

Client: Osborne Development and Investment.

Curating museum: Colchester

Museum accession code: [tbc](#)

CHER number: [tbc](#)

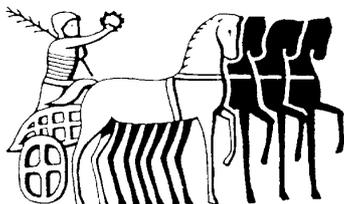
CAT project code: 18/02c

OASIS project id: colchest3-308445

Site manager: Chris Lister

CBC monitor: Jess Tipper

This WSI written: 6.2.2018



COLCHESTER ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST,
Roman Circus House,
Roman Circus Walk,
Colchester,
Essex, CO2 7GZ

tel: 01206 501785

email: lp@catuk.org

Site location and description

The proposed development site lies approximately 2.4km SE of Colchester town centre at Hammonds, on land to the north of Elmstead Road and east of Swan Close, Colchester (Fig 1). The site is centred on NGR TM 02235 24422.

Proposed work

The development comprises the erection of 18 residential units and associated works.

Archaeological background

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

The EHER shows that the development site is located within an area of archaeological significance. To the south of the site are four prehistoric ring-ditches (EHER 2413) and a number of Late Iron Age and Roman ditches and postholes have been excavated with traces of earlier prehistoric activity (EHER 45874). Evaluation in 2004 confirmed that one of the four ring-ditches was man-made, and artefacts recovered indicated a Late Iron Age or Roman use, probably of an existing Bronze Age monument (FAU 2004). Undated and undetermined cropmarks have been recorded to the northeast (EHER 2418).

Recent archaeological investigations further to the southeast at the University of Essex have revealed: evidence of Late Iron Age/Roman activity, including ditches, pits, postholes and burials (CAT Reports 638, 678 and 794); medieval and post-medieval pottery spreads (CAT Report 638 and 753); and a number of field boundary ditches, pits and postholes of early/mid 13th to mid 14th century date, suggesting the existence of a small medieval farmstead close-by (CAT Reports 918 and 998).

Also to the south of the development site is Salarybrook Farmhouse, an 18th century listed building (EHER 31188; NHLE no. 1337705), and to the southeast the possible remains of an anti-tank ditch (EHER 18793).

In 2014 an archaeological evaluation was carried out on the development site (CAT Report 759). Six evaluation trenches revealed a medieval pit, three medieval ditches (possibly forming a trackway) and a natural pit. The medieval ditches were thought to be associated with a medieval phase of Salarybrook Farmhouse, to the south.

Planning background

A planning application was first made to Colchester Borough Council in April 2014 (application no.143740) proposing the erection of 18 residential units and engineering operations to raise ground levels on part of site.

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

This initial archaeological evaluation took place in February 2014 (CAT Report 759). Following an application to Colchester Borough Council in October 2017 (application no. 172943) for the approval of reserved matters following outline approval of 143740, it was recommended by the Colchester Borough Council Archaeological Advisor (CBCAA) that further archaeological evaluation work take-place.

Requirement for work

The required work is for a trenched archaeological evaluation to be carried out in advance of any groundworks to enable the archaeological resource, both in quality and extent, to be accurately quantified. Details are given in a Project Brief written by CBCAA (CBC 2018).

Specifically, two trial-trenches will be excavated in the eastern extent of the development site to further clarify the archaeological features defined in trenches T5 and T6 of the 2014 evaluation (Fig 1). The trenches will each measure 15m long by 1.8m wide.

The trial-trenching is required to:

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

If unexpected or unusual remains are encountered the CBCAA will be informed immediately. Further evaluation may be required by the CBCAA, which would be the subject of an additional brief.

General methodology

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

- Professional standards of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, including its *Code of Conduct* (CIfA 2014a-c)
- Standards and Frameworks published by East Anglian Archaeology (Gurney 2003, Medlycott 2011)
- Relevant Health & Safety guidelines and requirements (CAT 2014)
- The Project Brief issued by CBCAA (CBC 2018)

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

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

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

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

Staffing

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

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

Evaluation methodology

Where appropriate, modern overburden and any topsoil stripping/levelling will be performed using a mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless ditching bucket under the supervision and to the satisfaction of a professional archaeologist. If no archaeologically significant deposits are exposed, machine excavation will continue until natural subsoil is reached.

Where necessary, areas will be cleaned by hand to ensure the visibility of archaeological deposits.

If archaeological features or deposits are uncovered time will be allowed for these to be excavated, planned and recorded.

