

Archaeological fieldwalking survey and a trial-trenching evaluation for a flood compensation scheme on land at Salary Brook, to the north of Clingoe Hill, Colchester, Essex, CO4 3SL

June 2020



by **Dr Elliott Hicks**

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commissioned by Mark Swindall (Osborne Development & Investment)

NGR: TM 0244 2454 (centre)

Planning ref.: 181309

CAT project ref.: 19/10f

ECC code: ECC4391

OASIS ref.: colchest3-371139



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CAT Report 1576
August 2020

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CAT wsi

OASIS summary sheet

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Cover: extract from Chapman and André's map of Essex, 1777

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1 Summary

An archaeological fieldwalking survey and a trial-trenching evaluation (one trench) were carried out on land at Salary Brook, to the north of Clingoe Hill, Colchester, Essex in advance of the implementation of a flood compensation scheme. The development site lies north of several prehistoric ring-ditches, and northwest of the University of Essex, where excavations have revealed features of Late Iron Age, Roman and medieval date. Roman pottery, brick and tile and post-medieval tile were retrieved during fieldwalking, the latter find-type exhibiting a potentially significant clustering around the centre of the site. Three pits were uncovered during the subsequent evaluation of a 200m-long evaluation trench, but none produced any dating evidence. A natural feature was also excavated.

2 Introduction (Fig 1)

This report presents the results of archaeological investigations comprising of a fieldwalking survey followed by a trial-trench evaluation on land at Salary Brook, to the north of Clingoe Hill, Colchester, Essex. The work was carried out on 30th June 2020 by Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT). It was commissioned by Mark Swindall of Osborne Development & Investment in advance of the implementation of a flood compensation scheme.

As the site lies within an area highlighted by the 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* (MHCLG 2019).

All archaeological work was carried out in accordance with a *Brief for Archaeological Evaluation*, detailing the required archaeological work, written by Dr Jess Tipper (CBCAA 2019), and a written scheme of investigation (WSI) prepared by CAT in response to the brief and agreed with CBCPS (CAT 2019).

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 draws on the major published sources for Colchester archaeology (listed below), and also on the Colchester Historic Environment Record (CHER) accessed via the Colchester Heritage Explorer.

The development site is partially located within a designated nature reserve and lies in an archaeologically-sensitive area. A Second World War-era anti-tank ditch is thought to pass through the site (MCC5222). It is also situated in the midst of a number of cropmark complexes (MCC8976). Cropmarks at Wivenhoe New Park, to the northeast of the site, show a ditched trackway and possibly part of an enclosure ditch (MCC8995). To the immediate southeast, on land near Clingoe Hill Wood, further cropmarks show an undated possible rectilinear enclosure (MCC7103). Undated and undetermined cropmarks also lie to the northeast (MCC8976).

To the south of the site are four prehistoric ring-ditches (MCC8972). A number of Late Iron Age and Roman ditches and postholes have also been excavated here, some yielding traces of earlier prehistoric activity (MCC5389). An evaluation undertaken in 2004 confirmed that one of the four ring-ditches was man-made, and artefactual evidence recovered suggested Late Iron Age or Roman use of an existing Bronze Age monument (Ennis 2004).

Recent archaeological investigations conducted at the University of Essex, further to the southeast, have revealed evidence of Late Iron Age and Roman activity including ditches, pits, postholes and burials (CAT Reports 638, 678 & 974, MCC3103-4 & MCC9328). A number of field boundary ditches, pits and postholes of early/mid 13th- to mid 14th-century date have also been uncovered, suggesting the existence of a small medieval farmstead in the vicinity (CAT Reports 918 & 998, MCC10072). In addition, medieval and post-medieval pottery spreads have been observed in the area (CAT Report 638 & 753, MCC3102). Salarybrook Farm, an 18th-century listed building, lies to the south of the development site (MCC3331; NHLE no. 1337705).

Colchester Archaeological Trust has previously investigated land to southwest of the current site, to the south of Clingoe Hill and North of Elmstead Road, in advance of the construction of student housing. In 2014, an evaluation of six trenches revealed a medieval pit, three medieval ditches and a natural feature. The medieval ditches were thought to be associated with a medieval phase of activity at the site of Salarybrook Farm (CAT Report 759). A second phase of evaluation was carried out in February 2018. Five medieval ditches, a medieval gully, a medieval pit, a medieval pit or ditch and an undated pit were excavated. The evaluation trenches were positioned to target the projected routes of three parallel ditches recorded in 2014, which were confirmed to continue both to the north and south (CAT Report 1233). Subsequent excavation determined that activity at the site extended from c late 12th to 16th century. Features included nine ditches, a quarry pit and several smaller pits. The ditches may have formed field boundaries delineating fields or could represent evidence of a domestic settlement. A number of undated pits were also recorded and a small quantity of residual prehistoric and Roman material was recovered (CAT Report 1296).

4 Aim

The aim of the archaeological investigations were to record the extent of any surviving archaeological deposits and to assess the archaeological potential of the site to allow the CBCAA to determine if further investigation is required.

5 Fieldwalking survey (Figs 2-5)

5.1 Introduction

A fieldwalking survey (FWS) was carried out at the site. The site was subdivided into 20m square boxes. A 2m wide section was then walked along the western edge of each box (25 in total per hectare) and all of the finds were retrieved, providing a 10% sample of the finds from each 20m box. They were then cleaned, identified, counted, and weighed prior to plotting on maps. For a more detailed description of the fieldwalking methodology, see the attached WSI.

The total area walked at the site was 1.2ha of uncultivated land, totalling thirty 400m² boxes.

5.2 Statistical data

by Mark Baister

This section provides the statistical data to allow comparison with other Essex surveys (Medlycott 2005). All weights are in grammes.

'Significant' finds clusters are defined as a deviation from the norm for the survey area, which is expressed mathematically in the equation below. A 'significant' cluster of material is usually defined as 2 or more adjacent boxes in which the finds are at or above 2 standard deviations (ie, +2sd) above the mean weight. The data from this site is plotted on Figs 3-5.

$$\sigma = \sqrt{\frac{\sum x^2}{n} - \mu^2}$$

Key for Tables 1:

- n = number of 20m boxes walked
- qt = quantity of objects collected
- Σx = sum of the find-type
- Σx² = sum of the individual find-types individually squared
- μ = mean of the find-type per 20m box
- σ = standard deviation of the find-type
- +1σ = mean +1 standard deviation of the find-type (+1 sd)
- +2σ = mean +2 standard deviations of the find-type (+2 sd)

Roman pottery			
n	30		
qt	1		
Σx	34.9		
Σx ²	1218.01		
μ	1.16		
σ	6.26		
+1σ	7.43		
+2σ	13.69		
Post-medieval & Modern pottery		Roman brick and tile	
n	30	n	30
qt	6	qt	-
Σx	52.2	Σx	997.2
Σx ²	1162.7	Σx ²	208423.6
μ	1.74	μ	33.24
σ	5.98	σ	76.44
+1σ	7.72	+1σ	109.68
+2σ	13.69	+2σ	186.11
Medieval / post-medieval tile		Medieval / post-medieval brick	
n	30	n	30
qt	-	qt	-
Σx	1871.7	Σx	772.1
Σx ²	198100	Σx ²	81619.89
μ	62.39	μ	25.74
σ	52.07	σ	45.37
+1σ	114.46	+1σ	71.11
+2σ	166.52	+2σ	116.47

Table 1 Statistical data calculations for the CBM and pottery (calculated based on quantities per find type)

5.3 Results

A small quantity of finds of Roman and post-medieval date were found scattered across the development site. Results per period and by find-type are listed below and plotted on Figs 3-5.

Prehistoric: There were no finds of prehistoric date.

Roman (Fig 3): Roman finds consisted of pottery and brick/tile. Based on the statistical analysis, see above, Fig 4 shows that there were no significant concentrations of Roman finds. There was only one fragment of Roman pottery (5.9g) at an average weight of 1.16g per 20m box, which is above the county average (CA) of 0.627g per 20m box. A total of 997.2g of Roman brick/tile was recovered. At 33.24g per 20m box this significantly above the CA of 5.284g per 20m box.

Anglo-Saxon: There were no finds of Anglo-Saxon date.

Medieval: There were no finds of medieval date.

Post-medieval & modern (Figs 4-5): Post-medieval and modern finds consisted of pottery and tile. Based on the statistical analysis above, Figs 4 shows that there is a 'significant' concentration of post-medieval tile in grid squares A6, B5 and B6. Some of the fragments of tile, however, may be of 19th/20th century date, and therefore these 'significant' concentrations may not be as significant as the data suggests. A total of 1,871.7g of post-medieval tile was recovered. At 62.39g per 20m box this significantly above the CA of 5.284g per 20m box.

There were six sherds of post-medieval pottery (52.2g) at a mean weight of 1.74g per 20m box. This is significantly below the CA of 3.614g per 20m box for post-medieval pottery. Based on the statistical analysis above, Fig 5 shows that there were no significant concentrations of post-medieval pottery.

Other finds: Other finds included modern pottery (one sherd, weight unrecorded), modern glass (88.8g), and agricultural ironwork (123g).

All finds will be discarded once this report is approved.

5.4 Fieldwalking survey conclusions

The absence of prehistoric, Anglo-Saxon and medieval finds indicates that there was very little or no activity here in those periods. In comparison, a significant assemblage of Roman pottery and brick/tile was recovered, the latter find-type being substantially above the county average, although it was not concentrated in any particular area. Considerable amounts of post-medieval tile were also recovered. Again, the amount of this finds-type across the site was significantly above the county average, and a particular concentration was recorded in grid squares A6, B5 and B6. These results seem to indicate a spread of material spread indicating the presence of buildings in the vicinity during the Roman and post-medieval periods.