All features or deposits will be excavated by hand. This includes a 50% sample of discrete features (pits, etc), 10% of linear features (ditches, etc) in 1m wide sections, and 100% of complex structures/features. Complex archaeological structures such as walls, kilns, ovens or burials will be carefully cleaned, planned and fully recorded, but where possible left *in situ*. Only if it can be demonstrated that the complex structure/feature is likely to be destroyed by groundworks will it be removed, or on the rare occasion where full excavation (or exhumation in the case of burials) is necessary to achieve the objectives of the evaluation.

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

A sondage will be excavated in each trench to test the stratigraphy of the site. This will occur in every trench unless it can be demonstrated that a feature excavated within a particular trench has clearly penetrated into natural.

A representative section will be drawn of each trench, to include ground level, the depth of machining within the trench and the depth of any sondages.

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

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

Site surveying

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

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

Environmental sampling policy

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

Sampling strategies will address questions of:

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

CAT has an arrangement with Val Fryer / Lisa Gray whereby any potentially rich environmental layers or features will be appropriately sampled as a matter of course. Trained

CAT staff will do all processing with flots passed to Val Fryer / Lisa Gray for analysis and reporting.

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

Human remains

CAT follows the policy of leaving human remains *in situ* unless there is a clear indication that the remains are in danger of being compromised as a result of their exposure. As the requirement for work is for full excavation any human remains encountered on the site will be subject to the following criteria: if it is clear from their position, context, depth, or other factors that the remains are ancient, then normal procedure is to apply to the Ministry of Justice for a licence to remove them. In that case, conditions laid down by the license will be followed. If it seems that the remains are not ancient, then the coroner, the client, and CBCAA will be informed, and any advice and/or instruction from the coroner will be followed.

Photographic record

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

Finds

All significant finds will be retained.

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

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

small finds, metalwork, coins, etc: Laura Pooley

animal bones (small groups): Alec Wade / Adam Wightman

flints: Adam Wightman

or to outside specialists:

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

environmental processing and reporting: Val Fryer / Lisa Gray

conservation of finds: staff at Colchester Museum / Laura Ratcliffe (L R Conservation)

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

Roman brick/tile: Ernest Black

Roman glass: Hilary Cool

Prehistoric pottery: Paul Sealey

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

All finds of potential treasure will be removed to a safe place, and the coroner informed immediately, in accordance with the rules of the Treasure Act 1996. The definition of treasure is given in pages 3-5 of the Code of Practice of the above act. This refers primarily to gold or silver objects.

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

Results

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

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

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

The report will contain:

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

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

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

Archive deposition

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

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

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

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

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

Monitoring

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

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

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

CBCAA will be notified when the fieldwork is complete.

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

References

- CAT 2014 *Health & Safety Policy*
- CAT Report 638 2012 *An archaeological watching brief at the Knowledge Gateway, the University of Essex, Colchester, Essex: September 2010-August 2011.*
- CAT Report 678 2013 *Archaeological monitoring at 'The Meadows', University of Essex, Wivenhoe Park, Colchester, Essex: July-September 2012*
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- CBCAA 2016 *Brief for Trenched Archaeological Evaluation at Hammonds, Land to North of Elmstead Road/East of Swan Close, Colchester, by J Tipper*
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- CifA 2014c *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials*
- DCLG 2012 *National Planning Policy Framework*
- English Heritage 2006 *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)*
- Gurney, D 2003 *Standards for field archaeology in the East of England. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14 (EAA 14).*
- Medlycott, M 2011 *Research and archaeology revisited: A revised framework for the East of England. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 24 (EAA 24)*