6 Trial-trenching evaluation (Figs 6-7)

6.1 Results (Figs 6-7)

For a detailed description of the evaluation methodology, see the attached WSI.

A single trial-trench was machine-excavated under the supervision of a CAT archaeologist. It was 200m long and 2.3m. wide and excavated through ploughsoil (L1, 0.27-0.6m thick, soft/friable, dry, dark grey/brown sandy-silt) and subsoil (L2, c 0.17-0.3m thick, friable, moist, medium grey loamy-clay) onto natural (L3, friable, moist, light orange/grey clayey-loam, encountered at a depth of 0.47-0.78m below current ground level). Two sondages were excavated to confirm the identification of L3 as natural.

Undatable pit F1 was uncovered roughly mid-way along the trench. It was 0.93m wide and 0.25m deep.

Pits F2 and F4 were located c 10m from each other in the eastern half of the evaluation trench. The former feature was 1.04m wide and 0.16m deep, the latter extended beyond the limit of excavation, but its exposed extent was 0.84m wide and 0.12m deep. Neither feature yielded any dating evidence.

Natural feature F3 was situated between F2 and F4.



Photograph 1 F2 sx – looking southwest



Photograph 2 F4 sx – looking north northeast

6.2 Finds from the trial-trenching evaluation

There were no finds.

7 Conclusion

Archaeological investigations at this site revealed limited remains. A significant amount of Roman pottery and CBM were recovered during the fieldwalking survey, although no particular concentrations were found. Considerable amounts of post-medieval tile were also found, particularly around the centre of the site, perhaps indicating that one or more structures may have stood in the vicinity during this period. Three pits were uncovered during the subsequent evaluation carried out at the site, but a lack of artefactual evidence means that their relationship with other archaeological remains in the surrounding area cannot be discerned.

8 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 M Baister with Nicholas Pryke. The project was monitored for Colchester Borough Council by Dr Jess Tipper.

9 References

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 638 | 2012 | <i>An archaeological watching brief at the Knowledge Gateway, the University of Essex, Colchester, Essex: September 2010-August 2011, by A Wightman</i> |
| CAT Report 678 | 2013 | <i>Archaeological monitoring at 'The Meadows', University of Essex, Wivenhoe Park, Colchester, Essex: July-September 2012, by A Wightman</i> |
| CAT Report 753 | 2014 | <i>Archaeological monitoring at the University of Essex Parkside Office Development, Wivenhoe Park, Colchester, Essex (Phase 1): September 2013, by A Wightman</i> |
| CAT Report 759 | 2014 | <i>Archaeological trial-trenching on land north of Elmstead Road, Colchester, Essex: February 2014, by B Holloway</i> |
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| CAT Report 998 | 2016 | <i>Archaeological excavation at the new Innovation Centre, University of Essex, Wivenhoe Park, Colchester, Essex, CO4 3SQ: July – August 2016, by L Pooley</i> |
| CAT Report 1233 | 2018 | <i>Archaeological evaluation at Hammonds, land north of Elmstead Road/ east of Swan Close, Colchester, Essex, CO4 3BL: February 2018, by E Hicks</i> |
| CAT Report 1296 | 2018 | <i>Archaeological excavation at Hammonds, land north of Elmstead Road/ east of Swan Close, Colchester, Essex – May 2018, by L Pooley</i> |
| CBCAA | 2019 | <i>Brief for an Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation at Land to North of, Elmstead Road/East of Swan Close, Colchester, by J Tipper</i> |
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| CIfA | 2014b | <i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials</i> |
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| Gurney, D | 2003 | <i>Standards for field archaeology in the East of England. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14 (EAA 14)</i> |
| Havis, R & Brook, H | 2004 | <i>Excavations at Stansted Airport, 1986-91. East Anglian Archaeology 107</i> |
| Historic England | 2015b | <i>Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)</i> |
| Medlycott, M | 2011 | <i>Research and archaeology revisited: A revised framework for the East of England. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 24 (EAA 24)</i> |

MHCLG 2019 *National Planning Policy Framework*. Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government.

10 Abbreviations and glossary

Anglo-Saxon	period from c 500 – 1066
Bronze Age	period from c 2500 – 700 BC
CAT	Colchester Archaeological Trust
CBC	Colchester Borough Council
CBCAA	Colchester Borough Council Archaeological Advisor
CBCPS	Colchester Borough Council Planning Services
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
EHER	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	O nline A cces S to the I ndex of A rchaeological I nvestigations, http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main
post-medieval	period from c AD 1500 to c 1800
prehistoric	pre-Roman
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

11 Contents of archive

Finds: none retained

Paper record

One A4 document wallet containing:

The report (CAT Report 1576)

CBC evaluation brief, CAT written scheme of investigation

Original site record (sections)

Site digital photos and log

Digital record

The report (CAT Report 1576)

CBC evaluation brief, CAT written scheme of investigation

Site digital photographs, thumbnails and log

Graphic files

Survey data

12 Archive deposition

The paper and digital archive is currently held by the Colchester Archaeological Trust at Roman Circus House, Roman Circus Walk, Colchester, Essex CO2 7GZ, but will be permanently deposited with Colchester Museum under ref. no. ECC4391.

Distribution list:

Mark Swindall, Osborne Development & Investment
Jess Tipper, Colchester Borough Council Planning Services
Essex Historic Environment Record



Colchester Archaeological Trust

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Checked by: Philip Crummy

Date: 13.08.2020

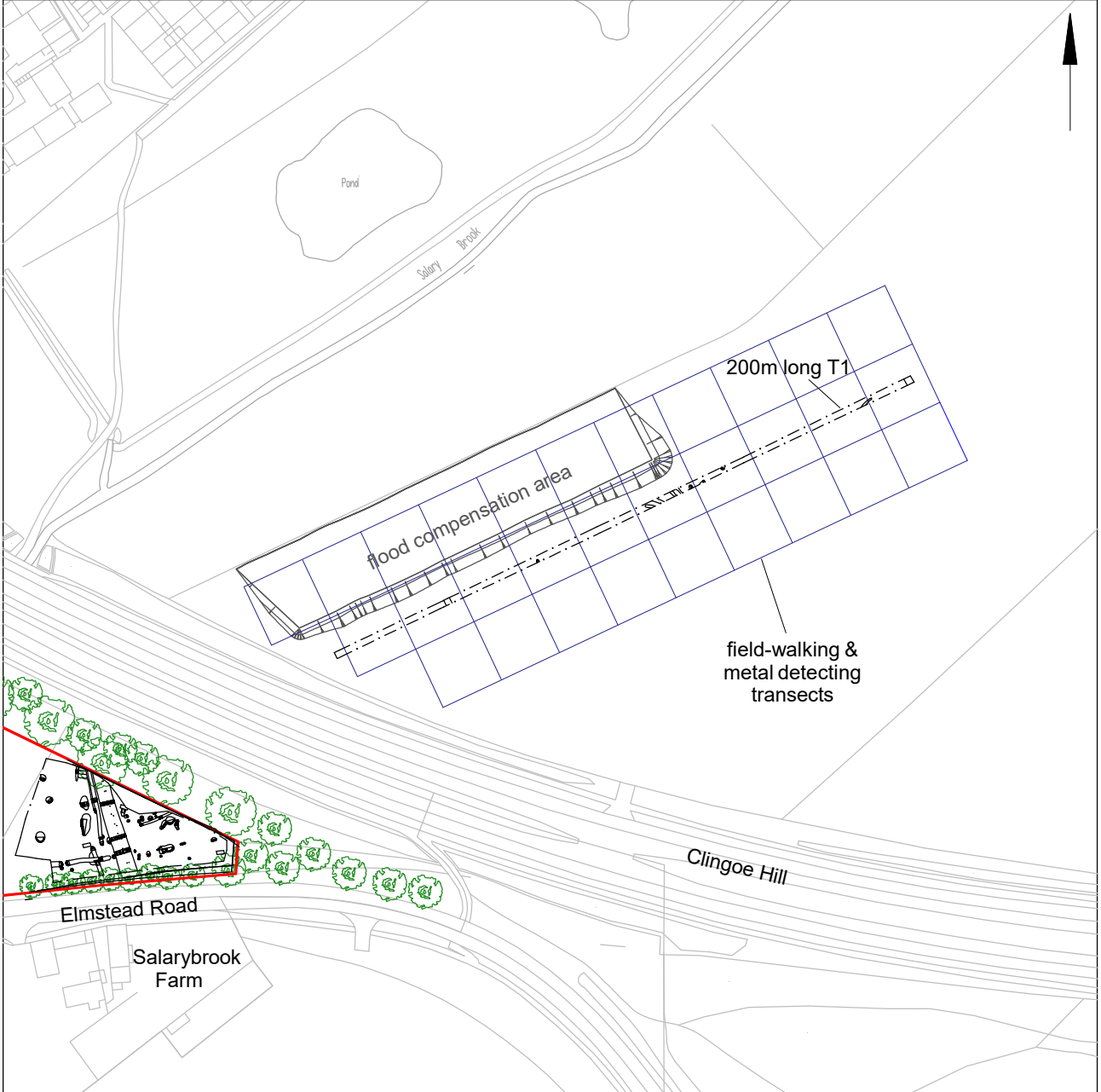
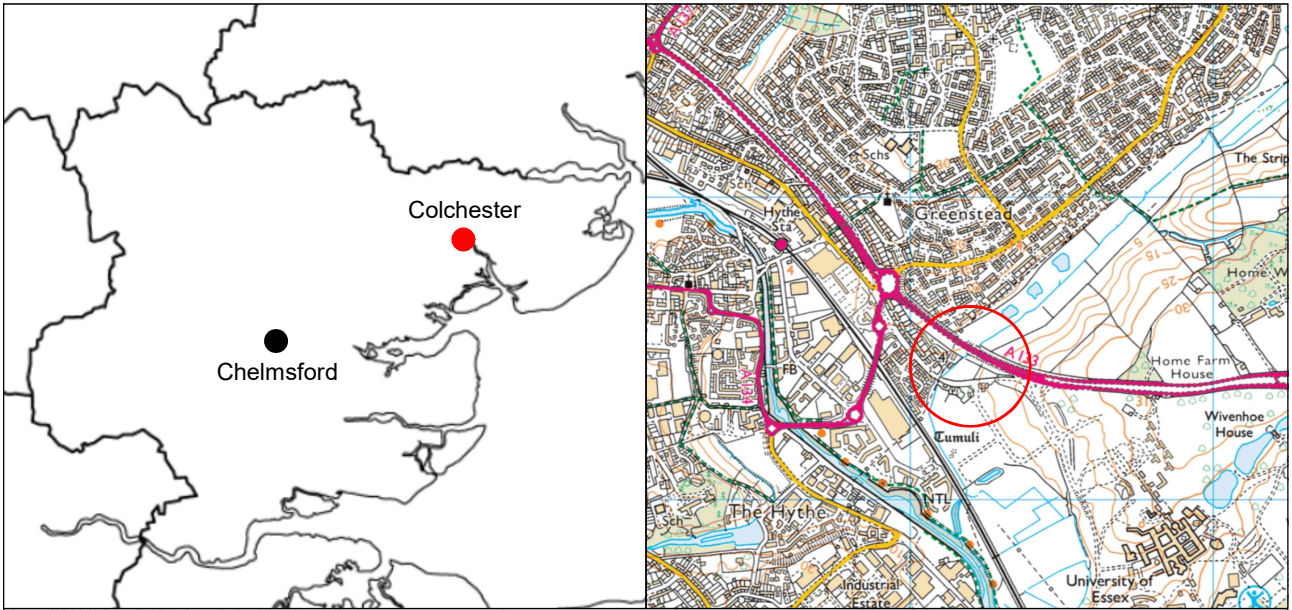


Fig 1 Site location.

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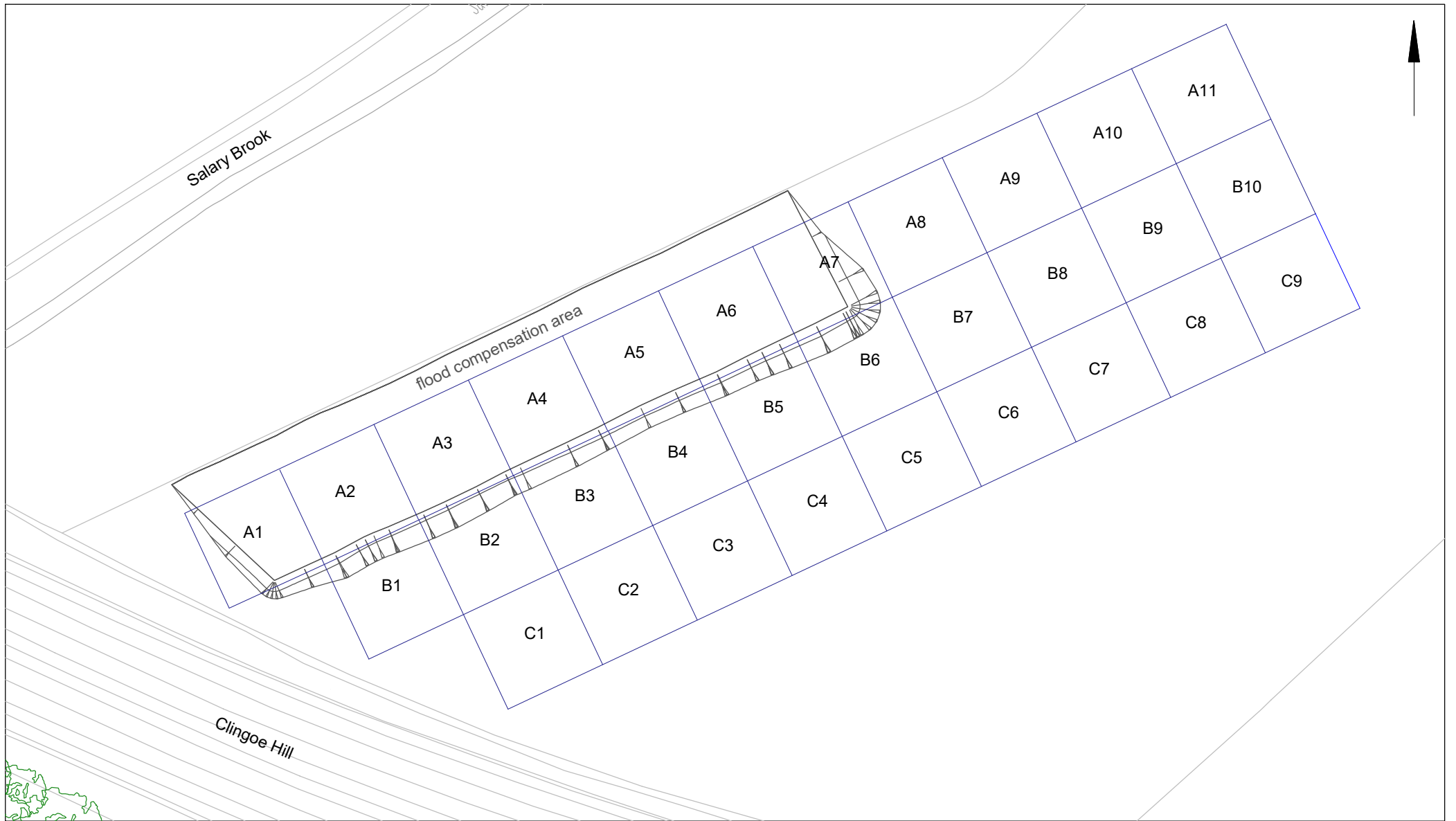


Fig 2 Fieldwalking grid, showing transect identifiers.

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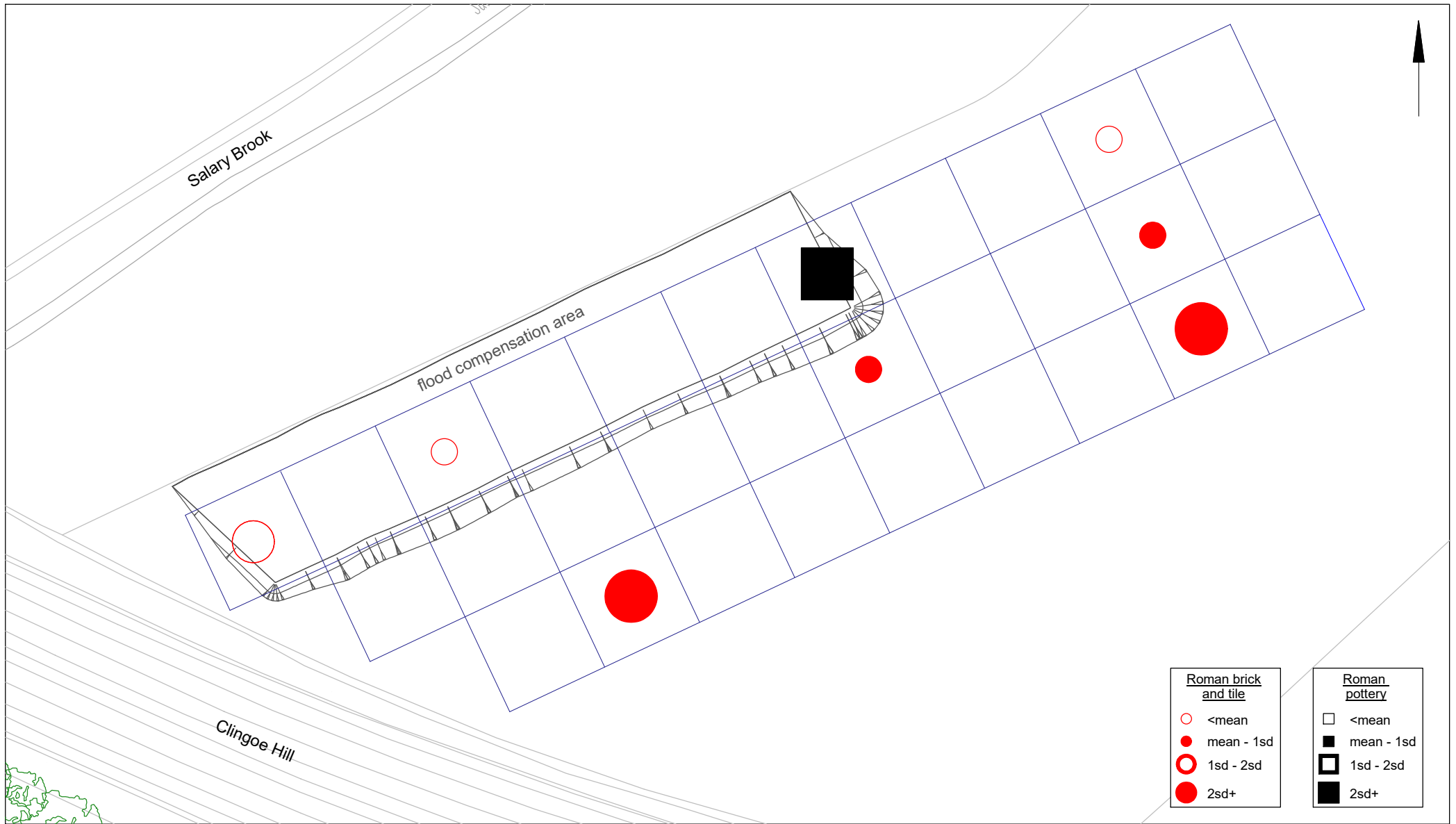


Fig 3 Results of fieldwalking survey: Roman finds.