L Pooley



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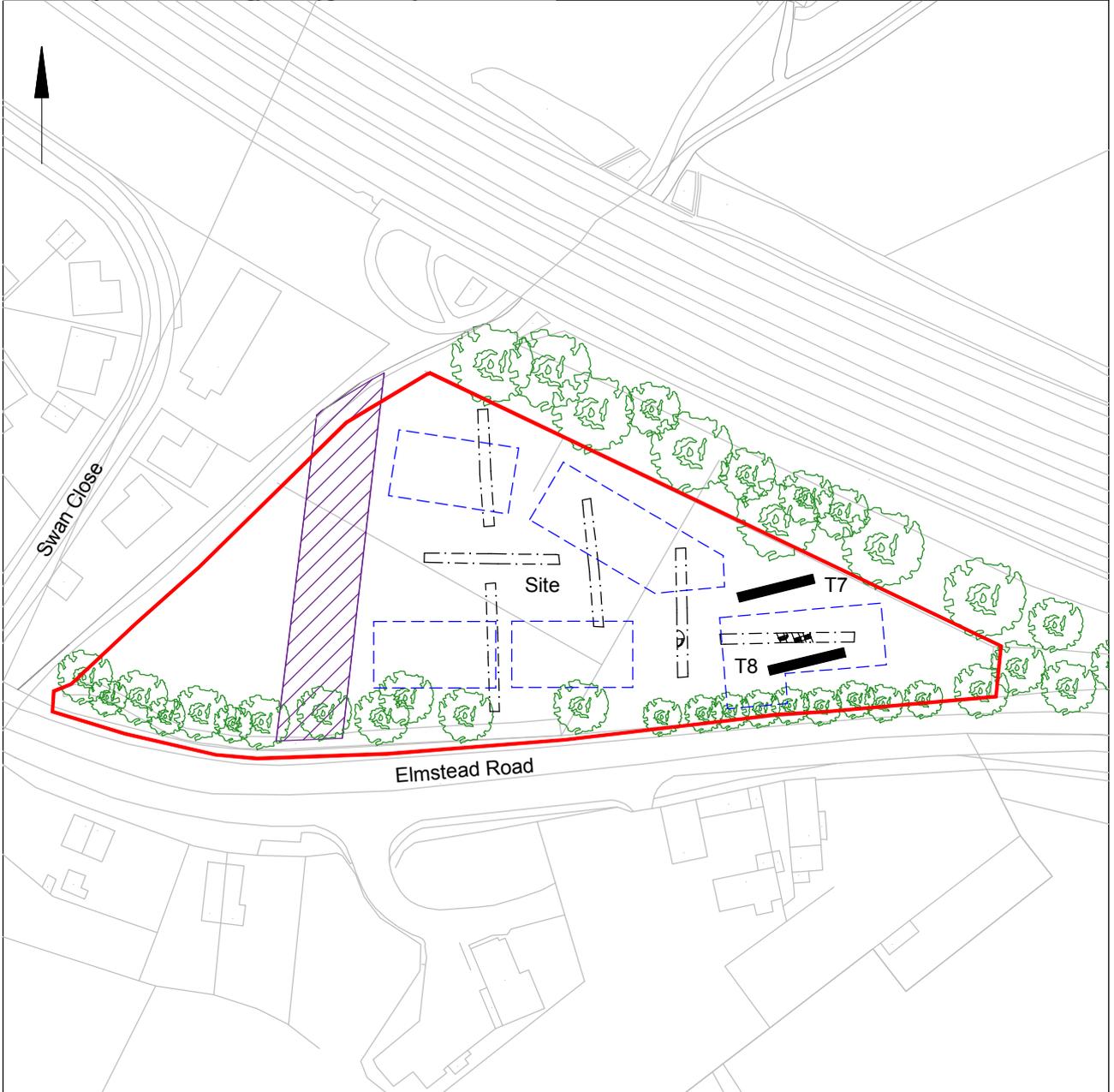
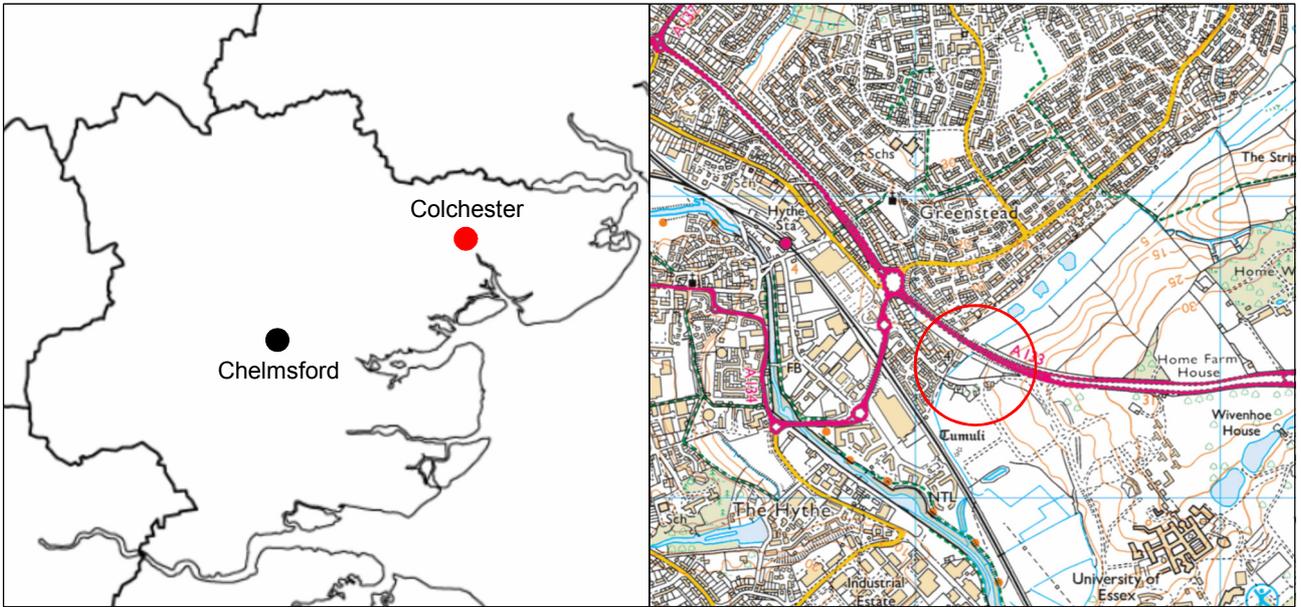