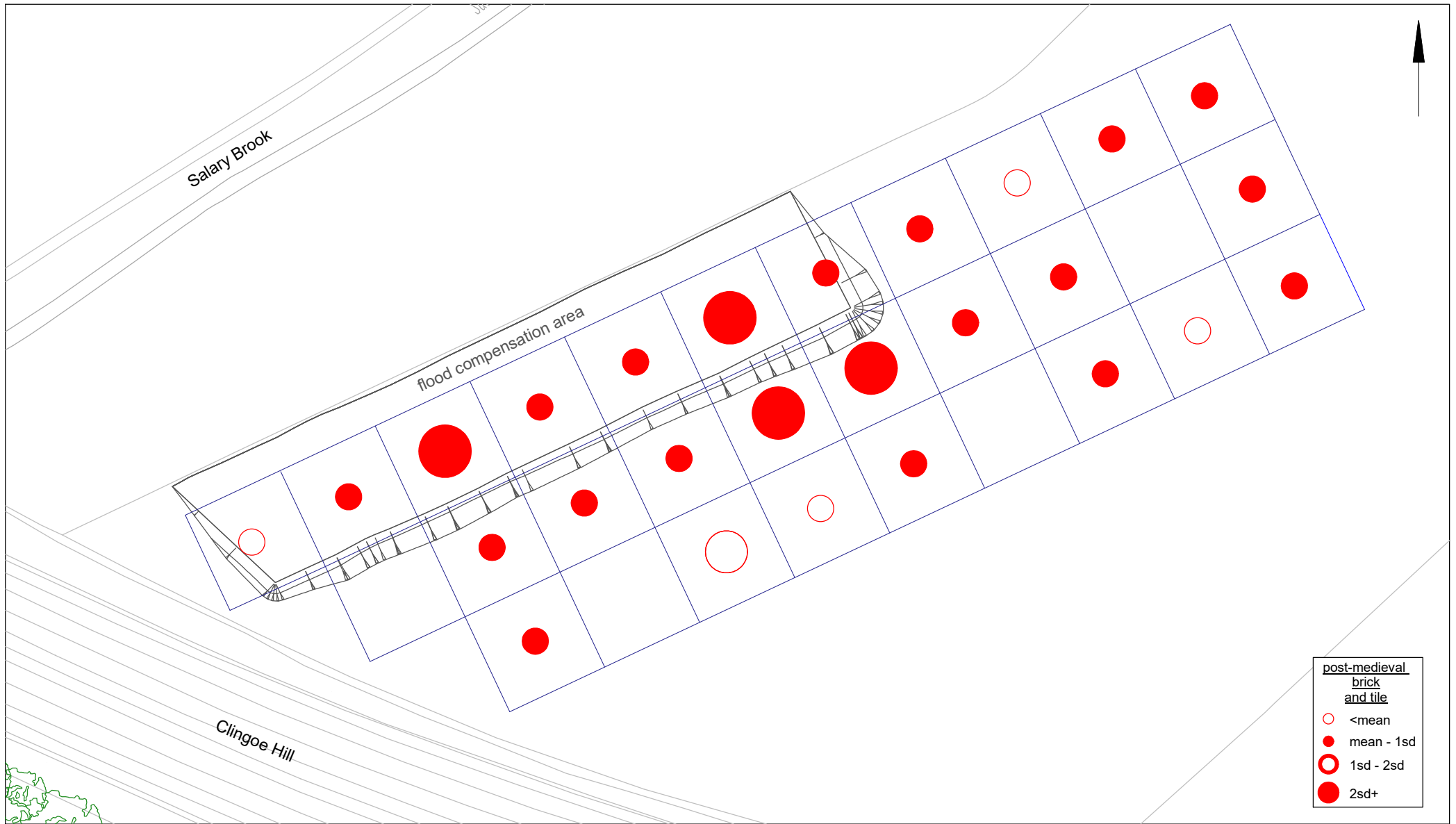


Fig 4 Results of fieldwalking survey: post-medieval brick and tile.

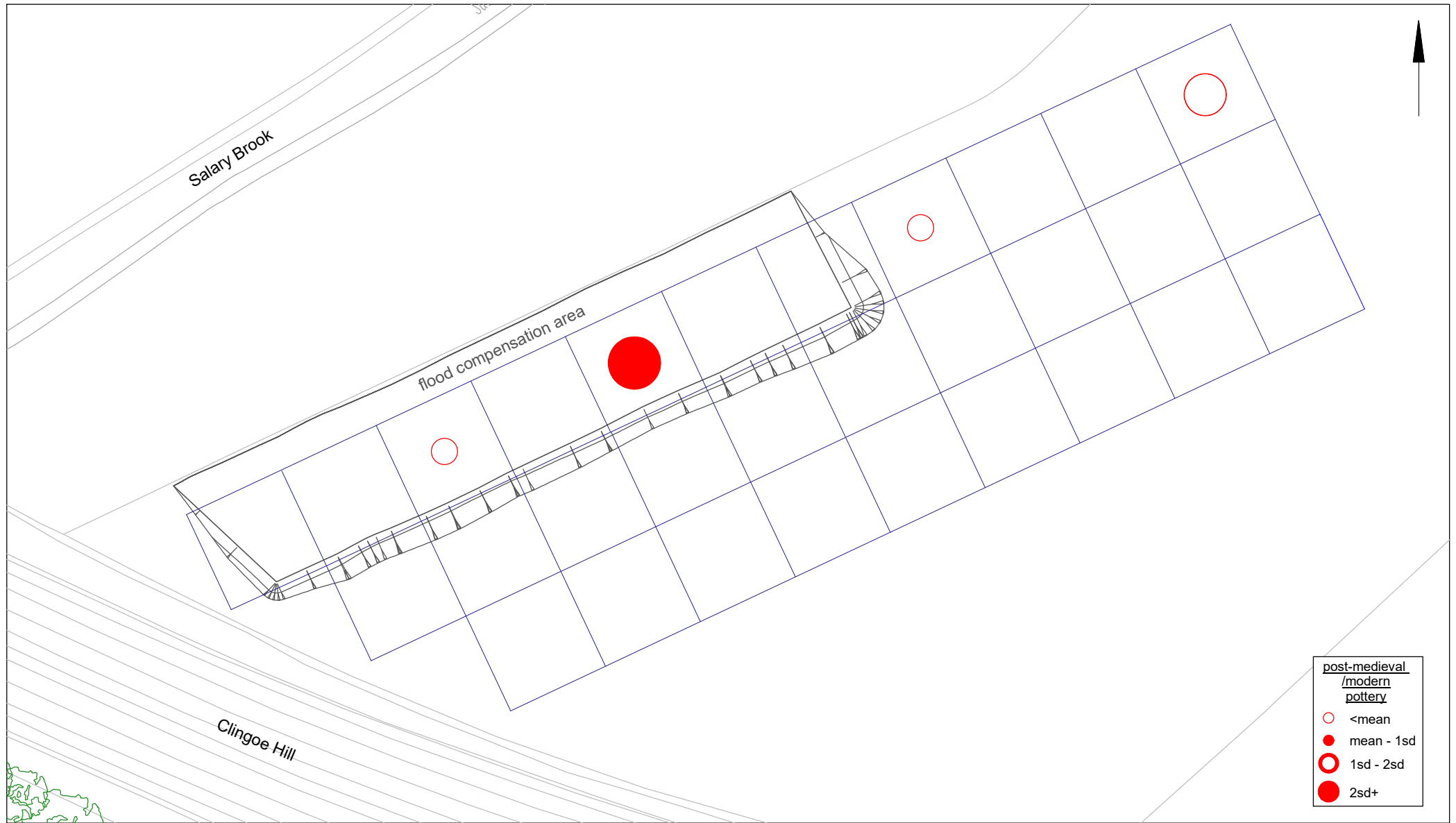


Fig 5 Results of fieldwalking survey: post-medieval/modern pottery.

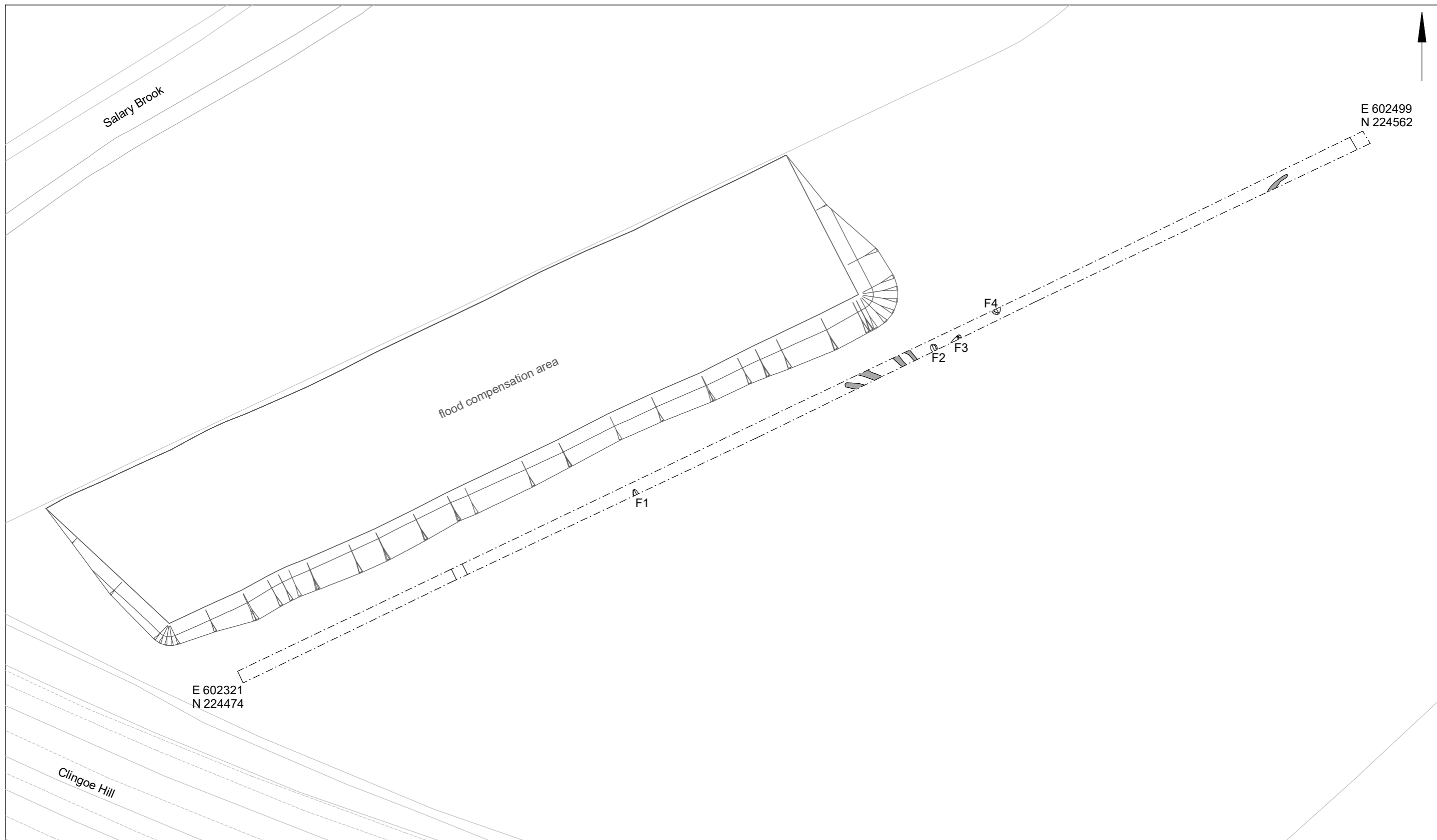


Fig 6 Evaluation results, modern tracking in grey.

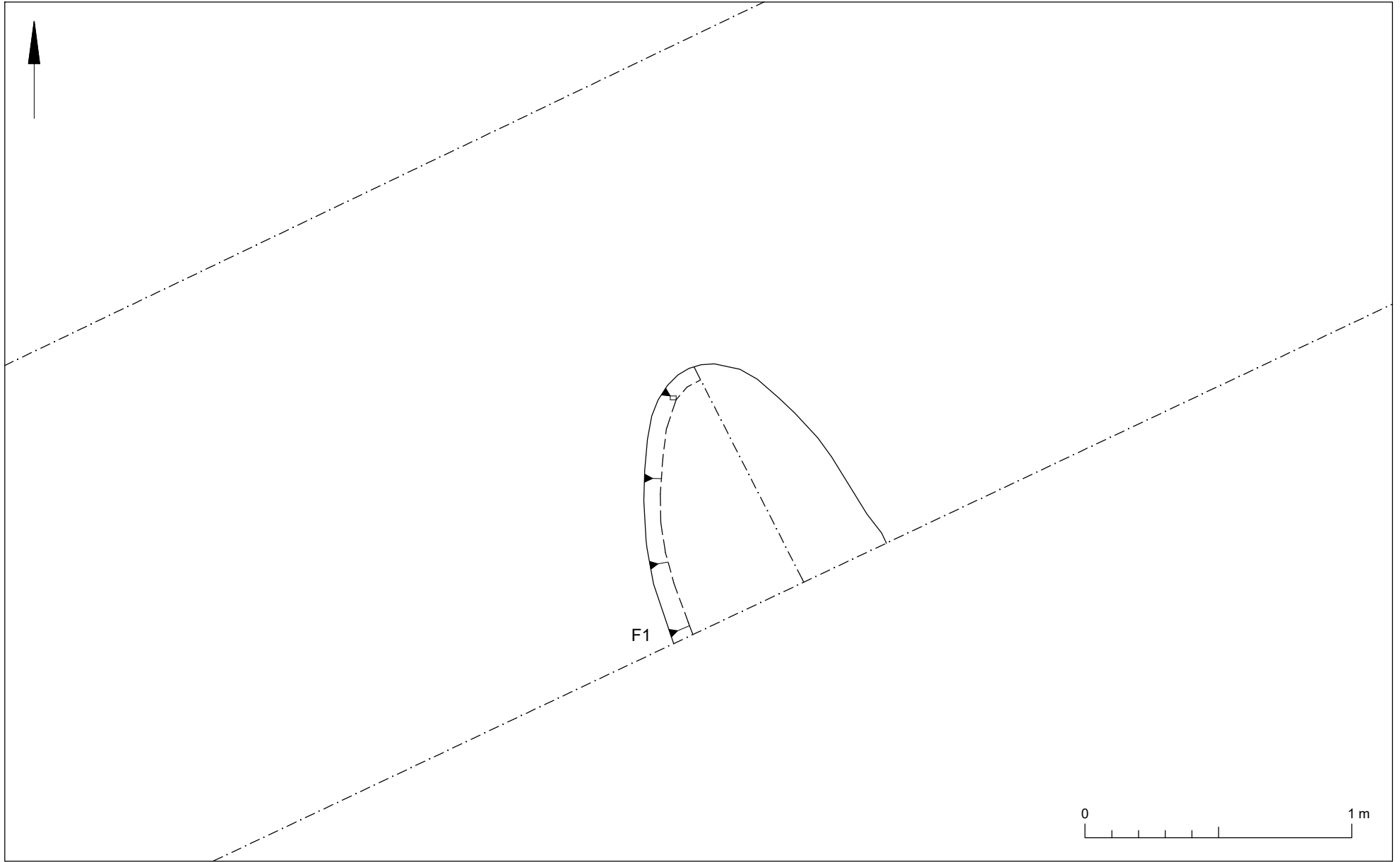


Fig 7 F1 detail.

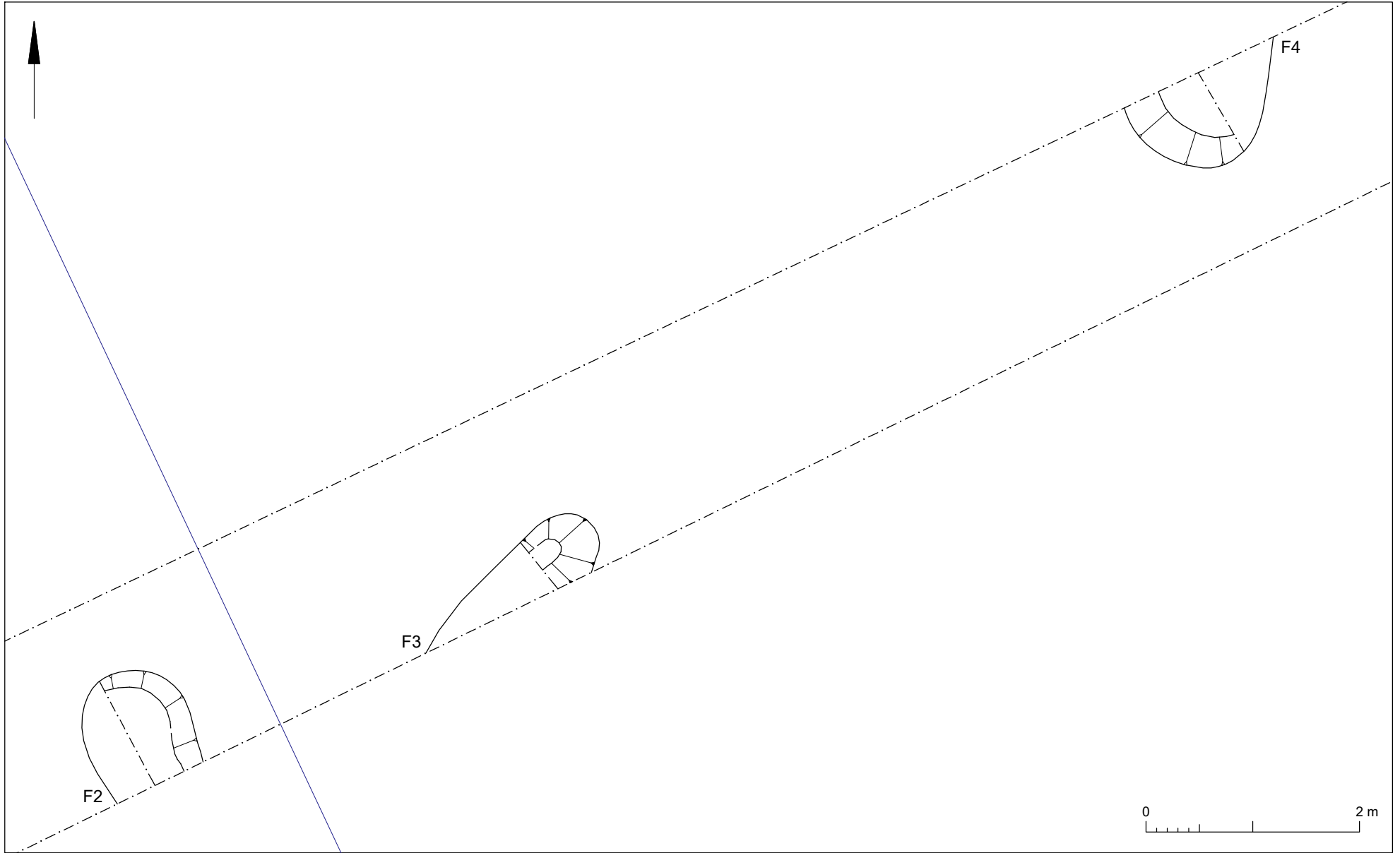


Fig 8 F2, F3 and F4 detail.