Fig 1 Site location

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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OASIS ID: colchest3-308445

Project details

| | |
|--|---|
| Project name | Archaeological evaluation at Hammonds, land north of Elmstead Road/east of Swan Close, Colchester, Essex, CO4 3BL |
| Short description of the project | The second phase of an archaeological evaluation begun in 2014 (two trial-trenches) was carried out at Hammonds, land north of Elmstead Road/ east of Swan Close, Colchester, Essex in advance of the construction of eighteen residential units and associated works. The site is located near to a series of Late Iron Age and Roman ditches, pits and burials, medieval ditches and pits, and pottery spreads dated to the medieval and post-medieval periods. The 18th-century Salary Brook Farm is also situated close by. Five medieval ditches, one medieval gully, one medieval pit, one medieval pit or ditch and an undated pit were uncovered, evidencing activity and occupation at this site over two phases which, considered alongside other evidence of medieval activity within this area, indicates that a small hamlet might have stood here during this period. |
| Project dates | Start: 13-02-2018 End: 13-02-2018 |
| Previous/future work | Yes / Not known |
| Any associated project reference codes | 18/02c - Contracting Unit No. |
| Any associated project reference codes | 143740 - Planning Application No. |
| Any associated project reference codes | 172943 - Planning Application No. |
| Any associated project reference codes | ECC4139 - HER event no. |
| Any associated project reference codes | COLEM 2018.14 - Museum accession ID |
| Type of project | Field evaluation |
| Site status | None |
| Current Land use | Vacant Land 2 - Vacant land not previously developed |
| Monument type | DITCH Medieval |

| | |
|----------------------------------|--|
| Monument type | GULLY Medieval |
| Monument type | PIT Uncertain |
| Monument type | PIT Medieval |
| Significant Finds | POTTERY Medieval |
| Significant Finds | CBM Medieval |
| Significant Finds | QUERNSTONE Medieval |
| Significant Finds | BELT BUCKLE Medieval |
| Significant Finds | CBM Post Medieval |
| Significant Finds | IRON NAIL Medieval |
| Significant Finds | IRON NAIL Post Medieval |
| Significant Finds | ANIMAL BONE Medieval |
| Significant Finds | FIRE CLAY Medieval |
| Significant Finds | IRON SLAG Medieval |
| Significant Finds | POTTERY Roman |
| Methods & techniques | "Sample Trenches" |
| Development type | Urban residential (e.g. flats, houses, etc.) |
| Prompt | Planning condition |
| Position in the planning process | After outline determination (eg. As a reserved matter) |

Project location

| | |
|-------------------|---|
| Country | England |
| Site location | ESSEX COLCHESTER COLCHESTER Hammonds, land to the north of Elmstead Road/east of Swan Close |
| Postcode | CO4 3BL |
| Study area | 0.76 Hectares |
| Site coordinates | TM 02235 24422 51.881096448175 0.938679617665 51 52 51 N 000 56 19 E Point |
| Height OD / Depth | Min: 3.5m Max: 5.43m |

Project creators

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

Project archives

| | |
|----------------------------|--|
| Physical Archive recipient | Colchester Museum |
| Physical Archive ID | COLEM 2018.14 |
| Physical Contents | "Ceramics", "Metal" |
| Digital Archive recipient | Colchester Museum |
| Digital Archive ID | COLEM 2018.14 |
| Digital Media available | "Images raster / digital photography", "Survey" |
| Paper Archive recipient | Colchester Museum |
| Paper Archive ID | COLEM 2018.14 |
| Paper Media available | "Context sheet", "Drawing", "Miscellaneous Material", "Photograph", "Report" |

Project bibliography 1

| | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| Publication type | Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript) |
| Title | Archaeological evaluation at Hammonds, land north of Elmstead Road/east of Swan Close, Colchester, Essex, CO4 3BL: February 2018 |
| Author(s)/Editor(s) | Hicks, E |
| Other bibliographic details | CAT Report 1233 |
| Date | 2018 |
| Issuer or publisher | Colchester Archaeological Trust |
| Place of issue or publication | Colchester |
| Description | A4 loose-leaf ringbound |
| URL | http://cat.essex.ac.uk/ |
| Entered by | Elliott Hicks (lp@catuk.org) |
| Entered on | 14 March 2018 |

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