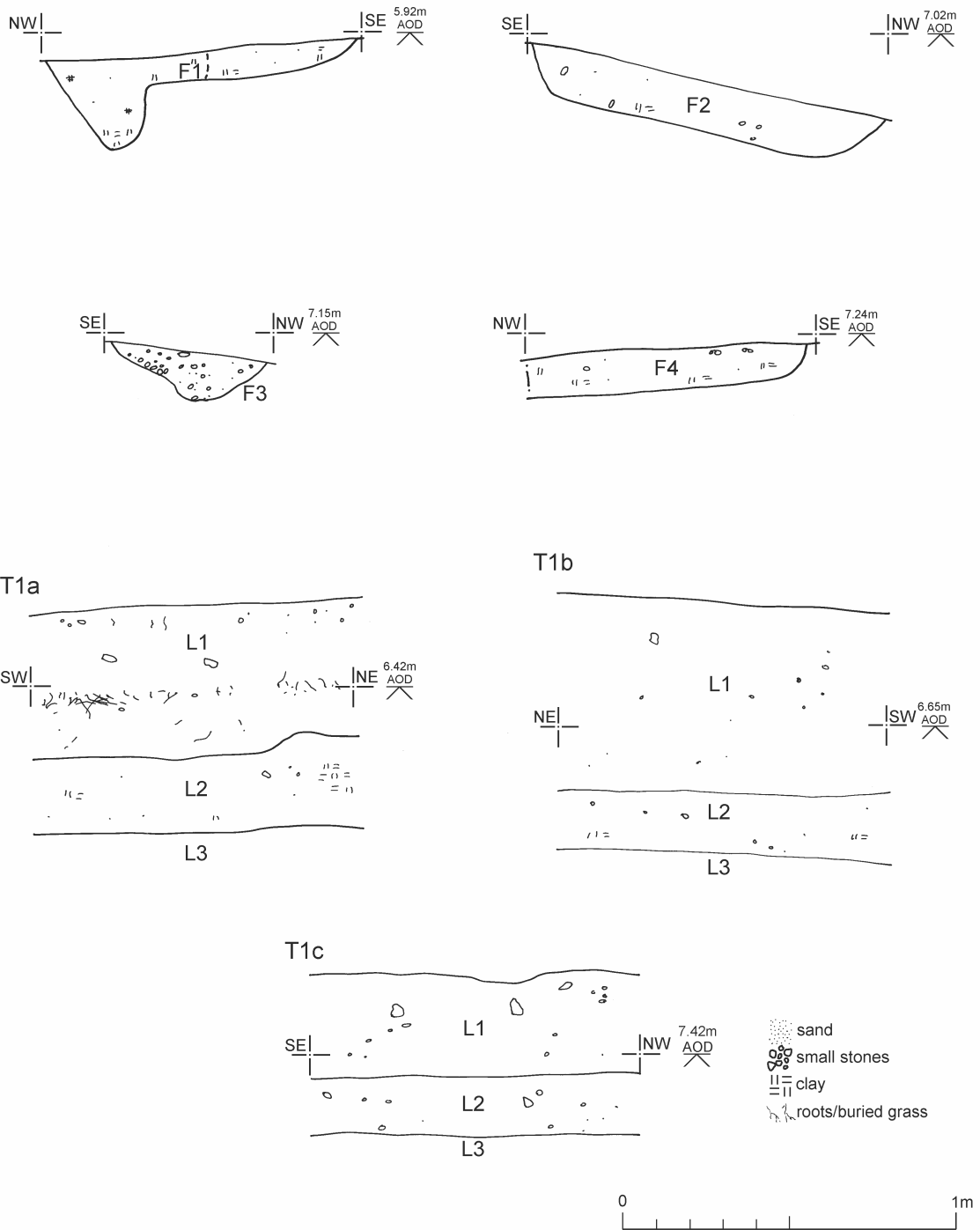


Fig 9 Feature and representative sections.

Essex Historic Environment Record/ Essex Archaeology and History

Summary sheet

Address: Archaeological fieldwalking survey and a trial-trenching evaluation for a flood compensation scheme on land at Salary Brook, to the north of Clingoe Hill, Colchester, Essex, CO4 3SL	
Parish: Colchester	District: Colchester
NGR: TM 0244 2454 (centre)	Site code: CAT project ref: 19/10f CHER ref: ECC4391 OASIS ref: colchest3-371139
Type of work: Fieldwalking and evaluation	Site director/group: Colchester Archaeological Trust
Date of work: 30th June 2020	Size of area investigated: 0.76ha
Location of curating museum: Colchester museum	Funding source: Developer
Further seasons anticipated? Not known	Related CHER/SMR number: CHER MCC3102, MCC3103, MCC3104, MCC3331, MCC5222, MCC5389, MCC7103, MCC8972, MCC8976, MCC8995, MCC9328, MCC10072
Final report: CAT Report 1576	
Periods represented: Roman, post-medieval & modern	
Summary of fieldwork results: An archaeological fieldwalking survey and a trial-trenching evaluation (one trench) were carried out on land at Salary Brook, to the north of Clingoe Hill, Colchester, Essex in advance of the implementation of a flood compensation scheme. The development site lies north of several prehistoric ring-ditches, and northwest of the University of Essex, where excavations have revealed features of Late Iron Age, Roman and medieval date. Roman pottery, brick and tile and post-medieval tile were retrieved during fieldwalking, the latter find-type exhibiting a potentially significant clustering around the centre of the site. Three pits were uncovered during the subsequent evaluation of a 200m-long evaluation trench, but none produced any dating evidence. A natural feature was also excavated.	
Previous summaries/reports: -	
CBC monitor: Dr Jess Tipper	
Keywords: -	Significance: -
Author of summary: Dr Elliott Hicks	Date of summary: August 2020

Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for an archaeological evaluation by trial-trench for a flood compensation scheme on land at Salary Brook, to the north of Clingoe Hill, Colchester, Essex, CO4 3SL.

NGR: TM 0244 2454 (centre)

District: Colchester

Planning reference: 181309

Commissioned by: Mark Swindall (Osborne Development & Investment)

On behalf of: Osborne Development & Investment

Curating museum: Colchester

CHER project code: ECC4391

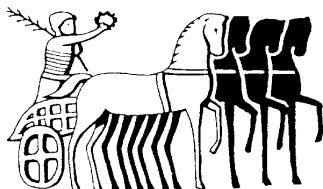
CAT project code: 2019/10f

Oasis project ID: colchest3-371139

Site manager: Chris Lister

CBC monitor: Jess Tipper

This WSI written: 22/10/2019 (revised)



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Site location and description

The proposed development site lies approximately 2.9km east-southeast of the main historic centre of Colchester on land at Salary Brook, to the north of Clingoe Hill, Colchester, Essex, CO4 3SL (Fig 1). The site is centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) TM 0244 2454.

Proposed work

The development comprises the development of student accommodation of five terraces of town houses, a studio block all with associated parking and rubbish facilities and included a flood compensation scheme and any associated groundworks. This WSI is based on the flood compensation scheme area only.

Archaeological background

The following archaeological background is based on the Colchester Archaeological Trust report archive and the Colchester Historic Environment Record (CHER, ECCMCC numbers) accessed via the Colchester Heritage Explorer (www.colchesterheritage.co.uk):

The CHER shows that the development site is located within a designated nature reserve and an area of archaeological significance. The flood compensation area is located inside an area recorded through aerial photography as having cropmarks (MCC8976). To the northeast of the site cropmarks at Wivenhoe New Park show a ditched trackway and possibly part of an enclosure ditch (MCC8995). To the immediate southeast on land near Clingoe Hill Wood cropmarks show an undated possible rectilinear enclosure c 45m wide aligned NW-SE (MCC7103).

Projected to cut the site is the possible remains of a World War II anti-tank ditch (MCC5222). During an archaeological excavation at Colchester Garrison Area 10 in 2003 CAT machined a slot through a section of in-filled WWII tank trap. The tank trap ran from east-west and was four metres in width. A machine dug segment confirmed the expected steep sided and flat bottomed profile, with a full depth of about two metres (CAT Report 292).



Photograph 1 WWII tank trap excavated at Colchester Garrison in 2003.

To the south of the site are four prehistoric ring-ditches (MCC8972) and a number of Late Iron Age and Roman ditches and postholes have been excavated with traces of earlier prehistoric activity (MCC5389). 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 (Ennis 2004). Undated and undetermined cropmarks have been recorded to the northeast (MCC8976).

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 974, MCC3103-4 & MCC9328); medieval and post-medieval pottery spreads (CAT Report 638 and 753, MCC3102); 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, MCC10072). Also to the south of the development site is Salarybrook Farmhouse, an 18th-century listed building (MCC3331; NHLE no. 1337705).

Previous archaeological investigations related to this project

Two previous archaeological investigations have been carried out by Colchester Archaeological Trust on the development site in the area for the housing part of the project on land southeast of the current site, south of Clingoe Hill and North of Elmstead Road.

In 2014, six evaluation trenches (T1-T6) revealed a medieval pit (F1), three medieval ditches (F2, F4 and F5) and a natural pit (F3). The medieval ditches were thought to be associated with a medieval phase of Salarybrook Farmhouse, to the south. See CAT Report 759.

In February 2018, two evaluation trenches (CAT Report 1233) revealed five medieval ditches, one medieval gully, one medieval pit, one medieval pit or ditch and an undated pit in two trial-trenches (T7-T8). Both trenches were positioned to target the projected routes of the three parallel ditches uncovered during 2014, which were identified continuing to the north and south. See CAT Report 1233.

Following the two evaluations an excavation revealed that historic activity on the development site dates to the medieval period, c late 12th to 16th century (CAT Report 1296). Features included nine ditches aligned NNW/SSE and ENE/WSW, a quarry pit and several smaller pits. The ditches may form field boundaries delineating a number of agricultural fields or, together with the finds, could represent evidence for domestic occupation/settlement. A small quantity of residual prehistoric and Roman material was also recorded along with a number of undated pits.

Planning background

A planning application was made to Colchester Borough Council in May 2018 (application No. 181309) for the *development consisting of 135 bed space Student Accommodation within five terraces of town houses and a studio block, complete with car and cycle parking and bin Store*. This is part of the same project as previous applications 143710 and 172943 on the south side of Clingoe Hill on land north of Elmstead Road previously archaeologically investigated.

As the site lies within an area highlighted by the CHER as having a high potential for archaeological deposits, an archaeological condition was recommended by the Colchester Borough Council Archaeological Advisor (CBCAA). The recommended archaeological condition is based on the guidance given in the *National Planning Policy Framework* (MHCLG 2019).

Requirement for work (Fig 1)

The required archaeological work was for an archaeological trial-trenched evaluation. Details are given in a Project Brief written by CBCAA (CBC 2019).

Specifically, the evaluation will comprise of two parts:

1) One trench (T1) 200m long by 1.8m wide will be located to cover the open area immediately to the east of (and parallel to) the new flood compensation area. The trench may need to be widened in localised areas to facilitate the excavation of deep archaeological features (if encountered)

2) A Fieldwalking and metal-detecting survey of the flood compensation area and the adjacent area to the east of the flood compensation area following the re-instatement of the topsoil.

The evaluation is required to enable the archaeological resource, both in quality and extent, to be accurately quantified. 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.

Further archaeological evaluation could be required if unusual deposits or other archaeological finds of significance are recovered, this decision will be made by the CBCAA and will be the subject of an additional brief and WSI.

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, b)
- Standards and Frameworks published by East Anglian Archaeology (Gurney 2003, Medlycott 2011)
- relevant Health & Safety guidelines and requirements (CAT 2018)
- the Project Brief issued by the CBCAA (CBC 2019).

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.

At the start of work (immediately before fieldwork commences) an OASIS online record <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> will be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators forms. At the end of the project all parts of the OASIS online form will be completed for submission to CHER. This will include an uploaded .PDF version of the entire report.

A unique HER event number will be obtained from the CBCAA prior to the commencement of fieldwork. The curating museum will be notified of the details of the project and the event code, which will be used to identify the project archive when depositing at the end of the project.

Staffing

The number of field staff for this project is estimated as follows: One supervisor plus one archaeologist for one days.

In charge of day-to-day site work: Ben Holloway/Mark Baister

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.

Burials, if encountered, will be left *in situ* at this evaluation stage with an on site human bone specialist available to record as much information as possible.

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 the trench, contexts and spoil heaps, and the finds recovered.

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

Fieldwalking and metal-detecting methodology

A systematic fieldwalking and metal-detecting survey will be carried out following standard Essex fieldwalking methodology as used by Havis and Brook during excavations at Stansted airport (2004).

The landscape survey is based on the National Grid. The national grid kilometre square the site is located in will be divided into numbered hectare squares which have then been further sub-divided into 20m square boxes, labelled A-Z (excluding O).

Archaeologists will walk and retrieve finds from a 1m wide strip one each side of their transect. Finds from each 20m transect will be placed in a bag labelling which site, kilometre, hectare and lettered 20m square they are in. A 10% sample of the survey area is thus walked.

A fieldwalking/metal-detecting record sheet will be completed for each hectare walked. This should include observational information about the condition of the ground surface, crop (if any), weather and topography of the field.

The metal-detecting survey will be overseen by CAT senior site staff Mark Baister and Ben Holloway who have all been trained in the use of metal-detectors and used them for more than five years. CAT also works in partnership with Geoff Lunn as a metal-detecting advisor. Geoff has over four years experience detecting and has worked with CAT to recover finds from recent excavations including the Mercury Theatre site in Colchester, and who has also worked with the Colchester Archaeological Group, Suffolk Archaeology, Access Cambridge Archaeology, The Citizen Project (MOLA) and others.

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.

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 process the samples and the flots will be sent to Val Fryer or Lisa Gray for analysis and reporting.

Should any complex, or otherwise outstanding deposits be encountered, VF or 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

CBCAA will be notified immediately if any human remains are encountered during the evaluation.

Burials, if encountered, will be left *in situ* at this evaluation stage. Following HE guidance (HE 2018) if the human remains are not to be lifted, the project osteologist will be available to record the human remains *in situ* (i.e. a site visit).

If circumstances indicated it were prudent or necessary to remove remains from the site, the following criteria would be applied; 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 Department of Justice for a licence to remove them. Conditions laid down by the DoJ license will be followed. If it seems that the remains are not ancient, then the coroner, the client, and the CBCAA will be informed, and any advice and/or instruction from the coroner will be followed.

Human remains removed from site for analysis may be sent for radiocarbon dating (see finds section).

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. Digital site photographs will be taken and archived as per Historic England guidelines (HE 2015a).

Finds

All significant finds will be retained.

All finds, where appropriate, will be washed and marked with site code and context number. CAT may use local volunteers to assist the CAT Finds Officer with this task.

Most of our finds reports are written internally by CAT Staff under the supervision and direction of Philip Crummy (Director) and Howard Brooks (Deputy Director). This includes specialist subjects such as:

ceramic finds (pottery and ceramic building material): Matthew Loughton

animal bones: Alec Wade (or Adam Wightman, small groups only)

small finds, metalwork, coins, etc: Laura Pooley

non-ceramic bulk finds: Laura Pooley

flints: Adam Wightman

environmental processing: Robin Mathieson/Bronagh Quinn

project osteologist (human remains): Meghan Seehra

or to outside specialists:

animal and human bone: Julie Curl (*Sylvanus*)

environmental assessment and analysis: Val Fryer / Lisa Gray

radiocarbon dating: SUERC Radiocarbon Dating Laboratory, Glasgow

conservation/x-ray: Laura Ratcliffe (LR Conservation) / Norfolk Museums Service,
Conservation and Design Services

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

flint: Hazel Martingell

prehistoric pottery: Stephen Benfield / Nigel Brown / Paul Sealey

Roman pottery: Stephen Benfield / Paul Sealey / Jo Mills / Val Rigby /
Gwladys Monteil

Roman brick/tile: Ernest Black / Ian Betts (MOLA)

Roman glass: Hilary Cool

small finds: Nina Crummy

other: EH Regional Adviser in Archaeological Science (East of England).

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

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

A contingency will be made in the budget for scientific assessment/analysis. This can include soil micromorphological assessment and/or absolute dating (such as archaeomagnetic and radiocarbon) if suitable deposits are identified. The Historic England Regional Science Advisor will be consulted for advice.

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* (HE 2015b).

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:

- Location plan of groundworks. At least two corners of which will be given 10 figure grid references.
- Section/s drawings showing depth of deposits from present ground level with Ordnance Datum, vertical and horizontal scale.
- Archaeological methodology and detailed results including a suitable conclusion and discussion and results referring to Regional Research Frameworks (Medlycott 2011).
- All specialist reports or assessments
- A concise non-technical summary of the project results.

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

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

Archive deposition

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

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

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

The archive will be deposited with Colchester & Ipswich Museum or an alternate repository (approved by COLEM and CBCAA) within 3 months of the completion of the final publication report, with a summary of the contents of the archive supplied to CBCAA. Digital archives will be curated with the Archaeology Data Service, or similar accredited digital archive repository, that safeguard the long-term curation of digital records. Prior to deposition CAT's data management plan (based on the official guidelines from the Digital Curation Centre [DCC 2013]) will ensure the integrity of the digital archive.

The CBCAA will be notified of the archiving timetable throughout the project and once deposition has occurred.

A digital / vector drawing of the site be given to the CBCAA for integration into the HER.

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

Note: 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> |
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| CAT Report 998 | 2016 | <i>Archaeological excavation at the new Innovation Centre, University of Essex, Wivenhoe Park, Colchester, Essex, CO4 3SQ: July – August 2016</i> |
| CAT Report 1233 | 2018 | <i>Archaeological evaluation at Hammonds, land north of Elmstead Road/ east of Swan Close, Colchester, Essex, CO4 3BL: February 2018</i> |
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Historic England (HE)	2018	<i>The Role of the Human Osteologist in an Archaeological Fieldwork Project.</i> By S Mays, M Brickley and J Sidell
Medlycott, M	2011	<i>Research and archaeology revisited: A revised framework for the East of England.</i> East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 24 (EAA 24)
MHCLG	2019	<i>National Planning Policy Framework.</i> Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government.

E Holloway



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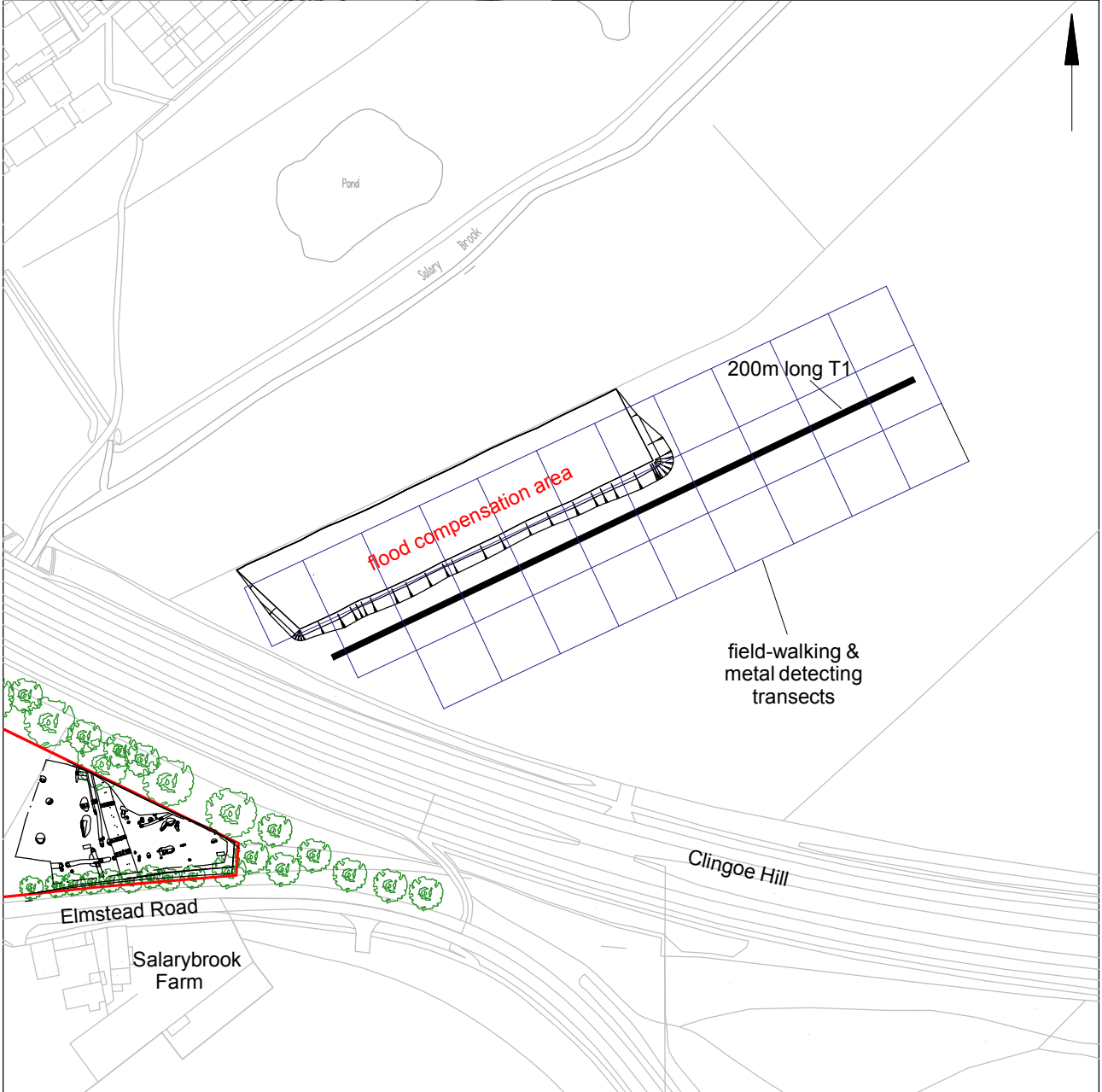
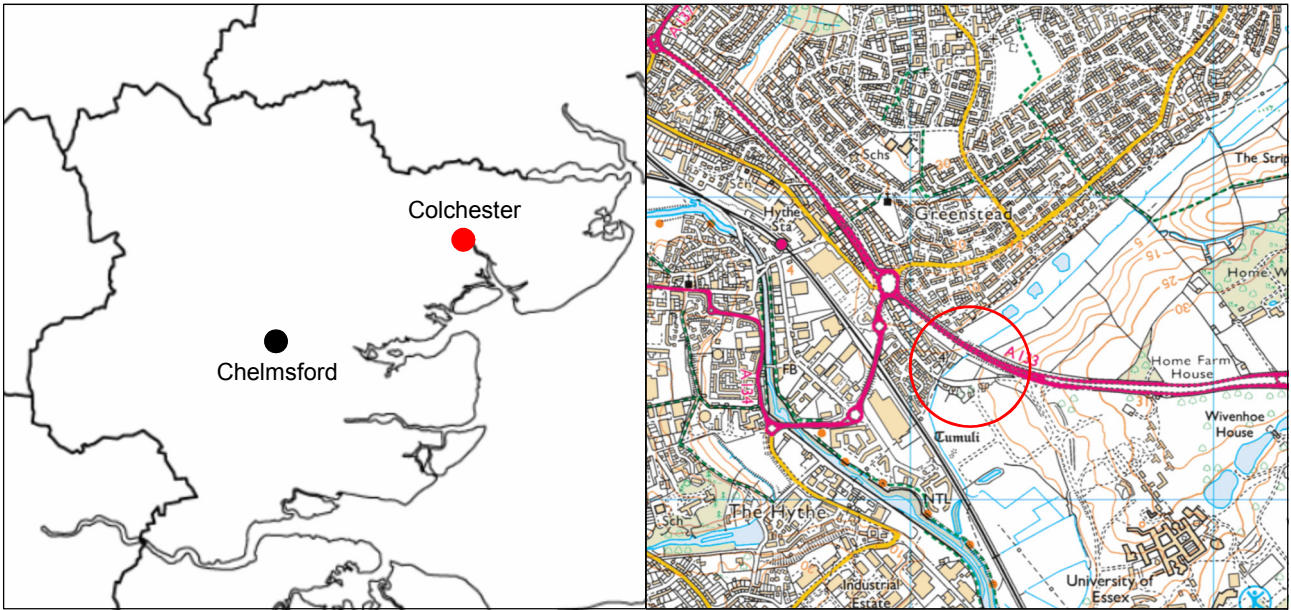


Fig 1 Site location

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OASIS ID: colchest3-371139

Project details

Project name	Archaeological evaluation by trial-trench for a flood compensation scheme on land at Salary Brook, to the north of Cling
Short description of the project	An archaeological fieldwalking survey and a trial-trenching evaluation (one trench) were carried out on land at Salary Brook, to the north of Clingoe Hill, Colchester, Essex in advance of the implementation of a flood compensation scheme. The development site lies north of several prehistoric ring-ditches, and northwest of the University of Essex, where excavations have revealed features of Late Iron Age, Roman and medieval date. Roman pottery, brick and tile and post-medieval tile were retrieved during fieldwalking, the latter find-type exhibiting a potentially significant clustering around the centre of the site. Three pits were uncovered during the subsequent evaluation of a 200m-long evaluation trench, but none produced any dating evidence. A natural feature was also excavated.
Project dates	Start: 30-06-2020 End: 30-06-2020
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	2019/10f - ALSF project no.
Any associated project reference codes	181309 - Planning Application No.
Any associated project reference codes	colchest3-371139 - OASIS form ID
Any associated project reference codes	ECC4391 - HER event no.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 4 - Character Undetermined
Monument type	PIT Uncertain
Monument type	NATURAL FEATURE Uncertain
Significant Finds	POTTERY Roman
Significant Finds	CBM Roman
Significant Finds	CBM Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CBM Modern
Significant Finds	POTTERY Modern
Significant Finds	GLASS Modern
Significant Finds	IRON OBJECT Post Medieval
Significant Finds	IRON OBJECT Modern
Methods & techniques	""Fieldwalking"", ""Metal Detectors"", ""Targeted Trenches""
Development type	Urban residential (e.g. flats, houses, etc.)
Development type	Service infrastructure (e.g. sewage works, reservoir, pumping station, etc.)
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 COLCHESTER COLCHESTER Land at Salary Brook, to the north of Clingoe Hill, Colchester, Essex
Postcode	CO4 3SL

Study area 0.76 Hectares
 Site coordinates TM 0244 2454 51.88208133446 0.941723465652 51 52 55 N 000 56 30 E Point
 Height OD / Depth Min: 5.58m Max: 7.23m

Project creators

Name of Organisation Colchester Archaeological Trust
 Project brief originator CBC Archaeological Officer
 Project design originator Emma Holloway
 Project director/manager Chris Lister
 Project supervisor Mark Baister
 Type of sponsor/funding body Developer
 Name of sponsor/funding body Osborne Development & Investment

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists? No
 Digital Archive recipient Colchester Museum
 Digital Archive ID ECC4391
 Digital Media available "Images raster / digital photography","Text"
 Paper Archive recipient Colchester Museum
 Paper Archive ID ECC4391
 Paper Media available "Photograph","Report","Section"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
 Title Archaeological fieldwalking survey and a trial-trenching evaluation for a flood compensation scheme on land at Salary Brook, to the north of Clingoe Hill, Colchester, Essex, CO4 3SL: June 2020
 Author(s)/Editor(s) Hicks, E.
 Other bibliographic details CAT Report 1576
 Date 2020
 Issuer or publisher Colchester Archaeological Trust
 Place of issue or publication Colchester
 Description A4 loose-leaf brass-stapled
 URL <http://cat.essex.ac.uk>
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 Entered on 13 August 2020

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